# THE DAILS OVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1871.

### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON GURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

#### THE BARBAROUS AND RETROGRADE POLICY OF CHINA. From the N. Y. Horald.

When in June, 1868, the Chinese Embassy, headed by Mr. Burlingame, was honored with a public reception by the Congress of the United States, we felt encouraged to believe, and we wrote accordingly, that a new ers had dawned upon the world. It seemed as if, at last, light had penetrated the dark places of the earth, and as if even exclusive China were yielding to the benign and genial influence. Our hope was strengthened and our pride was flattered by the fact that the liberal policy of which the embassy was the expression had been brought about largely by the influence of an American. The appointment of Mr. Barlingame as chief of the embassy which was to visit the Government of the United States and the various courts of Europe, was a recognition of the merits of the man and a compliment to us, as a people, both of which we felt proud to acknowledge. The failure of that embassy, not through the faults of Mr. Burlingame, who, unhappily, was called away too soon, or through the faults of the great Western Powers, who were, all of them, kind and courteous in the extreme, but through the inherent perversity of the Chinese character, has rendered it impossible for the governments and peoples of the civilized world for many years to come to have any faith in Chinese promises. What "Punica fides" meant in the days of ancient Rome, when Rome was yet uncorrupted, Chinese faith means to-day.

The demand which has just been made upon the ambassadors of the various powers by the imperial government of China dissipates every fond hope to which the Bu rlingame mission gave birth. The Tien-tsin massacre, which was horrible and barbarous beyond anything which has occurred in modern times, and which took place while the embassy was on its tour through Europe, was no doubt discouraging. But the govern-ment officials denied the responsibility, and feebly attempted for a time to throw the blame on the shoulders of certain ignorant fanatics. Disposed to be just to the Government of China in what we were willing to believe a trying and transitional period, we have waited to see the offenders brought to justice; but we have waited in vain, or rather we have waited to find insult added to injury. In place of an apology and a promise to do what is right, there is made upon the representatives of the civilized powers of the world a demand which can only be answered properly by swift and efficient punishment. To make our position plain and intelligible to our readers we reproduce the despatch which we printed some days ago. The demand made by the Chinese Government is as follows:-

First. That schools for the education of females be abolished.

Second. That the teaching to males, subjects of the empire, of all doctrines opposed to those of Confucius, be forbidden.

Third. That missionaries shall be considered Chinese subjects. Fourth. That women shall not be permitted

cess to the empire in that capac

Obristianity generally let us hope that President Grant and Prince Bismarck, and Prince Gortschakoff and M. Thiers, will all unite and batter down this modern Chinese wall. The plain duty of the civilized world is to put down this modern barbarism. Our kinsmen and friends, our brothers and sisters call to us for help. Let us respond with effect.

THE ASCENDENCY OF THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The determined attitude of the Southern wing of the Democratic party has already forced the Northern Democracy to abandon the "dead-issue" platform. State sovereignty is to be resuscitated and negro suffrage is to be revived as a minor issue, and an attempt to "overthrow the abominable legislation which a Republican Congress" has attempted to fasten on the country is to be made. The address of the Democratic members of Congress was coldly received at the South, because it contained an implied recommendation that the situation should be accepted. In some Southern Democratic papers it was published without a word of comment, and by others it was "damned with faint praise." The Southern Democracy, unmindful of the lesson of 1868, insist that the reconstruction measures shall be declared "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null, and void." The manner of the declaration and the authority by which it s to be made, are not indicated. The people of the State of New York know that, having the power, the Democracy will hesitate at nothing. The Constitution, which is held in so much lip reverence by them, is disregarded when its provisions interfere with schemes for extending and perpetuating the power of their party leaders. The legislation which the Democrasy char-

acterize as "abominable" is that resulting from the war. The thirteenth amendment is acquiesced in, but the fourteenth and fifteenth, and consequent legislation are, according to the Democratic idea, unconstitutional. It is difficult to understand how an amendment to the Constitution which has been incorporated into it in the manner required by that instrument can be unconstitutional. A law may be unconstitutional, but to say that the Constitution is unconstitutional is a contradiction in terms. An instrument cannot violate itself. The amendments were proposed and ratified by the constitutional number of States, and after being so ratified became a part of the original instrument, and are as much a portion of the Constitution as that which was accepted by the thirteen original States, or any of the amendments to it that have since been made.

The surrender of the Northern to the Southern Democracy has been made sooner than was expected. That the North would yield was certain from the beginning, but it was thought that for very shame the position would not be abandoned at the first attack. The Democrat<sup>e</sup>c party lives in the past-it is ten years behind the times. The issues of 1860, which have been settled at the cost of so much blood and treasure, and which have been twice, since then, pronounced upon by the people, are to be promi-nent in the campaign of 1872. The mission of the Democratic party, if it has any, is to walk backward, and to make true, if possible, the declaration of the Chicago Convention "that nothing has been accomplished by the war." Upon the issues of State sovereignty and negro suffrage, the Democracy base a policy which, though vaguely defined, is well understood at the North. In the South it is boldly said that the reconstruction measures are "unconstitutional, null, and void,"and shall be so declared when the Democratic party comes into power. On questions of finance, revenue, and civil service reform, the Democracy have enough to say, and make brave promises of what they will do when the people confer power upon them. Ample opportunity has been given the Dem. ocratic party for favorable action on revenue reform, but in every instance where a tax has been removed or the tariff amended, the majority of the Democratic members of Congress have voted against the measure. Like the Bourbons, the leaders of the Democratic party have learned nothing and forgotten nothing. While the Republican party is progressing, dealing with new issues, and evolving a policy which will make the country rich, prosperous, and happy, the Democratic party remains stuck fast in the slough of State sovereignty

few hours of study a day, supplemented with | previous decade. This is the most favorable | proper physical exercise, result in more thorough and permanent unfolding of the faculties than many hours of close applica-tion alone. A child is really better educated for not being pushed on too fast. Besides, what is the use to a man or woman of a mind crammed with learning and versed in science and metaphysics, if bodily health be wanting? A bad digestion and a head never free from pain will paralyze the brightest intellect, and render unavailable all the dear-bought acquisitions of years. A comparatively limited education, backed by a strong and vigorous physical constitution, will accomplish far more in the battle of life than the greatest acquirements coupled with feebleness and ill health. The able men and the influential women of the day are not those who have had the most schooling, but those whose bodily strength enables them to endure the most mental as well as physical fatigue.

We are glad to be able to acknowledge that our public schools have been greatly improved during the past few years in respect of this matter. The hours of labor for the children, both in school and out of school, have been materially shortened from those formerly exacted. Let our new commissioners take up the work and carry it on, until the rising generation shall be completely exempt from the curse which has hitherto afflicted their predecessors.

#### OUR NATIONAL WEALTH AS REVEALED BY THE CENSUS.

From the N. Y. Nation.

The Census Bureau has so far progressed with its labors as to be able to present us with a concrete statement of the total wealth of the nation, as assessed for purposes of taxation. The figures do not give the true value of the property, as estimated by the census-takers, but they give the sum total of the valuation, as obtained from the local tax assessors of every State, upon which all State taxes are assessed. It may seem at first sight that figures coming from such a source are not of a highly trustworthy character. Indeed, we know that the assessments are very defective from the ignorance of the officials, or from their carelessness. But they are, nevertheless, of the greatest importance. Based as they are upon actual assessments upon which the payment of money depends, open as they are to correction from all injured parties, including, as they do, the whole tax-paying portion of the people, compared with whose vast numbers the intentional cases of false valuation must come to be very insignificant, these tax returns are fully as reliable as, it not far more reliable than, the loose and inconclusive returns from volunteer statements, or valuations obtained by a host of ignorant and, perhaps, incompetent census subordinates. Making allowance for the invariable practice of assessing property for tax purposes at much less than its market value, an undervaluation which is recognized and established by universal custom, if not by law, these tax returns are considered by competent statisticians far more valuable for ascertaining the wealth of the people than those of the census. But lest exception be taken to this position, which is also denied by many, we propose, in examining the figures just published, to confine ourselves, in all comparisons, to figures obtained from the same source, so that all may be alike affected by the same objection, and the value of the comparison not invalidated.

According to these returns, the total value

result to be deduced from the figures submitted by the Census Bureau.

There are some other results of interest to be derived from these statistics. The assessments separate real estate from all other kinds of property. Heretofore the increase in the wealth of the country has been far largest in the kind of property called personal, which includes railroads, bank and insurance stocks, merchandise, machinery, furniture, cattle, crops, agricultural implements, everything, in short, except the land and the buildings on it; everything that contributes most largely to the production of wealth, is the best evidence of wealth, and constitutes the truest measure of our civilization. In personal property, the increase during the last decade was ninety-five per cent. During the present decade there has been a positive decrease. But if, remembering that the slaves were formerly counted as personal property, and that it is on this kind of pro-perty, too, that the destruction of war generally falls, we compare the position of the nonslaveholding States with that of ten years ago, we find that here personal property in these has increased about forty-seven per cent., against a corresponding increase of ninety-five per cent., or almost double, for the previous ten years. The increase in the amount and value of everything that contributes to the comfort, the well-being, the amenities, and the progress of life has been just one-half as rapid as during the previous decade. But when we remember that real estate new contributes nothing whatever directly to the expenses of the General Government, or to the payment of interest and principal of the public debt, that, on the contrary, all United States taxes are borne by the consumers or employers of personal property, chiefly in proportion to the personal property so employed, and that the total assessed value of the entire personal property of the country is not equal to twice the amount of the national debt, it must be apparent that the increase in the personal preperty is not sufficient to affect the national debt.

The real estate valuation of the ten years preceding 1860 increased sixty-four per cent. at the time when the country was truly prosperons, and when personal property increased ninety-five per cent. During the ten years following 1860, when war has destroyed a large amount of wealth, and when personal property has increased only forty-seven per cent., we yet find that real estate has increased seventy-five per cent., or actually eleven per cent, more than during the previous decade. That there cannot be any true foundation for this advance in the value of real estate in a country where territory is unlimited, in a time when a large section of the country has been sunk for years in ruin, and when the true wealth of a country, its personal property, is increasing so slowly, if at all, must be evident to every one who attentively examines the subject. The value of real estate is measured almost exclusively by the prosperity of the community, all theories to the contrary notwithstanding, and for real estate to advance largely while general prosperity is nearly stationary is possible only as a result of gigantic speculation based upon widespread delusion.

The true condition of the country, as shown by the assessment statistics just published by the Census Bureau, is simply this: -The progress in wealth of the entire country is not equal to the increase in the national

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yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never falling spring of purest water. (LAKE FOR BOATINO), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow. Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises.

J. R. PHIUE,	on the premises.	4 25
FOR	SALE	
DSOME	RESIDEN	CE,
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No. 12	South FOURTH	Street.
8,000 ACRES ELIC AUCTION , CAMDEN, N OCR, P. M. ULATORS IN S AND CAPIT OPPORTUNIT	OF LAND, TO B N, AT THE WEST . J., ON MAY 6,	E SOL JERSE 1871, A
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A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included, SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manu-

facturing sites are on the property. RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the ATSION STATION is the point of junction of

two railroads. TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably

located. THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value. OF ANEERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated. GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser. SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particu-low end apply personally or by mail to a particu-

lars, and apply personally, or by mail, to GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignce, 3 24 57t No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

NINETY-THREE ACRES FARM-FOR sale or exchange for city property, or good merchandise, situated in Richland towrship, Bucks R. J. DOBBINS, county.

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## REAL ESTATE AT AUOTION.

BLACK HAWS GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK. AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

D NEW YORK. AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES. Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the Origo of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Binck Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the wenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1668, and duly re-corded, will sell at PUBLIC AUOTION at the fex-change Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, st. 19 e'olock noon, all the estate, lands, quarts lode mining claires, minerals, mining rights and interesta, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sties, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other and fails of water, water-courses, and Water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, dichea, fur-ports, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Biack Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County-dy Gupin, in the Territory of Colorado, and com-reyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company and all the interest and title of said Company.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and pro-perty, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wali street, New York City. Terms of saie will be made known at the time and

BENJAMIN WHITE, Trustees, place of sale.

REAL ESTATE-THOMAS & SONS' SALE. -On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphila Ex-change, the following described property, viz. :--No. 1. Three valuable buildings lots, Nos. 1331, 1333, and 1335 North Seventh street. All those three contiguous lots of ground situate on the east side of Seventh street, north of Thompson street, Nos. 1331, 1333, and 1335; each lot containing in front on Seventh street 18 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. Nos. 1331 and 1333 each subject to a yearly ground rent of \$65, No. 1335 clear of all incum-brance. They will be sold separately or together. Terms, cash.

Terms, cash, No. 2. Two-story brick building and large lot, Nos. 1386 and 1838 Marshall street. All that large and valuable for of ground, with the two-story brick building thereon erected, situate on the west side of Marshall street, above Thompson street, Nos. 1336 and 1358; containing in front on Marshall street 36 feet, and extending in depth 74 feet 16 inches. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, cash. M. THOMAS & SONS, Anotioneers, 4 22s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

A 22321 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE-ESTATE OF Satah L. Davis, deceased, -Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.-Very desirable Farm, 90 acres, Nor-ristown turnpike, Lower Providence township, Mont-gevenie Station, on the Perkiomen turnpike. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 19 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable farm of 90 acres, situate on the west side of the Norristown turnpike, 5 miles above Nor-ristown, 1½ miles from Collegeville Station, on the Perkiomen Railroad, about 23 miles from Philadel-phia. The improvements are a genteel 2½ story frame house; has hall in the centre, 9 rooms, etc.; large stone barn with accommodations for 23 head horn cattle and T horses. Ice-house, spring-house, carriagt-house, and outbuildings; water in every field; fruit and shade trees; vegetable garden; large fromt on the turnpike, with desirable building sites, Terms-Two-thirds cash. Immediate possession. Dr. Thomas Davis, at Collegeville, will convey visi-tor. Thomas Davis, at Collegeville, will convey visi-tor.

Dr. Thomas Davis, at Containing to the farm. By order of Mary A. Davis, administratrix. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 92 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.



OVER FIVE MILLIONS (\$5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTIN-GUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOL-Ledger Building. by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER. RESIDEENCE, with side yard, BROAD and FOR SALE\_HANDSOME BROWN-STONE and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Encu, John-son & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, MASTER Streets. Lot 50 by 200 feet deep to Car-R. J. DOBBINS. Ledger Building. Son & Co., Rindoy & Handenk, Frank rate Company, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Rairoad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Phila-FOR SALE-NEAT THAT AND NO. 1413 N. DWELLING, with side yard, No. 1413 N. FOR SALE-NEAT THREE-STORY BRICK delphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corpo-EIGHTEENTH Street, or will be exchanged. R. J. DOBBINS. rations. CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement Ledger Building. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE MAY, furnished located COTTAGE, at CAPE MAY, furnished FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE-ELEGANTLY Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder. N. B.—One style made specially for private resi-R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building. BOW W FOR SALE-ELEGANT FOUR-STORY Union Fire Extinguisher Company OFFICE, [1 28 stutirp R. J. DOBBINS. Ledger Building. No. 118 MARKET STREET. BOOTS AND SHOES. WIRE CABLE SCREW 4 27 6t\* BOOTS AND SHOES. TRY A PAIR. And you will use no others. They are the most J. B. ELLISON & SONS. Pilable, Darable, and Comfortable goods in the market. Their success is unprecedented, and they are rapidly superseding sewed and pegged work -Mansion House, furnished, will be let for the wherever introduced. [4 14 fmwlm Sold by Dealers Everywhere. WINDOW BLINDS, ETO. PHILIP S. JUSTICE. WINDOW BLINDS, No. 14 N. FIFTH Street. Philadelphia, Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices, TO RENT, FURNISHED-DESIRABLE HOLLAND SHADES. PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints. No. 122 South FRONT Street. BLINDS painted and trimmed STORE SHADES made and lettered. Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to. B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr., No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA 87 tuthsam UMBRELLAS, ETC. UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, AND SUN UMBRELLAS. JOSEPH FUSSELL. Manufacturer, Nos. 2 and 4 North FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA. 4 21 fmwlm 8 18w3m COAL. P. OWEN & CO., COAL DEALERS, FILBERT STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL. \$19195 SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 113 GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. A Full Assortment. OUR OWN GROWTH, COLLINS, WETHERILL & CO., SEED GROWERS 935 4 4 tufs tr Nos. 1111 and 1113 MARKET Street. P E I M E H E A V Y SEED OATS. COLLINS, WETHERILL & CO., 5 Nos. 1111 and 1118 MARKET Street.

The foreign ambassadors are also netified that the attendance of women upon religious service made one of the occasions for the recent massacres of foreigners, and that "though those events cannot but be deplored by the Imperial Government, compensation for their commission is absolutely refused." We collect money for China; educate mis-

sionaries, male and female, for China; build schools and churches in China-in the good work all Christian nations and all names and denominations of Christians unite-and this is our reward. A more deliberate insult was never flung in the teeth of united Christendom. Look at the different items of this Chinese ultimatum. In the mission schools we seek to educate the female as well as the male. China says the girls must not be educated. Let our women's rights women think of this. So much for the first item. The second item is worse than the first. All doctrines taught to males, subjects of the empire, must be in harmony with the teachings of Confucius; if not, they must be forbidden. Under this qualification the missionary must have a small chance. Another demand is that we must send no more female missionaries. The last is that the missionaries, who, of course, must be males, are to be regarded as Chinese subjects. The imperial Chinese manifesto is honored with an addenda which informs us that the presence of women at the religious services was one of the principal causes of the "recent massacres"-massacres which the Imperial Government deplores, but will not compensate. What we have said we repeat. This language is an outrage upon the whole civilized world. It concerns the United States deeply, because our missionaries all over the East, from Egypt to Japan, are numerous, dutiful, and successful, according to their own hopes and the plans of their employers. It concerns Great Britain quite as much as ourselves. It con-

cerns France-poor France, to-day. It concorns the Pope. It concerns Germany. It concerns Russia, which is a great Eastern power. China has really insulted the civilization of the West. Trade, the gospel, the telegraph, the steamboat, the steam plough, the steam car, the newspaper, all force us onward. Exclusive China resists in the interests of a so-called civilization which is as antiquated as the habits of the men who lived before the flood, or of our own Indians, who have found their epithalamium in Longfellow's "Hiswatha.

How is this stupidity on the part of China to be overcome? Precisely as it was overcome in 1857-8, by the combined forces of Europe and America. Russia, America, England, and France then brought China to her senses. What happened in the summer of 1858, when the allies moved up the Peiho river, compelling China to submit to all demands, must be repeated as soon as possible if in that great populous empire of the East Western-or, as we prefer to call it, Christian -civilization is to be respected. It is our opinion that this fresh Ckinese trouble is due to the unhappy collapse of France. Eight years ago-five years ago, the name of Napoleon was potent in China. The collapse of the empire has made China impertinent. It is our conviction that a combination of the Christian powers is all that is required to bring China to her senses. In the interests of civilization, in the interests of Christianity, in the interests of common sense we advise this combination. Barbarism is in our way. Let us put it down. On this continent least we are not unkind to the "heathen Chinee." Christian civilization demands the free and not unjust use of the world. Let us have it. A fresh combination of the great powers-France, of course, included-might make an end of all this trouble. For the sake of European civilization and for the sake of

### OVERWORKING SCHOOL CHILDREN. From the N. Y. Sun.

and negro suffrage.

The new Department of Public Instruction, which takes the place of the old Board of Education, was organized last Saturday. Several of the commissioners made speeches at the opening meeting advocating an entire reform of the prevailing system of management of our public schools, and the bringing of it thoroughly into accordance with the latest discoveries in the art of teaching. It is to be hoped that they may be allowed to accomplish their desires, and to make every improvement which can be made. And while they are engaged in their task, we trust they will not overlook the important matter of the number of hours of attendance and the amount of work required of pupils.

A pretty widespread conviction has manifested itself lately among intelligent people that too much is usually exacted of school children. It is but a few weeks since a number of the parents of pupils attending the Latin School in Boston united in a request for shortening the school hours, by omitting the customary Saturday's session. At Louis ville, Ky., the question in reference to the public schools of the city was last week submitted to the parents, and it was decided by a vote of 3976 to 1797 to substitute for two sessions a day, amounting to six hours, one session of five hours, and that interrupted by two recesses of fifteen minutes each. Mr. James Parton, in a letter published in last week's Public School Journal, speaks with his characteristic energy of what he calls "the massacre of the innocents" by overworking their brains. And when, a year or two ago, we uttered our warning against the same evil, a flood of letters from anxious parents thanked us for it, and expressed their hearty approval of our sentiments.

As a writer from whom Mr. Parton quotes very justly says, the chief business of children is to grow;" and any system of education which interferes with this important duty is necessarily a bad one. Everybody knows that excessive bodily effort stunts the physical growth of children-such, for instance, as those employed in mines and factories; and excessive mental effort is no less fatal to health and perfect development. It has been decided by the best medical authorities that the limit of mental labor for an ordinary adult is five hours a day, and that all beyond this is at the expense of health and strength. How much more injurious, then, must it be to exact of a child not five, but six, seven, and eight hours of hard study daily!

It is a mistake, too, to suppose that anything is really gained in hastening a chill's education by stimulating it to undue exer-

of property of every description in the United States in 1870, with certain exceptions to be referred to hereafter, was, in round numbers, \$13,000,000,000, against \$10,500,000,000 in 1860, showing an increase in value of \$2,500,-000,000, or less than twenty-five per cent., during the ten years. If we compare this increase with that of the previous decade, we find that, from 1850 to 1860, the increase was from \$6,000,000,000 to \$10,500,000,000, an increase of \$4,500,000,000, or precisely seventy-five per cent. In other words, the increase in the previous decade was precisely three times as great as during the last. Prior to 1860 we were getting rich three times as fast as since 1860.

Prior to 1860 we had no debt of any consequence. We now owe, in round numbers, \$2,500,000,000. It we deduct what we owe from what we possess, we find that our net possessions are about the same in 1870 as they were in 1860, in other words, that all the people in the country together have no more wealth in 1870 than they had in 1860. But as the number of people in the country has increased during that period from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000, there are now 40,000,000 of people who own no more property to-day than 30,000,000 of people owned ten years ago; in other words, the average wealth of each inhabitant of the United States is to-day twentyfive per cent. less than it was ten years ago.

However much we might be tempted to let these results stand as confirmation of all the arguments for years arged by the Nation in refutation of the absurd belief that we were rapidly growing rich on waste, and extravagance, and destruction, we are, nevertheless. obliged to point out that they are not necessarily conclusive as to the condition of the whole country. Although it is impossible for any part of it to be impoverished without all other parts being more or less affected in a similar manner, yet there is a nominal impoverishment which directly affects the owner without diminishing the real wealth of the country. In 1860, slaves were counted as property. Valuing five millions of slaves at an average price of \$300, we could at once account for an apparent loss of 1500 millions of dollars by the act of emancipation. Besides, the loss of the slaves rendered temporarily valueless, or at least much less valuable, great plantations and other tracts of land, which had heretofore constituted a great part of the wealth of some of the Southern States. And in addition, a large part of the loss and destruction of the war of Rebellion fell most directly upon the seceding States themselves. If we, therefore, examine separately all the so-called slave States, excluding Missouri, which was a slave State only in name, and excluding Alabama and Texas, the figures for which two latter are 'omitted throughout the returns, but including Virginia and West Virginia, we find that the wealth of the nine leading Southern States has actually decreased more than 1800 millions of dollars the decade. during The South has lost in wealth; the North, East, and West have made not only the entire apparent gain, but have gained enough besides to make up the Southern loss. Separating the two sections, we say that the South has largely decreased in wealth, nearly fifty per cent., while the rest of the country has increased from 6500 millions in 1860 to 10.800 millions in 1870, an increase of nearly 68 per cent. It will be observed that even this rate of increase falls materially behind that of the previous decade, even when leaving the debt out of consideration. Taking the debt into account, we arrive at the conclusion that the South has lost largely in wealth, while the rest of the country has increased about thirty per cent. during the decade, against an intion. Experience has demonstrated that a crease of seventy-five per cent. during the

debt, without counting the enormously increased debts of States, counties, and towns. The former slaveholding States have very materially declined in wealth. The rest of the country has advanced in wealth beyond the accumulation of the dabt, about one-third as much as in the previous decade; but even this advance is chiefly due to the fictitious rise in the prices of real estate due to speculation.

MEDICAL,

