VOLUME 68.

Loetru. A PARODY ON "THE SNOW." On! the girls! the beautiful girls!
With the liquid eyes and the golden curls,
Sailing along through the crowded street,
Turning the heads of the youths they meet
Ti ting,
Ogling.

Ogling, Skimming along. Beautiful girls! they can do nothing wrong.
The biush of the rose on each soft dainty cheek
In which lovely dimples play hide and-go-seel
Showing their ankles and a little above—
Pure s an angel, fickle as love.

Oh! the girls! the beautiful girls!
How the boys gather, and sigh as each whirls
Her tilters along at a delicate height;
Just skirtling the beauties forbidden to sight. fer threat and the beautiful skirting the beautiful skirting the beautiful skirting the skirting the skirting that the skirting the skirting that the skirting that the skirting that the skirting that the skirting the beautiful sk

With a smile on the lip, and a coy glance of the eye, And the little dogs bark, and with joyous bound, Snap at the tilters that eddy around. The town is alive, and each heart in a whirl, To welcome the coming of each lovely girl. How lovely they look as they tilter along, Hailing each other with kisses and song! And pass a poor fellow as meteors flash by, Bright for a moment, then lost to the eye.

Wriggling,

Bwinging,

Dashing they go.

Disregarding the breeze that plays havoe below, With long floating trail, as pure as the sky. To be trampled in the mud by the crowds rushing by:

To be tramped and tracked by dozens of feet, Till it blends with the flith in the horrible

Once I tripped on a tilter, and fell, Just as I passed a gayly dressed belle; Fell, and my beaver rolled in the street— Fell, to be scoffed at, and jeered at, and beat. Scrambling, Cursing, Dr. ading to rise

And afraid on my soul to open my eyes,
Above and around me the broadest expanse
Of hoops that e'er tilted in giddy round dance
Wildly at last I darted without,
And dashed down the street, as the boys raised

Once I was green as the greenest leaf; Nothing too big to exceed my belief; Every girl laughed at my innocent grace, And vowed that I looked at maught else but

Credulity, Grace and all, Shame and my blushes, I lost by that call.
I learn nothing new as the girls saunter by,
And tilter their hoops—go matter how high;
For all that's within or without I know,
Since I tripped on that tilter, and made such a

How strange is that patent heaving bosom o Should fall at her feet on the pavement below? How strange if that pile of tightly bound Should roll down her back from the head 1 depresses.
Fainting,
Freezing,
Rushing ahead

Unmindful of all save the beauties thus shed, The tilters dropped off, and left far benind The little lace bonnet dying off in the wind; But the worst of all mishaps! they do nothing by halves! How strange if in running she dropped her false calves!

Misellaneous.

A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Johnson on the Tendency to Repudi

From the Citizen, March 9.] Washington, March 6, 1867.

"And now, apart from the directly political," continued the President, what is the main issue looming up in the immediate future? What issue is clearly foreshadowed to be the Aaron's rod which must swallow up all minor questions? It is the great financial issue—the issue of the national debt; whether it shall be paid or repudiated. This issue has fibres extending into the pocket of every citizen; for wherever a man has a dollar, or can earn a dollar, the gov-ernment is now compelled to go for its portion of his substance; and with the vast machinery under its control the money is fetched. There were four millions of slaves in

the Southern States before the rebellion representing a capital of three or possi-bly four billions of dollars; but let us call it three billions, or three thousand millions, as you may please. These slaves represented that amount of propchasing or raising them; and they represented as property whatever were the surplus profits of their labor, after due allowance for food clothing. cine and interest on the capital invested On this property in slaves, gradually grew up that slave oligarchy or aristo racy, against which the leaders of the anti-slavery party so successfully thun-dered during the twelve years preceding the rebellion, and after the first mad plunge into webellion, the fate of that aristocracy was sealed. It is now a thing of the past. With its virtues—for it had of the past. With its virtues—for it had virtues, courage and hospitality eminently—and with its crimes of pride and lawless revolution, it has entered into history as a thing of the past.

But what do we now find? The aristocracy, based on three thousand millions of property in slaves south of Mason and Dixon's line, has disappeared; but an aristocracy based on over two thousand five hundred millions o national securities has arisen in the Northern States, to assume that political control which the consolidation of great financial with political interests merly gave to the slave oligarchy of the lately rebel States. The aristocracy based on negro property disappears at the Southern end of the line, but only

to reappear in an oligarchy of bond and national securities in the State which suppressed the rebellion. When suppressed the rebellion.
We have all read history; and is it
not certain that, of all aristocracies that
of mere wealth is the most odious, rapacious and tyrannical? It goes for the last dollar the poor and helpless have got; and with such a vast machine a gor; and with such a vast machine as this government under its control that dollar will be fetched. It is an aristo-cracy that can see in the people only a prey for extortion. It has no political or military relations with them, such as the old feudal system created between liege lord and vassal; it has no intimate social and domestic ties, and no such strong bond of self-interest with the people as existed of necessity between the extinct slaveholders of our country and their slaves. To an aristocracy existing on the annual interest of a nation debt, the people are only of value in proportion to their docility and power of patiently bleeding golden blood under the tax gatherer's thumb-screw.

To the people the national debt is a thing of debt to be paid; but to the aristocracy of bonds and national bonds and national some particular securities it is a property

and national securities it is a property nore than two thousand five hundre millions, from which a revenue of one hundred and eighty millions a year is to be received into their pockets. So we now find that an aristocracy at the South, based on three thousand millions of dollars in negroes—who were a pro-ducing class—has disappeared, and their place in political control of the country is assumed by an aristocracy based on nearly three thousand millions of na-tional debt—a thing which is not producing anything, but which goes on steadily every year, and must go on for all time until the debt is paid, absorbing and taxing at the rate of six or seven per cent a year for every hundred dollar bond that is represented in its aggrega-

Now, I am not speaking of this to do anything but deprecate the fearful issue which the madness of partisan hatred and the blindness of our new national debt, aristocracy to their own true interests is fast forcing upon the country. But is it not clear that the people, who have to pay one hundred and eighty millions of dollars a year to this consolidated moneyed digarchy, must sooner or later commence asking each other, 'How much was actually loaned to our government during the civil war by these bondholders, who now claim that we over the contract of the c by these bondholders, who now claim that we owe them nearly three thous-and millions of dollars?" You know and millions of dollars?" You know what the popular answer must be—I do not say the right answer—" Less than half the amount they claim, for gold ranged on an average at over one hundred premium while this debt was being incurred."

Just think of this annual tax of one hundred and eighty millions for payment of interest on our national debt. This government we have, with its

business in itself costing more per capita to the people than the government of England, which we always heretofore regarded as the most tax-devouring on earth. But over and beyond the expense of this covernment of the covernment of th penses of this government proper, as it should stand in the scale of peace at about sixty millions a year—we have in the one hundred and eighty millions of interest paid yearly on our national debt, enough to support three such governments as this, with all their vast

machinery and disbursements. We have not only, under the present syshave not only, under the present system, one government for the people to support, but over and beyond this, we have to raise by taxation from the people, sufficient to support three similar establishments every year.

All property is based upon, and can only be sustained by law; and it is for a return to law and the guide of fixed constitutional principles that my whole course has been contending. But so short-sighted is this aristocracy of bonds

short-sighted is this aristocracy of bonds and paper currency—this Plutocracy of the national debt—that my efforts in behalf of their true interest (which are certainly involved in the maintenance of law and the constitution) have been or law and the constant of have been where encountered, and almost everywhere overwhelmed by the preponderating influence which they have acquired from the natural force of captal and the agency of our national And what has been the course of that

Congress which has just ended, and which this blind aristocracy of national debt sustained in overriding my efforts deot sustained in overriding my entoris for a return to sound principles of inter-nal government? Look at the bill giv-ing from four hundred and eighty to six hundred millions of dollars, nomisix hundred millions of dollars, nominally for back bounty, or as an equalization of bounties to the soldiers, but really, as all intelligent men must be aware, to be parceled out as a prey among the bounty sharks and claim agents, who are the most reckless and clamorous adherents of the dominant norous adherents of the dominan majority in Congress. Then look at appropriations amounting to another hundred millions for internal improvements, which should properly be left to the laws governing private industry and the progress of our national development. Look also at the increase of all salaries Look also at the increase of an salaries with a prodigal hand; this virtuous Congress first setting an example against retrenchment by voting to themselves an increase of salaries. Everywhere and in an ever-increasing ratio the motto seems to be "always spend and the salaries of the sa never spare," a fresh issue from the paper mill over yonder (slightly point ing his pencil to the Treasury Department) being the panacea prescribed for every evil of our present situation.

Every effort to increase our annual taxation is resisted—for increase daxes

taxation is resisted—for increased taxes might help to awaken the people from their false dream of prosperity under the sway of revolutionary and radical ideas; but no addition to the national debt can be proposed—no further inflation of our inflated currency—which the preponderating votes of the Western States will not be certain to favor. The war of finance is the next war we The war of finance is the next war w have to fight, and every blow struck against my efforts to uphold a strict con-struction of the laws and the constitu-tion is in reality a blow in favor of reoudiating the national debt. The manu facturers and men of capital in the Eastern States, and the States along the Atlantic seaboard—a mere strip or fringe on the broad mantle of our country, if you will examine the map hese are in favor of high protective. and in fact prohibitory tariffs; and also favor a contraction of the currency But against both measures the interest and votes of the great producing and non-manufacturing States of the West stand irrevocably arrayed; and a glance at the map and the tensus statistics of the last twenty years, will tell every one who is open to conviction how that

war must end. The history of the world gives no ex ample of a war debt that has ever been paid; but we have an exceptional country, and present an exceptional case. Our debt might easily be paid, provided the brake against excessive expenditures could be turned on quickly enough; but now is the appointed time, and now or never the work must b commenced. If that debt is ever to be paid, we need economy in every branch of the publicservice—the reduction, not an increase of salaries to Congressmen and other officials; the systematic re-duction of our national debt; and not its increase by such monstrous bills as this last demagogue measure for the pre-tended equalization of bounties. The Congress, forsooth, is so patriotic, so loyal, that it "can refuse our gallant soldiers nothing;" but you must have seen how promptly it rejected the names of nearly very gallant veteran sent in by me for onfirmation to any civil office—a majority of our extremely "loyal Senators" using their guillotine without remorse

in nearly every instance.

And whither is all this drifting? To ntelligent men there can be but one answer. We are drifting toward repuanswer. We are drifting toward repu-diation, and the moneyed aristocracy of the national debt—the very men whose interests are most jeopardized— are so blind that they are practically helping to accelerate, not check our course in this downward direction. We need the industry and enormous possible products of the lately revolted States to help us in bearing our heavy burden. We need confidence and calm—we need internal harmony; and above all, we need a return to the unquestioned supremacy of the civil laws and con-stitutional restraints, if our debt is not to be repudiated within the next half-

olutionary ideas which have been recently exploited on the floors of Congress. Who now talks of the constituand speeches of the violent revolution hand; and every effort to advocate the just ascendency of the civil law only furnishes fresh food for ridicule.

for some years—will openly hoist the banner of Repudiation. But a majority of those who shaped the legislation of this last Congress must know—unless they deceive themselves, or are too ignorant to appreciate their own acts—that we are drifting in that direction, and that it is by their votes we have been swung out into the downward stream. Doubt-less, some of them would either be, or affect to feel, horrified if to-day branded as Repudiationists,—just as, in the infancy of the Free Soil agitation, it was considered a bitter slander if the Freesoiler should be styled an Abolitionist There are steps in everything; and the term of reproach to-day, will be worn as a feather in the cap some years from now, unless the true Conservative wisdom of the country can be awakened. dom of the country can be awakened—and rapidly—from its asphyxiating dream that our National Debt is a Na

usurpation, striking out of existence so many States, and establishing a military despotism over more than one-third of our geographical Union. This bill suddenly adds four millions of ignorant and penniless negroes to the voting force of the country—an accession of just so much strength to the party whose interest it is, and must increasingly become, to favor repudiation as a policy. To secure the public creditor, our effort should be—if that were possible—to restrict, rather than to extend the right of suffrage; for money rapidly aggregates in a few hands; and in seeing that our national debt is paid, shall have become out of all proportion few compared with those who have an interest in its repudiation, the votes of

many will carry it; and the debt of three thousand millions will be struck out of existence by ballots, just as rapidly and utterly as the similar amount invested in Southern negroes has been abolished during the recent war under showers of bullets. At least war under showers of bullets. At least

crash this year I hold to be inevitable, though deprecating it, and having used every effort for its avoidance. To say that it can be staved off by any legisla tion, if the violated laws of trade and public economy call for it, is to assert that water can be made to run up hill or shall cease to seek its own level under the compulsion of a Congressional en-actment. Perhaps for so violent a dis-

redeemable paper currency and fresh issues of public securities. But, sooner or later, the day will come in which brandy no longer can stimulate; nor can irredeemable promises to pay pass current as a circulating medium forever. To the man will come a severe fit of sickness, teaching him that the laws of temperance can only be violated under fearful penalties; and to the nation will come a financial crash, teaching it that paper is only a representative of value, not value itself; and that the restraints, and a thorough system of economy in all branches of the public

For the slights and indignities—un constitutional curtailments and dis-honors which the recent Congress has attempted to cast upon me for my unattempted to cast upon me for my unflinching and unalterable devotion to my constitutional oath and to the best interests of the whole country, according to my best judgement and experience—I am only sorry as regards the indignities sought to be imposed on my high office, but unmoved as regards myself. Conscious of only having executed my duty—conscious of being denounced for usurpation, only because denounced for usurpation, only because refusing to accept unconstitutional powers and patronage—and satisfied that the day of wiser thought and a sounder estimate cannot now be far distant, I look with perfect confidence for my vindication to the justice of that future which I am convinced cannot long be delayed. Unless all the senses are de-ceptive—unless all truth be a lie—unless God has ceased to live, I tell you that the folly and fraud now dominating the councils of this distracted country in Congress cannot endure forever." The Congress cannot endure forever.' ent uttered this last sentence with great earnestness and fire, his previou remarks having been delivered in the

calm, grave, earnest monotone which is his habitual form of expression. the Chateau d'Hougoumont on the 1sta of June, watching, as eagerly as Bonaparte and Wellington themselves, the battle of Waterloo. All day long he followed the fighting with strained eyes, knowing that on its issue depended his welfare as well as Europe's. At sunset he saw that victory was with Wellington and the Allies. Then, without a it. At last he prevailed upon a fisherman to make the venture for a reward of £80. In that way he managed to reach Dover. At Dover and at inter-

d round him for newsthat Blucher and his Prussians had been routed by Na-poleon before Wellington had been able to reach the field: that by himself he could not possibly succeed, and, there-fore, the cause of England and her allies was lost. The funds fell as they were meant to fall. Every one was anxious to sell, and Rothschild and his accredited agents scoffed at all who brought them scrip to purchase. But scores of un-known agents were at work all that day and all the next. Before the Stock Exchange closed on the afternoon of the second day, when Nathan Roths child's strong boxes were full of paper he announced an hour or so before the news came through other channels, the real issue of the contest. Very soon the funds were higher than they had been during many previous weeks; and Rothschild found that he had made something like a million pounds by his quick traveling and clever misrepre-sentation. Other millions were collect-ed, rather more slowly, by other trans-

Financial prosperity was secured up to within a recent period; but already the delicate fabric of public credit—a house of cards at best—begins to totter inder the concussion of the various rev gress. Who now talks of the constitu-tion with respect? Who is not now made a laughing stock in the papers ary party, if he shall be so hardy as to claim that, being again at peace, the sway of civil over military law should be immediately resumed, if we desire to maintain our liberties? The Consti-tution is played out, we hear on every

No party as yet-and possibly no party

And look at the effect of the Recon-And look at the elect of the Reconstruction bill just passed over by my unavailing veto! I mean its peculiar effect as a step in the direction of repudiation, and not its general effect as a high-handed measure of Congressional usurpation, striking out of existence s rapidly aggregates in a few hands; and whenever the men who have an interest

The following letter from Mr. John Cisco, of New York, to a United States Senator, suggesting a plan for the ettlement of the public finances and the resumption of specie payments, will attract much attention to a question of

this is possible.

That we are to have a great financial addressing my reply to you.

The condition of the Treasury is this:

Besides a few bonds of the old debt,

actment. Perhaps for so violent a dis-ease this violent cure may be the only remedy. It is like a man sustaining his strength on brandy; so long as he can increase the dose daily he may get along in high good humor—just as we have been prospering on an ir-redeemable paper currency and fresh

only true securities for our public credit must be looked for in a system of rigidly exacted obedience to all constitutional

How Rothschild Made His Fortune. Rothschild's greastest achievement in over-reaching distance and his fellow-peculators was in 1815. He was near the Chateau d'Hougoumont on the 18th momment's delay, he mounted a horse that had been kept in readiness for him, and hurried homewards. Everywhere on his road fresh horses or carriages were in waiting to help him over the ground. Riding or driving all night, reached Ostend at daybreak, to find the sea so stormy that the boat-man refused to trust themselves to

nediate stages on the road to London other horses were in waiting, and he was in London before midnight. Next was in London before midnight. Next morning, the morning of the 20th of June, he was one of the first to enter the Stock Exchange. In gloomy whispers he told those who, as usual, crowded round him for now that Duck the Stock Exchange.

actions of a like nature.—"Nathan Meyer Rothschild." By H. R. Fox

A Marriage at Dresden. A correspondent of the Boston Adver iser writes:
I came to Dresden to witness the marriage of an American lady with a Norwegian. We arrived in season to be present at the festival of the betrothcalled the "polterbend." ring, tea and cake were handed to us. he supper being reserved till later nours, before the dance. Then come all sorts of little surprises. Curtain rises, and two ladies appear—one dressed in a housewifely manner, knitting vigorously, the other holding a book. vigorously, the other holding a book. The first insists on practical duties: implores the bride not to allow her husband's soup to burn. The other insists that she must read Schiller, &c. Various plays and conceits succeed, and then comes the supper, which we took sitting, and which opened with soup and finished with iee-cream and fruits. At this supper little speeches were made, for the Germans and Norwegians unlike ourselves and the English. gians, unlike ourselves and the English, in their hours of happiness, sing aloud. Sweet sentiments and hearty toasts assed around: the latter were respond passed around; the latter were responded to by all rising and striking their glasses together. The marriage of Miss H. R. A—n was conducted in Lutheran style at church, with the exception of a Norwegian custom, viz: in Norway the bridegroom first enters the church with some brother or dear friend who places him for the ceremony; then follows the bride with father, brother, or chardian, who places her by the side or guardian, who places her by the side of the bridegroom. The semi-circle of the altar was adorned with flowers nterspersed with lighted candles. The nnerspersed with ngmed candles. The bride and bridegroom sit, during the discourse, just in front of the altar; their immediate friends have chairs placed around the semi-circle of the chancel. Two embroidered cushions, gifts of friends, are placed on the first steps of the altar for the bride and bridegroom to kneel upon while they are pronounce

ed man and wife." Wenldn't Go to a Future State.

Old Ricketts was a man of labor, and had little or no time to devote to specu-lation on the future. He was, withal, rather uncouth in the use of language. One day, while engaged in stopping hog holes about his place, he was approached by a colporteur, and presented with a

"What's all this about? demanded Mr. Ricketts.
"That Sir is a book describing the "That Sir is a book describing the celestial state," was the reply.
"Celestial state?" said Ricketts, "in what section is that?"
"My worthy friend, I fear you have not-

Well, never mind," interrupted Ricketts, "I don't want to hear about any better State than Pennsylvania. I intend to live and die right here, if I can keep them darned hogs out."

12. I would not attempt to force specie payments, nor to fix a time for them, but leave them to come about naturally.

This is the result of the best think-

ing I can give the subject, after examining the discussions which have been had upon it both at Washington and outside. It seems to me that this scheme is full, simple, plain and direct, and it needs no complicated machinery. It will be readily comprehended by The Public Finances. It will be readily comprehended the people, who are the Treasury's creditors. The Treasury has had since the war,

day ripen into distrust.

If it wishes to inspire confidence, the

policy of the Treesury must be simple, comprehensive, direct. plain, open and

permanent. This is almost as important

s that it should be wise.

There is no need of any complicated

that, if it is complicated, it will work

badly.

The simple idea of what I propose i

this: that, as the Government has a large indebtedness, is not in full credit, and much of its indebtedness is in the

shape of short obligations, some of them

If this scheme be once adopted by the

payments. Yours truly,

JOHN J. CISCO.

Surrounded by Flames.

his immediate vicinity becoming re-

The inhabitants of this part of Russia used to set fire to the woods in the be-

The reeds on the

sula where I stood were already on fire

the dry grass burned with a rattling sound, and the sparks flew high up into the air, and the cinders fell round about me. I had cocked my

with the glare of reflected flames.

daily increasing importance:

DEAR SIR:—I have been asked by several members of Congress, at differ and has now, no fixed policy. What it means to do from day to day is a matter of conjecture; the result is un-certainty and doubt in the public mind ent times, to write out my views of what should be done in the present con-dition of the public finances. I have decided to answer all these requests by to a dangerous extent—dangerous, bese uncertainty and doubt may some

due next yean and a few overdue, and some Thirty-year Currency Bonds, the aggregate of these being unimportant in amount, it owes to-day (January 1, 1867)--1. \$1,385,000,000 of Five-twenties and

other gold bonds, none of the principal of which can be demanded for fifteen years, except a few Fives of 1874. On years, except a few Fives of 1674. On this it is paying every year an interest of \$81,000,000 in gold. 2. \$145,000,000 of Compound Interest Notes, due in 1867 and 1868, principal and interest payable in currency. 3. \$677,000,000 of 7 3-10 Notes; princinal due in 1867 and 1868.

The holders of these may demand payment of them, when due, or may de mand, at their option, 5-20 bonds in exchange for them. The interest on these notes is now payable in currency; when exchanged for 5-20s, the interest will the payable in gold. henceforward be payable in gold.
4. \$400,000,000 of legal tender notes including fractional currency, payable in demand, and of course payable in

The resources of the Treasury are: 1. A revenue in gold, which is at present largely in excess of the annual rold interest

2. A revenue in currency equal to the expenses of Government and the interest which is payable in currency. 3. A present reserve of gold coin of \$80,000,000.

The Treasury is not in perfect credit:

its notes payable on demand being de-preciated 27 per cent. below gold, and its 6 per cent. bonds selling much be-low par in gold, although the interest s payable in coin.
To this condition of things I should apply, simply, the same rules of con-duct as I would apply to my own affairs if they were in the same condition, or as a prudent manager of a bank or other

private company would apply to a like condition of its affairs.

1. Being under a heavy load of in-debtedness, I would seek first of all to debtedness, I would seek first of all to improve my credit, so as to make my promises of all kinds pass at a less depreciation; this would be good economy, for, with my credit improved, I could make future loans more cheaply.

2. A large portion of my debt being in the shape of promises to pay on demand, I should do all I could to increase my ready means in cash knowing that

my ready means in cash, knowing that if I raised the credit of these short promses my long promises would be sure to pass at higher rates. 3. I would take care that my income

was kept up for the future so as fully to equal my future expenses and payments of interest; and if part of my interest had to be paid in a currency more valu-able than that in common use, I should take especial care that this part of my future indebtedness should be well proided for by securing an ample income in that special currency.

4. I would let my creditors see that

would be forced by the first by to the peninsula where I was. I ran toward the spot on the shore where my boas was to wait for me. Among the birds there was a general uproar; all kinds of sounds rose on all sides, voices cried, the period whistled and granted alto had in the management of my affairs a sounds rose on all sides, voices cried, trumpeted, whistled, and grunted alto-gether. Smoke and flame came nearer

fixed, plain, direct system.

Applying these ideas to the Treasury, it should, in my judgment,

1. Have all sales of its gold forbidden the law itself that the coin so to be re-ained in the Treasury was kept as a reserve and guarantee fund against the uture gold interest and against the Legal Tender notes, so as to enhance the current value of these latter; just as a bank keeps a reserve against its liabilities. The loss of interest on the gold so reserved would be compensated, four or five times over, by the improvement of the Government credit and of the size. he Government credit and of the prices

of its stocks.

The only legitimate demand for gold among the people is for payment of duties. The Treasury now paysout coin for interest six times a year, and the aggregate amount so paid out in a year (200,000), teacher with the resister \$80,000,000), together with the receipts

(\$80,000,000), together with the receiper from our own mines, is more than sufficient to supply this demand.

2. Stop all contraction of the legal tender notes. Leave them where they are—in the pockets of the people—and take measures for making them good, the people and take measures for making them good, as above suggested; thus avoiding any disturbance of business, which would react upon the public revenue and upon the prices of Government securities.
3. Issue no more gold-bearing bonds at present. Our gold interest amounts now to \$81,000,000 a year. Our gold revenue year before last was only \$85, 000,000! Last year it was \$180,000,000 but it is prudent to count upon such a revenue always. Trade is subject to sudden and great vicissitudes. More-over, it is badeconomy for the Treasury to buy in (as it is now doing) its notes bearing 7 3-10 interest in currency, and to issue bonds in their place bearing 6 per cent. in gold, which is over 8 per cent. in currency. Time enough to do this when we have to do it—that is when

the notes come due.
4. The 7 3-10 notes are soon coming due, when, as matters now stand, our gold interest will be \$130,000,000 a year. Between now and that time is our op-portunity for strengthening the Treas-ury in gold; after that our power to do will be in a great degree, if not en-

tirely, cut off.
5. The holders of the 7 3-10 notes have an inconvenient option to accept 5-50 bonds or to demand payment when they become due. They cannot be deprived of this option except by their own con sent. It is desirable to have these notes provided for at once before maturity, always with the consent of the holders. We must pay for such consent. I would offer to take them all up by funding them at once. But with a view of guarding the gold revenue as long as possible, and keeping it under control of sible, and keeping it under control of the Government. I would not offer to fund them in bonds which bear gold interest. I would offer to exchange them for bonds having a definite term of years to run, say twenty years. These bonds to bear 7-10 interest in currency bonds to bear 7-10 interest in currency, with the option to the Government to pay instead of 7-3-10 in paper, 6 per cent. in gold, after the first three years.
6. I would apply the same class of bonds to the funding of the Compound Interest Notes, if any shall need to be funded; that is, if the surplus internal revenue should not suffice for paying them.

them.
7. Repeal all laws and parts of laws which authorize the issue of any class of bonds or obligations other than those above proposed; so that the powers of the Treasury may be defined. 8. I would make no special effort to reduce the principal of the debt. I would rather reduce the taxes as much as possible, and let the debt, for the present, be reduced, in comparative burden, by our growth in wealth and population. Simply authorize the Treasury when it

has surplus income, to buy the Seven-thirty Bonds, these bearing the highes nterest.

9. I look upon all attempts to negotis. 1 flow upon an attempts to negotiate a five per cent. loan, here or abroad, as useless at present. We are every day issuing Five-twenty Bonds, on which the interest is six per cent. in coin, and which we cannot sell at anything near

par in gold.

10. The question of what to do about taking in and selling the Legal Tender Notes may be postponed until we have first brought these notes up to par, which will be done, sooner or later, as the re-serve in the Treasury increases, 11. I do not believe any official can decide how much currency or money the people need in their business. When the money is once made good that is, equivalent to the currency of the world—the operations of trade will solve that question.

12. I would not attempt to force

until at last, forord by the flames and biting smoke, they made a desperate leap into the water. But here they only encountered their fellow sufferers, who swam towards them from the opposite shore. None of the flying animals threatened to attack me; fear seemed to have spoiled their appetite.

The fire approached me with great velocity; a few minutes longer, and I should have been obliged to leap into should have been obliged to leap into the water myself. I observed the quick approach of the horrible ocean of flames with a dead-like fear. A pyramid of fire rose up in my immediate neighbor-hood, and at the same moment five

wolves ran directly towards me, thei mouths wide open, and their eyes wild with terror. An almost involuntary pressure of my forefinger on my gun, and the foremost wolf had the entire load in his head. He fell backward to the ground, while his followers leaper into the water, terrifying the pelicans, ducks, and swans helplessly congregated there. I now heard the rough voice of my fisherman. His hoarse "Hallo, there," seunded like music in my ears. Another second, and I stood in the boat, saved. Immediately behind us the lest remaining reads burned down the last remaining reeds burned down, and the licking tongues of fire drove the last animal into its watery grave. Every, living thing which could not swim nor fly was lost.

Some time since I saw a printed lis of some people in New York whose in omes seemed enormous. As wealth subject so interesting to Americans, will refer to a few rich people who have lived or age now living in Europe. 'Tis said that the revenue of the Marquis of Westminster, England, is £10,000 day. His property is valued at £105,000,000. The late James Morrison, of London, left to his widow an annuity of £10,000 a year, a legacy of £5,000, the residence in Upper Harley street and Basildon; to his son Charles, £1,000,000 Basildon; to his son Charles, £1,000,600 including the estates of Berksboro Middlesex, London, Goring, as well as Islay; to his son Alfred, £750,000, including estates in Wellsboro, Hampshire, Glenmorganshire and all articles of virtu and art at shire, Genmorganshire and all articles of virtu and art at Gorthill; to his son Frank, £300,000, including estates in Kent, Surrey and Sussex; to his son Walter, £300,000, including four estates in the West Riding, Yorkshire; to his son George, £300,000, including estates in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire; to to his son Allan, £300,000, including estates in Suffolk and Essex; to his three daughters, £50,000. His husiness three daughters, £50,000. His business in Force street was transferred to Mr. Charles Morrison for £350,000. The word "including" seems obscure. I think it should have been written "ex-clusive of the money." The whole estate was valued at £20,000,000 sterling,

estate was valued at £20,000,000 sterling, nigh \$100,000,000.

Mr. Richard Thornton, of the old Swan Wharf, (I think Liverpool,) recently died, having a fortune of £2,292,998, or near \$12,884,975, estimating the pound at five dollars. Jean Louis Griffuhe is, in fact, one of the richest capitalists in France. His fortune is estimated at one hundred millions of france. mated at one hundred millions of france

mated at one hundred millions of francs. He is now eighty years of age.

A young Count Bolytikof, attached to the Russian Embassy, (London,) married in August last the daughter of a citizen of Moseow, possessing gold and copper mines in Russia. His fortune is valued at four hundred millions of francs, or say eighty millions of dollars, calling five francs a dollar. This lady is the only daughter of Mr. Jacoliff, and will inherit that immense fortune. Mr. J., who resides in in Paris, (it is said,) desires that his son-in-law should live away from Paris. Mr. J. the said,) desires that his solutions should live away from Paris. Mr. J. has purchased for Mr. S. a princely residence in London and St. Petersburg. The Count will have twenty or twenty-five millions of francs.

Woman at Salt Lake.

| From Dixon's New America. And what, as regards the woman her And what, as regards the woman hei-self, is the visible issue of this strange experiment in social and family life? During our fifteen days' residence among the Saints, we have had as many opportunities afforded us for forming a judgment on this question as has ever been given to Gentile travelers. We been given to Gentile travelers. We have seen the President and some of the apostles daily; we have been received into many Mormon houses, and introduced to nearly all the leading Saints; we have dined at their tables; we have detected with their wives, we have former to the standard of the saints. chatted with their wives; we have romped and played with their children. The feelings which we have gained as to the effect of Mormon life on the character and position of woman, are the growth of care, of study, and experience; and our friends at Salt Lake, we hope, willie machinery, such as is commonly known as financiering. It is safe, I think, to assume of any scheme for our finances, they will differ from our views, will not refuse to credit us with candor and good faith.

If you listen to the elders only, you If you listen to the elders only, you would fancy that the idea of a plurality of wives excites in the female breast the wildest fanaticism. They tell you that a Mormon preacher, dwelling on the examples of Sarai and of Rachel, finds his most willing listeners on the female benches. They say that a ladies' club was formed at Nauvoo to foster polygrapy and to make it the fashion: payable on demand, it should, as an in-dividual or a bank would do in like cir-cumstance, keep a very full purse of polygamy and to make it the fashion; that mothers preach it to their daugh-ters; that poetesses praise it. They ters; that poetesses praise it. They ask you to believe that the first wife being head of the harem, takes upon If this scheme be once adopted by the Treasury, it can safely thereafter let things alone; it will have no occasion to watch the money market or the gold market or the prices of stocks. The herself to seek out and court the pretti est girls; only too proud and happy when she can bring a new Hagar, a new Billah to her husband's arms. This male version of the facts is cer

banks and the people will take care of themselves if the Treasury will let the money market alone and confine itself to strengthening and guarding its own credit by attending closely and careful-ly to its own proper concerns. I feel confident that if the policy I tainly supported by such female writers as Belinda Pratt.

In my opinion, Mormonism is not a religion for woman. I will not say that it degrades her, for the term degradate the support of the support o have indicated could be adopted, not in tion is open to abuse; but it certainly lowers her, according to our Gentile ideas, in the social scale. In fact, woman part but entire, the Treasury would every day be getting upon more and more solid ground, that the people would feel this and go forward with confidence in their enterprises and industry, that the credit of the Government and the prices of its securities would be constantly strengthening, that business would be subject to no check from loss ideas, in the social scale. In fact, woman is not in society here at all. The long blank walls, the embowered cottages, the empty windows, door-ways, and verandas, all suggest to an English eye something of the jealousy, the seclu-sion, the subordination of a Moslem harem, rather than the gayety and freedom of a Christian home. Men would be subject to no check from loss of confidence, and moreover, that as this is a perfectly smooth and easy way, so it is the most rapid way to specie rarely see each other at home, still more rarely in the company of their wives. Seclusion seems to be a fashion wherever

polygamy is the law. Now, by itself, and apart from all doctrines and moralities, the habit of secluding women from society must tend to dim their sight and dull their hearing; for if conversation quickens men, it still more chickens women; and we can roundly While collecting natural curiosities, near the river Dnieper, in Russia, a gentleman suddenly roticed an immense volume of smoke rising in the distance, and soon he beheld the sky in mickens women; and we can roundly ladies have lost the practice and the power of takin, part even in such light talk as animates a dinner-table and a drawing-room. We have met with only ginning of spring, for the swampy forest thickets are the favorite resting places of wolves. When a fire occurs many of the beasts come to their end, one exception to this rule, that of a lady who had been upon the stage. In some houses, the wives of our hosts, with many of the beasts come to their end, and the rest find safety in flight.

My situation, says the gentleman, was very dangerous, for the only road leading to the plain was cut off, and from it an ocean of flame was driven by the wind directly toward me, and came babies in their arms, ran about the rooms, fetching in champagne, drawing corks, carrying cake and fruit, lighting every moment nearer and nearer. A thousand terrified animals filled the air with their cries, and I knew the beasts would be forced by the fire to fly to the

matches, iceing water, while the men were lolling in chairs, putting their feet out of windows, smoking cigars, and tossing off beakers of wine. (N. B.—Abstinence from wine and tobacco is recommended by Young and taught in the Mormon schools: but we found the Mormon schools; but we four cigars in many houses, and wine in all except in the hotels!) The ladies, as a rule, are plainly, not to say poorly, dressed; with no bright colors, no gay flounces and furbelows. They are very quiet and subdued in manner, with what ared to us an unnatural calm: as all dash, all sportiveness, all life, had all dash, all sportiveness, all file, has been preached out of them. They seldom smiled, except with a wan and wearied look; and though they are all of English race, we have never heard them laugh with the bright merriment of our English raise.

round about me. I had cocked my gun, for every now and then a fly wolf would mustle past me through the bushes. I had now penetrated to the utmost end of the peninsula, and wise enveloped in bright masses of flame. The peasants had, systematically, lad fire to the woods on both sides, in order to cut off the retreat of the wolves. As far as I could see there was dense smoke, mountains on fire, flying ducks wild geese, granes, pelicans, swans and English girls.

They know very little, and feel an interest in very few things. I assume that they are all great at nursing, and I know that many of them are clever at drying and preserving fruit. But they are habitually shy and reserved, as though they were afraid lest your bold opinion on a sunset, on a watercourse or a mountain-range, should be con sidered by their lords as a dangerou wild geese, granes, pelicans, swans and howling wolves, furious from fear, who moved from one thicket to another, intrusion on the sanctities of domestic life. While you are in the house, they are brought into the public room as children are with us; they come in for a moment, curtsy and shake hands; then drop out again, as though they

then drop out again, as though they felt themselves in company rather out of place. I have never seen this sort of shyness among grown women, except in a Syrian tent. Anything like the ease and bearing of an English lady is not to be found in Salt Lake, even among the households of the rich. Here, no woman reigns. Here, no woman hints by her manner that she is mistress of her own house. She does not always sit at table; and when she occupies a place beside her lord, it is occupies a place beside her lord, it is not at the head, but on one of the lower seats. In fact, her life does not seem to lie in the parlor and the dining-room, so much as in the nursery, the kitchen, the laundry, and the fruit-shed. The grace, the play, the freedom of a young English lady, are quite unknown to her Mormon sister. Only when the subject of a plurality of wives has been under consideration between host and

guest, have I ever seen a Mormon lady's face grow bright, and then it was to look a sentiment, to hint an opinion Belinda Pratt. I am convinced that the practice of marrying a plurality of wives is not pop-ular with the female Saints. Besides what I have seen and heard from Mormon wives, themselves living in polyg-amous families, I have talked alone and

freely with eight or nine different girls, all of whom have lived at Salt Lake for two or three years. They are undoubt-ed Mormons, who have made many sideed Mormons, who have made many sacrifices for their religion; but after seeing the family life of their fellow-Smints, they have one and all become firmly hostile to polygamy. Two or three of these girls are pretty, and might have been married in a month. They have been courted very much, and one of them has received no less than seven offers. Some of her lovers are old and rich, some young and poor, with their rich, some young and poor, with their fortunes still to seek. The old fellows have already got their houses full of wives, and she will not fall into the train as either a fifth or a fifteenth spouse; the young men being true Saints, will not promise to confine themselves forever to their earliest vows, and so she refuses to wed any of them. All these girls prefer to remain single—to live a life of labor and dependence — as servants, chamber maids, milliners, charwomen—to a life of comparative ease and leisure in the harem of a Mormon bishop. It is common belief, gathered in a great measure from the famous letter on plurality by Belinda Pratt, that the

Mormon Sarai is willing to seek out, and eager to bestow, any number of Hagars on her lord. More than one Saint has told me that this is true, as a rule, though he admits there may be exceptions in so far as the Mormon Sarai falls short of her high calling. My experience lies among the excep-tions solely. Some wives may be good enough to undertake this office. I have never found one who would own it, even in the presence of her husband, and when the occasion might have been held to warrant a little feminine fibbing. Every lady to whom I have put this question flushed into denial, though with that caged and broken courage which seems to characterize every Mormon wife. "Court a new wife for him!" said one lady; "no woman could do that; and no woman would submit to be courted by a woman."

The process of taking either a second or a sixteenth wife is the same in all cases. "I will tell you," said a Mormon elder, "how we do these things in our order. For example, I have two wives living, and one wife dead. I am think-ing of taking another, as I can well afford the expense, and a man is not much respected in the church who has less than three wives. Well, I fix my

mind on a young lady, and consider within myself whether it is the will of God that I should seek her. If I feel, in my own heart, that it would be right in my own heart, that it would be right to try, I speak to my bishop, who ad-vises and approves, as he shall see fit; on which I go to the President, who will consider whether I am a good man and a worthy husband, capable of ruling my little household, keeping peace among my wives, bringing up my children in the fear of God; and if I am found worthy, in his sight of the blesssng, I shall obtain permision to go on with the chase. Then I

lay the whole matter of my desire, my permission and my choice, before my first wife, as head of my house, and habits, character, and accomplishments. Perhaps I may speak with my second wife; perhaps not; since it is not so much her business as it is that of my first wife; beside which, my first wife; beside which my fi wife is older in years, has seen more of life, and is much more of a friend to me than the second. An objection on the first wife's part would have great weight with me; I should not care much for what the second either said or thought. Supposing all to go well, I should next have a talk with the young lady's father; and if he consented to my suit. should then address the young lady

"But before you take all these pains to get her," I asked, "would you not have tried to be sure of your ground with the lady herself? Would you not have courted her and won her good will before taking all these persons into your trust?"
"No," answered the elder; "I should

think that wrong. In our society we are strict. I should have seen the girl, in the theater, in the tabernacle, in the social hall: I should have talked with her, danced with her, walked about with her, and in these ways ascertained her merits and guessed her inclinations, but I should not have made love to her, in your sense of the word, got up an understanding with her and entered into private and personal engagement of the affections. These affairs are not of earth, but of heaven, and with us they must follow the order of God's kingdom and

This elder's two wives live in separate houses, and seldom see each other. While we have been at Salt Lake, a child of the second wife has fallen sick; there has been much trouble in the house; and we have heard the first wife, at whose cottage we were dining, say she would go and pay the second wife a elder would not hear of such a thing; and he was certainly right, as a thing; and he was certain; right, the sickness was supposed to be diptheria, and she had a brood of little folks playing about her knees. Still the manner of her proposal told us that she was not in the habit of daily intercourse with

er sister-wife. It is an open question in Utah whether it is better for a plural household to be gathered under one roof or not. Young sets the example of unity, so far at least as his actual wives and children are concerned. A few old ladies, who have been sealed to him for heaven, whether in his own name or in that of Joseph dwell in cottages apart; but the dozen women, who share his couch, who are the mothers of his children, live in one block close to another, dine at one table and join in the family prayers. Taylor, the apostle, keeps his families in separate cottages and orchards; two of his wives only live in his principal house; the rest have tenements of their own. Every man is free to arrange his house hold as he likes: so long as he avoid

contention, and promotes the public "How will you arrange your visits, friendly and communicative elder "shall you adopt the Oriental custom of equal justice and attention to the ladies laid down by Moses and Mo hammed?"

"By heaven, sir," he answered, with a flush of scorn, "no man shall tell me what to do, except ---," giving the in-

itials of his name.
"You mean you will do as you like?"
"That's just it." "That's just it."

And such, I believe, is the universal habit of thought in this city and this church. Man is king, and woman has no rights. She has, in fact, no recognized place in creation, other than that of a servant and companion of her lord. Man is master, woman is slave. I cannot wonder that girls who remember their English homes should shrink from marriage in this strange community, even though they have accepted the doctrine of Young, that plurality is the law of heaven and of God.

lieve it's right," said to me a rosy English damsel, who has been three years in Utah, "and I think it is good for me, and yet I will not have it."
"But if Young should command you?"
"He won't!" said the girl with the toes of her golden curls." "and if he toss of her golden curls; "and if he were to do so, I would not. A girl can please herself whether she marries or not: and I. for one, will never go into

not; and I, for one, will never go into a house where there is another wife."
"Do the wives dislike it?"
"Some don't, most do. They take it for their religion; I can't say any woman likes it. Some women live very comfortably together; not many; most have their tiffs and quarrels, though their husbands may never know of them. No woman likes to see a new wife come into the house." wife come into the house."

A Saint would tell such a damsel as my rosy friend is only half a Mormon, vet he would probably ask you to reject

such evidence as trumpery and tem-porary; and plead that you can have no fair means of judging such an in-stitution as polygamy, until you are able to study its effects in the fourth and fifth generation.

Meanwhile, the judgment which we have formed about it from what we have seen and heard may be expressed in a few words. It finds a new place for woman, which is not the place she occu-pies in the society of England and the

Inited States. It transfers her from the lrawing-room to the kitchen, and when t finds her in the nursery it locks her in t. We may call such a change a degra-dation; the Mormons call it a reforma-tion. We do not say that anyof these Mormon ladies have been made worse in their moralities and their spiritual-ities by the change; probably they have not; but in everything that concerns not; but in everything that concerns their grace, order, rank, and representation in society, they are unquestionably lowered, according to our standards. Male Saints declare that in this city women have become more domestic, wifely, motherly, than they are among the Gentiles; and that what they have lost in show, in brilliancy, in accomplishment, they have gained in virtue and in service. To me, the year best women appear to be the very best women appear to be little more than domestic drudges, never rising into the rank of real friends and companions of their lords. Taylor's daughters waited on us at table; two pretty, elegant, English-looking girls. We should have preferred standing behind their chairs and helping them to dainties of fowl and cake; but the Morron likethe Morlow heavy. Mormon, like the Moslem, keeps a heavy hand on his female folks. Women a hand on his female folks. Women at Salt Lake are made to keep their place. A girl must address her father as and she would hardly presume to sit down in his presence until she had re-

ceived his orders.
"Women," said Young to me, "will be more easily saved than men. They have not sense enough to go far wrong.

Men have more knowledge and more
power; therefore they can go more
quickly and more certainly to heil."

The Mormon creed appears to be that
woman is not worth damnation.

Latte Mormon heaven men. on ac-In the Mormon heaven, men, on ac count of their sins, may stop short in the stage of angels; but women, what-ever their offenses, are all to become the wives of gods.

Bankrupt comes from the Italian banco rotto or broken bench. When a Venetian failed it was usual to break up his bench or chair in the exchange to signify that he had no longer a seat at the board, which made it good for the cabinet-makers.

BATES OF ABVECTION BUSINESS ADVENTIONMENTS, \$12 a. year per square of ten lines; \$5 per year; and mach additional square. ditional square, he per year, an such ad-REAL ESTATE, PRESONAL PROPERTY, and GEN-KEAL ADVENTINES, 7 cents is line for the first, and 4 cents for each subsequent inser-tion.

tion.
SPECIAL NOTICES inserted in Local Column,
15 cents per line.
SPECIAL NOTICES preceding marriages and
deaths, 10 cents per line for first insertion,
and 5 cents for every subsequent insertion,
BUSINESS CARPS, of ten lines or less,
10

one year, one year, nainess Cards, five lines or less, one

By the law just passed, jurisdiction in bankruptor is given to the several United States District Courts with the United States District Courts with the United States Circuit Courts acting in a supervisory capacity as Courts of Equity, and Judges of the District Courts will be assisted by Registers in Bankruptcy, whose powers are limited, and provision is made for reference of disputed questions to the District Court Judges, and for appeals from the District Courts to the Circuit Courts, and from the latter, in cases where the matter in dispute shall exceed \$2,000, to the United State Supreme Court. exceed \$2,000, to the United State Supreme Court.

There are two kinds of bankruptoy, voluntary and involuntary. In the iormer any person residing within the United States jurisdiction, owing over \$300, and finding himself insolvent, may apply by petition to the Judge of the district in which he has resided for the six months preceding the date of the patition or for the longest.

petition to the Judge of the district in which has resided for the six months preceding the date of the petition, or for the longest period during such six months, and shall thereupon be declared a bankrupt. The creditors having been properly notified by the court may appoint one for more assignees of the estate of the debtor; the choice to be made by the greater part in value and in number of the creditors who have proved their debts, or in case of failure to agree, then by the district Judge, or where there are no opposing creditors by the Register. The whole affairs of the bankrupt pass into the hands of the assignees, who have full power granted them necessary for the collection of all debts, and the final adjustment and closing up of the estate; and where delay is likely to occur from hitigation in the final distribution of the assets, the court is empowered to direct their temporary investment. The bankrupt is liable at all times to be called up for examination on eath upon matters relating to the disposal or condition of his property examination on eath upon matters relating to the disposal or condition of his property or business transactions, and for goo

or business transactions, and for good cause his wife may in like manner be compelled to attend as a witness in the case.

In the distribution of the bankrupt's estate dividends are to be paid as agreed upon by a majority in value of the creditors, from time to time, at three months' intervals, but the following claims are first to be paid in full: First, the fees, costs and expenses under the act: second, debts, taxes and as sessments: fourth, wages to any operative. under the act: second, debts, taxes and assessments; fourth, wages to any operative clerk or house servant to an amount not exceeding \$50 for labor performed within six months preceding the bankruptcy; fifth, debts due to any persons who are or may be entitled to preference by the laws of the United States. The voluntary bankruptis entitled to his discharge provided no fraud is proved against him, at any time from sixty days to one year after the adjudication of bankruptcy, but the proof or discovery of any fraud or concealment deprives him of the right to discharge. No person who has once received his discharge person who has once received his disc is to be entitled again to become a volun-tary bankrupt, unless his estate is sufficient to pay seventy per cent. of his debts, or unless three-fourths of his creditors assent

to pay seventy per cent. of his debus, or unless three-fourths of his creditors assent in writing to his bankruptcy.

Preferences and fraudulent conveyances are declared void by the act, and suitable provisions are made for the voluntary bankruptcy of partnership and corporations.

The exemptions are as follows:

"The necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of \$500; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States; and such other property as now is or hereafter shall be exempted from a graduant are affairned. service of the United States; and such other property as now is or hereafter shall be exempted from attachment or seizure be exempted from aftachment or seizure or levy on execution by the laws of the United States, and such other property, not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his donicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1864."

Acts of involuntary bankruptcy under the law are classified as follows: Departure or absence from the State where debts are

the law are classified as follows: Departure or absence from the State where debts are owed, with intent to defraud creditors; concealment to avoid service of process for the recovery of debt; concealment of property to avoid sezure on legal process; assignment designed to delay, defraud, or hinder creditors, arrest and detention for seven days, under execution for a debt exceeding one bundered dollars; actual imprisonment for seven days in a civil action lounded on contract for one hundred dollars; assignment, gift, confession of judgment, or any other act by which preference is given to any creditor, endorser or surety; dishonoring commercial paper, or suspending and not resuming payment for fourteen days. The petition for an adjudication of bankruptcy in such cases may come from one or more creditors whose debts reach two hundred and fifty dollars, but the petition must be brought within six months after the act of bankruptcy has been committed. In involuntary bankruptcy the proceedings are more stringent than in other casas. The penalty for any fraud or concealment, direct or indirect, under the act, is imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three years. nce from the State where debts are

A Chignon Horror.

A scinignon Horror.

A scientife writer in the London Lancet having investigated the subject, has demonstrated by experiment that in every chignon, not composed of the natural hair of the wearer, there are myriad parasitics, named gregarines, which infest each individual hair. These insects are invisible except by microscopic test, but in their substance and habits are more offensive than the famed gray-back which made Libby Prison such a den of horror. On every half-inch of sach hair are a thousand of these inexpressibly disgusting epioza. They "live, move, and have their being" in millions upon each hair of the chignon; and when the myriad hairs that compose these "adornments" are considered, the numbers of the minute and abominable epioza are "as the sands on the sea-shore, or as the stars of Heaven for multitude."

Subjected to a moderate degree of heat, they become instinct with life, and wander at will among and around the capillary cells, "seeking what they may devour." Each is a pediulus human capitis, as much so as the identical one on which Burns wrote the ode, when he saw it" on the lady's bonnet." Neither acids, alkalis, ether, nor 350 degrees of dry heat kills them. Practically they are indestructible. According to the authority quoted, in the condition of a ball-room the gregarines "revive, grow, and multiply by dividing into many parts—called germ globules; these ify about the ball-room in millions, get inhalted, drop on the refreshments—in fact, enter the interior of people by hundreds of ways, and thus reach their specific gregarian development."

In Russia the hair for them is supplied by the poorer people, especially peasant women of the Mordwines and the Burlake, near the Volga who do a large trade in it. "When the Burlake goes out to work in the spring, he perhaps puts a clean shirt on, but he decidedly never takes it off until he returns home in autumn." Verily, here is a fine hance for parasites.

A learned professor in London has actu-

he perhaps puts a clean shirt on, but he decidedly never takes it off until he returns home in autumn." Verily, here is a fine hance for parasites.

A learned professor in London has actually practically tested and demonstrated the vitality of these parasites. Six hairs of a chignon, subjected to 120 degrees of heat, and placed around the neck of a hen, which had been clean shaved for 'the purpose, he placed the bird in front of a stove for a short time. He tells the result as follows:

"At the end of this period the "gregarines" which had been placed in felt were carefully examined. They had undergone great development, and more than a score showed unmistakable signs of life. But on removing the hairs from the neck of the hen and placing them under the microscope, most extraordinary change in the ova appeared to have taken place. The hairs were swarming with the released epioza; nearly all, indeed, were more or less detached from the envelope, and presented many of the unmistakable peculiarities 'pediculus humani capitis.' In many the mouth was furnished with a proboscis, the antennae as long as the thorax, and the depressed segments of the abdomen were clearly visible. It was abundantly evident that no process to which the hair had as yet been submitted had even impaired, much less destroyed, the vitality of the 'gregarines.'"

The horrible facts of the above investiga

The horrible facts of the above investiga The borrible facts of the above investigation are of extreme concern to the ladies, who have so numerously adopted the habit of wearing these purchased chignons, and many will hesitate longer to carry upon their heads a load of disgusting parasites, whose origin is only less appalling than their immense number, their unlimited power of reproduction, their easy awakening from dormancy into activity, and their security from either detection or destruction. Let the ladies ponder.

The firm of Orrey, Taft & Co., manufacturers of cotton goods, at Providence, R. I., has failed for \$1,500,000. An assignment has been made. Other failures are reported. The flood in East Tennessee, it is estimated, has destroyed \$2,000,000 worth of property. A crevasse occurred in the levee at Mound City, Ill., yesterday morning. The Ohio river at Cincinnati is higher than at any time since 1856, and continues rising.