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CLEARFIELD, PA.
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CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Editor & Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

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GOVERNMENT PAPER MONEY

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY MR. JUSTICE CLIFFORD, OF THE SUPREME COURT.

All writers upon political economy agree that money is the universal standard of value and the measure of exchange, foreign and domestic, and that the power to coin and regulate the value of money is an essential attribute of national sovereignty. * * * * Such qualities, all agree, are united in a much greater degree in gold and silver than in any other known commodity, which was all well known to the members of the convention who framed the Constitution as to any body of men since assembled and intrusted, to any extent, with the public affairs. They not only knew that the money of the commercial world was gold and silver but they also knew from bitter experience that paper promises, whether issued by the States or United States, were utterly worthless as a standard of value for any practical purpose.

THE OPINIONS OF THE FATHERS.

Evidence of the truth of these remarks of the most convincing character is to be found in the published proceedings of that convention. Debate upon the subject first arose when an amendment was proposed to prohibit the States from emitting bills of credit or making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. From the character of that debate and the vote on the amendment it became apparent that paper money had but few if any friends in the convention. Article 7 of the draft of the Constitution, as reported to the convention, contained the clause, "and emit bills on the credit of the United States," appended to the grant of power vested in Congress to borrow money, and it was on the motion to strike out that clause that the principal discussion in respect to paper money took place. Mr. Madison inquired if it would not be sufficient to prohibit the making of such bills a tender, as that would remove the temptation to emit them with unjust views. Promissory notes, he said, in that shape, that is when not a tender, "may in some emergencies be best." Some are willing to acquiesce in the modification suggested by Mr. Madison, but Mr. Morris, who submitted the motion, objected, insisting that if the motion prevailed there would still be room left for the notes of a responsible minister, which, as he said, "would do all the good without the mischief." Decided objections were advanced by Mr. Ellsworth, who said he thought the moment a favorable one to "shut and bar the door against paper money;" and others expressed their opposition to the clause in equally decisive language, even saying that they would sooner see the whole plan rejected than retain the three words, "and emit bills." Suffice it to say, without reproducing the discussion, that the motion prevailed—nine States to two—and the clause was stricken out and no attempt was ever made to restore it. Paper money as legal tender had few or no advocates in the convention, *and it never had more than one open advocate* throughout the period the Constitution was under discussion, either in the convention which framed it or in the conventions of the States where it was ratified. Virginia voted in the affirmative on the motion to strike out that clause, Mr. Madison being satisfied that if the motion prevailed it would not have the effect to disable the government from the use of Treasury notes, and being himself in favor of "cutting off the pretext for a paper currency, and particularly for making the bills a legal tender either for public or private debts." When the draft for the Constitution was reported, the clause prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of bills an exception, "in case Congress consented," but the convention struck out the exception and made the prohibition absolute, one of the members remarking that it was a favorable moment to crush out paper money, and all or nearly all of the convention seemed to concur in the sentiment. Contemporaneous acts are certainly evidence of intention, and if so it is difficult to see what more is needed to show that the members of that convention intended to withhold from the States and from the United States all power to make anything but gold and silver a standard of value or a tender in payment of debts. Equally decisive proof to the same effect is found in the debates which subsequently occurred in the conventions of the several States to which the Constitution, as adopted, was submitted for ratification. Mr. Martin thought that the States ought not to be totally deprived of the right to emit bills of credit, but he says that "the convention was so smitten with the paper money dread that it insisted that the prohibition should be absolute."

FEDERAL MONEY MUST BE METAL MONEY.

Currency is a word much more comprehensive than the word money, as it may include bank bills and even bills of exchange, as well as coins of gold and silver; but the word money, as employed in the grant of power under consideration, means the coins of gold and silver, fabricated and stamped as required by law, which by virtue of their intrinsic value, as universally acknowledged, and their official origin, become the medium of exchange and the standard by which all other values are expressed and discharged. Support to the proposition that the word money, as employed in that clause, was intended to be used in the sense here supposed is also derived from the language employed in certain numbers of the *Federalist*, which, as is well-known, were written and published during the period when the question whether the States would ratify the Constitution was pending in their several conventions. Such men as the writers of those essays never could have employed such language if they had entertained the remotest idea that Congress possessed the power to make paper promises a legal tender. Like support is also derived from the language of Mr. Hamilton in his celebrated report recommending the incorporation of a national bank. He first states the objection to the proposed measure that banks tend to banish the gold and siver of the country, secondly he gives the answer to that objection made by the advocates of the bank, that it is immaterial what serves the purpose of money, and then says that the answer is not entirely satisfactory, as the permanent increase or decrease of the precious metals in a country can hardly ever be a matter of indifference. "As a commodity taken in lieu of every other, it (coin) is a species of the most effective wealth, and as the money of the world it is of great concern to the State that possesses a sufficiency of it to face any demands which the protection of its external interests may create." He favored the incorporation of a national bank with power to issue bills and notes payable on demand in gold and silver, but he expressed himself as utterly opposed to paper emissions by the United States, characterizing them as so liable to abuse and even so certain of being abused that the Government ought never to trust itself with the use of so seducing and dangerous an element. Opposed as he was to paper emissions by the United States, under any circumstances, it is past belief that he could ever have concurred in the proposition to make such emissions a tender in payment of debts, either as a member of the convention which framed the Constitution or as the head of the Treasury Department.

HISTORY OF TREASURY NOTES.

Treasury notes, however, have been repeatedly authorized by Congress, commencing with the act of 30th of June, 1812, but it was never supposed before the time when the several acts in question were passed that Congress could make such notes a legal tender in payment of debts. Such notes, it was enacted, should be received in payment for public lands sold, by the Federal authority. Provision was also made in most or all of the acts that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, might cause Treasury notes to be issued, at the par value thereof, in payment of services, of supplies, or of debts for which the United States were or might be answerable by law, to such person or persons as should be willing to accept the same in payment; but it never occurred to the legislators of that day that such notes could be made a legal tender in discharge of such indebtedness, or that the public creditor could be compelled to accept them in payment of his just demands.

Financial embarrassments, second only in their disastrous consequences to those which preceded the adoption of the Constitution, arose towards the close of the last war (1812) with Great Britain, and it is a matter of history that those embarrassments were too great and prevading to be overcome by the use of Treasury notes or any other paper emissions without a specie basis. Expedients of various kinds were suggested but never occurred either to the Executive or to Congress that a remedy could be found by making Treasury notes, and then authorized, a legal tender, and the result was that the second bank of the United States was incorporated. Paper currency, it may be said, was authorized by that act, which is undoubtedly true; and it is also true that the bills or notes of the bank were made receivable in all payments to the United States if the same were at the time payable on demand, but the act provided that the corporation should not refuse under a heavy penalty the payment in gold and silver of any of its notes, bills or obligations nor of any moneys received upon deposit in the bank or in any of its offices of discount and deposit.

Serious attempt is made, strange to say, to fortify the proposition that the acts in question are constitutional from the fact that Congress, in providing for the use of Treasury notes and in granting the charters to the respective national banks, made the notes and bills receivable in payment of duties and taxes, but the answer to the suggestion is so obvious that it is hardly necessary to pause to suggest its refutation. Creditors may exact gold and silver or they may waive the right to require such money and accept credit currency, or commodities other than gold and silver, and the United States as creditors, or in the exercises of their express power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises may, if they see fit, accept the Treasury notes or bank bills in such payments as substitutes for the constitutional currency. Further discussion of the proposition is unnecessary, as it is plainly destitute of any merit whatever. Resort was also had to Treasury notes in the revulsion of 1837 and during the war with Mexico, and also in the great revulsion of 1857, but the new theory that Congress could make Treasury notes a legal tender was not even suggested even by the President or by any member of Congress.

WASHINGTON REJECTED PAPER MONEY.

Seventy years are included in this review, even if the computation is only carried back to the passage of the act establishing the mint, and it is clear that there is no trace of any act, executive or legislative, within that period which affords the slightest support to the new constitutional theory that Congress can by law constitute paper emissions a tender in payment of debts. Even Washington, the father of our country, refused to accept paper money in payment of debts contracted before the War of Independence, and the proof is full to the point that Hamilton, as well as Jefferson and Madison, was opposed to paper emissions by the national authority.

THE FATHERS INTENDED TO DEPRIVE CONGRESS OF THE POWER TO MAKE PAPER MONEY.

Power, as before remarked, was vested in the Congress under the Confederation to borrow money and emit bills of credit, and history shows that the power to emit such bills had been exercised before the Convention which framed the Constitution assembled, to an amount exceeding $350,000,000. Still the draft of the Constitution, as reported, contained the words "and emit bills," appended to the clause authorizing Congress to borrow money. When that clause was reached, says Mr. Martin, a motion was made to strike out the words "to emit bills of credit;" and his account of what followed affords the most persuasive and convincing evidence that the convention, and nearly every member of it, intended to put an end to the exercise of such power. Against the motion, he says, we urged that it would be improper to deprive the Congress of that power; that it would be a novelty unprecedented to establish a government which should not have such authority; that it was impossible to look forward into futurity so far as to decide that events that might not happen would render the exercise of such a power absolutely necessary, &c. But a majority of the convention, he said, being wise beyond every event, and being willing to risk any political evil rather than admit the idea of a paper emission in any possible case, refused to trust the authority to a government on which they were lavishing the most unlimited powers of taxation and to the mercy of whom they were willing blindly to trust the liberty and property of the citizens of every State in the Union, and "they erased that clause from the system." More forcible vindication of the action of the convention could hardly be made than is expressed in the language of the *Federalist*, and the authority of Judge Story warrants the statement that the language there employed is "justified by almost every cotemporary writer," beyond the influence of every attempt at contradiction. Having adverted to those facts the commentator proceeds to say that "the same reasons which show the necessity of denying to the States the power of regulating coin prove with equal force that they ought not to be at liberty to substitute a paper medium instead of coin."

Emissions of the kind were not declared by the Continental Congress to be a legal tender, but Congress passed a resolution declaring that they ought to be a tender in payment of all private and public debts, and that a refusal to receive the tender ought to be an extinguishment of the debt, and recommend the States to pass such laws. They even went further and declared that whoever should refuse to receive the paper as gold and silver should be deemed an enemy to the public liberty; but our commentator says that these measures of violence and terror, so far from aiding the circulation of the paper, led on to still further depreciation. New emissions followed and new measures were adopted to give the paper credit by pledging the public faith for its redemption. Effort followed effort in that direction until the idea of redemption at par was abandoned. Forty for one was offered and the States were required to report the bills under that regulation, but few of the old bills were ever reported, and of course few only of the contemplated new notes were issued, and the bills in a brief period ceased to circulate and in the course of that year quietly died in the hands of their possessors.

Bills of credit were made a tender by the States, but all such, as well as those issued by the Congress, were dead in the hands of their possessors before the convention assembled to frame the Constitution.

Intelligent and impartial belief in the theory that such men, so instructed, in framing a government for their posterity as well as for themselves, would deliberately vest such a power, either in Congress or the States, as a part of their perpetual system, can never in my judgment, be secured in the face of the recorded evidences to the contrary which the political and judicial history of our country affords. Such evidence, so persuasive and convincing as it is, must ultimately bring all to the conclusion that neither the Congress nor the States can make anything but gold or silver coin a tender in payment of debts. Exclusive power to coin money is certainly vested in Congress, but "no amount of reasoning can show that executing a promissory note and ordering it to be taken in payment of public and private debts is a species of coining money.

CONGRESS MAY BORROW MONEY WITH TREASURY NOTES.

Authority, it is conceded, exists in Congress to pass laws providing for the issue of Treasury notes, based on the national credit, as necessary and proper means for fulfilling the end of the express power to borrow money; nor can it be doubted at this day that such notes when issued by the proper authority may lawfully circulate as credit currency that they may in that conventional character be lawfully employed, if the act authorizing their issue so provides, to pay duties, taxes and all the public exactions required to be paid into the National Treasury. Public creditors may also be paid in such currency by their consent, and they may be used in all other cases where the payment in such notes comports with the terms of the contract. Established usage founded upon the practice of the Government, often repeated, has sanctioned these rules, until it may now be said that they are not open to controversy; but the question in the cases before the court is whether the Congress may declare such notes to be lawful money, make them a legal tender and impart to such a currency the quality of being a standard of value, and compel creditors to accept the payment of their debts in such a currency as the equivalent of the money recognized and established by the Constitution as the standard of value by which the value of all other commodities is to be measured. Financial measures of various kinds for borrowing money to supply the wants of the Treasury beyond the receipts from taxation and the sales of the public lands have been adopted by the Government since the United States became an independent nation. Subscriptions for a loan of $12,000,000 were on the 4th of August, 1890, directed to be opened at the Treasury, to be made payable in certificates issued for the debt, according to their specie value. Measures of the kind were repeated in rapid succession for several years, and laws providing for loans in one form or another appeared to have been the preferred mode of borrowing, until the 30th of June, 1812, when the first act was passed "to authorize the issue of Treasury notes." Loans had been previously authorized in repeated instances, as will be seen by the following references, to which many more might be added.

Earnest opposition was made to the passage of the first act of Congress authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, but the measure prevailed, and it may be remarked that the vote on the occasion was ever after regarded as having settled the question as to the constitutionality of such act. Five millions of dollars were directed to be issued by that act, and the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, was empowered to cause such portion of the notes as he might deem expedient to be issued at par "to such public creditors or other persons as may choose to receive such notes in payment," it never having occurred to any one that even a public creditor could be compelled to receive such notes in payment except by his own consent. Twenty other issues of such notes were authorized by Congress in the course of the fifty years next after the passage of the acts making such notes a legal tender, and every one of such prior acts, being twenty in all, contains, either in express words or by necessary implication, as equally decisive negation to the new constitutional theory that Congress can make paper emissions either a standard of value or legal tender.

TREASURY NOTES CANNOT BE MADE LEGAL TENDER.

Superadded to the conceded fact that the Constitution contains no express words to support such a theory, this long and unbroken usage that Treasury notes shall not be constituted a standard of value nor be made a tender in payment of debts is entitled to great weight, and when taken in connection with the persuasive and convincing evidence derived from the published proceedings of the convention, that the framers of the Constitution never intended to grant any such power, and from the recorded sentiments of the great men whose arguments in favor of the reported draft procured its ratification, and supported as that view is by the repeated decisions of this Court, and by the infallible rule of interpretation that the language of one express power shall not be so expanded as to nullify the force and effect of another express power in the same instrument, it seems to me that it ought to be deemed final and conclusive that Congress cannot constitute such notes, or any other paper emissions, a constitutional standard of value, or make them a legal tender in payment of debt, especially as it covers the period of two foreign wars, the creation of the second national bank, and the greatest financial revulsions through which our country has ever passed.

JOHN CHAMPE'S DESERTION.

The outburst of popular indignation when it was announced that a monument was to be put up on American soil to the spy who plotted with Benedict Arnold the capture of George Washington, and the popular response to the suggestion of a monument to the heroic Nathan Hale, prove that the fires of patriotism still burn brightly in American hearts. May they never be quenched.

But my purpose in this letter was to recall a romantic episode of the Andre-Arnold affair, which some of the *Sun's* readers may have forgotten, and with it one of the noblest figures of the revolutionary epoch—a man who risked his life as bravely for his country as did Hale himself—Sergeant John Champe, of the Virginia Light Horse Cavalry.

All Americans know how anxious Washington was to capture Benedict Arnold. But all do not know of the weightiest reasons for this anxiety. If Arnold had fallen, who could be trusted? Who could tell how far the treason had sapped its way unsuspected? Strange rumors were in the air about other officers high in rank, one of whom enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of Washington. On his arrival at the camp he sent for Major Henry Lee, the father of the late Robert E. Lee, unbosomed himself fully to him, and asked if among the bold Virginia spirits under his command there was one who would be willing to risk life, liberty and honor on a desperate stake for the good of his country. Lee replied that he had such a man in his legion, a native of his own county of Loudoun, John Champe, his Sergeant Major, who, although but twenty-four years old, possessed a courage equal to any danger. His only doubt was whether Champe would accept any service on which the shadow of dishonor rested. Washington gave minute and accurate instructions to Major Lee, who repaired to his camp and sent for Champe. He was a handsome, finely-proportioned young man, of grave countenance, with deep set black eyes. When the scheme was unfolded to Champe he startled Lee by the idea of desertion. He declared his life was at the service of Washington, but that his honor was his own. Lee, as a last inducement, pronounced the name of the suspected General whose character Washington was anxious to clear. Champe started, declared that the army held no man more loyal, and yielded.

He hastened to make his preparations. He knew that his first danger was from the pursuit of his own comrades, rendered doubly watchful and suspicious by the crime of Arnold. Major Lee was sitting in his tent when it was reported to him that a dragoon had been seen to leave the camp, who, when challenged by the sentry, put spurs to his horse and escaped. Anxious to give his Sergeant every possible opportunity, Lee first affected to misunderstand, and next to doubt the correctness of the report. It was undoubtedly, he said, some countryman. It was impossible any member of the Virginia legion could be guilty of such an act. The officer making the report was somewhat indignant, and replied that the deserter was believed to be no less a person than the Sergeant-Major, as his horse and arms were missing. A pursuing party was soon equipped. After inspecting them, Lee suddenly remembered that he had other duty for the Lieutenant in command, and sent for Cornet Middleton to take his place. He did this partly to create a delay, partly from a knowledge of Middleton's kindly disposition. His instructions were to bring the man alive to camp, that he might suffer, if guilty, in the presence of the army, but to kill him if he resisted. It was midnight, and the rain fell in torrents. Just at daybreak, from an eminence some miles from Bergen, near the "Three Pigeons," a tavern kept at the present day, the dragoons descried Champe about half a mile in advance. He put spurs to his horse, and made for the village of Bergen, determined to seek refuge on board one of the two British galleys, which usually lay in Newark Bay, a mile or two distant. Presently he heard the pursuers again at his heels. But a few hundred yards separated them. A long marsh and deep waters lay between him and safety. He sprang from his horse and plunged into the morass. His pursuers came up and dismounted also. Struggling through the mud and slime, with his drawn sword held above his head, Champe reached the river's brink, plunged in and swam toward the galleys. His cloak and scabbard had been thrown away, but for a time he still grasped his trusty blade. This slipped from his hand and was lost. The scene had been watched with great interest and rightly interpreted by those on board the galleys. Fire was opened on the dragoons, some of whom were preparing to follow Champe in the water, while a light boat quickly picked up the fugitive.

Champe was kindly received on board the British galley and sent at once to New York. After the usual interrogations by the Adjutant General he was taken before Sir Henry Clinton, who put gold in his hand and sent him to Arnold. Champe found Arnold quarted in an elegant private mansion, surrounded by the luxury which was so dear to him. The traitor regarded his visitor with a keen, inquisitorial look. The Virginia cavalry had born such a high reputation for fidelity that he could scarcely believe one of them stood before him in the character of a deserter. But as he read the letter from the commander of the galleys, who had witnessed the escape, his doubts vanished. He congratulated Champe, promised him the same position in his legion that he had held in the patriot army, and assigned him quarters near himself. Some days later, by the hands of another spy, Major Lee received a letter in cipher, of which this was the important part.

"I am able confidently to assure you that the suspicions excited by Arnold are false as himself. Not one of our officers is supposed by the British to be otherwise than inimical to their cause. Only one has fallen—one son of perdition. To have the pleasure of doing this justice to fidelity balances the evils of my situation. I was yesterday compelled to a most afflicting step, but one indispensable to the completion of my plan. It was necessary for me to accept a commission in the traitor's legion that I might have uninterrupted access to his house. Thither he usually returns at midnight, and previously to retiring walks a short time in his garden. There I am to seize and gag him, and with the assistance of a trusty spy bear him to a boat which will be in readiness. In case of interrogation we shall say that we are carrying an intoxicated soldier to the guard house. Some of the pales from the garden fence are to be previously removed, that our silent passage to the alley may be facilitated. On the night which the bearer is commissioned to appoint, meet me at Hoboken with twenty of the Virginia cavalry, those brothers of my soul, and there, God willing, I will deliver to your hand the troubler of Israel. JOHN CHAMPE."

Lee, on the appointed day, repaired to Hoboken with a party of dragoons, carrying three led horses, one of them the beautiful steed of Champe. He concealed himself with his party in a thick wood. His anxiety may well be imagined as evening drew on, midnight passed, and morning dawned. Disappointed and full of apprehension, he returned with his party to consult Washington. Several days passed before the arrival of the trusty spy, from whom they learned that a sudden movement of Arnold, who changed his quarters only a few hours before the time fixed for the execution of their plans, had frustrated them.

Poor Champe was obliged to accompany the traitor to Virginia. At the peril of his life he escaped in North Carolina, hiding for whole days in the thickets, and at length rejoined the army which was in pursuit of Lord Rawdon. He sought Major Lee, who received him with fraternal emotion, and introduced him to General Greene. The veteran treated him with all the consideration due to his heroism. Major Lee, restoring to him his favorite horse, sent him to Washington, who comforted him as only a noble mind could, and gave him an honorable discharge, fearing for him the vengeance of the enemy should the chances of war place him in their power.

Champe retired to his home in Loudoun county, Virginia, where he lived several years, honored and respected. When our brief war with France occurred, and Washington was appointed Lieutenant-General, he sought out Champe to confer upon him a Captain's commission, but the brave Sergeant had gone to answer at a higher muster roll.—*N. Y. Sun.*

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Mrs. S. W. Oakey in "Hints to Young Housekeepers" in *Scribner's for February*, makes the following suggestion on serving dinner:

The table should be carefully laid,—folds of the table cloth in line, two large napkins placed at the head and foot of the table, the glass clear, the silver polished, the salt-cellars filled with fresh sifted salt. (A little stamp upon the salt improves the appearance.) When the plates are laid, two forks should be put on the left hand, a knife and a soup spoon on the right, large spoons crossed at each salt-cellar, and salt spoons on the top; tumblers and wine-glasses on the right hand at each plate, a napkin folded with a piece of stale bread within its folds, the soup-plates placed in the plate at the head of table, and the napkin in the upper one. Soup-ladle, gravy-spoon, and carving knife and fork go before the mistress; fish-trowel (if there is fish for dinner), gravy-spoon, and carving knife and fork before the master; if there is no soup, no ladle; if no fish, no trowel; if but one dish of meat, but one carving knife and fork. If you have neither fruit nor flowers, a bowl with bits of ice makes a pretty center.

The side-table should be laid with a white cloth, the silver, plates, finger-bowls, that will be needed during dinner, arranged tastefully upon it; the castors, a pat of butter with ice upon it, and one or two spare napkins, making it a pretty object.

When the soup is on the table, let the waitress come quietly and say, "Dinner is served." A good waitress makes no noise. She will stand at the dining-room door till the family has passed in, and then take her place by her mistress to hand the soup. When the soup course is over, the waitress takes off the plates, one in each hand, and takes them to the pantry, or to a tray outside the door. Permit no piling of plates as they are taken from the table, nor allow the soiled plates to be placed on the side-table. As the soup is removed, hot plates should be ready for fish or meat, and as the waitress places the hot plate before the dinner, she removes the cold plate to the side-table. Fish should be served alone—no vegetables. Salad is the only thing allowed with fish. If fish be broild, a lemon, cut in quarters, should be handed, to be squeezed upon the fish, unless fish sauce is preferred. With salmon, thinly cut slices of cucumber, dressed with pepper, salt and vinegar, should be served. Before the fish is removed, the fish trowel and spoon should be taken off on tray or plate; before the meat is removed, the carving knife and fork and gravy-spoon should be carefully taken on a plate or tray. After the meat and plates are removed, the unused silver should be taken off, then the salt cellars. The table being cleared, the crumbs should be taken off with a crumb-knife or with a napkin upon a plate; then the spread napkins should be taken off by the four corners.

Place upon the table the dessert-plates and spoons and forks, if for pudding or sweets of any kind; if for fruit, a plate with a colored doily, a finger-bowl, and a silver knife and fork. If coffee is served, it should be placed on a tray, with coffee-cups and sugar, at the head of the table. The old fashion of a pollalled and bare table for fruit is gone out, except where an elaborate table and men-servants are kept.

War brings out the devil in man, wakes up the hellish legion within his fallen nature, and binds his better faculties hand and foot. Its natural tendency is to hurl nations back into barbarism, and retard the growth of everything good and holy. When undertaken from a dire necessity, as the last resources of an oppressed people, it may become heroic, and its after results may compensate for its immediate evils; but war wantonly undertaken, for self interest, ambition, or wounded pride, is evil, only evil, and that continually.—*Spurgeon.*

ROYALTY AT NIAGARA.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE CHEERS THE STARS AND STRIPES.

The visit of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise to Niagara Falls to see the wonderful ice formations has attracted an unwonted number of visitors from Toronto and Hamilton and also from Buffalo. Two covered sleighs brought expressly from Buffalo were provided by Mr. Isaacs this morning and the party at once crossed over the river by the new suspension bridge, the Princess thus paying her first visit to the soil of the United States. The feat of crossing the frontier was very quietly accomplished, though quite a crowd of people witnessed it. When her royal highness passed for the first time under the stars and stripes, which were floating [illegible] enthusiastic and actually cheered the emblem. The party proceeded up Falls street to Buffalo and down Buffalo to the village of Niagara Falls, and thence into full view of the Niagara river. From there they went to Goat Island. At the stairway of Luna Island the vice-regal party alighted and descended the icy steps. The steps were quite slippery, but the whole party were provided with stout walking sticks and succeeded very nicely in getting to the foot. On returning the Princess slipped, and but for the prompt assistance rendered by his Excellency she would have fallen. Again entering the sleighs the party went to Horseshoe Falls. Here creepers were placed upon the heels of the ladies of the party, and they descended to the cataract. None of the party spoke for some time. The Princess was the first to speak. She exclaimed, enthusiastically:

"Oh! isn't it just glorious!"

Next they visited the Three Sister Islands and from there they went to Prospect Park. Quite a throng were gathered here but were not intrusive. The grounds were placed at the disposal of the party, His Excellency returning thanks to the Superintendent, who is a German, in that language. At the inclined plane all took seats for a descent, but the Princess, jumping out, declared she would walk. Several persons informed her it was slippery, but she said, "I don't mind that. I am a good walker," and onward she went to the foot. The Hon. Richard Morton gallantly stepped to her side as she started downward and accompanied her to the bottom. The party then went upon the mountain of ice and across the ice bridge to the Canadian side. They then proceeded to the hotel and in the afternoon drove to the boiling springs. The party will remain here until the 24th. The Marquis of Lorne was to-day interviewed by a reporter and expressed a favorable opinion of Governor Robinson's plan of an international park.

SELECTING HUSBANDS.

It has been profoundly remarked, that the less way of telling a toadstool from a mushroom is to eat it. If you die it was a toadstool, if you live, it was a mushroom. A similar method is employed in the selection of husbands; marry him, if he kills you he was a bad husband; if he makes you happy he is a good one. There is really no other criterion. As Dr. Samuel Johnson remarked, the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. Some young man that seem unexceptionable, indeed, very desirable, when they are single, are perfectly horrid as soon as they get married. All the latent brute there is in the heart comes out as soon as a sensitive and delicate being seeks her happiness in his companionship. The honeymoon lasts a very short time, the receptions and the round of parties are soon over, and then the two sit down to make home happy. If she has married a society man, he will soon begin to get bored; he will yawn and go to sleep on the sofa. Then he will take his hat and go down to the club and see the boys, and perhaps not come home till morning. If she has married a man engrossed in business, he will be fagged out when he comes home. He may be a sickly man that she must nurse, and a morose man that she must seek to cheer, a drunken man that she must sit up for, a violent man that she fears, a fool whom she soon learns to despise, a vulgar man for whom she must apologize—in short, there are thousands of ways of being bad husbands, and very few ways of being good ones. And the worst of it is that the poor, silly women are apt to admire in single men the very traits that make bad husbands, and look with contempt or ridicule upon those quiet virtues which make home happy. Men with very little personal beauty or style often make the wife happy—and sometimes quite the reverse. The number of ways of being a bad husband is almost as great as the number of beings. No one can tell from the demeanor of a single men what sort of a husband he will be. Meantime she must marry somebody. Eat it; if you die it was a sort of toadstool, if you live it was a sort of mushroom.—*Every Saturday, Baltimore.*

BUTTERFLY BREAKFAST CAPS.—The innumerable trifles, says a correspondent of the St. Louis *Post and Dispatch*, with which an ingenious woman handy with the needle constantly varies and freshens her toilet by contriving and turning one article into several