The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, Proprietor.

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VOL. V., No. 38.

LEHIGHTON, CARBON COUNTY, PENN'A, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST, 18, 1877.

Subscribers out of County, \$1.20

Railroad Guide.

MORTH PENNA. RAILROAD. ongers for Philadelphia will leave Lehighton as follows
at fa. m., via L. V. arrive at Phila, at 6-45 m. m. ria L. V.
11:-5 a. m.
11:-5 p. m. via L. V.
11:-5 a. m.
11:-7 p. m. via L. V.
11:-5 a. m.
11:-7 p. m. via L. V.
11:-5 a. m.
11:-7 p. m. via L. V.
11:-5 a. m.
11:-5 a.

PHILA. & READING RAILROAD Arrangement of Passenger Trains.

Trains feave ALLENTOWN as follows:

(VIA PERKIONEN BRANCH.)

Per Philadolphia, st c.50, 11.05, a.m., *2.15 and

\$48 p. m. Cas p. m. SUNDAYS,
For Philadelphia at 3.20 p. m.
(VIA EAS; PENSA, BRANCH.)
For Reading, † 2.20, 5.20, 5.55 a m., 12.15, 2.10, 4.30
and 9.05 p.m.
For Harrisburg, 5.50, 5.55 a. m., 12.15, 4.30 p.m.
For Harrisburg, 5.50, 5.55 a. m., 12.15, 4.30 p.m.
For Lancaster and Columbin, 3.50, a.m. and 4.30

p. m.
† Dece not run en Mondays.
*UNDAYS.

Per Reading, 2.50 a.m. and 6.05 p.m.
For Harrisburg, 9.05 p. m.

Trains FOR ALLIENTOWN loave as follows:
(VIA PRINCONEN BRANCE.)

Leave Philadelphia, 7.50 a. m., 1.00, *1.20 and 5.15

b. M.

SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia, S.O. a. m.
(VIA EASY PENNA BRANCH.)
Leave Reading, 7.4, 7.45, 10.25 a.m., 4.00, 6.10 and 10.20 p.m.
Leave Mariaburg, 5.00, 7.30 a.m., and 1.40, 2.30

Leave Lancaster, 7,30 a. m., and 3,30 p. m., Leave Lancaster, 7,30 a. m., and 3,35 p. m., Leave Columbia, 2,33 a. m., and 3,15 p. m., SUNDAYS.

Leave Heading, 7,35 a. m., Leave Harristoury, 5,00 a.m., Trains marked thus "I run to and from depot. The day and Green streets. Philadelphia, other trains to and from Broad street depot. The days a. m. and 5,55 p. m. trains from Allenbown, and the 7,30 a. m. and 5,15 p. m. trains from Philadelphia, have through cars to and from Philadelphia.

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Reform in Mohammedanism. The religious history of mankind shows that while a creed has often been destroyed by attacks from without, it can be regenerated only from within. But where, in the bosom of Islam, could we hope for a regenerator? From the hour of his birth, the Moslem becomes a member of a system in which every act of his life is governed by a minute ritual. He is beset on every side by a circle of inflexible formalities. He is told that even his prayers to God will be null and void, unless at each prostration his nose is lightly rubbed in the dust. He is told warned against "the maisdy of thought," lest he should become the occasion of divisions among the people of God. He is told on the authority of the prophet that "he who authority of the prophet that "he who dissents from assembles of Moslems oue span, verity takes off the rope of Islam from his own neck," and "is of the people of hell," although he says his prayers, keeps fasts, and thinks himself a Moslem. His inner, as his outer, life must work in prescribed grooves. And the consequence is that those faculties starved to death by which alone the re-generating impulse can be given. But we may, for the sake of argument, conceive of some rarely gifted nature who has passed through this ordeal uninjur-He has arrived at manhood, and desires passionately, not to destroy Is-lam, but to reform it. But how is he to begin. There is not a crime or defect in the history of Islam the counterpart of which is not to be found in the history of christendom. Christians have mistaken a lifeless formalism for the vital element in religion; christians have interpreted the gospel as giving a sanction for the worst cruelties of religious persecution, Christians have done their atmost to confine the intellect and the moral sense within limits defined by a human authority; but the strongest witness against all these errors has been Christ Himself. Every reformer who rose to protest against them could appeal to Him and His teaching, as his authority and justification. But no Moslem can lift his voice in condemnation of polygamy, slavery, marder, religious war, and religious persecution, without condemning the prophet himself, and being thereby cut off from the body of the faithful. There is no escape from this victous circle. A Moslem, so long as he remains a Moslem, must acquiesce in a moral and intellectual life which is incompatible with progress and humanity. No relig-ion can rise higher than its source. Christendom will never ascend to a higher spiritual level than that manifested in the life of Christ; and the Mohammedan world, at its best, can never be more than an image of the gross vices and imperfect virtues which made up the character of Mohammed. How hopeless in Christendom would have been the cause of humanity if Jesus of Nazareth (claiming to be, and accepted as, the Son of God) had practiced polygamy, connived at murder, traded in slaves, sanctioned and superintended a massacre of Pharisees, and preached the presecution of religious wars as the street passport to heaven! Mohammed did all these things, and the Mohammedan world is the result. Nothing less than the destruction of Islam can heal the diseases from which

temporary Review. Killing the Morrisites.

virtues until belief in the religion is de

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF A COLD-BLOOD ED MORMON BUTCHERY.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 31.—Perhaps the greatest crime to which the present Grand Jury has the clews, was the Morrisite massacre of 1862. Since the establishment of the Mormon Church it has sustained from eight to ten serious schism. Among the most formidable was one caused after the accession of Brigham Young as Prophet, by Joseph Morris. He appears to have been a man of some remarkable gifts; he drew after him several bishops and elders, and laymen, numbering some five hun-dred. His chief counseller was John Banks, a native of Manchester, England, well educated and very courageous. Between the doctrines of Brigham Young and Joseph Morris there was no marked difference save in one particu-lar—Brigham taught that he was the true Prophet, "anointed of the Lord," and Morris that he was "God's anointed." Both claimed to have the gift of tongues, the power of healing, and lay-ing on of the hands and "casting out

Early in 1862 the Morrisite, as they were called, left the Mormon settle-ments in Utsh, and gathered "in the name of the Lord" on the Weber river, forty miles north of Salt Lake City. They took all their movable property with them, including a large quantity of grain. Various charges were made against them, and legal executions quickly followed. Fines were assessed for their refusal to drill in the Mormon militia; some of their cattin were seized on execution and off ers were stamped-ed. Many cattle, there is good evid-ence, found their way into the Church corai. Morris was goaded to retaila-tion. In his turn he ordered a raid upon the Mormon stock; he even directed that the owners of the stock should be captured and held as hostages. Young determined to crush out the Morrisites. Following legal forms for form's sake, he obtained writs of habeas corpus and warrants from Chief Justice

Kinney, which were placed in the dislocating the vertebre and killing his hands of Deputy Marshal Robert T. man instantaneously and neatly. Burton. He called on the acting Gov-ernor, Secretary Frank Fuller (a brother to the nortorious Fuller of the Mor-mon Salt Lake Herald), for an armed posse. The request was granted, and Burton left the city with 500 armed then and five pieces of artillery. On the way he received volunteers to the number of nearly five hundred more. Many of these joined Burton's forces, as they said, "to see the fun." They as they said, "to see the fun." They marched to within haif a mile of the Morrisite camp, which consisted of a few log houses and several others made of willows interlaced with basket work and plastered inside. The Mormons first took possession of the Morrisite herd, and killed such animals as they required for beef, while the toys in charge of the herd were sent in by Burton with a paper containing a notice to Morris that if he did not surrender unconditionally within half an hour firing would begin. Burton then placed his cannon in such a position as to rake the

In the Morrisite camp at this time there were not more than einety able bodied men, with over 300 women and children. Morris called his pecple to the Bowery, a great shed roofed with limbs of trees, for consultation, or rather to await a "revelation" from on high. He told them the Lord would reveal their duty, and stationed himself on a platform, with imploring hands and eyes turned heavenward. Banks, his chief counsellor, stood by in a similar attitude, both believing the revelation would come in answer to their prayers. From time to time Morris encouraged the congregation, remind-ing them of the promises: "They who wait on the Lord shall not perish." "One shall chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight." But no revelation came. As the last hallelujah died away the sound of a cannon smote of the camp. (Some of the Brigamite posse testify that it was a blank shot). The next instant another cannon was fired, the shot struck the Bowery; two women fell dead, horribly mangle a girl of twelve years had her chin torn away. One of the women who fell held a child in her arms, which was uninjured. This cannon shot caused a fearful commotion in the Morrislto camp, in the midst of which the doomed prophet stood looking up to heaven. Now commenced assault and repulse, which continued all night of the 13th of June and the next two days. Some ten persons were killed in the camp of the new prophet, and two of the Brigham-ites were felled by the Morrisite sharp-shooters. The third day (Sunday, June 15, 1862), the besieged being exhausted, a white flag was raised as a signal of surrender. Immediately Burton rode in with one of his officers beside him, his forces following. He or-

then called out: "Show him to me!" (alluding to

dered the women and children to sep-

The Morrisites did so. Burton

Morris). A pale disciple of the new prophet pointed to where Morris still stood, his eyes still raised, and his hands uplifted to the sky.

the faithful suffer, because the vices which occasion them are inseparable Burton, spurring his horse and drawing his pistol, rode swiftly up to the poor fanatic and fired, the shot taking mortal effect in the prophet's neck. As from the profession of Islam. The vices will not cease to be regarded as akin to the latter sank to the earth, the brutal stroyed .- R. D. Osborn, in the Con-Deputy Marshal, turning, shouted: "There's your prophet—what do you

think of him now?" In sight of the suddering multitude a woman of the camp, named Bowman, rose up in front of Burton, and exclaim-

"Oh, you cruel murderer!" Wheeling his horse and glaring, Bur-

ton shot her dead. At this juncture a Danish woman, brave and fearless, who held the dying Prophet writing in her arm, litted her face and shouted:

"So this is another Mountain Meadows affair, you miserable assassin!' Said Burton: "No woman shall say that and live. He raised his revolver, took deliber-ate aim, and the builet laid the poor

woman low beside Morris, who at the moment gave his last gasp lu her lap. This was the triumph of Burton, man whom the fanatic Morman, Daniel H. Wells, is pleased to call "one of the best chizens of Utah" What was the part of Dr. Jeter Clinton? Jeter, it must be remembered, was acting as surgeon to the Mormon raiders. He was not a very good surgeon himself, and does not seem to have owned a case of instruments. One Dr. Talt, who was along with him, had the requisite knives and lances. Early in the affray Banks, Morris's chief counsellor, was wounded by a shot in the back of the neck. Fearing another shot, he fell by the side of Morris and pretended to be dead. One of the Brighamite approach-

ed, turned him over, and remarked—
'Oh, no; this won't do, you damned -! You're playing pos-'Very well," said Banks, rising up,

"finish your work."
The Brighamite did not feel authorized to accede on the spot to this request. Bank was delivered over to Surgeon Jeter Clinton, who, seizing a knife from his brother Tait's case, escorted the wounded counsellor over a hill adjoining the Morrisite camp, with the ustensible purp se of dressing his wound. He dressed it thus: Inserting the knife into the original wound back

man instantaneously and neatly.

Sirrine, who was present when Dr.

Jeter returned and handed the knife back to Dr. Tait, recollects that Tait

exclaimed :
"Well, I'll be damned if Clinton ain't a poor surgeon; look at the way he's

mauled this knife !"

The bodies of Morris and Banks were thrown into an open wagon and brought down to Salt Lake City, uncovered and undraped, in the heat of a June sun. They were hurried to the Strangers' Cemetery, a desolate and neglected spot, and buried without mark or stone. The careers of the principal men con-

ceraed in this tragedy throw fresh light upon the policy of the unscrupulous and cruel leaders of the Mormon Church, Robert T. Burton, the principal actor, has not only since been Sheriff o. Sait Lake county, but Deputy Marbal of the Territory, appointed through the influence of Brigham Young. Holding these offices he could commit murder-the most relentless murders-un-der the protection of his blood stained commission. It is a fact, suggesting commentary upon Federal administration in Utah, that this red-handed criminal has, since his butchery of two men and two women who were at his mercy after their surrender in the Morrisite camp, been appointed by the President and confirmed by the U. S. Senate United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the Territory of Utah! Dr. Jeter Clinton, who used his office as a surgeon to stab to death the patient whom he was bound to cure, occupied at that time and has since held the offices of police judge, coroner and quarantine physician.

French Teachers. Female lay teachers in France are, it must be acknowledged, very greatly in-ferior to the teachers in the United States. It is said that in England when a mar, has failed at everything else he becomes a coal merchaut. We should not dream of applying this remark to French ladies as regards school teach ing. At the same time, it is an estab-lished fact that the French girls' schools which are managed by nuns, and especially those of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, are far above the other female educational establishments. Most of the male lay teachers are appointed from the primary normal schools which exist in the chief town of every department; and it is a noteworthy fact that the majority of them are ardent republicans, notwithstanding the fact that during the empire every effort was made to win them over to the imperial side. In every normal and primary school was the bust of Napoleon, and a liberal distribution took place of the famous "Jorunal des Instituteurs," every para-graph of which, political and educational, was dressed up in Napoleonic attire. Possibly some of the lay primary school arate from the men. This was done. Next he ordered the men to stack their teachers may have adopted republican-ism out of a spirit of natural opposition to their old adversaries and competitors the instituteurs congreganistes. Of these, too, a word must be said. While in the secondary clerical schools most of the instructors are Jesuites, in the

primary schools most of the teachers be-Chretienne," the members of which, without taking the vows and assuming a life long engagement, agree, never-theless, to remain single, to submit to the discipline of the society, and to wear the ecclesiastical dress. Strict ultrathe ecclesiastical dress. Strict ultra-montanists, these brethren have been somewhat unjustly nicknamed the "fre-res Ignorantins." Living as they do in res Ignorautius." Living as they do in common, with but few wants, and receiving, whenever they require it, pecuniary aid from the wealthy party to which they belong, they are satisfied with a rate of psy less than one-half that of the lay teachers, and are thus preferred in a large number of communes on the simple ground of economy. The plan of instruction is the same as that adopted in the secular rejsame as that adopted in the secular primary schools, except that religious instruction and exercises, of course, play a larger part with them than with their lay brethren. The ultra radicals, who in a large measure control the educational appropriations in the town council, are opposed to any portion of the public instruction remaining in the hands of the clerical element, and their most strenuous efforts are used to have all these congregational schools of both sexes closed. They would concentrate sexes closed. They would concentrate the entire national educational system under the control of a body of lay teachers to be paid by the towns and by the state. In these views they are sup-ported by the republican party, while the clergy have on their side the major-ity of the senate. Whether the absence of clerical competition would be likely to prove advantageous or not to the secular educational establishments, w shall not attempt to say, but certain it is that the long continuance of this bitter feud between the two parties has been anything but conducive to the ed-ucational progress of France.—Lippincott's Magazine,

-An unusually sensational story is going the rounds in Brussels. A man who, five years ago, had an Interview with the Pope and who again recently called on him, declares that the Pope of 1872 does not at all resemble the Pope of to-day either in feature, voice, gait, or manners. He believes, from information he pretends to have received, that Pope Pius IX died three years ago, that Cardinal Antonelli substituted in the knife into the original wound back his stead a man who much resembled of the neck, he gave it a vicious twist, him, but who was not a priest.

PARAGRAPHIC.

-Bogus Charley, the Modoe, is a re-

-The university of Leipsic has 56 students from the United States.

-Senator David Davis, of Illinois, is seriously ill of cancer of the stomach, at his home in Bloomington.

-Within a month Pennsylvania oil speculators have recorded 250 leases of land in Rockeastle county, Indiana,

—During the Grover Senatorial investigation, out of 193 witnesses sub-pensed 175 were examined at a cost of \$2.625. -The Commissioner of Agriculture

of North Carolina has established a museum for the exhibition of the resources of the State. -There are now in Philadelphia 450 co-oporative, and building and loan as-

sociations in which workingmen have nearly \$70,000,000 invested. -Fashionable ladies in Paris have begun to wear dresses that permit the

feet to be seen, and there are rumors that the day of long trails is over. -The formation of a new volcano in Finland is expected. A hill near the river Tana is emmitting smoke, and the snow in the neighborhood has sudden-

ly melted. -Apropos of the Prince of Wales unveiling a statue of King Alfred, a gentleman writes to the Times that the prince is that monarch's tuirty-third great grandson.

-The American Board of Foreign Missions has received \$20,000 less in denotions this year than last, and appeals for money to save itself from 'an embarrassing debt.''

-A woman in Cynthiana, Ky., murdered her baby, and was not suspected of the crime; but remorse compelled her to confess, and she furnished undoubt-ed proofs of her guilt. -The proposed exodus of South Car-olina negroes to Liberia is said to more

and more enlist the attention of people in that State. The negroes are generally infatuated with the project. -Piece goods from the Lonsdale Mills, in New York, are now sold in

every town in England at a lower price and of a better quality than English goods of a nominally corresponding -Many of the old citizens of Louislana who left the State in the disastrous period between 1865 and 1876 and set-tied elsewhere, are now returning, attracted by the present prosperity and

the indication of a bright future. -A number of lads have been appointed "whipping boys" to the young Emperor of China, who for valuable considerations to themselves and familles, receive the flagellation which the sovereign earns by his sins of ommission and commission.

—A swarm of bees escaped from a hive it a commune of the Aube. France, and established itself in a letter box. When the postman went to the box the next morning the bees rushed out of the slit and so blinded him that he could not insert his key. The bees had to be smoked out before the letters could be removed. -The capital involved in the banks

of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zea-iand may be put down at \$50,000,000. The bulk of it is owned in London. The great bank managers of Sydney and Melbourne are absolutely potentates, to whom all the world there does homage. Nothing can be done without the yea of these magnates. -It is estimated that between 1848 and 1876 British and Irish emigrants to

the United States and the colonies sent to their friends at home about \$100,000,-000. An hish Protestant clergyman of long experience says that he grieves to have to admit that to one Protestant emigrant who remembers the old folks at home at least three Roman Catholics -Mr. Walter stated recently in the

ity in the great criminal lunatic asylum at Broadmoor was only 24 per cent, and that there was no institution of that class in the kingdom which could show anything like so small a mortality. "In fact, it seemed to be a place to which people who wished to live long should be sent."

-At a letting for the building of the new Columbia county jail on last Wed-nesday, the commissioners made the nesay, the commissioners made the following awards: The iron work to Cruikshank, Moyer & Co., of Danville, \$8,998.15; the stone and mason work to John S. Sterner & Eli Jones, of Bloomsburg, for \$30,000; and the steam heating, gas-fitting, plumbing, etc., to Rollins & Holmes for \$5,465 00. The painting, plastering, wood and carpeuter work was not to let.

-One of the greatest changes which have taken place in New York of late years has been in the matter of mar-riage. Thirty years ago the money question entered comparatively little into consideration, but now among the upper twenty thousand, or those who consider themselves so, it has very great weight. Mothers keep their girls as much as possible out of the way of pleasant but poor young men, and many girls are quite disposed to discourage the attentions of men who could not even afford a house in the city. The number of spinsters in the higher class here, and more especially in Boston, goes on increasing, and early marriages become fewer every year. the penalty paid for a more highly civil-ized and artificial existence.