The Pittsburgh Gazette

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1868.

IT IS PRETTY CERTAIN that Maine will present, at the Chicago Convention, for nomination to the Vice Presidency, the name of Mr. Hamlin; New York that of Mr. Fenton; Pennsylvania that of Mr. Grow; Ohio that of Mr. Wade; and Indiana that of Mr. Colfax. A most excellent list from which to make a selection. If the last National Convention had taken either of these men, the party would have been spared the humiliation of a great betrayal, and the country saved four years of fruitless agitation.

IF IT IS TRUE, as stated yesterday by cable telegram, that the men who stormed Martello tower, near Cork, and sacked a gunshop in that city, went thither from the United States, that fact furnishes a significant commentary on the recent public meetings here demanding of the Washington government full protection to naturalized American citizens when abroad. However much the courage requisite to such adventures may elicit admiration, and no matter how deeply the miseries of Ireland and the wrongs of her people may compel commiseration, it is the blindest arrogance or the stupidest folly for any man or set of men to suppose that a powerful government can be persuaded or coerced into granting immunity to such actions.

WHILE the Conservatives at the North profess great dissatisfaction that the work of Reconstruction does not progress with greater rapidity, by far the larger portion of their ilk at the South are doing all they can to retard the consummation. What these people want, therefore, is not so much Reconstruction, as a particular type thereof—Reconstruction with all the rebel whites let in, and all the loyal blacks left out. Such an arrangement cannot be had, no matter how long it may be waited for. The time will come, and we trust shortly, when a grand act of oblivion shall cancel all past political offences; but that ought not to be until the rights of all citizens shall be acknowledged and enforced, without respect to incidents of race, color, place of birth, or any other immaterial peculiarity.

IF THE SENATE is resorting to what is no better than a dodge, in order to appear to maintain its dignity and authority, when doing neither, it is making a mistake. Either Mr. Stanton ought to go back to the War Office or stay out. If the President removed him without proper cause, in defiance of the laws, then he ought to be reinstated and hold the place. If the President removed him for good reasons, then the Senate ought to say so, and let him drop. To decree his restoration, and then have him resign, may serve as a technical vindication of the rights of the Senate, but will expose that body to ridicule, and be equivalent to a sentence of condemnation upon the Secretary. Shams are almost always transparent, and never find favor with straight-forward men, who constitute the majority everywhere.

POPULAR feeling in Italy, manifested in ways not to be disputed, has constrained the King, notwithstanding the formidable opponents by whom he is environed, to declare publicly that Rome shall become the capital of Italy; but he wisely added that the consummation would require patience on the part of his people. There was a time, and but a few months ago, when other qualities than patience would have reached the desired goal at a bound. The Italians were eager to incur the risk, and seize Rome before the French could occupy it. Boldness on the part of the government, co-operating with courage and promptitude on the part of the population, would have gained the prize; would have enlisted the sympathy of other powers; would have awed France into acquiescence; would have terminated medieval institutions in the peninsula, and opened fully the era of modern organization.

ACCOUNTS from Columbus, Ohio, are to the effect that Vallandigham's prospects for the United States Senatorship have so improved that his friends feel some degree of confidence he will be chosen. However, it is only fair to say that Mr. Thurman's supporters insist that the members who have been instructed, since the election, to vote for Mr. Vallandigham, will not do so, but will act according to their previously expressed preferences.

Mr. Vallandigham is the most suitable man the Democracy of Ohio can select. He is their representative man, giving unadulterated expression to their emotions, convictions and purposes. He has ability, persistency, courage, fanaticism, honesty; and while we do not relish his ideas, we have more respect for him than we have for sleek, plausible, insinuating men, who would do much worse than he would, provided always that they could act in the dark or under such other circumstances as would enable them to elude responsibility.

A CONTEMPORARY states that the GAZETTE has demanded of Mr. Graham the exclusion of Mr. Landon from the Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Railroads. Not only have we made no such demand, but we have said nothing from which it could be reasonably inferred we so desired. We comprehend how delicate it is for a presiding officer to violate the courtesies of the body in which he holds position; how ruinous it would be to himself personally; and how it would react against the interests it was intended to promote. What we insisted on was that there should be placed on the Railroad Committee a clear majority of members known to be for Freedom in Railroad Building beyond all peradventure. This we did, not because we had the slightest distrust of Mr. Graham's disposition in the premises, but as incidental to the expression of our dissent to a demand made elsewhere that he should sacrifice himself by a breach of decorum without helping the friends of a Free Railroad Law.

That Mr. Graham will do what we suggested—not because we suggested it, but because such a step accords as well with his past course and present convictions as with justice and propriety—we have good reasons for believing. That he will go farther to gratify senseless clamor, we do not think.

One great trouble with Allegheny county politics and politicians, for a series of years past, has consisted in the fact that they have been altogether too provincial. Nothing, either for the promotion of individual or of public interests, has been made from this narrow policy, or ever will be made, except in virtue of some fortunate accident. A broader view, a more liberal course of action, and a generous policy, are needed to restore to this county that consideration to which her rank in business, wealth, population, enterprise and intelligence entitle her. We say this in no censorious spirit, but because it is needful it should be said, and not only be said, but heeded.

MR. JOHNSON—MR. STANTON.

During the rebellion Mr. Stanton disclosed high abilities and rendered vast services to the country. In neither of these particulars was he surpassed by any other citizen, who acted a part either in the civil or military service. So holding, we shall not fall under a suspicion of improper bias when we declare that on most of the points in the controversy now joined and trying before the Senate and the People, respecting his relations to the President, our judgment does not run in his favor. Let us state what these points are:

1. That from the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency, down to a quite recent date, Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War, steadily gave him to understand, by word and deed, that he fully concurred in his plan of Reconstruction.

2. That when the Office Tenure Bill was under consideration in Congress, Mr. Stanton, in his place in the Cabinet, denounced it as an infringement upon the constitutional prerogatives of the President, and after it had passed both Houses, advised the President to veto it, offering to furnish the arguments in justification of that measure.

3. That in replying to a note from the President asking him to resign, he employed terms unbecoming a subordinate, and which made their longer connection impracticable.

4. That by withholding from the President important dispatches, he deprived that functionary of an opportunity he would gladly have improved to prevent the memorable massacre of members of the Constitutional Convention at New Orleans.

As yet Mr. Stanton has not seen proper to make any rejoinder, though his friends insist he can completely vindicate himself from each of these incriminations. If he has any defence to offer he owes it to his character and fame not to delay, but to make it as conclusive as the materials at his command will allow.

Meanwhile, we feel that the President is correct on the first three points above specified; and that on the last the facts are against his allegation. Touching this last point our Washington correspondent, in his letter published some days ago, made the ablest and most exhaustive presentation of the evidence that has thus far come before the public. It demonstrated by an appeal to dates which cannot be successfully disputed, that all the circumstances of the case were known to the President in season for any action he deemed appropriate. He might have gone farther, and established the fact that the spirit evinced by the President, both before and after the massacre, were in unison with that terrible transaction.

Now we pass to show on what grounds—independently of the unqualified averment of the President, and which as yet stands unchallenged—we believe Mr. Stanton, and all the other members of the Cabinet, sustained the President in his original scheme of Reconstruction.

They gave to the public, for a long period, no sign that they disapproved. In their respective Reports, presented to Congress at its first meeting after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, there is found no trace of dissent from their chief. Of course, this is negative proof; nevertheless, it has weight. Let us proceed to that which is positive.

When President Johnson's annual message appeared in December, 1865, it excited many apprehensions in the Republican ranks, and particularly on the part of the more clear-sighted of the Republican newspapers. Shortly afterwards the intentions of the administration were more clearly revealed, and the better sort of the Republican journals expressed temperate and courteous, but decided protest. The proprietors of many such journals either held offices or received advertising from the government. Almost, but not quite simultaneously, the Heads of the various Departments removed these proprietors from their places or took the advertising patronage they enjoyed from them. In this work of proscription Mr. Stanton, as was to have been expected from his superior boldness and promptitude, led the way. The advertising of his Department was taken away from any journal that refused to sustain the President. It was transferred first to the shilly-shally republican journals, that keep weather-cocks to go by, and thence to hermaphrodite and democratic newspapers in about equal proportions. No politician could doubt what was intended by this.

From the nature of the transactions of the War Department Mr. Stanton was brought directly in contact with the Republican newspapers of the larger towns. What he could do either to seduce or overawe them into supporting the President against Congress he did with an unsparing hand.

While the head of the War Office was dealing in this way with the proprietors of the Republican journals in the more populous places, the head of the Post-office was pursuing the same policy towards the proprietors of Republican newspapers at the various county seats. Under Mr. Lincoln a large proportion of the postmasters in county towns belonged to this class. At first a few were removed, in the hope of striking terror into the others. When this did not avail to make them abandon Congress they were all swept out of office.

So events ran on until the President suspected that the rising tide of public opinion had estranged at least three of the members of the Cabinet from his policy. Then it was he projected that arrangement under which each of the Counsellors of State was constrained to declare his sentiments. To the surprise of many members of Congress and of thousands of constituents who had taken their cue from them, Mr. Stanton, under his own signature, identified himself with the President. Mr. Johnson believed these assurances to be genuine. Members of Congress did not hesitate to declare at the time that they were simulated, to answer a wise end and prevent mischiefs—though what mischiefs were prevented thereby we failed to discover, though we watched intently. While we waited and watched, we could not help asking ourselves, who's the dupe?

Gen. Grant, in that letter of his to the President, marked "private," and which has recently become famous, plumply affirmed that the Office Tenure Bill was specially designed by Congress to deprive him of authority to remove Mr. Stanton. Such an announcement from such a source could not fail to lead the President to recall whatever had passed between him and the Secretary of War, and contrast it with what the Secretary must have said to members of the two Houses to inspire them with such interest in his behalf.

What Gen. Grant said was true—the Office Tenure Bill was passed mainly to keep Mr. Stanton in the War Department. It was originated and enacted because he had given nearly all the Republican members to understand he was with them. Otherwise their solicitude for his retention would be a surpassing enigma. While Congress was thus legislating for his protection, he was assuring the President of his opposition to the measure; of his desire to have it vetoed, and of his willingness and ability to supply such an argument as would make the veto impregnable in point of law and logic.

When Mr. Stanton indited the reply of which the President complains, he believed he was sheltered from removal by the law he advised the President to veto. It was sharp and trenchant, as Mr. Stanton knows well how to be; but it made the breach between the two men wider and irreparable. We think that if a place-man, subordinate to Mr. Stanton, had written him such a note,

however much he might have admired the pluck and sarcasm, he would have rebuked the impertinence.

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CASE OF MR. VASHON.

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GIRLS AND WIVES.

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edge of the world, and are as a rule the would have rebuked the impertinence.

This is the view we take of the case as it is now presented. Mr. STANTON has uncommon capabilities. He is animated by an unbounded ambition. Not satisfied with what he had already attained—with having written his name high in the annals of his country, and illuminated it with an imperishable glory, his longings ran out towards the most exalted seat in the nation. Confident in his skill as a political navigator—perhaps pleased with the tempest when the waves ran high, and for a calm unfit—he conceived he was so dexterous as to baffle all factions and all interests, and make him become the indispensable man of the hour. If so, the ambition was noble, but the means for gratifying it altogether censurable.

How farther developments may change this aspect of the case, cannot be foretold. But it will afford us the sincerest pleasure if Mr. STANTON shall vindicate his conduct in all the particulars in which it is here impeached.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

No fact in political history is plainer than that popular Municipal Government, throughout all the ages, has been the fountain and best defence of Civil Liberty. Before it exists, nothing is possible but unalloyed despotism. Wherever it is established, sooner or later the right of the people to share in the highest departments of government will force its way and compel recognition.

The Emperor of Russia recently ordained that all citizens of the respective Municipalities, including the emancipated serfs, should vote, on equal conditions, for all their local officers. This was a startling innovation upon the usages and traditions of the empire. It contains all the germs of full-blown Freedom, which may be long in putting forth its leaves and distilling its fragrance, but will be sure at last to mature in perfection.

The first step towards Civil Liberty is to teach men to consider, to discuss, to weigh and to decide political questions—not as an abstract mental exercise, but as a practical and important right and duty. It is fitting that this discipline should begin on the class of things which stand in nearest relations to novices—the care of roads, the support of paupers, the maintenance of schools, and the enforcement of local order. But when the habit of debating and determining matters has been formed, it naturally branches out into higher and more consequential affairs. By this process, Parliaments, Constituent Assemblies, Congresses—the great representative bodies of a nation—grow up, enlarge their powers, consolidate their prerogatives, dispute the authority of the Crown, and inaugurate and confirm the existence of Liberty and Equality.

This is not a fanciful speculation upon a possible course of events, but an actual delineation of what has uniformly transpired. If we remount the stream of time until history becomes lost in fable and allegory, this uniform succession is constantly witnessed. Wherever the right of the people to control their own municipal affairs has been conceded and enjoyed, there has been developed first a tendency and then a determination to participate in all the higher functions of government. Of course, there have been fluctuations in this process—sometimes of the most marked descriptions—as in France, where the shadow on the dial of progress has sometimes advanced with surpassing rapidity and then gone backwards with as astonishing celerity. But however inexplicable these oscillating movements may appear to superficial cognition, careful and trained observers have no difficulty in detecting under the surface the real and main current, steadily tending, however slowly, to the grand consummation of complete political enfranchisement.

In the United States we have for so long a period been accustomed to all the larger forms of Freedom that we are prone to disparage the lesser form—often to pour spleen or contempt thereon—to seek to abridge and belittle it, rather than to allow it to grow and expand and gather strength. Not many mistakes in politics are more flagrant than this. Let any one take pains to inform himself accurately of the immunities and powers of certain of the free cities of Europe in past ages—what part they played, not simply in developing commerce, nourishing arts, and ennobling social life, but in furnishing examples of the value of liberty and of courage in the defence thereof, and he will attain to a juster estimate of the true place of Municipal Government in the economy of political concerns. Nor will this estimate be lessened, if he then directs his contemplation to the conduct of cities and boroughs, integral parts of nations, in defending acquired prerogatives from encroachments by monarchs, in stimulating the masses of the population to a just appreciation of political rights, in inspiring them with a disposition to incur the heaviest risks and to make the largest sacrifices in order to maintain them. Much of this was seen throughout the Northern States of this Union during the late rebellion. The Municipalities were everywhere foremost in filling quotas, in supplying regiments on marches, and in all other labors essential to the furtherance of the national cause.

These are among the considerations which lead us to-day to felicitate the city of Pittsburgh on the enlargement of its territory, the increase of its population, and the accession to it's wealth and influence consequent upon consolidation. The new Councils have an arduous work before them; but we have full confidence that they combine the intelligence, probity and experience requisite to such a performance of the task as will enable them to reconcile differences, if any exist, to devise all needful measures for the new condition of affairs, and to make such a start as shall demonstrate the advisability of the recent extension of municipal boundaries to all who are included therein.

MR. DE LEON, who was Confidential Agent of the Confederate States in Europe, during the rebellion, has published the "Secret History of Confederate Diplomacy Abroad." He shows that the French Emperor was more hostile to the United States than any of the leading British statesmen; and was ready to take active measures in behalf of the rebels in case the British government would join him therein. While this was his real position, he did not intermit efforts to make our government believe his sentiments were honorable and friendly. This duplicity is in keeping with his character and the peculiarity of his race.

THE Clearfield *Republican* thinks the people of the Twentieth Congressional District of this State have been badly represented. They tried Mr. Calver, and he got into jail. Then they tried Mr. Finney, and his physicians sent him to France. The Erie *Dispatch*, on the other hand, insists that the people of the Twentieth District have been better served than the people of most districts whose representatives have been at Washington all the while. If that sounds spiteful, there is some truth in it.

WISE MERCHANTS and manufacturers, with heavy stocks of goods on hand, which have already fallen to the specie standard, are not so eager to stop the contraction of the paper currency and stave off the resumption of specie payments, as they were before the declension. Nothing is more natural. Resumption would enable them to sell on the basis of specie, and so get indemnity for their losses.

—A new mode of embalming has been found and put in use in the Bellevue Hospital, New York.

CASE OF MR. VASHON.

Some months ago Mr. VASHON, a colored man of excellent character and attainments, applied for admission as a legal practitioner in the Court of Common Pleas of this county. He grounded his application upon the fact that he had been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York, and upon the comity existing between the Courts of that State and of Pennsylvania in that regard. After a preliminary hearing, his case was referred to a Committee, consisting of highly respectable members of the bar. This Committee delayed making their report till Saturday last, when they submitted a document which we publish this morning, and which is peculiar, in that it simply recites the facts in connection with the application, without making any recommendation whatever.

Upon receiving the report Judge Sterrett remarked that by a rule of the Supreme Court of New York only lawyers from Pennsylvania were admitted to practice here who had regularly pursued the profession here within a preceding period of three years. While he did not say that he should be governed by the same rule in disposing of this application, there is no doubt he will be. Under this rule Mr. Vashon's application cannot be granted; for a much larger number of years have elapsed since he served as a lawyer in New York or elsewhere.

No doubt can reasonably be entertained as to the propriety of this rule. A man may at a given period possess a knowledge of the law qualifying him to represent competently the interests of clients. But if he goes out of the practice, and remains out for a succession of years, he becomes altogether disqualified for the successful pursuit of the calling.

While the rule is a good one, we think it comes in opportunely to relieve the Court from putting the refusal it was certain to make on other and less satisfactory grounds.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The "Declaration," by certain leading clergymen and laymen of the Episcopal Church, termed by way of distinction the "Low Church" party, is out in the *Protestant Churchman* and *Episcopalian*, as editorial matter. Without discussing the differences between the two parties, which, to say the least, is unfortunate, or assuming the view of either, we present some of the salient points of this document signed by Drs. Newton, Cotton Smith, Stone, Tyng, and many other clergymen and laymen. The paper opens with the reasons for the declaration, the open and secret tendencies which exist to conformity with the Church of Rome, then follows an enumeration of these tendencies, such as the subversion of the Evangelical character of the Reformed Church by transforming the ministry into a priesthood; baptism into a magical rite; the Lord's supper into the sacrifice of the mass; and conformity to a more sacradotal system. Attention is then called to a subtler and less clearly pronounced sacradotalism, which finds expression in this country in an exclusive view of the Episcopal Church; in unscriptural conceptions of the Sacrament; in superstitious ideas of the power of the ministry; and in a legal rather than an evangelical view of the Christian life. Reference is then made to the prejudicial influence of these tendencies, and to the fact that in many of the pulpits of the Church another Gospel is preached which is not the Gospel of Christ, and urges the Church to awaken to its peril. The closing paragraphs are mainly devoted to asking that sympathy and co-operation be awarded to other evangelical denominations, and the validity and recognition of their ministry. Closing words avow love and devotion to the Church.

The elegant new structure of the Presbyterian Publishing interests in Cincinnati has just been completed, and is occupied by "The Presbyter," "The Herald," "Christian World," and "Presbyterian Witness." The Western Tract and Book Society occupy the ground floor, and the editors and employes of the printing department are in the second and third stories.

The Agents of the Methodist Book Concern at New York, Drs. Carlton and Porter, have issued during the year just closed five millions five hundred and seventy thousand and sixty three copies of the various Church periodicals.

Among the mooted questions is, the best means to lead children to Christ. Various plans have been proposed and new theories started, and yet comparatively few yield to the means employed. The following plan is adopted by the teacher of a bible class of seventy or eighty, in the Fifth Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, which may throw light on this subject. When the teacher (Robert Brown) observes any special signs in his class he marks the persons most exercised, and quietly obtains their places of residence. He then visits them and talks and prays with them at home. By this means he has been instrumental in leading many to Christ and into the Church.

A Baptist minister communicates to the *Examiner* the means he adopted to awaken an interest in his congregation and promote a revival, namely, by the visitation of laymen, two by two, going from house to house, to talk and pray with the unconverted, and invite them to meeting. Other denominations felt the power of this mode, and for three months the city was moved by the power and presence of God, as never before in its history.

The *Independent* says the Secretary of the American Missionary Association in Chicago received, on Christmas morning, a check for twenty-five hundred dollars from two gentlemen, living in a beautiful interior town in Illinois, who contribute in addition a like amount annually to the same treasury. This Association's work is among the freedmen, while it employs constantly upward of five hundred missionaries, teachers and relief agents.

Union meetings among the Presbyterians are being held in various parts of the country, to promote union on the basis of the late Philadelphia Convention. A meeting for prayer and conference to promote this cause has been called to be held at the Madison-square (Dr. Adams') Presbyterian Church, New York, on Sunday evening, January 5th. Also a meeting of a similar character is announced to be held in Steubenville, Ohio, commencing January 15th, 1869.

From all that is known of the facts in regard to the projected union between the Southern Presbyterians and the Southern wing of the Cumberland Presbyterians, the failure arises mainly on doctrinal points. The committee of the Cumberland Presbyterian body wished either the adoption of the Confession of Faith and Catechism of that Church, or such a modification of the Westminster Confession as would make it more agreeable to them—modifications manifestly affecting the Calvinistic sense of that venerable symbol. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church referred the matter to a special committee, which was adopted by the Assembly, and it is likely the negotiation is ended, at least for the present.

The United Brethren in Christ are quietly gaining strength, and must soon rank among the larger bodies, at least much higher than usually rated. The fact that but few of this denomination are in these parts is no criterion of their strength. In many places in the West, and portions of the Middle States, they are in strong force. Recent statistics from the Pacific Coast show that the number of preaching places is one hundred and forty, and the membership 1,200.

The Unitarians of Washington City are charged with having turned the black children out of Sabbath School, whereupon the *Examiner* proposes the following amendment of Scripture for a motto: "Suffer little *white* children to come unto me."

Bishop Marvin, of the Southern Methodist Church, represents the destitution in the bounds of the Arkansas and Little Rock Conferences as being very great among preachers and people. Some of the latter have found it difficult to obtain bread. Meat is rarely on the table. Amid their poverty spiritual prosperity, however, attends the use of the means.

The beautiful property purchased by the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the M. E. Church in Philadelphia, for a Home for poor and aged females, about a year ago, after months of litigation owing to some defect in the title, has been decided in favor of the Society, and they have been put in complete possession, and the purchase money of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars paid over.

Rev. George B. Russell, formerly pastor of Grace Church, (German Reformed) on Webster and Grant streets, in this city, has been chosen "Book Editor" by the Synod of Baltimore. Mr. Russell, in former years, was an indefatigable worker in the Young Men's Christian Association of this city.

The elegant structure, Calvary Baptist Church, in Washington city, D. C., recently destroyed by fire, had not been regularly transferred by Hon. Amos Kendall, who gave $100,000 of the $120,000, required to rebuild it, until a few weeks ago, having returned from Europe in October. Fortunately the Church records had been, contrary to the customs and fixed rules of the Society, incidentally removed the day before the fire, and were saved.

Bishop Clark, of the M. E. Church, having recently purchased a house in Cincinnati, quite a number of lay friends and the Methodist ministry of the city met to extend him and his family a welcome to the city. The Bishop was presented with a certificate of deposit for two thousand dollars, and also a check for three hundred dollars on behalf of the ministers of that city. Speeches were followed with a sumptuous entertainment provided by the ladies.

The *Catholic*, of this city, advocates the holding of a Catholic Congress in this country. It denies the imputation of some journals that politics would enter into its deliberations, only in so far as it might effect religion. It says there are Catholics of all parties, but the Church keeps entirely aloof from politics. It thinks much benefit to religion would accrue from such a meeting, which is quite reasonable to suppose.

Harpers are about bringing out Krummacher's *David King of Israel.* The preface to the American edition is filled with love to his American brethren, and is in the Court preacher's own hand.

EPHEMERIS.

—Many of the Chinese are Free Masons.

—Patti is to marry the Marquis de Caux.

—Alex. H. Stephens is visiting in Baltimore.

—Panthers infest the neighborhood of Aurora, Ind.

—Seven feet is the length of a hog in Connecticut.

—Upwards of 10,000 Philadelphians died last year.

—The income of Girard College was $150,000 last year.

—Judge Roland is Vermont's choice for Vice President.

—There were eighty-two suicides in New York last year.

—It is more than two weeks since Peru had a revolution.

—A goat race took place in Savannah on Christmas day.

—There are seven hundred and eighteen bar rooms in Detroit.

—Gov. Haight, of California, discourages Chinese immigration.

—The English are the most thievish race in the world.—*London Spectator.*

—Bear fighting is the favorite amusement in the country districts of Missouri.

—A Mr. Beasly was accidentally shot at a torchlight procession in Maysville, Ky., last week.

—Upwards of ten thousand men are employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

—A store and tobacco factory in Wentzville, Mo., were destroyed by fire one night last week.

—James Hahey, a young man of Baltimore had his foot cut off by a passing train on Monday, in that city.

—John C. Breckenridge, ex-Vice President and ex-several other things, is said to play a fine game of marbles.

—A triple portrait of Dexter has been taken by Mr. Troye the animal painter. It is to be sent to Paris to be chromoed.

—The Odd Fellows of New Albany have gathered up a Mutual Aid Association, which is doing much good this unfavorable season.

—The late rise in the Kanawha river let out some fifty thousand barrels of oil, which sufficed to supply the Parkersburg refineries for awhile.

—Mr. Thos. R. Robinson, aged twenty-seven years, blew his brains out with a revolver on Christmas eve. He lived in Green county, Mo.

—The daughter of the ex-King of Hanover is to marry the Crown Prince of Holland. She is to have a dotal gift of two million thalers, if the royal father can persuade Prussia to pay up.

—A southern exchange, in speaking of two cases of infanticide, one of the murderesses being white and the other black, calls the white one "an unfortunate girl," and the other "a negro fiend."

—The number of persons mortally wounded by premature discharge of fire-arms or by accident, on Christmas day, was large, the last of whom we have heard was C. Kubenack, of New Orleans, who has since died.

—A grey eagle attacked a flock of geese in Wisconsin recently, and would have made a successful raid had it not been for a woman who attacked him with a stick and beat him severely, driving him screaming from the field.

—Five thousand pounds of meat, nine hundred large loaves of bread, four chests of tea, and a large quantity of other food, were distributed by the St. George's Society of Toronto among the poor of that city on Christmas day.

—The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in New York is doing much good, but is carrying its zeal, sometimes, to such an excess as to render Mr. Bergh's only shelter from the ridiculous, the honorable character of his intentions.

—On last Sunday night three negroes broke into a store in Simpsonville, Ky., and stole the stock, consisting of several barrels of whisky and a large quantity of groceries. They were arrested while taking off the last load in a wagon, which was also stolen.

—The Bishops and Archbishops of Bohemia have excommunicated *all* political newspapers, alleging that they are conducted by Jews alone. This has had the effect of largely increasing the subscription lists, which is a good thing for the editors.

—A young woman was found murdered in the woods near Marshfield, Mo., last week. When last seen alive she had a United States bond for a large amount in her possession, and as this is not to be found now, the cause of the murder may be easily imagined.

—William Bowsher and his two sisters, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, who recently died very suddenly, were poisoned. Their bodies have been examined, and no doubt whatever exists as to the fact. Who the poisoner was is a horrible mystery. Both of the young ladies were pretty and interesting, and were shortly to be married.

GIRLS AND WIVES.

Two publications of merit, one a quarterly review, the other a monthly magazine of the elder and graver sort, attempt this week to re-open a discussion which three years ago almost occupied the Recess. In the "North British Review," an eloquent writer, whose identity requires no signature to establish it, points to the disuse of marriage in the upper and middle class as one of the great "sores" in British society. There ought, he says, according to the Census returns, to be only 400,000 women between twenty and forty still unmarried, and there are 1,230,000, the difference representing the number wilfully shut out from their natural and most useful position in society. We may add that this frightful disproportion is mainly within the ranks of the so-called middle class. Peasant women all marry, and the workmen, amidst their thousand complaints, certainly do not complain that their daughters cannot find husbands. He is evidently inclined to attribute the evil mainly to an increase in luxury and vice, observing, with epigramatic justice, that if celibacy included chastity almost all men would marry; but even he is severe on the love of luxury and show for which some women sacrifice so much. The writer in "Fraser's Magazine," on the other hand, who professes to give reasons why he, with £800 a year, is still a bachelor, boldly throws the whole blame on the women, and launches out in a tirade against them, which reads as if it had been taken from an expurgated Juvenal.

Their dress, their cosmetics, their demands for settlements, their extravagance after marriage, all come in for his unqualified censure, and he even lugs in the wedding breakfast as one of the nuisances which disincline men to matrimony. The annual premium on the insurance which fathers usually demand often, he says, cripples a man almost through life, the £100 a year so bestowed making all the difference between plenty and discomfort, a remark which breathes the very essence of the bachelor selfishness, doubtless assumed rather than felt by the writer, but which comes out still more strongly in the following paragraph: "My £800 a year keeps me in luxury as a bachelor,—the club, the rubber, the little dinner at Richmond, the bottle of '34 claret, the opera-stall, the month at Baden Baden, are quite within my modest means; but, the moment I marry, I exile myself from this easy paradise." Most people, we fancy, would feel it a luxury to know that the wives and babies were safe from the utter misery which comes on an educated household whose head has left nothing at all; but, however, selfishness is not our topic to-day. Apparently the bachelor would not mind all these annoyances so much, the loss of luxury, of independence, of income, the wedding breakfast, and the payment to the insurance office, the weary ceremonials, and the more weary waste, if only the wife, when won, were worth having.

But he argues she is not: "Simpson, for instance, informed me confidentially, and not without a touch of pathos in his manly voice, that Araminta (who 'adored' smoking in the days of their wooing) requested him to retire to the guard's van when he mildly suggested, a week after they were married, that a cigar would not be an altogether unpleasant companion on the road." . . . "The matron now-a-days quite eclipses the maiden. She flirts more industriously; she waltzes more violently; she dresses more outrageously. 'Hang it!' said D——, the other day, speaking of a well known beauty, who has not yet ceased to reign, 'she knows as much slang as a cabman, she drinks as much as a fish, only it's curacoa, she gambles like Fox and Sheridan together, she wears a dress which the French police would exclude from the *Jardin Mabille*; and it's for a jade like this that you ask me to give up my crust of bread and liberty,—my shilling whist and my pipe. Not if I know it.' D—— is a cynical philosopher; but I suspect that in some respects his sketch is not much overdrawn." This violent paragraph is the most important in the article, for it expresses, in a rough way, a feeling which seems to pervade the whole literature of the subject, a sort of disgust and antipathy for the women of the day, which breathes through all satirical literature, which underlies the most serious comments on society, and which we may see cropping out every now and then even in Punch, perhaps the only satirical paper ever established in which women were treated with nearly uniform respect, laughed with, instead of laughed at.

There is, of course, some foundation for a charge so generally brought and so long continued, and it is quite as well that the women to whom such descriptions apply should know what men really think of them, their graces, and their ways; but the general drift of diatribes like these is to prejudice men against marriage, to increase the evil of which the sagacious writer in the North British complains with so much acerbity, and, as we think, so much justice. They increase, immensely, one of our smaller social difficulties to which very little attention has been paid, but which is, we strongly suspect, one of the many causes which keep up that million of unlucky spinsters, the increasing obstacles men find in the way of ascertaining what the girls they might prefer are like. The old ease of intercourse is disappearing, till men, particularly the cultivated men of cities, feel as if marriage were of necessity a lottery, as if they must choose, if they choose at all, on the strength of an acquaintance they admit to be inadequate, a "ball room knowledge," as people who never attended a ball in their lives are magniloquently content to phrase it. They see women only at assemblies or in public gatherings, till they doubt whether they are precisely like that in private, whether they may not be acting, or at all events concealing their true characters, a doubt which satires like that in Fraser tend strongly to confirm. This difference between the real woman, and the woman of the ball-room, is the point of the Saturday Review's attacks, with their details of false bosoms, bustles, and the rest of it. For ten opportunities of easy intercourse, real conversation, true flirtation in its best sense, which have disappeared within the last twenty years, scarcely one new one has been added, perhaps only one really available opportunity, croquet, the very best amusement ever introduced into a community based on the privilege of choice.

It tries the temper as no other game does, shows figure and face under sunlight instead of false light, prohibits paint, enamel, false hair, and bare shoulders, and allows unlimited opportunity of conversation. But croquet is scarcely played in great cities, where society, in the old sense, is most rapidly dying away, and where men soonest learn to be distrustful. Let the older professionals who live in great cities look round, and count up the families not related to them in which their sons are received as intimate friends, and habitually use their intimacy.

What binds a professional man to look after Frazer's "Jade," when the parsonages throughout England are open to him, when county towns and country neighborhoods are swarming with unmarried women as nice, and modest, and moderate as ever they were, with more information, no doubt, and sometimes with more external pretension, but with their real characters as sound as ever? As to extravagance, the charge, even as against the "hard" class is overstretched. They are brought up to know nothing of money; their fathers never give them the slightest hint of their affairs, their husbands never talk business, and of course their demands for money become mere experimental efforts to understand through induction, by the higgling of the market, how much they may spend. Women are not extravagant by instinct, but rather mean, having microscopic eyes. Let a man tell any woman alive, in close relation to him, that he has so much, and wants to save out of that, and then be as just as he can about dress, and it will not be her fault if he does not save, but his. As to the country girls, so far from being liable to the charge of extravagant wants, the very satirists who bring it allege that they run after all curates,—that is, they deliberately try to secure the most moderate establishment kept by gentlemen in England. That is the effect, comments the satirist, of superstition. Is it? Or is it rather the effect of a feeling that the curate is usually the most refined man of his set, the best educated, the one with most intellectual interest. It is not the silly women who marry clergymen mostly, nor are parsons' wives by any means the class least qualified to hold their own in society. Any man of equal culture would have an equal, or, at all events, nearly equal chance, if he tried, instead of fancying that his choice ought to be limited to the girls he meets in London assemblies, and who may be, for aught he can be certain, just those whom Fraser's essayist has sketched. Why should it be so limited? Because, the essayist will contend, he must have a wife belonging to his own class, habituated to his own ways, interested in his interests, ready to live his own life. All true and thoroughly sound, except in marriage being, eight times out of ten, a mistake; but that does not matter to the question. Class is of no country. The women he scourges so severely have no monopoly of manner, or ease, or knowl-

edge of the world, and are as a rule the most ignorant of created beings.

In every country the "fine ladies" are ignorant; for they study only people, not things, society, not life; but these pseudo fine ladies never even know truths about people, are not merely unapt in conversation, but incapable of it whenever it strays beyond chit-chat. Their single special faculty is a kind of refined insolence, useful no doubt both as a weapon and a defence; but still not the strongest which can be used, not half so strong, for example, as either beauty or humor. We admit the wretched education even of the mass, an education apparently specially devised as a barrier to knowledge; but still it is improving, and they are infinitely better educated than they were a century ago, when men of good position believed music to be the only proper accomplishment for their daughters, cookery a female science, and reading a taste betraying a slightly depraved mind. Thousands, scores of thousands of Englishwomen are and will remain unmarried, who are as well informed, though in a different way, as men of their own class; who read as much, study as much, and can bear their part in any conversation, on the whole, rather better.

The truth is, we believe, that while marriage is as frequent as ever it was, the growth of a taste for luxury concurring with a sudden development of opportunities for gratifying it without setting up house, have pushed back the usual age, particularly in the upper and middle classes. Census tables do not show this fully, because the habit has not reached the lower classes, who marry as they always have done, before they are twenty one, and who outnumber the income tax-payers by some twenty to one; but it is a fact, nevertheless. Professional men marry as before, but instead of marrying at twenty five put it off to thirty-six or forty, and then choose women at least ten years younger than themselves. This is a serious evil, no doubt, though not so serious as a disuse of marriage; but we do not see how it is to be removed by taking a particular and limited class as the pattern of the whole sex, and showing that the women who belong to it will be nuisances as wives. Very likely they will, though something might be said for them, too; but supposing they will, what has that to do with the matter, when they are not one per cent. of the eligible and the ready?

FASHIONABLE CHAT.

Latest French Fashions.

What shall we say of bonnets? Many people say bonnets will be altogether out of fashion sooner than the much-abused crinoline. Many and bitter are the complaints we hear on the subject of those ever-decreasing bonnets; but are not those persons who thus complain aware that bonnets are quite a modern invention, and that ladies did very well without them until the time of the French revolution, a revolution which acted quite as forcibly upon fashion as upon anything else? The thorough changes made at the time have never been quite effaced. It was then that gentlemen left off their gay silk and velvet garments to doff the uncompromising suits of broadcloth, and put away powdered wigs and *tricornes* to assume the noble looking chimney-pot; and it was then also that ladies had to give up hoops and stomachers, scarfs and *chaperons*. To these succeeded plain skirts and a sort of huge basket shaped coiffure, the first models of which are said to have been introduced in Paris by English ladies, and which were known by the name of *chapeaux*.

In a different style the very small fanchon, with the mantilla lace veil, is also very becoming. The modern fanchon is scarcely two inches wide; it is made of tulle, satin, or velvet, arranged in plaits or bouillons, and a few pieces of wire run through it are sufficient support without need of the strong net and wire foundation generally used for bonnets. When the hair is beautifully dressed, this little fanchon, with the lace veil, looks extremely pretty. The style of fanchon is a more dressy bonnet than the chaperon.

But besides these there are other models which we cannot really admire—the Empire bonnet, the high crown of which is cocked up over the chignon, and the pug bonnet, which covers only just the top of the head, and is finished off at the back with a very large bow of satin or grosgrain ribbon.

The Empire bonnet is generally made of plain velvet, the puff bonnet of platted satin. Of the latter we noticed three models at Madame Alexandrine's, one of Bismarck satin, with a tuft of drooping cock's feathers fastened with a gold brooch, and a wide row of ribbon at the back; one of violet satin, with violet pansies with golden centres upon the front border and a bow of grosgrain ribbon at the back; and one of black velvet, with a white feather; a bunch of scarlet geraniums just under it, and a bow of black satin ribbon at the back.

These puff bonnets are, as we have said, placed just on the top of the head, and the bow of ribbon, with wide, long ends, falls over the chignon.

Chanoiesse velvet crosses, with necklaces of the same, tied in loops, with long ends at the back, are very much the fashion to wear with low dresses. Some velvet necklaces are trimmed with scallops or vandykes, of large beads.

In jewels the most fashionable necklaces are heavy gold chains, from which depend oval medallions, enriched with diamonds and precious stones. Bracelets are made in the same style. Cameos for brooches are artistically mounted in the Grecian style.

Jewels are also much used for head dresses. The most beautiful *épingles* are butterflies, humming-birds and even small peacocks, made of small diamonds, rubies and emeralds, delicately mounted in gold. Diamond flowers are also beautiful in the hair; we noticed in particular large anemones, the stamens of which were each formed by a small diamond trembling upon a tiny silver stem; the petals were also formed of a number of diamonds.

In chaussures, we notice demi-high kid and velvet boots, not laced, but buttoned at the side. Plain black velvet shoes, with a cravat bow in front, and lined with quilted silk. Bronze kid shoes, ornamented with black lace rosettes, and colored kid or satin shoes to match the dress, with ribbon or lace bows, a small gold butterfly or flower in centre. And slippers of red morocco, with high heels, a ruche of red ribbon all around, and a large rosette in front, others of black velvet with a fur border all round, or edged with a strip of cashmere with a gay pattern in broderie Bretonne. It is very stylish to have the boot, shoe or slipper to match with the dress, and the fashion of short or looped skirts has rendered the question of chaussures important.

1. Amazon Boot.—The leg is of black zephyr satin, buttoned on the side; the top is trimmed with a varnished calf band, stitched with white silk. The tip is of varnished calf. A small steel spur is screwed in the heel. Fine gold tassels.
2. Elastic Boot.—The leg is of fine calf, with elastic, and the tip of thicker calf. Silk tassels with a bow of passementerie.
3. Spanish Boot.—Of reddish brown silk, embroidered and stitched with black silk twist. Louis XV. heel covered with silk.
4. Ball Shoe.—Of white satin trimmed with a rosette and ornaments of gold filigree. Louis XV. heel covered with satin.
5. Fancy Shoe.—Of blue chagrine morocco leather, with a tip of varnished calf, stitched with blue silk twist. Heel *a la cavaliere*, covered with leather. Blue silk bow.
6. Du Barry Slipper.—Of pink satin, wadded and lined with white silk. Ruche of narrow pink satin. Satin rosette. High heel, covered with pink satin.—*English Women's Domestic Magazine.*

Queen of Philadelphia Society.

Miss Emilie Schaumburg is a Philadelphia celebrity, in society, who has added the fascinations of rare skill in vocal music, and still rarer powers of dramatic expression, as an amateur comedienne, to the attraction of great beauty. Her grandfather, Col. Bartholomew Schaumburg, was a ward of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and closely connected with him. He joined the Americans in the Revolutionary war, and served under Washington. He married a lady who was a lineal descendant of the principal Indian chief Secane, of the Lenape tribe, who signed the treaty of 1683 with William Penn, selling him the large tract of land in which Philadelphia is situated. Miss Schaumburg is the eighth remove, in a direct line, from this aboriginal princess, and was born in New Orleans.

From childhood, her great musical talent was evident, united to a voice of uncommon power, purity and sweetness. Its natural advantages have been fully developed by the late Signor Perelli, who considered her his most brilliant scholar. The *soirees musicales* at her residence gather together all that Philadelphia affords of most elegant and most accomplished. The earlier portion of her education was chiefly directed by the late Hon. H. D. Gilpin, one of the most brilliant scholars of America; and she has had all the advantages in cultivation which his magnificent library can afford. She has added the accomplishment of speaking several modern languages. She has also a graceful gift of versification frequently, though unpretendingly, exercised for the entertainment of her immediate circle.

When the Prince of Wales visited Philadelphia, he spent the only evening of his stay at the Academy of Music. He saw Miss Schaumburg in another box, and his attention was at once attracted by her beauty. She was dressed with simplicity, in white, with gold ornaments in her hair. The lorgnettes of the royal party were turned in her direction long enough to show the whole house the object of their admiration. The Prince declared her "the most beautiful woman he had seen in America." Her great dramatic talent was first developed during the Sanitary Fair. A number of ladies and gentlemen fitted up a little private theatre, to hold about three hundred persons, the performers to be all amateurs, selected from among the elite of society, the proceeds to be devoted exclusively to the wounded soldiers.

Many plays were brought out, but "The Ladies' Battle," in which Miss Schaumburg sustained the principal role of the Countess, took society by storm. Those who witnessed that exquisite rendition, combining the most perfect grace and highbred elegance with the most delicate shades of emotion, remember it as a piece of acting unrivalled on the American stage. A melodrama, called "The Wife's Secret"—in which Miss Schaumburg sustained the role of Lady Evelyn—was afterwards produced with great eclat, at the "Drawing Room," for charitable purposes. In this—probably the most trying role ever attempted by any lady amateur—Miss Schaumburg achieved fresh laurels. Madame Ristori, who witnessed one of the performances, expressed herself surprised and delighted at the genius of the brilliant amateur.

At the gubernatorial reception in Albany, Mrs. Fenton will wear an elegant gray silk dress, each breadth heavily embroidered in a pattern of flowers, vines and leaves in gray and black, as she is still in half mourning. The skirt is cut fully gored with a high corsage. The silk for this dress cost one thousand francs in gold, in Paris, and the dress-making bill was something like two hundred dollars. There is Republican simplicity for you.

MADAME DE MOUSTIER, on the occasion of the Foreign Office reception, was assisted in welcoming her guests by her two daughters. Both are very beautiful, and wore plain white taffeta robes with azure stripes; but the elegance of the cut and the style of their toilets is almost indescribable, for all that is the learned device of Parisian dressmakers. These plain robes were of course *a l'empire*, low and square on the shoulders. Madame de Moustier was in green satin with Pompadour stripes.—[Paris Cor.]

A FASHIONABLE LADY residing on Madison Avenue, issued cards for a party, which was to have been given on the twelfth of last month, which it will be recollected, was the night of the great snow storm. Of the eighty invitations accepted, only fourteen persons were present, the remaining sixty-six being absent "on account of the weather."—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

A Paris correspondent says that gold and steel satin trimmings, velvet leaves, are the accessories on everything. Cloth costumes with nothing but gilt buttons are considered the most *distingue*.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—An Augusta dispatch says Rev. Dr. Beckwith has accepted the Bishopric of Georgia.

—Consul General Averill has returned to Montreal after six months absence in the States.

—Beethoven Block, Rockland, Maine, was burned yesterday morning. Loss $14,000; insured.

—H. L. Routh & Co., one of the oldest and most extensive firms in Montreal, Canada, has suspended.

—A negro named Jones has been sentenced to be hung, at Frederick, Md., for rape upon a white woman.

—The large sugar refinery of Rogers & Mitchell, at Philadelphia, was much injured by fire on Saturday evening.

—The Toledo Board of Trade yesterday appointed five delegates to the Board of Trade Congress which assembles in Boston February 5th.

—Leave was asked in the House and Senate of Maine, yesterday, to present a bill repealing the State Constabulary act, but it was not granted in either House.

—The *Official Gazette* at Ottowa, Canada, contains a notice that horses and other animals, poultry and fancy birds, imported for the purpose of improving stock, will be admitted duty free. The duty on American invoices is twenty-five per cent.

—General Howard has not issued orders dismissing Bureau officers for engaging in politics in the Southern States. He has established a rule that the acceptance of an office must be considered as incompatible with the duties of the officers of the Bureau.

—The steamer Highland Light, bound to the Eastern Shore, exploded her steam chest when fifteen miles from Baltimore, on Saturday. Nine or ten persons were scalded, including four colored passengers,—the remainder belonging to the crew—some dangerously.

—The Supreme Court of California has decided that the laws exempting mining claims, mortgages on the property of widows, charitable institutions and churches from taxation is unconstitutional. The decision adds about one hundred millions to the taxable property of the State, and will increase the revenue two millions a year.

—An elderly man named Peter Leaber, of Reading, was arrested at Harrisburg on the 3d, charged with publishing and selling a libelous book. It was a black list of citizens of Harrisburg, who were indiscriminately put down as *"poor pay"* for honest debts contracted. He was bound over to appear at Court, as was also a citizen who gave him some of the names.

Gold Mining as a Business.

(From the Alta California.)

Looking at it as a speculation, it is the fancy of the press generally to have a fling at gold mining. In every circle we hear men telling of successful adventures in what they misname mining. If you inquire closely, you will find all losses by speculations in Washoe stock are set down as losses in mining. Money paid for claims supposed to cover good mining ground, and money spent in finding out that there was no such ore as represented, is called mining. Money put into opening out ores that assay well, but which after putting up expensive works are found so full of base metal that our present milling will not work them, is classed as losses by mining. Tempted by underestimates, men go into stock companies and, find they cannot pay the assessments; so they lose what they have paid, by forfeiture. Soon after, this numerous crowd croak against what they understand as "mining." Of all the class of regular newspaper writers there is scarcely one that does not take a fling at mining, and scarce one really knows anything about actual mining. Hearing much talk from the loungers about, they get an idea that mining is all loss and no gain. Seldom, if ever, these writers ever hear anything from men really engaged in mining. Legitimate miners are at their work, and are not encountered in the saloons nor in the clusters at our street corners. When we consider that sixty millions of dollars are produced annually from our mines, we cannot resist the conclusion that mining is a steady and profitable business, and that a great many persons are engaged in it successfully; so many indeed, that if they would take the same pains to chronicle their success and their monthly profits, as others do to circulate their vague and unsubstantial denunciations—against what they understand as mining, people would get a just conception of the wealth of our Pacific States. They who best know the value of good mines, well worked, are silently realizing. They don't talk nor write. Like the dog with a rich bone, they don't even like people to be looking inquiringly, and counting the income return. Unfortunately, one man who has a loss to tell of, like one whose head gets a crack in a crowd, makes more outcry than one hundred men whose heads have not been hurt. San Francisco owes everything to the gold mines of California. People come here for gold. All other industries are an undergrowth from our gold mines. Take them away, and the whole State as well as the city will retrograde. The production of the precious metals is the talisman which started this coast into life, and will stimulate its growth as year after year rolls around.

—A very disreputable occurrence took place at a country church, eight miles outside this city, on Tuesday evening last. A revival had been in progress at the church, and twelve converts had been taken into the fold, when at the time stated a company of rude and reckless young men disguised themselves into the shape of horses, and with sleigh bells and harness attached, broke into the house of worship just as the minister was opening the service with an appeal to the throne of grace. The scene presented was decidedly fantastic. Horses with pasteboard heads, flowing manes and bushy tails of flax, and bodies and necks covered with bells, sprang over the seats and rushed up the aisles in a most threatening manner. The minister broke off the thread of his discourse to the throne and besought the intruders to leave the house. They left, but the services were no sooner resumed than they returned, and set up a hideous neighing and pawing, mingled with such a requiem of jingling bells as was never before heard in such a place. At this second intrusion the preacher became utterly disgusted, dismissed his congregation, and left the scene of his discomfiture.—*Richmond (Ind.) Telegram.*

Men who would engage in such a proceeding ought to be lynched.

—A powerful digging machine is now in operation in New Jersey, which is said to be achieving wonders. It is run by steam, and is located in the marl beds of Monmouth county. It is at work excavating a canal fifteen or twenty feet deep and seventy-five or a hundred feet wide, taking up a ton of marl a minute, and depositing it in cars running on rails laid beside the canal, to be conveyed miles away to the doors of the farmers in that part of New Jersey. A correspondent, describing it, states that machines like these can excavate any canal, and illustrates by showing the mode that might be put in operation on the proposed canal from Camden to Egg Harbor: "All that is necessary is first to find the highest point on the route where there is a sufficient supply of water to float the diggers in line, build and launch them at that point, set them to work digging in opposite directions—one set towards Egg Harbor, the other towards Camden—building locks on the route as required. Another set could also be started at each end of the route, working towards the centre. In a soil so easy to move by machines as that of South New Jersey, the building of a canal at the point named could be performed with great speed and economy."

GENERAL NEWS

—The only literary society in Ironton, Ohio, is made up of colored people, who are too "unintelligent to vote."

—The suburban theatre of Belleville, near Paris, was burned recently, and it is thought two persons perished in the flames.

—The catalogue of the Vermont University at Burlington shows 43 students in the regular course, 11 scientific and 58 medical students.

—The statement that General Howard has endorsed the proposition of a loan of thirty millions to Southern planters, with a lien on their estates or crops, is incorrect.

—The New York *Citizen* thinks that "a striped bass, with a lemon in his mouth, and his tail tied to his dorsal fin, might as well try to swim up over the falls of Niagara" as the Radicals to succeed on negro suffrage.

—In Zanesville, Ohio, there is a house in which three brothers and a sister have lived for fifteen years without outside intercourse, with windows and doors closely shut and barred. Mrs. Grundy demands an investigation.

—The Saint John *Globe* thinks that at the end of three more such sessions of the Dominion Parliament as the first has been, the Parliament buildings might be purchased for a United States arsenal at a figure much lower than cost.

—A man in Chillicothe, Ohio, heard a commotion in his hen-house the other night, and calling out "who's there?" received no answer, and fired into the darkness. The next morning a dead negro was found with a chicken under his arm.

—An applicant for a foreign mission from New Jersey mentioned the 17,000 conservative majority in that State as a recommendation. "Yes," said the President, "but I think we ought not to reduce that majority by sending you away."

—An institution has been established in Paris for the higher education of women, and a journalist draws a gloomy picture of the time when ladies will perplex their husbands with questions such as, "What is your opinion on the alimentation of solar heat?"

—A Nevada Judge has recently added to the stock of law at present governing that Territory, a decision, that stealing quartz from mines of gold and silver is not a crime, because a mining ledge is real estate, and real estate cannot be stolen.

—During the past year 4,104 immigrants arrived at Victoria, in New South Wales. The government of that colony during the year expended $293,370 in assisting those immigrants, and during the last five years has expended $2,056,101 in encouraging immigration.

—It is reported that some of the girls employed to tend store in Boston receive but four dollars per week, and there are more applications for such places than can be granted. In the shipyards of Newburyport, Mass., the most skilful carpenters earn only one dollar and a half a day.

—General Howard, it is stated, proposes to distribute the surplus funds in the Freedmen's Bureau among the destitute people of the South during the coming winter. It is reported that there is an unexpended balance of over eight million dollars remaining in the hands of the Bureau officers.

—The French navy at present consists of 128 sailing ships and 344 steamers. Of the latter, 44 are iron-clads, 187 screws and 113 paddles. These 467 ships are of 92,571 horse power, and carry 6,784 guns. Besides these, 16 iron-clads, 14 screw steamers and 2 sailing vessels are now building for the Government.

—Mr. James Jacobs, of Maysville, has a patent for an improved sugar plow. The improvement consists in a combination of the lifting, twisting and throwing qualities in the share and mould-board. The beam and handles are of iron, and the depth of the furrow can be regulated by an adjustable wheel which is attached to the beam.

—The rapidity of the growth of the State of Wisconsin is illustrated by the fact that Bates county, which, two years ago, had not a population of 500, now has 31,000 persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and has forty-five school houses. Wisconsin and her sister States of the Northwest are rapidly filling up with settlers.

—A gentleman residing at East Berlin, Pa., recently attended a sale in the neighborhood, where he purchased an old chest, which, on taking home and examining, he was surprised to find, had a false bottom, in which were stowed away a great many gold and silver coins of various denominations. They had probably lain there upwards of one hundred years.

—In 1867, as shown by the "*Racing Calendar*," 752 two-year olds, 661 three-year olds, 408 four-year olds, and 637 five-year olds and upward, making a total of 2,458 horses of different ages, run on the various race courses in England. In 1866 the total number of horses of various ages that made their appearance on the English turf were 2,109, making a gain of 349 for 1867. By this it will be seen that racing is not on the decline. In 1797 the total number of horses on the British turf were 593.

—Mr. H. J. Fellows gives in the Philadelphia *Photographer* a simple and effective remedy for the difficulty of obtaining sufficient time upon children's pictures. He heats the developer. To do this he turns up the edge of a quarter metal plate so that it will hold just sufficient for one development, and then heats it over a gas flame. By this means he has frequently obtained a picture in ten seconds. It may perhaps lack softness and depth, but what can one expect from a child who will not sit still?

—The ancestry of the Indian Col. Parker, is a topic of newspaper discussion. His family owes its origin to a French officer, stationed at Fort Du Quesne, (Pittsburgh) and a Senaca squaw. They had a daughter which was brought up in a Senaca wigwam, and became the mother of the present Col. Parker. He is not related by blood to the celebrated Red Jacket, though he belongs to the same clan and was once elected a chief of it. The stories of his social relations are pronounced calumnious; he has never been married to a squaw, nor has his tribe ever sought to marry him to one.

—The horrible murder, committed by a negro last month, on board an American whaling bark at Honolulu, is ascribed to insanity. The negro cut the throat of the unfortunate Portugese boy as he lay asleep in the main hatch, and the razor, striking the bone, became dulled, so that when he attempted to commit suicide he was obliged to hack his own throat in a most horrible manner. The boy died in twenty minutes, but the negro lived several hours. He had before expressed a determination to kill the boy, and had also meditated suicide.

—Thomas Wiley, a revolutionary patriot, was buried in New York Thursday, with appropriate honors. He died on Monday last, at the advanced age of ninety-one years and eleven months, and was one of the oldest citizens in New York. Mr. Wiley was born in 1776 in that city, and from the front of the house in which he was born was first read the Declaration of Independence in New York. Mr. Wiley has voted at every Presidential election since attaining his majority, and retained a plain recollection of the appearance of General Washington.

—Two men who suspected a person under arrest in Elkhart, Indiana, of stealing from them, went in the night to the place where he was confined, found the sentinel asleep, bound the prisoner, carried him to a piece of woods, and gave him the alternative of confessing or hanging. He chose the latter. Twice they tied him up by the neck, and twice the rope broke. They then dug a pit under the tree and built a fire in it, and hung him directly over it. His clothing caught fire and he then confessed. He was carried back to the place of confinement, and being safely deposited, the guard was awakened and abused for neglecting his duty.

—Sir John Bowring, formerly governor of Hong Kong, in a letter to a friend on this subject, says that the statistics of this place are painfully instructive. On an inquiry which he instituted by order of the British Government at home, he found that there were a greater number of deaths from *delirium tremens*, and other diseases, having their origin in the use of intoxicating drinks among 600 Europeans, than among 60,000 Chinese, whose habitual beverage was tea; though very many opium smokers formed part of native population. "That is to say, that among those who professed Christianity, the mortality from the use of the fiery spirits supplied by the liquor vender was a hundred fold more than among the professors of Buddhism."

—As Francis Gove's son, aged nine years, was standing on Ames Hill, pringfield, Mass., on Wednesday, his eet were struck from under him, and e was knocked high into the air, by large sled on which another boy was oasting, and fell on the ice upon his ead. His skull, on the right side above he ear, was indented by the fall, and he vas taken up for dead. For nine hours he boy remained perfectly motionless, xcept when seized with convulsions fter that time, however, he rallied omewhat, and, although he is now enseless, he has the power of moving is muscles, and will probably recover. n English woman was thrown to the round in the same manner on Tuesday, nd her collar bone broken and her face nd hand badly bruised.

—A favorite hound, belonging to an d hunter, came to his master one morng when he was engaged in chopping ood in the forest, and by various intelgible signs persuaded his owner to folw him to a thicket some little distance in the woods. The hunter, on followg his dog found there a small and feefawn entangled in some vines and ambles so that it was impossible for it extricate itself. The unfortunate fawn s carried to the house and fed upon lk; but the hound, who was ever dy to hunt and pull down the wild r in the forest, seemed to understand t he had saved the little animal's life. made it share his bed at night, and ough the day was ever on the look out defend or aid it, till the rest of the k of hounds learned to know it, and understand that they were not to mo their companion's pet.

A Visit to the Great Glaciers of New Zealand.

An English paper has an account of a visit paid recently by the chief officers of the Geological Department to the great glacier on the west side of Mount Cook. The foot of the glacier, which is but thirteen miles from the sea, is 1,900 feet wide. Neither the glacier nor the immense field of snow which feeds it is visible from the river until within a quarter of a mile from it, when the stupendous mass of snow and ice at once break upon the view. Below the glacier a recent moraine extends for several hundred yards, consisting of *debris* of the rock, twenty feet deep, underlaid by ice and snow, through which considerable streams of water run, which are rendered visible in round holes, caused by the giving way of the ice and by cracks in the surface. On the southern side there has recently been a great fracture of the ice at a breach of the rock, which had fallen in immense masses. The party ascended on the northern side, where the snow or ice formed rounded hills, undisturbed by any cracks or fissures. The glacial matter is porus, and presents tolerable footing; it is of a gray color, full of small dirt with occasional stones, which had evidently fallen from the surrounding hills.

The great peculiarity of this glacier is not only its immense size, but the consequent fact of its descending to so low a level—600 feet above the sea level—instead of ending, as is usually the case, at an altitude of some 3,000 or 4,000 feet, close to the limit of perpetual snow, among Alpine vegitation. Here the green bush extends some thousands of feet above the glacier, on the steep sides of the range in which the glacier has cut the deep gorge. Not a single Alpine plant rewarded the research of the party, and the temperature on the glacier was scarcely below that on the flat below. With some ceremony the party named it Victoria Glacier. The height of the peak of Mount Cook is found to be 12,662 feet.

Horses' Teeth—Their Number and Appearance at Certain Ages—Tricks of Dealers.

At five years of age a horse has forty teeth. These are twenty-four molar or jaw teeth, twelve incisor or front teeth, between the molars and incisors but usually wanting in the mare. At birth, only the two nippers or middle incisors appear. At a year old, the incisors are all visible on the first or milk set. Before three years the permanent nippers have come through. At four years old, the permanent dividers next to the nippers are out. At five, the mouth is perfect, the second set of teeth having been completed. At six, the hollow under the nippers, called the mark, has disappeared from the nippers, and diminished in the dividers. At seven, the mark has disappeared from dividers, and the next teeth, or corners, are level, though showing no mark. At eight, the mark has gone from the corners, and the horse is said to be aged. After this time—indeed, good authorities say after five years—the age of a horse can only be conjectured. But the teeth gradually change their form, the incisors becoming round, oval, and then irregular. Dealers sometimes bishop the teeth of old horses—that is, scoop them out to imitate the mark; but this can be known by the absence of the white edge of enamel which always surrounds the real mark, by the shape of the teeth, and other marks of age about the animal.

Death of a Wealthy Negro.

We see it stated that James Roper, the largest landholder and the wealthiest man in Jefferson county, Virginia, is dead. Roper was a mulatto, the natural son of an eccentric Englishman, who bequeathed the most of his property to the recently deceased, who added greatly to his patrimonial estate. Roper had a great faculty for acquiring property, and a mania for adding to his large landed estate. Every year or two he would purchase a farm for which we have known him pay as much as $110 per acre when dollars were dollars. Roper was an intemperate man, rarely ever leaving town in a state of sobriety; yet such was his natural shrewdness that nobody could take advantage of him in a trade, even when he was drunk. He was a quiet, inoffensive man, and as generally esteemed as a man of his habits could expect to be. He never voted, served on juries, or attempted to exercise rights denied by the laws to men of his race; yet he was as fully protected in his right of person and property as any man in Virginia, and has, doubtless, left a larger and more valuable landed estate than any man now living in this State can boast. "Jim Roper," as he was always called, was a living example of the fact that Virginia laws, even when slavery existed, protected men of color in the enjoyment of their rights.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Fires During 1867.

The following is a recapitulation of the losses by fire, which occurred throughout the country during 1867:

Losses in	*Am't.*	*Losses in*	*Am't.*
January....	$4,013,000	July	$3,225,000
February..	4,405,000	August....	2,540,000
March.....	3,984,000	September	2,260,000
April......	3,050,000	October....	1,260,000
May.......	2,070,000	November	1,719,000
June......	4,075,000	December.	4,274,000

Total losses in	1867..........	$35,905,000
Do.	1866..........	66,410,000
Do.	1865..........	48,139,000
Do.	1864..........	28,522,000
Do.	1863..........	14,060,000
Do.	1862..........	17,640,000
Do.	1861..........	18,020,000
Do.	1860..........	15,597,000
Do.	1859..........	16,058,000
Do.	1858..........	11,561,000
Do.	1857..........	15,792,000
Do.	1856..........	21,150,000

Total losses in twelve years..$308,854,000

Luxuries of the Monastery.

For a quiet man, a monastery must be a sort of paradise—besides there being a large quantity of it. Bayard Taylor, describing the monastery called the "Grand Chartreuse," in the South of France, speaks of a single corridor six hundred and sixty feet long. Looking down it the perspective dwindles almost to a point. Opening from it, and from the other intersecting corridors, are the cells of the monks, each with a biblical sentence in Latin printed on the doors. The furniture of these cells is very simple, but a human skull is always a part of it. The only diversion to break the solemn and silent monotomy of life is the cultivation of a few flowers in a garden attached to each cell. Silence is imposed upon all and the priests, guides and visitors can speak only in hushed whispers. The writer says he longed to startle the dead repose of the corridor by a shout of freedom and rejoicing. In this celebrated monastery there are but forty fathers and twenty brothers. This monastery dates from the year 1138.

Buffalo Commerce.—The arrivals and departures of vessels at Buffalo, in 1842, including sail and steam, were but 4,552, and the tonnage of vessels on the lakes was not one quarter what it is now. In 1866 Buffalo reports 13,502 arrivals and departures at that port alone, and each vessel represents four times the capacity of the best at an earlier day. The grain trade of the port was but 5,687,447 bushels in 1842 and was 50,163,074 bushels in 1867, and even then was below the figures of some former years. The total entries for the year were 6,875, with 3,204,024 tons, and 63,675 hands. The clearances were 6,257 in the same time, representing 4,211,061 tons, and 60,945 hands. The foreign entries were 783, with 81,210 tons, and the clearances were 760, with 87,160 tons. There is no particular change to be found in these facts from the immediate preceding years, but there is a satisfaction in finding that the lake commerce and business of Buffalo sustains itself so well through a trying period. It is an indication that rapid growth will be experienced so soon as it is fairly begun.

—Patti's triumphs in Paris continue. In the "Barbiere" a few evenings since she sung a new song composed by the Baronno Rothschild, called "Je n'ose pas," expressly for the music lesson scene, and of course it was encored; in response she gave the "Calesera." What the Tarantella is to Southern Spaniards, seems this song to the Spanish in Paris. They not only listened and applauded, but at last began to sing in chorus. Bouquets poured down in such showers that at last the effect was ludicrous. "You all know," says a Paris letter, "that old music box which is brought in for Rosina to sing to for her lesson. Well, Don Almaviva Gardoni was sitting behind that, at the table, while the flowers were falling around her, and were being picked up and piled on the instrument. When they began to sing the old "Quando io son vicino a te," it was found that poor Gardoni was hidden behind a pile of bouquets, and could no more be seen than that Marseilles speculator about whom so many inquiries—anxious, perhaps, more than kind—have been lately made.

—The gallows enthusiasts have few advantages in France. They are never certain upon which night the execution will take place, and many weary hours are spent in waiting. Avinian, a Paris butcher, who used to entice his victims into some secret place, kill them, cut up their bodies, and throw them into the Seine, was recently guillotined in the presence of a crowd of thousands. But the audience had watched the Place de la Roquette six nights, in rain and fog and cold, for the anticipated spectacle.

A horrible scaffold scene recently took place in Prussia. A woman and her son were to be executed for the murder of the husband and father. The woman refused to walk, and was carried on the scaffold, her son waited below. Owing to the shortness of her neck, the executioner could not fasten her securely to the block, and only the second blow severed her head from the trunk. The son fainted, and had to be revived before being brought to the block still reeking with his mother's warm blood.

—Several months ago one of the principal thoroughfares of London was regularly patroled by a beggar who asked alms of no other passers except old ladies. To these he addressed himself thus: "O, young lady, have pity on a poor beggar." He was singularly successful in his appeals.