

The Centre Democrat.

BELLE FORT, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper
PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

The Negro Exodus.

THE CONDITION OF LABOR AT THE SOUTH
AND THE CAUSES OF THE NEGRO
EXODUS.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—In view of the attempt to make political capital out of the negro exodus, it is but fair that a statement should be made showing precisely the relations of labor and capital in the South. Washington may fairly be considered a large negro population. To-day 40 per cent. of the population is colored. Who that has been here will say that the negroes are a class to inspire any sort of respect? They are indolent, without ambition and ignorant. Yet in proportion to its size there is no city in the world that offers better facilities for improving the condition of its negro residents than this, but instead of profiting by the inducements they seem to ignore them and act as though they believed that having worked enough before the war they should be maintained as Government wards now that they are free. This is a fact that is patent to any one and that every one has observed. Now, despite their condition, I have no hesitation in saying that the equality of the negro is recognized in this Southern city more generally than in New York or Boston. How many men in the Northern cities would leave a car or stand up in it rather than take a seat beside a negro? I venture to say that ten would do it in New York where one would here. Indeed it may be assumed that many Northern negroes, who are vastly superior in habits, cleanliness and intelligence to those in the South, neglect to avail themselves of all the privileges conceded to them, because they feel that public sentiment is not yet developed as fully as public principle. In Washington, they are incapable of any such delicacy. Theories here in matters of that kind become practice very quickly, and there is not a street-car or chariot that does not carry on every trip a full quota of mixed travelers.

Further South their proclivities are more marked than here. Having been relieved from oppression they think it becoming in them to be audacious and lazy and impudent, naturally enough perhaps, considering their former condition. Left to themselves the differences between them and the whites of the South would probably have been adjusted as soon as the first effects of non-restraint had worn off. After that they would have sought to better themselves through the agencies furnished at home for that purpose, and the South would have regained that prosperity it lost by the war and have held its population intact. By the time the outlook could have been as encouraging there as in any other part of the country. But middlemen persons had to interfere, and what would have developed of its own accord into a desire for improvement on the part of the negroes was diverted into general disaffection and restlessness, so that in the South to-day they are no better off and not so contented or hopeful as they were in 1865. A period of fifteen years of barbarous agitation has completely demoralized them and they really do not know what they want and are ready to take up with anything and to go anywhere at a bidding. A Mississippi planter who employs about 150 negroes and who has been a sugar and cotton raiser for forty years said to me, "The negroes have been battered about so much that they don't know what they want and will jump at anything. Do you know that I believe," he went on with more vigor than elegance, "that if all the negroes south of Mason and Dixon's should be seated quietly in heaven and a steamboat labelled 'For Hell' should come along with a brass band, every one of them would jump aboard." The despatch published yesterday said that the wages of farm laborers in the south were larger the year round than those of the same class in any other part of the country. One reason for this is that the land is worked almost continuously from January until January, whereas in the north the hands are idle half the year. Wages vary from \$10 to \$15 a month. In some cases \$20 is paid. This is exclusive of board, which consists of a weekly allowance of a peck of Indian corn meal, four pounds of salt meat and a pint of molasses. The fare is simple, but it is abundant and the negroes prefer it to anything else, having always been accustomed to it. The method of farm-working most common in Louisiana and Mississippi is what is known as "on shares." A man will take a farm, for instance, of twenty acres on which to grow fifteen acres of cotton and five acres of corn, reserving a small patch for garden vegetables. If he can support himself while cultivating the crop he will receive half the product of the yield. Otherwise he will receive the same amount, less an advance made by the planter in goods and the prices ruling in the neighborhood. The farm-hand has no responsibility and needs no capital, as the planter furnishes team, farming implements and lodging house. Along the Mississippi Valley land will yield a bale of cotton to the acre, and 40 bushels of corn to the acre. At \$45 for cotton and 50 cents for corn, \$775 can be counted on per year, and the laborer received \$387 out of that. Out of this his family expenses only are to be deducted and they need not exceed \$50 if he lives on farm hand rations, as pork costs him \$10 a barrel and corn meal from 60 to 70 cents a bushel. There is no excuse for fire-wood, for the planter's team is at his disposal to gather and haul it. In addition to the amount received from the farm the laborer is privileged to raise poultry and is usually furnished free pasturage by the planter for swine and cattle, the profits being entirely his own. Should he choose to be a tenant he can rent land from sixty to eighty pounds of lint cotton per acre, the price varying between these figures according to locality. His expenses for himself and

team need not exceed \$100 annually, and he can net with twenty acres \$500. On the Mississippi table lands, which are less productive than the bottom lands, the cotton yield averaging a bale to three acres and corn twenty bushels to an acre, rents are \$2 and \$2.50 per acre cash or in kind, a bale of cotton for every twenty acres. Yet although less productive these lands are the healthiest in the State, and properly fertilized could be made to yield as largely as the bottom lands. Mr. Dixon, the Georgia agriculturist, demonstrated this with the piney woods lands which he fertilized until it yielded three and four bales to the acre. Moreover, the possibilities of the table lands for raising small fruits, pears, peaches, melons, etc., are exhaustless. It is such lands—bottom and table-lands—that the negroes are urged to leave in order to compete with skilled white labor on Western farms and know how to manage their products. It rests entirely with them to manage them profitably. The new lands are cultivated differently and for crops about which the negroes know little or nothing. Some of the Republican papers have said that wages in North Carolina are often as low as \$3 a month. That may be doubted, but if such wages are to be sneered at there why should not equal publicity be given to the fact that in this highly enlightened city colored men and women are seeking work for \$6 and \$7 a month and not getting it? If it is more culpable to give them work at \$8 than to refuse their services at \$7 than the North Carolina planters are an overbearing set of people. If it is not, Washington should straightway become the target for Radical criticism. The general impression among sensible people in the South, Republicans as well as Democrats, is that the best thing the negroes can do in their present condition of unrest is to leave the South and learn by hard experience what they have thrown away. Could they be left to themselves without Radical interference no doubt the migratory feeling would subside, but as there is no hope of this while Republicanism continues to flaunt its war doctrines, the sooner they go and learn for themselves, the better it will be for the South and in the end better also probably for them.

Wholesale Villification.

Alluding to the courteous manner in which the ex-Confederate officers in San Francisco joined in the reception of Gen. Grant, an influential organ of the Republican faith suggests that it would be well for the General to visit the South this fall, and in this connection remarks:

"Gen. Grant has not visited any portion of the South since the war, and there could be no more appropriate time for him to do so than the present, when the Southern people are murdering men because they dare to express Republican sentiments, and when they are acquitting the butchers of whole families of Republicans. The State of the South now is worse than it has been at any time since the war, and it will do the fire-eaters good to look upon the man who whipped them once and will do it again if they force him to it."

It would be impossible to condense, even by hydraulic pressure, a greater amount of satirical malice and infamous falsehood into the same space than has been gotten into the few lines we have quoted. But if there were only one, or a dozen, or even a hundred newspapers engaged in the same occupation—reviling and slandering the Southern people en masse—the fact would not call for such notice as we propose to give it. But it is an undeniable truth that almost the entire Republican press is working, with zeal and industry worthy of a better cause, to vilify the people of the Southern States. For a political purpose only, to "fire the Northern heart" solidify the Northern people against the South, this diabolical business was deliberately planned, was systematically entered upon, has been prosecuted without a pause, and is now being pushed with unprecedented vigor. There is not a homicide of any kind committed in any portion of the South, no matter what the occasion may have been, that is not seized on by the Radical press and represented as a deliberate political assassination. Crimes that are executed by all good citizens in that section, as similar deeds of violence and blood would be in any civilized community, are almost invariably represented as being endorsed by all the people. Thus the moral and religious portion of the Southern people are counted by these vile traducers as no better than the worst class of criminals. Hundreds of Republican journals daily repeat this infernal outrage, never omitting a possible opportunity to slander in the grossest manner the honest millions of the South, who have as much abhorrence of murder, as much love of order, as much desire for the enforcement of law, as the good citizens of any part of this or any other country.

We cannot recall a single homicide occurring in any portion of the States that constituted the defunct Southern Confederacy that has not been treated by the Republican press as a political assassination, approved by the whole population. Any stranger from Europe, visiting this country and reading the Republican papers, would be impressed with the idea that there are but two great industries flourishing here—Mason and Dixon's line—political assassination and repudiation. But the men who edit those papers, and seem to glory in their systematic and concerted work of disseminating diabolical calumny know that, as a rule, the people thus vilified are honest, industrious and law-abiding; that they have displayed wonderful energy in repairing the waste and ruin wrought by the war, and the supplemental robbery perpetrated by the carpet-bagger and negro alliance, foisted on them by their Northern brethren and held there by Federal bayonets, and that the crimes which occur among them are as much deplored, as are the vastly greater number, which are perpetrated in the North, regretted by good citizens in the States where they are committed.

One of the insolent and exasperating customs of these journalistic vehicles of slander is to call on prominent Southern statesmen to rise up and say what they think of every successive homicide reported in the South. It is

insolent beyond all excuse or palliation, and we can think of nothing half so exasperating. It assumes that the statesmen thus called on may approve of murder. Does anybody ask Senator Hoar what he thinks of any of the horrid tragedies that have started the people of Massachusetts during the last few months? Are Blaine and Hamlin invited to express their sentiments on Maine murders? Does any Southern Journal tell Messrs. Anthony and Burnside to stand up and let the people know whether they endorse the last murder in Providence, or the latest assassination in Lonsdale? Is Conkling kept at work eighteen hours a day declaring his abhorrence of the infinite series of bloody deeds in his State? Is there any disposition on the part of the Southern press or people to identify the public men or private citizens of the North with the detested authors of bloody deeds? Every one knows that there is not. The Republican press has a monopoly of this species of baseness.

Gen. Grant is not responsible for the beastly taste displayed in using his name in connection with this torrent of slander. There were many things in his Administration that were cruelly unjust and oppressive to the South, and we don't suppose they are forgotten. But if he were to visit that section as a private citizen, not as a Presidential aspirant, there is no question that he would be courteously treated. If, however, the friends of General Grant should decide to take him on a Southern tour and parade him before the populace as "the man who has whipped them once, and will do it again," etc., we would not guarantee him a cordial welcome. Such an announcement would be too insulting for any people to forgive, and if it were made by the heralds of Grant on a Southern journey we suspect the Southern whites would simply keep away from Grant and let the show go quietly on its lonely way.

An Ungrateful Crew.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Mr. Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court was reported a short while ago as having said that "Mr. Tilden was elected in Louisiana—that he got eight or ten thousand more actual votes than President Hayes. The justice has since declined to be interviewed on the subject, but now one of his 'intimate friends,' who understands his feelings, rises to make an explanation. In effect it is that the mere matter of fact stated was true and that neither John Sherman nor any of the other visiting statesmen ventured to deny it. Whether, however, this result, would have been different had there been no intimidation is a question this able person does not enter into. The State of Louisiana had created a returning board which had the power to declare what votes should be received and what rejected and in so doing reduced the popular vote. He then goes on to lay down the extreme State sovereignty doctrine which the counsel of the fraudulent President laid before the electoral commission. That such authority, they said, 'should be conferred upon a board of five men, alone concerns the State of Louisiana. It might by its legislative enactment have given it to two or to one man, and such an act would have remained unchallenged under the Constitution and the laws. Having given it to a returning board their decision was as final as any act limited in the rights of a State. Whether the trust was honestly or dishonestly discharged, from their decision there was no appeal, and neither under the Constitution nor under the laws of the State of Louisiana was there any remedy for alleged venality. The act of the Louisiana returning board was a states right act in its supreme sense. The decisions of the electoral commission were based upon the sovereign right of a State to legislate as it chooses on all matters expressly declared by the Constitution.' Mr. Conkling has not denied that he said to Mr. Mines, referring to the steal of the Louisiana vote: 'I believe that when the whole truth is known it will sink this administration, President and all, to the lowest depths of infamy,' and yet Conkling voted for the Louisiana steal—on State sovereignty grounds. Now all the Republican conventions are laying down the doctrine that 'this is a nation and not a league of States,' and rejecting 'the damnable heresy of State rights.' R. B. Hayes, John Sherman, Garfield and other beneficiaries of the steal are now going about campaigning against State rights. These worthies should be frequently reminded that the de facto administration owes its existence to the assertion of the extreme State sovereignty doctrine. In the Florida case a fraudulent electoral certificate was returned. This was made in violation of the order of the court of appeals of the State; the exact nature of the fraud was exposed and the court of appeals ordered a new certificate correcting the fraud and casting the true vote of the State of Florida. It was held by the electoral commission that the State of Florida was sovereign, and that no power existed in Congress to correct even an acknowledged fraud in its proceedings as to the electoral vote. The vote was counted for Hayes, and now he and the visiting statesmen who were paid with offices the fees of fraud are going about the country denouncing 'the damnable heresy of States rights.'

Comparative Strength of Explosives.

The report of the United States board of army engineers, just published, presents the following interesting table as the result of two years thorough trial of the relative efficiency of the various modern explosives, taking ordinary dynamite as the standard: Dynamite, No. 1, 100; gun cotton, 87; duralin, 111; rendrock, 94; dynamite, No. 2, 83; Vulcan powder, 82; mica powder, 83; nitro-glycerine, 81; Hercules powder, No. 1, 106; Hercules powder, No. 2, 83.

Samuel Sterrett, a well-known citizen of Baltimore, died on Sunday night, aged forty-six years. He was a son of the late Commodore Sterrett, U. S. N. During the war he was in the Confederate service, was captured as a spy and condemned to death. President Lincoln commuted the sentence to imprisonment during the war.

Song of the Fiddler Man.

The fiddler man was old and gray,
The fiddler man was thin;
And his fiddle it had a gruesome crack
All up and down its post, old crack,
And it let a discorded din.
But wherever he went, or wherever he came,
The fiddler's welcome was always the same;
And the fiddler that he sang that a cherry sound
All day as he traveled his weary round.
The sun may shine, and the rain may fall,
But the good fiddler never had a cold;
Sang the fiddler old and gray.

The fiddler man had neither lands
Nor flocks, nor herds, nor gold;
He earned what he had of meat and drink,
And lodging, and clothes, and a bit of chink,
With his fiddle so cracked and old;
As up and down through each street and lane
In the sultry sun or the chilly rain,
With twang string, but with cheery strain,
He fiddled and sang the old refrain—
"The sun may shine and the rain may fall,
But the good fiddler never had a cold,
And all are fed by his hands."

The fiddler man had wealth untold;
As one he had great good;
For he came and went, as free as air,
And his brow was bent with no brooding care
As he trod through street and lane,
And over city pavements, hot and dry,
Or in grassy lanes, the open sky,
As he trod along on his busy feet,
The children behind their stork to greet,
As he cheerily sang to the great and small
Of the fiddler who ruled over all,
And whose love is better than gold.

Ah, fiddler man, the grass is green
Above the churchyard hill,
And the fiddle that had such a gruesome crack,
All up and down its post old crack,
Forever more is still.

But wherever they measured,
Its kindly welcome is ever the same;
In the rose-hedge lane or the city's street,
In the old street where his weary feet,
Fond hearts reach out the cheery sound,
Of the fiddler's song, with its faith profound,
"Though the sun may shine or the rain may fall,
Yet the good fiddler never had a cold,
So they keep his memory green."

Hendricks' Appeal to Ohio.

From Hendricks' Eaton Speech.

The responsibility now resting upon the Ohio Democracy is exceedingly great. I am glad to know that the candidates are worthy the highest respect and entitled to the most cordial support. The result of the election may have much influence upon the national contest of 1880. Why hesitate about carrying the State? The cause is worthy your utmost efforts. Democracy, as defined by the founders of our party, as written in your platform, demands justice for all, favoritism to none. In the race of life give all an equal start and a fair chance. My hope and prayer will be that our success in 1880 shall mean and signify the permanent restoration of fraternity; the preservation of our institutions, State and Federal, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution; no innovations; obedience to the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws; protection of all in the enjoyment of all constitutional and legal rights by the authority upon which the duty to protect is imposed; harmony between capital and labor, and the enactment of such laws as the protection of the rights of either may require; the abolition of the coolie system from our country, so that no more Chinese bondmen shall be brought to cheapen and degrade labor; the will of the people not to be defeated by the exercise of the veto power in cases involving only judgment and discretion; free and fair elections, and the inauguration of the man whom the people elect.

The Overissued Bonds.

WHAT THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THEM
WILL REPORT.

A member of the committee of the legislature investigating the matter of the alleged overissue of State bonds, states that the committee will report in substance as follows:

"We have found that the loan of the 4th of May, 1852, for \$5,000,000, had been all issued, and \$500,000 of the loan of 10th of April, 1853, had been signed and placed in the Girard bank. \$400,000 of this loan was negotiated and used in taking up over-due loans of the commonwealth of that date. The bonds of this last loan commenced with number 5,001, and were numbered from that up to 5,500. One hundred of these bonds, of \$1,000 each, deposited with the Girard bank, were not used, but left with the bank. The day previous to the expiration of Mr. John M. Bickle's term as State Treasurer, he called and found the \$10,000 bonds were in the Girard bank and unused. Subsequently the bank gave a receipt to Joseph Bailey, his successor as State Treasurer, for these bonds. The receipt was handed by Bailey, at the expiration of his term, to Eli Slifer, his successor. These bonds remained at the Girard bank until Henry S. McGraw was appointed State Treasurer in 1856. It appears that he became anxious to recover these bonds and have a settlement with the Girard bank, and that from an entry in the books of the treasury department during his term and made by him, he had a settlement with the Girard bank on the 9th of December, 1856. From an entry it appears that the Girard bank had used \$49,000 of these bonds and was unable to deliver them to McGraw. But in lieu of these the bank delivered to McGraw \$28,000 of the 5 per cent. certificate loan and twenty-one bonds of \$1,000 each of the loan of the 4th of May, 1852, and fifty-one bonds of the 19th of April, 1854, of \$1,000 each. McGraw received at the same time the interest which had accrued and a check for the difference between the market value of the 5 per cent. certificate loan and the bonds which had been used."

In Sweden the Government has been successfully with the problem involved in imparting industrial education through the medium of the schools. There are elementary and professional technical schools, and night schools for workmen who cannot attend in the daytime. There is a Government school, exclusively provided for iron and steel workers. The various communes in general maintain these professional primaries, but they are helped by State grants. The School of Arts and Trades at Stockholm in 1877 instructed 2,673 pupils, of whom 810 were women and girls. The elementary technical schools give a higher grade of instruction, involving a course of three years, and including chemistry, mechanics, mineralogy, geology, mathematics and workshop practice. At Boras there is a textile school for weaving, the course of instruction in which is from one and a half to two years. These schools are largely attended, are yearly growing in efficiency and have fully vindicated the expectations of their projectors.

The American Way.

One of the secrets of the variety and success of American manufactures is the readiness with which the manufacturers receive suggestions from their customers. If a buyer from a distance says that an article would better meet the wants of his locality if certain alterations were made, the American maker hastens to supply him with the thing he wants. Not unfrequently he will send a competent man to study the conditions of the distant region, that the required adaptation may be more certain and efficient, or an entirely new contrivance invented to supply the need.

In English and other European shops the man who wants something new constructed, or an alteration made in some standard article, is very apt to be snubbed. They have no time to waste on such experiments; and even if the new device should prove a slight improvement, they think it wouldn't pay to alter patterns and machinery to make it. The result is, American manufactures are not only monopolizing the home trade by the superior quality and fitness of their products to meet home wants, but by the same tactics they are gaining a permanent footing in foreign markets.

A characteristic illustration is furnished by a correspondent of the London Times, writing from Sidney, New South Wales. He says:

"It is a great thing to get control of the market, and the first thing is to get a good footing, and the Americans are certainly pushing for that with an energy which at least deserves success. Our railway department is putting together three large locomotives from Philadelphia. Their design is the result of close personal observation of our precise wants by one of the partners in the firm of Baldwin & Co. I am not prepared to say whether these engines will prove in every respect better than those which we get from England, but I do not remember any English firm taking the same pains to study what we want to deal with most successfully—the steep gradients and sharp curves of our railroads on the Blue Mountains. Perhaps it is not worth the while of the English makers to attend to such petty details, but the Americans think differently."

And, we may add, American manufacturers do not consider such details "petty." Tools and machinery are somewhat like animals and plants, in needing to be thoroughly adapted to their environment. The difference between an organism which thrives in England but will not in Australia, and one of the same genus which will thrive in Australia, may be inappreciable to the unskilled observer; but it is vital, and outweighs all the points of resemblance. So a machine, perfect from the standpoint of England or America, might fail utterly to meet the different needs of another region, though the alteration required to adapt it to the new conditions might be comparatively slight and easily perceived by an expert on the spot.

A What-Is-It.

THE PEOPLE OF BERKS COUNTY EXCITED OVER A MYSTERIOUS ANIMAL.

Quite a large searching party has been organized in eastern Berks for the purpose of scouring Muhlenberg and Rummelstown townships to hunt up and capture, if possible, one of the strangest looking beasts ever heard of within the borders of this county. What gives emphasis to the sincerity of the people engaged is the fact that the responsible and reliable were first to report having seen the so-called monster. A son of Prison Inspector Schemml was the first to bring the intelligence to Topton Station. O. H. Hinnershitz, proprietor of the leading hotel there, and a number of others went in pursuit of what Mr. Schemml described. The monster had been reported on previous occasions and when Mr. Schemml saw it it was lying near a gate entrance to a field through which he was about driving a lot of cattle. The "what-is-it" is represented to be about four feet tall, long arms, with but two tallon-like fingers on each paw; feet without toes, furrows on its head, body smooth and naked, quite yellow, looking as if it had been wallowing in clay. Jared Rismiller heard of the animal. It had run toward Schemml with extended paws, and then darted into a cornfield and was lost to view. The two men then went in search, and discovered the animal on the other side of the field lying near the fence. It reared up its hind legs like a man. Rismiller says it is yellowish brown in color, has no hair, small eyes, and face, arms about fourteen inches long, legs somewhat longer, the hand and feet resembling those of a human being, and has two horns on the top of the head. The young men made a raid on the monster, when they saw it darted toward the forest and was soon lost in the foliage. A Mr. Heckman, also residing near there, is reported to have seen the beast and he is inclined to believe that it is a large sized ape, that may have escaped from some travelling menagerie. Every cornfield is to be searched, together with the neighboring swamps, for the purpose of ascertaining what the young men have really seen. After the recent rains the farmers plainly saw very strange-looking tracks in the sand on the roadside. They have also heard very unusual howls at night and the dogs of the neighborhood have been trying to hunt down the beast without success. At first a large number of people were disposed to view the thing as a joke, but this feeling is gradually changing. No efforts will be spared to solve this matter and to discover all that there is in it.

It is a fact which cannot be gotten rid of by any amount of robust lying, that the Democrats in Congress throughout the war, were far more liberally disposed to the soldiers than was the dominant party. Whoever will take the trouble to refer to the Congressional Globe for that period will find that the Democracy, in both Senate and House, persistently strove to make up to the soldiers for the depreciation of the currency in which their pittance was paid. This effort was resisted and defeated by the Radical majority. The Republican press deny this till doomsday, but it will

Self-Colored Photographs.

Many attempts to fix the native hues of objects by photography have been made hitherto, but all have failed. It is as etching of light and shade, rather than a painting, which the sun gives. Nevertheless, the climax to which all photographers are working is a means of producing sun pictures which shall faithfully represent nature in all her varied livery of color. Toward this goal an important step has recently been made by M. Croz, who, by combining three separate negatives of the same object, taken with different components of solar light, has managed to produce a resultant portrait having all the tints of the original. One negative is taken with the light reflected from the object deprived of its green rays by being filtered through a solution of nitrate of nickel, the second is taken with the light deprived of its orange rays by being filtered through a solution of chloride of cobalt, and the third is taken with the light deprived of its violet rays by being filtered through a solution of bichromate of potash. The first negative is therefore not impressed by the green rays coming from the object, the second is not impressed by the orange rays, and the third is unaffected by the violet rays. If, then, each of these negatives be illuminated by the kind of light which it has been deprived of, the lacking colors will be restored to each, and if the three images so obtained be blended together by means of total reflecting prisms of glass, a resultant image of the object in its natural colors will be obtained.

To Attain Long Life.

He who strives after a long and pleasant term of life must seek to attain continual equanimity, and carefully to avoid everything which too violently taxes his feelings. Nothing more quickly consumes the vigor of life than the violence of the emotions of the mind. We know that anxiety and care can destroy the healthiest body; we know that fright and fear, yes, excess of joy, becomes deadly. They who are naturally cool and of a quiet turn of mind, upon whom nothing can make too powerful an impression, who are not want to be excited either by great sorrow or great joy, have the best chance of living long and happily after their manner. Preserve, therefore, under all circumstances, a composure of mind which no misfortune, can too much disturb. Love nothing too violently; hate nothing too passionately; fear nothing too strongly. For still, eventually, everything that befalls thee, the good as well as the bad, deserves neither immoderate hatred nor love; for already on many occasions hast thou perceived, though often truly too late, that thou hast placed too high a value on those things which passionately charmed or pained thee.

JUDGE JERRE S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania, yields to the Washington Post his views upon national politics, to the effect that the treachery of Tammany is enough to make a true Democrat "curse his better angel from his side and fall to reprobation;" that Tilden, in his opinion, doesn't want to be the candidate in 1880, but that he can have the nomination if he is willing to take it; that his personal preference is not for Tilden, but for General Hancock, "because he was the first officer of his rank in the regular army that lifted his voice to say a good word for constitutional liberty;" but he thinks Tilden deserves a vindication as the victim of fraud and slander. Judge Black says the talk to the effect that Tilden ought to have seized the Presidency and had himself inaugurated at all risks is "unmitigated nonsense." If the House had declared him elected, then he would have been unfaithful to his duty if he had not taken possession; but when his political supporters in Congress permitted him and his constituents to be juggled out of their rights, he could not remedy the wrong.

The West Point men, who put on so many airs about the appointments from civil life, and who look upon those gentlemen who obtain commissions except through West Point as interlopers, will be surprised to know that the officers from West Point, in point of fact, are in a considerable minority in the army, and that the army was never commanded by a West Pointer until General McClellan received command. That, however, is the fact. Of the staff corps, the number of graduates of West Point is 231, while there are 289 staff officers appointed from civil life. Of the line officers the number of West Point graduates is 597, and the number appointed from civil life 637.

There is in the Treasury but about \$6,179,000 in gold in denominations less than twenty dollars. This amount not being sufficient to meet any active demand for the small gold coin, it is understood to be the intention of the Treasury Department to recoin at the Philadelphia Mint most of the foreign gold received at the New York Assay Office into \$5 and \$10 pieces.

Just before reaching her landing at the foot of Canal street, New Orleans, the cotton on the New Natchez took fire, creating a great excitement among the passengers. The boat landed and threw overboard three hundred bales of the burning cotton. The damage to cargo is estimated at \$30,000.

The free baths in New York were patronized by 56,174 persons last week.