THE

AMERICAN

ANNUAL CYCLOPAEDIA

AND

REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

OF THE YEAR

1872.

EMBRACING POLITICAL, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS; PUBLIC DOCUMENTS; BIOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, COMMERCE, FINANCE, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

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PREFACE.

The volume of the Annual Cyclopaedia for 1872 presents the satisfactory settlement of all disputed questions between the United States and Great Britain, by the unusual means of arbitration; the peaceful operation of a republican form of government in the ancient kingdom of France, and the most astonishing manifestation of national resources on the part of her people; the voluntary resignation of his throne by the King of Spain, which was accepted by the people, his retirement, and the gradual introduction of another republic in Europe; the condition and progress of Italy since the removal of the capital to Rome, and the exercise of the entire temporal power by the King; the reforms in Germany tending to limit the power of the people, and increase, concentrate, and consolidate the control of the Emperor over the numerous states, and to remove all organized sources of opposition to his absolute sway, together with other changes brought about under the influence of popular or monarchial principles among the people of Europe. The important local questions and the relations of the various nationalities of the world, arising from race, numbers, military power, wealth, and the combined antagonistic interests in operation, are here set forth with fulness and completeness.

The interest of the affairs of the United States was increased by the recurrence of a presidential election. The appeal to the people on the part of the Government for an approval of its conduct and a renewal of authority in the hands of those exercising it, while the determined but confused efforts of opponents were exerted to secure its condemnation and dismissal from office, led to the manifestation of some very unusual phases of political action, which are stated in these pages. The rapid improvement of all sections of the Union since the late disasters, the influence of novel civil and political relations on a portion of the citizens, the efforts to secure equal civil and social privileges to every one, the developments by industry as displayed in the census, the rapid advance of all the States, and especially the Southern, the material improvement
of the people, and the measures adopted by Congress, with the debates thereon, are herein fully presented.

The details of the internal affairs of the United States embrace the resources and expenditures of the Federal Government; the decrease of the public debt, and the reduction of taxation; the extension of manufactures; the decline of the commercial interest; the banking system; the expansions and contractions of values; the extension of internal trade and commerce; the financial affairs of the States; their debts and resources; the various political conventions assembled during the year, with their platforms; the results of elections; the proceedings of State Legislatures; the increase of educational and charitable institutions; the rapid extension of transportation by railroads, and of communication by telegraphs, and all those matters which exhibit the rapid progress of the people.

Under Diplomatic Correspondence, will be found the proceedings of the Court of Arbitration, at Geneva.

The discoveries in the various branches of Astronomical, Chemical, and other sciences, with new applications to useful purposes, are extensively presented.

The improvements of Mechanical Industry have been marked and useful, although less extensive than in many previous years.

Geographical Discoveries have been actively pushed forward, and with some surprising results.

The record of Literature and Literary Progress is not less interesting than in any previous year, and ample details are given of its state, as well at home as in England, and in each of the countries on the Continent of Europe.

The history of the religious denominations of the country, with the results of their conventions, and their branches, membership, and progress of opinions, are here given from official sources.

The memory of deceased persons of note, in every department of society, is briefly noticed.

All important documents, messages, orders, treaties, and letters from official persons, have been inserted entire.

A complete Index of names of persons and places, and of the events and facts comprised in the first ten volumes of the Annual Cyclopædia, will be issued in one volume without delay.
ADVENTISTS, a religious denomination in the United States, founded by William Miller in 1833, after whom they have sometimes been called Millerites. They believe the second advent of Christ, and the establishment by him of the millennium, to be near at hand. They number about 30,000 members. Most of the Adventists believe in the final annihilation of the wicked. One branch of them celebrates Saturday instead of Sunday as a holy day; they are, therefore, called Seventh-Day Adventists.

Seventh-Day Adventists.—The General Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventists was held at Battle Creek, Mich., on the 29th of December, 1871. The following statistics were presented:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Ministers</th>
<th>Loculations</th>
<th>Churches</th>
<th>Number of Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>203</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England Conference</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>254</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>532</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>204</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan and Indiana</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1,543</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>649</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas and Missouri</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Mission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>4,801</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pledges to the fund for systematic benevolence amounted to a total sum of $35,956.42. A visiting delegate from the Conference of the Seventh-Day Baptists was present. The home missionaries had labored in Canada, Indiana, Tennessee, and Virginia, and with the Danish and Norwegian populations of the Northwestern States. A favorable report was made of the missionary work carried on under the direction of the General Conference at Tramelan and Chaux-de-fonds, in Switzerland. The Conference recommended the continued prosecution of this work, as well as of that among the foreign-born populations of the United States. Some of the leading doctrines of the denomination are expressed in the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge the providence of God in calling our attention, as a people, to truths of such priceless value as the doctrine of the advent of our Lord at the door; the closing work of our High-Priest in the heavenly sanctuary; the three messages of Rev. xiv.; the Sabbath and the law of God; the subject of Christian temperance; the nature and order of the work of the Judgment; the doctrine of spiritual gifts; the nature and destiny of man; the final restoration of our earth to its original excellence and glory; and the gathering together of the whole family of the redeemed at the return of our Lord in the clouds of heaven.

A second resolution recited a number of the more important events which had taken place during the year, as indicating "the speedy approach of the final day," as incentives to a renewed consecration "to the important and responsible work" of warning mankind "of the judgments of God now impending." The receipts of the treasury during the year were $4,073.81; the sum of $3,156.82 had been paid out. The net assets of the Publishing Association were $60,893.09, or $10,879.07 more than at the close of the previous year. The denomination has a weekly paper, the Advent Review and Herald of the Sabbath, which is published at Battle Creek, Mich.

Evangelical Adventists.—The American Evangelical Advent Conference met at the Hebron Encampment on August 7th. The Conference confined itself to the usual business of an ecclesiastical body. Financial affairs were assigned to the American Millennial Association, which met at the Hebron Encampment on August 10th. The total receipts of the Association, including the balance from the previous year, were $6,437.87; its expenditures,
$6,929.31 The Association publishes two papers, the *Advent Herald* and the *Youth's Visitor*, and a number of books and tracts, and has the care of the Evangelical Mission Society. A general camp-meeting of the Evangelical Adventists is held annually at Hebron, and is the chief bond of the Society. As their name implies, they hold the ordinary "evangelical" doctrines respecting the immortality of the soul and kindred subjects. They differ from other evangelical denominations, chiefly in that they are expecting the second coming of our Lord Jesus Christ at a day not far distant.

**AFRICA.** *Egypt* is yearly becoming in a higher degree the most powerful among the native states. Although the Government studiously avoids any open rupture with the Sultan of Turkey, no one doubts its intention to seize the first favorable opportunity to assert its entire independence. The plans of the Khédive for the annexation of the adjacent countries are still more apparent; but no important progress was made during the year 1872. The exploring expedition of Sir Samuel Baker did not fulfil the anticipations which had been entertained of it, and a complication with the ruler of Abyssinia had not in September, 1872 (the time of our latest dates), ripened into an open war—to which the country appears slowly yet steadily to approach.

In Abyssinia, Prince Kassa, of Tigre, was crowned with great solemnity as emperor; but only a small portion of the country is actually subject to his rule.

According to a report from the English consul, of October 29, 1869, the Turkish Government has separated the district of Barea (or Cyrenaicus) from Tripoli, and changed it into a mootasarea of Bengazi, which is divided into seven moorderships, and is under the direct administration of the Government of Constantinople. Rolfs, in his work "*On Tripoli nach Alexandria*" (Bremen, 1871), estimates the population of Barea at 309,000.

The area and population of the divisions and subdivisions of *Africa,* according to the latest explorations and calculations, are as follows (Behm and Wagner; "*Bevölkerung der Erde,*" Gotha, 1872).

The indented names of the following table indicate subdivisions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Square miles (of Subdivisions)</th>
<th>Population (of Subdivisions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern Africa</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>250,203</td>
<td>2,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>280,037</td>
<td>2,921,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>45,710</td>
<td>2,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripoli, with Barea and Fezzan.</td>
<td>344,423</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egyptian Territory</td>
<td>629,081</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mohammedan Countries in the Middle of Soudan</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western part of Soudan, from the Senegal to the Lower Niger, with Upper Guinea.</td>
<td>616,836</td>
<td>28,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Sennegambia.</td>
<td>9,047</td>
<td>715,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>6,581</td>
<td>1,599,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahomey</td>
<td>17,115</td>
<td>577,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Possessions</td>
<td>35,597</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese Possessions.</td>
<td>63,456</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Territory</td>
<td>619,500</td>
<td>26,507,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastern Africa</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abyssinia</td>
<td>1,284,535</td>
<td>28,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Territory</td>
<td>1,346,435</td>
<td>16,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Africa</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese Possessions, Eastern Coast.</td>
<td>582,879</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Colony.</td>
<td>312,532</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal</td>
<td>291,902</td>
<td>625,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Free State.</td>
<td>45,470</td>
<td>66,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal Republic</td>
<td>13,491</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Territory</td>
<td>289,000</td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Territory of the Equator</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,092,294</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Islands in the Atlantic</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde Islands.</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>67,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Thomas and Principe.</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernando Po and Annobon.</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascension.</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Helena.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tristan d'Acunha.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Islands in the Indian Ocean</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socotra</td>
<td>1,005</td>
<td>238,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abd-el-Kuri.</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>8,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanzibar</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar.</td>
<td>229,505</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoro (with Mayotta).</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>64,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Islands Arco, etc.</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouliouma.</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>322,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius and Dependencies.</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>382,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Islands.</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>19,680</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Inclusive of the island lakes, the desert Kalahari, etc.
The Government of the Netherlands, by a treaty concluded at the Hague, February 25, 1871, ceded all the Dutch possessions on the coast of Guinea to England. The treaty was not officially published until January 20, 1872. The ceremony of the transfer took place on April 6, 1872.

The French have abandoned the three stations of Grand Basselin, Assinée, and Dabon, retaining on the Gaboon only a coaling-station; and evacuated, in accordance with a treaty concluded in January, 1871, with the chieftain of Sat-Dior, the district of Layor, which had been annexed by General Faldherbe. They now have possession of the Senegal only as far as Medline (250 lieues), the small province of Diander, with the towns of Rafisque, Dakar, and the island of Gorée, the stations of Joal and Portudal, on the coast below Gorée, as well as the rivers Salum, Cazamance, Rio Nunez, Rio Pongo, and Mellacorée. By a proclamation of the Governor of the Cape Colony, of January 6, 1871, the newly-discovered diamond-fields on the lower Vaal, and in the adjacent territory of the Griqua chieftain Waterboer, were incorporated with the Cape Colony. The official occupation of the country took place on November 17, 1871. The new territory has received the name of Griqualand West, and is divided into the three districts of Priel, Griquatown, and Klipdrift. (A full account of the annexation of this territory, and a map showing the boundaries of the territory and of the three districts, are given in "Correspondence respecting the affairs of the Griqua of Good Hope." Presented to Parliament, London, 1871.) The population of Griqualand was, in March, 1872, estimated at 50,000.

The frontier line in dispute between the Transvaal Republic and the Bechuana tribes in the west was determined by the Governor of Natal, as arbitrator, on October 17, 1871.

Agriculture. We begin as usual with our approximate estimate of the crops of 1872. It is to be regretted that at a time when so much depends upon promptness and enterprise, in gathering and publishing returns of all our varied industries, private energy should so far outstrip public enterprise in the collection of our agricultural statistics, and that we should obtain the agricultural reports of not only the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but of most of the kingdoms of Europe, months before our own are accessible. It is possible that no way can be devised to collect them more promptly over such a widely-extended territory, but at least a strenuous effort should be made to do so. The spring of 1872, following a severe winter, though one of very little snow, and but moderate rains, was late, cold, and backward, and serious fears were entertained lest the crops, especially of fruit, winter wheat, and grass, had been destroyed, partially or wholly, by the cold, and winter drought. These fears, happily, proved groundless. The summer was one of abundant rains and of intense heat, the autumn mild and pleasant, and with but slight frosts till so late a period that the crops were not injured. Even in sections so elevated as to make the cultivation of Indian-corn and of grapes extremely hazardous, both ripened completely, as, for instance, in the foot-hills of the Rocky-Mountain region. Most of the crops were somewhat larger than in 1871, though generally below those of 1870. The prevalence of the horse-disease, in October, November, and December, did not greatly affect the gathering of the crops, though it interfered seriously with the efforts of the farmers to put them promptly upon the market. This was especially the case with the cotton and corn crops.

The Wheat crop was generally very good. In California, and, indeed, throughout the Pacific slope, it was enormous, an increase of fully seventy-five per cent. on that of the previous year, and aggregated above 30,000,000 bushels. On the other hand, the crop was exported before December 1st. All that line of States lying west of the Mississippi River had largely increased their production of wheat, the increase being not less than 15,000,000 bushels. The Southern States had added fifty per cent. to their crop. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, on the other hand, had fallen off nearly thirty-five per cent. The aggregate crop for 1872 will not prove less than 245,000,000 bushels, and may reach 250,000,000.

There was also a good crop of Indian-corn, fully equal to that of 1870, which was then the largest ever raised. The only States where it was below the average were Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, only the last two being States where it is a very important crop, and in both these the falling off was very small. On the other hand, most of the Southern States were from twenty to thirty-five per cent. above the average, and most of the Western States from five to twenty per cent. above. California’s crop was twenty-seven per cent. above the average. The aggregate is not below 1,120,000,000 bushels, and the quality is much above the average, while the corn-fodder was excellent.

The Rye crop was about two per cent. less than the previous year, rather from decreased acreage than from diminished yield to the acre. In Kentucky, Georgia, Texas, Minnesota, South Carolina, and California, the production was largely in excess of that of former years; while in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Mississippi, there was a decided falling off. The aggregate crop was probably about 15,000,000 bushels.

Oats were a moderate increase on the crop of 1871, the aggregate being about 265,000,000 bushels. All the States west of the Mississippi, as well as Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island,
Connecticut, North Carolina, Georgia, Indiana, and Illinois, produced much more than the average, while the remaining States were generally somewhat below their usual mark.

Birley was hardly an average crop, though California, which grows more than any other State, had increased twenty-one per cent. on the 7,287,000 bushels of 1871, and Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, and Tennessee, had materially increased their production, which was not previously large; but New York, the second State in its yield, had fallen off six per cent., and Ohio, which stood third, had lost ten per cent. The aggregate can hardly be less than 26,000,000 bushels.

Buckwheat, always a small crop and cultivated in only twenty-six States, will not, probably, aggregate more than 8,000,000 bushels for 1872.

The crop of Potatoes (Solanum tuberosum) in 1871 was above the estimate, reaching 120,461,700 bushels; that of 1872 is believed to have been about 6,000,000 below this, or, in round numbers, 114,500,000 bushels.

The ravages of the Colorado beetle (the ten-lined spearman) are said to be decreasing in the Western States, but the rot is more severe than usual in the Eastern and Middle States. The horse-disease greatly impeded the marketing of this crop.

The Sweet-potato crop (Ipomoea edulis) was another seven per cent. below that of 1871 in quantity, and probably did not exceed 47,000,000 bushels.

The Hay crop of 1872 was much better than that of 1871, and approached very nearly to that of 1870. It was also of excellent quality, except when injured in making, by wet weather. It could not have fallen below 24,000,000 tons. The money value of this crop is strangely ignored in most of the estimates of our agricultural wealth. It is not, like cotton, exported, and therefore does not affect our foreign exchanges, but its actual cash value, in a year when the crop is one of ordinary magnitude, is greater than that of the cotton-crop. For the year 1872 the market value of the haycrop was not less than $380,000,000.

Tobacco was on the whole a remarkably successful crop. That of 1871 turned out much better than was expected, yielding 263,196,000 pounds, instead of 240,000,000, as estimated, but the crop of 1872 was so much larger, especially in the States which produce most of it, that the yield could not have fallen below 240,000,000 pounds. The quality averaged about the same as last year, though in Kentucky and Missouri it was slightly better than in 1871.

The Cotton crop was somewhat below the average, though considerably larger (probably about 16 per cent.) than the small yield of 1871. The Commissioner of Agriculture estimated it at 3,472,444 bales, or 1,614,686,556 pounds. It would have come up to the average, but for local droughts and a somewhat wider prevalence of insect depredations than usual. The following table shows the probable crop in each of the cotton-growing States:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>No. of acres</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>No. of pounds of fibre</th>
<th>No. of bales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>450,080</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>77,958,877</td>
<td>167,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>570,008</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>108,586,664</td>
<td>226,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1,311,231</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>246,058,680</td>
<td>570,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>159,006</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>19,742,675</td>
<td>42,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>1,287,975</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>237,955,340</td>
<td>507,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>1,347,613</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>270,023,620</td>
<td>661,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>940,215</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>202,168,670</td>
<td>434,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>914,369</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>201,391,180</td>
<td>432,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>638,213</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>131,274,350</td>
<td>293,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>518,905</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>95,584,050</td>
<td>211,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8,482,905</td>
<td>188.7</td>
<td>1,614,686,556</td>
<td>3,472,444</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The crop of Sugar from the sugar-cane was somewhat below that of last year. There are but seven States which cultivate the sugar-cane—viz., South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and of these only Louisiana and Texas produce any considerable quantity. In Louisiana, political disturbances, heavy taxation, a constant deterioration of the seed-canest, (it is only propagated by layers there), the clayey character of the soil, the need of larger capital for the introduction of steam-ploughs and of improved processes in sugar-making, are seriously interfering with this crop, and rendering us more dependent upon imported sugars. The sugar-producing islands of the West Indies and the Sandwich Islands are, with each year, supplying larger quantities of sugar to our markets. The home production from the cane in 1872 would not much exceed 120,000 hogsheads. In a few instances, superior cultivation brought the sugar production up to 3,500 or even 4,000 pounds to the acre, but very many of the sugar plantations yielded less than 40 tons to the acre, and some not a single hogshead (1,000 pounds). The Sandwich Islands sugar-lands produce from 2½ to six tons per acre, and the West Indies sugar-plantations from 2½ to 4½ tons; while the improved processes of manufacture enable them to sell products wasted in Louisiana, which are alone sufficient to pay the cost of manufacture. A crop which cannot be raised from the seed, and is so constantly liable to deterioration, can hardly be deemed worth cultivating. Sugar and molasses are produced from the sorghum in twenty-four States; but the product was about eight per cent. below the average last year. Still it does, in many sections, supply the place of cane-sugar, and is now so refined as to differ from it very little in flavor. The supply of the maple-sugar is about the same each year. It is, except in some limited districts, only a luxury, and, as such, brings fancy prices. Sugar from the sugar (or Silesian) beet is gradually becoming a more staple article, and will eventually, doubtless, in part, supply our annually increasing demand for sugars. The best success, so far, has been in its production
in California, where it is said to be exerting sufficient influence to reduce, by one or two cents in the pound, the price of cane-sugar. The great difficulty in its production is, the loss of so much of the sugar in the processes necessary to free it from the great variety of organic and inorganic matters which are contained in minute proportions in the beet-juice. These constituents vary in different soils, and are much less numerous and in smaller percentage in California than in the Mississippi Valley; but, everywhere, they seriously affect the profits of the manufacture. The attempt has been made, during the past year, to introduce some of the sugar-bearing palms into Florida and Texas, in the hope of utilizing them in the production of sugar, but they will hardly supply any very large percentage of the crop.

The Flax product did not vary materially from the previous year—though, perhaps, slightly below it. A determined effort is now making, and with considerable success, to introduce extensively throughout the Southern States the culture of jute. Of all the textile fibres, this is, perhaps, most easily cultivated and most profitable. The ramie-plant is adapted to finer textile manufactures, and is easily grown, but the process of preparing it for manufacture is long and difficult, and, as yet, no machine has been invented which accomplishes this object quickly and economically. Jute, on the contrary, is more easily prepared for market than either flax or hemp, though by a process somewhat similar. Its legitimate uses are abundant; it is the material of which gunny-bags, coffee-sacks, cotton, hop and wool baling-cloths are most cheaply made; it is used as a cheap substitute for artificial hair, and it forms, we are sorry to say, the material most employed in the adulteration of silk, and silk and linen goods. We are now importing it in immense quantities ($4,487,810 worth of it in 1872), and, if we must use it, it is certainly better to use it themselves.

The leguminous plants, Peas and Beans, which form a considerable addition to our food as well as some portion of the food of domestic animals, vary but little from year to year in the amount produced and thrown upon the market. If a somewhat larger acreage is sown in these crops in a given year, a blight is sure to affect one or the other. In 1872 the bean-crop was about an average, while the yield of peas per acre was about 12 per cent. below the average, but the increased acreage brought the aggregate crop about to the usual amount.

Of Fruits, grapes were, except in the New England States, largely above an average crop, though inferior in quality to the product of other years; the apple crop was, especially in the earlier varieties, unprecedented in its abundance, though somewhat hindered in reaching the market by the horse-disease; pears were also greatly in excess of the usual crop.

We give on p. 6 our usual table of the number and value of each kind of live-stock at the beginning of February, 1872.

The returns of the actual numbers of live-stock in February, 1873, have not yet been published; but, from advanced sheets of the Agricultural Report, for the Year 1872, we gather the following particulars: The increase in the number of horses for the year is about two per cent., notwithstanding the heavy losses by the epizootic. This would make the aggregate number about 9,171,000. In mules, the increase is very small, the whole number not much exceeding 1,900,000. In oxen and other cattle the increase is not quite two per cent., the aggregate being about 10,700,000. In milk-cows the increase is a little more, averaging a fraction above two per cent., the aggregate being about 10,525,000. In sheep the increase is greater, the aggregate being 32,680,000. The number of swine has not increased, owing to the ravages of hog-cholera, and other diseases, but it has not materially diminished. The prices of horses have considerably advanced, except in Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, where there has been a slight decline. This is also true of mules, the advance being even greater than in horses. Milk-cows have, generally, declined slightly in price, while oxen and other cattle have about held their own. Sheep are advancing steadily in price, the increase ranging in the Western States from 20 to 90 cents per head. In swine there has been a small decline in prices, and a more considerable one in pork-products.

We may sum up the progress of the year in agricultural matters very briefly. Some advance has been made in agricultural implements and machinery; notably in ploughing by steam, whether by traction engines, which seems the favorite method in the South, and is perhaps better adapted to heavy clay-lands when used for sugar, cotton, or rice; or by the Williamson engine, which is making so much headway in the British "Thompson road-steamer," having broad, vulcanized rubber tires. The latter seems to be more desirable for large farmers than any thing yet invented. It will go over any surface without injury, over hard or soft ground, can be used for ploughing and cultivating, will plough from one to three acres per hour, according to length of land and depth of furrow, will turn on a space not exceeding in diameter its own length, can be used successfully for driving, threshing, and other machines, will draw from twenty to thirty tons of freight in wagons on a fair country road at the rate of six or eight miles per hour; consumes about one ton of coal a day, requires for working it an engineer, fireman, and a boy to drive a water-cart, and costs, with plough and tackle complete, $5,000. But, while this is well adapted for large farms, like those of the Southern and Western States, there is needed something of much lower price, simple, strong, and efficient, which will serve the purpose of the smaller farmers, who, with farms of from 100 to 500 acres, require
something better than horse-power to facilitate their work. It is not impossible that this something may be found in the Thermo-specific Engine.

Another item of progress is found in the improved and more successful processes of making sugar from the beet, especially in California. The increasing production of textile fibres, and the introduction on an extensive scale of new ones, are good indications for the increasing value of agricultural products; but still a better one is the greater attention which is now paid to the careful selection and cultivation of the best seed for cotton, hemp, wheat,
oats, potatoes, etc. It is confidently stated that this selection of seed in cotton increases the yield from twenty-five to fifty per cent., and improves the quality so that it commands 14 cent a pound more than the ordinary grades. In cereals the increased production is nearly as great; and experiments made with hops prove that the careful selection of plants of early varieties will bring the crop to market nearly a month earlier, which would almost double its value.

The more thorough and extensive use of manures, especially of mineral and concentrated manures, is another step forward in the way of progress.

The demand for the fossil phosphates, discovered a few years since in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., is constantly increasing, and fears are entertained of the exhaustion of the supply at no very remote period. A recent discovery of fossil phosphates, over a wide extent of territory, and in inexhaustible quantities, in Russia, promises, however, to supply the lack. A similar discovery at Iceford, Spitzbergen, has recently been brought into the market. The utilization of sewage is attracting increased attention not only in this country, but in Europe. There are practical difficulties in the way of its very general use, in regard to its deodorization without the destruction of its value as a manure, its economical concentration, and its transportation to any considerable distance; but these will doubtless be eventually overcome. Meanwhile, there are extensive manufactories of fish-guano from fish-offal and from the millions of menhaden, or mous-bunkers, caught every summer and autumn in Long Island Sound, and rendering companies in most of our large cities, which produce a highly-nitrogenous manure from the dead animals and other offal gathered in every large city. For all these artificial manures there is an active and constantly-increasing demand. It is also a gratifying indication of progress that the agriculturalists of the Southern States, who, a few years ago, could not be induced to apply manures to their lands, are now the largest purchasers, and the most strenuous advocates for thorough manuring; and that the Western agriculturists, who trusted for so many years to the fertility of their deep, rich soil, have begun to believe in deep ploughing and thorough manuring, and are thereby gradually returning to the great crops yielded, in the early days, by their virgin soil.

Stock-raising and the preparation and marketing of beef-products have made great advances in Texas, and, to some extent, on the plains. There are single enclosures of from 115,000 to 170,000 acres of pastureage, stocked with 50,000 or 60,000 cattle, in which all the processes of drying, concentrating, and condensing beef, the shipment of hides and tallow, and the forwarding of the freshly-slaughtered carcasses in refrigerating steamers to New Orleans, Philadelphia, and New York, are carried on upon an immense scale. By these methods the beef, much of which has heretofore been wasted, will all be saved, and the city markets benefited in obtaining better meats at a reduced price. The application of the Signal-Service system of weather predictions to the use of agriculture, and the appointment by most of the agricultural societies of committees of conference with the Signal-Service Bureau to facilitate this beneficient purpose, indicate the desire of the farmers generally for a higher measure of scientific culture in its practical bearings upon their profession. In this connection, too, we should notice the great increase of farmers' clubs, agricultural and horticultural societies, and associations for the improvement of particular crops. The agricultural colleges are, some of them at least, demonstrating the wisdom of the provisions for their organization. The Kansas Agricultural College has done a good work in experimenting in the culture of trees on the wide and treeless plains of that State, and has given an impulse to tree-planting there which will eventually change the climate, and restore to those denuded lands the elements of a greater fruitfulness and the capacity for sustaining a dense population.

The thorough and systematic method of irrigation now adopted in California, Nevada, Colorado, and to a considerable extent in Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico, may well give rise to the hope that, ere long, the Great American Desert will exist only in name, and that fertile fields, and eventually extensive forests, will take the place of these wastes of sand and alkali, where only the sage-bush and saline plants could maintain their existence. This system of irrigation needs to become universal over most of that region, and will do so as soon as adequate capital can be enlisted in the construction of irrigating canals and ditches. The ruins of those ancient cities on the elevated plains lying on either side of the Green, Colorado Chiquito, and Colorado Rivers, give abundant evidence that in their time irrigation was practised over all that region, and not only the lakes, and streams of the hillsides, but the torrents from the melting snow, and the rain-water, were carefully husbanded to give fertility to the soil.

The small but perceptible gain in the yield per acre of our principal cereals shows that there has been a positive change from the reckless and exhaustive modes of culture, and that our agriculturists have, at least, begun the work of reform and improvement in cultivation of the soil. There is, however, great room for further progress, and will be until we shall have reached that point to which the Japanese attained ages ago, when soils which yielded their ample crops every year were even more productive than when their surface was first broken by the plough at least two thousand years before.
ALABAMA. Comparatively little progress has been made in developing the rich natural resources of Alabama during the past year, owing, in part, to the unsettled political condition, and to the confusion and uncertainty of her financial affairs. The State debt on the 21st of November amounted to $8,743,000, consisting of $2,376,000 in general 8 per cent. bonds, $770,500 in 6 per cent. bonds, and $3,296,800 in 5 per cent. bonds, besides $2,000,000 in 8 per cent. bonds loaned to the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, and $300,000 in 8 per cent. bonds loaned to the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad. These bonds are held chiefly in foreign countries, or by residents of other States. Redeemable certificates of the State, to the amount of $400,000, are circulating as currency, but are generally held at a discount. Of these, $300,000 were authorized in 1867, and the remainder by an act of the last Legislature. The indorsement of the State has also been given to the bonds of various unfinished railroads to a large amount. The indorsement system of the State, which was inaugurated by the Legislature of 1867, has given a strong impulse to the construction of important railroads in various parts of the State, but has been the source of some embarrassment to the government. The various laws have authorized an indorsement of bonds (the amount varying from 5 to 20 per cent. of the mile of road completed. According to the report of the committee appointed by the Legislature of 1871 to investigate the matter, which was rendered toward the end of January, 1872, the total amount of bonds indorsed for various roads, up to that time, was as follows:

Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Co. $3,500,000 00
East Alabama & Cincinnati 400,000 00
Montgomery & Eufaula 1,900,000 00
Mobile & Montgomery 2,500,000 00
Selma & Gulf 640,000 00
Selma, Marion & Memphis 720,000 00
South & North 2,500,000 00
Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk 390,000 00
Savannah & Memphis 930,000 00

Total indorsed bonds. $13,690,000 00

The same report states that bonds of the State were loaned directly to the New Orleans & Selma road, to the amount of $390,000, in addition to those mentioned above as loaned to the Alabama & Chattanooga and the Montgomery & Eufaula. It also states that, if the railroads which claimed the indorsement of the State were carried to completion, the liability on this account would be increased as follows:

South & North, 83 miles farther $1,826,000 00
Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk, about 230 miles 3,083,000 00
Selma, Marion & Memphis, about 80 miles 3,840,000 00
Montgomery & Eufaula, about 5 miles 1,980,000 00
East Alabama & Cincinnati, about 190 miles 80,000 00

Total 8,280,000 00

The length of railroads built in the State in the last five years amounts to nearly 1,000 miles. The Montgomery & Eufaula line has been completed, and connects the capital with one of the most populous and productive portions of the State. Progress on the North & South Alabama road has been slow, owing to the necessity of cutting through the Cumberland Range, which has hitherto been a practically insurmountable barrier between the northern and southern districts. The Alabama & Chattanooga crosses diagonally from Georgia to Mississippi, and was designed as a great thoroughfare for travel from the Atlantic coast to the mouth of the Mississippi River. Among the uncompleted lines are the Grand Trunk, extending from Mobile to the north part of the State, which has reached the Warrior River, 55 miles from Mobile; the Savannah & Memphis, which is in operation for a distance of 40 miles in a northwest direction from Opelika; the Selma, Marion & Memphis, which will traverse the agricultural districts of Middle and Western Alabama, and connect with the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. The Selma & Gulf Railroad, after being completed for a distance of 40 miles, has been sold to an English company; and the East Alabama & Cincinnati has not proceeded beyond its twentieth mile from Opelika, a point reached more than a year ago.

The financial affairs of the State and her liability, on account of the indorsement of railroad bonds, formed the subject of a large share of the deliberations of the last Legislature. The constitutionality of some of the existing laws was questioned by individuals, but no serious disposition was shown to repudiate any of the obligations of the State. Various measures of relief were proposed and discussed, but none of importance adopted. An act was passed providing for the funding of the regular State debt, and another authorizing a renewal for twenty years of the bonds which fell due in May, 1872. The most important of the defeated measures provided for a substitution of 8 per cent. State bonds, for the amount of $4,000 to the mile, for the indorsement of the State upon railroad bonds authorized by previous laws. An act supplemental to that of December, 1871, which provides for the sale of the State bonds by financial agents in New York, was vetoed because it provided for the payment of the proceeds directly to the State Treasurer, thus necessitating the sending of large sums from New York to Montgomery.

The trouble occasioned by the failure of the Alabama & Chattanooga road to pay the interest on bonds indorsed by the State, an account of which was given in the last volume of this work, is hardly over even now. The Governor paid the interest which fell due in January, in accordance with the authority given him by the Legislature. An act was passed at the last session giving him power to purchase and dispose of the road in the interest of the State. The bankruptcy proceedings which were begun in 1871 resulted in the sale of the
property by the assignees, in April, and the State became the purchaser, at the price of $312,000. Of the purchase-money, $100,000 was raised by a temporary loan, and the balance remains unpaid, the time for payment having been extended by Judge Busteed, of the United States District Court. At the time of the sale, two suits were still pending, the object of which was to overturn the bankruptcy proceedings, and prevent the State from obtaining control of the road, and the State of Georgia had also a lien upon that portion which was within her limits. These circumstances made it difficult for the Governor to find a purchaser on favorable terms. Parties were at length found who agreed to form a company to purchase it on the following terms:

1. To assume the payment of the indorsed bonds, $4,720,000.
2. To pay all future accruing interest.
3. To secure, by first mortgage bonds, running twenty years, all past due interest on said indorsed bonds.
4. To pay $212,000 due to the assignees in bankruptcy.
5. To refund the $100,000 paid the said assignees by the State.
6. To pay the further sum of $58,000, to aid in defraying the expenses incurred by the State in and about the road.

Before the consummation of this agreement, Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, sitting as a circuit judge, rendered a decree in substance confirming the bankruptcy proceedings, and establishing the validity of the liens of the State upon the road. The same judge appointed two receivers, with power to take possession of the road from Chattanooga to Meridian, but provided in the decree that said receivers should surrender it to any parties to whom the State of Alabama should sell. The appointment of receivers was designed to effect a delivery of the entire road and movable property belonging to it to the purchaser, without molestation or hindrance. The decree invested the receivers with power to raise $1,200,000 by mortgage on the road, to complete its construction and equip it. The receivers have taken possession of the road, repaired and put it in operation throughout its entire length. The purchasers, in accordance with agreement, have paid to Colonel Gindrat, the Governor's agent, $75,000, part of the $158,000 to be paid in cash to the State, promising to pay the balance in a short time. They have thus far failed to do.

The session of the Legislature which began in November, 1871, came to a final adjournment on the 26th of February. Besides the measures relating to the finances and railroads, already alluded to, several important acts were passed. First in importance was a new election law, the result of a compromise effected by a joint committee of members of both political parties. It provides that every male citizen, or person who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen, twenty-one years of age and upward, and a resident of the State six months, and of the county three months before the election, shall have the right to vote. It declares that the residence shall not be lost or acquired by temporary absence without the intention of remaining absent, by being a student in any institution of learning, by being confined for safe keeping in a jail or penitentiary, by navigating any waters of the State, or the United States, or the high-seas, without having acquired any other residence, or by being absent in the civil service of the State or the United States. The time of the election of various officers is fixed in accordance with their constitutional terms of office, beginning with the first Monday of November, 1872, and provision is made for special elections, to be ordered by the Governor, whenever they become necessary on account of vacancies. The counties are to be divided into election precincts in January of each year, and the places of voting are to be designated by the county commissioners. The Judge of Probate, Sheriff, and Clerk of the Circuit Court, or any two of them, must appoint their inspectors and one returning officer for each precinct. The inspectors are to conduct the election, and must take an oath to perform their duties to the best of their ability. The polls must be opened between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, and continue open until six in the evening. Whenever any person votes, one of the inspectors must receive his ballot and call his name audibly and distinctly; and the name of each elector, whose ballot has been received, must immediately be taken down by each clerk on separate lists, which are headed "names of voters," and called polls, and the number of the order in which such elector votes must at the same time be entered by each clerk against his name, the first elector voting being numbered one, and the second number two, and so on to the last elector voting. Each ballot must be numbered in the same way, and deposited in the proper box without being examined. A board of challengers is to be appointed at the same time with the inspectors, and by the same officials. The members of said board of challengers must reside in the county, and, if practicable, in the precinct for which they are appointed, and shall consist of two intelligent and discreet electors from each political party in the State. And it shall be the duty of said board, or any member thereof, to challenge any person, offering to vote, whom they, or either of them, may know or suspect not to be lawfully entitled and duly qualified as an elector. And, if said board of challengers, or either of them, shall fail or refuse to attend at the time of opening the polls, it shall be the duty of the inspectors
of the election to supply by appointment the vacancy in said board. When any person offering to vote is challenged, if his ballot is not withdrawn, he must be required to take oath regarding his qualifications as a voter, and that he has not voted before or elsewhere on the same day, and perjury in such cases is punishable by imprisonment for not less than two years nor more than five, at the discretion of the jury trying the case. Penalties are also provided for the neglect of any of the officers named to perform the duties assigned to them, and for illegal or fraudulent voting. After the closing of the polls the votes are to be counted by the supervisors, and then sealed up in the boxes and returned by the returning officer to the Judge of Probate of the county. A statement of the number of the votes is within five days to be forwarded to the Secretary of State, except the votes for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, the statement of which is to be sent to the presiding officer of the Senate. Within five days after the meeting of the General Assembly the returns are to be opened and the result proclaimed, and certificates of election must be sent to the person, officers or board to the highest number of votes in each case. The election of any person declared elected may be contested for one or more of the following causes:

"1. For misconduct, fraud, or corruption, on the part of any inspector, clerk, returning officer, or board of supervisors.

"2. When the person whose election to such office is contested was not eligible thereto at the time of such election.

"3. On account of illegal votes.

"4. Offers to bribe or bribery, intimidation, threat to discharge from employment, violence, or any other misconduct calculated to prevent a fair, free, and full exercise of the elective franchise.

"But no person shall contest the election of any person to any office on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The person contesting an election must give security for the costs of the contest, which he must pay if he fails to establish his case, and may recover from the party whose election is contested if he is successful. Provisions are made in detail for the trial in cases of contested elections. If it be shown that any other person than the one whose election is contested was legally elected, judgment must be given to that effect. Provision is made for choosing presidential electors, and for the proper performance of their duties. The last sections of the act contain sundry general provisions, among them the following:

Sec. 92. Be it further enacted, That if any person, by bribery or offering to bribe, menace, threats, deceits, or threatens to discharge from employment, or by any other corrupt means, attempts to influence any elector in giving his vote, or deter him from giving the same, or disturb or hinder him in the free exercise of the right of suffrage at any election within this State, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, must be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and sentenced to any workhouse or jail, of any county in this State, for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, at the discretion of the jury trying the same.

Sec. 93. Be it further enacted, That any person who fraudulently alters or changes the vote of any elector, by which such elector is prevented from voting as he intended, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, must be fined in not less than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 95. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county in this State, on each day of election, to be present in person or by deputy, at all election precincts where any vote is held in his county, whose duty it shall be to maintain good order, and no person shall be allowed within thirty feet of the ballot-box, except while casting his vote, in order that every elector who desires to vote shall do so without interference or interruption; and to maintain good order, and carry out the intent and purposes of this act, such sheriff or his deputy shall be specially authorized to arrest or cause to act at all election precincts on the day of any election, that he, in his judgment, may deem necessary to maintain good order; and, in case of necessity, raise a posse comitatus to put down all riots, or attempted riots, and disturbances.

Sec. 97. Be it further enacted, That if any person or persons disturb, on election-days, or prevent, or attempt in any way to disturb or prevent any elector from freely casting his ballot, such person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and sentenced to any workhouse or jail of any county of this State for not less than six months nor more than one year, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

Sec. 99. Be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell or give away any liquors of whatever kind or description during the day on which any election may be held in this State; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff, deputy-sheriff, or any constable, to arrest all persons violating the provisions of this section, as prescribed in the last preceding section of this act; and any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, must be fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

Sec. 100. Be it further enacted, That any person, found drunk or intoxicated at or about any polling place during any election-day, or at any other time in the presence of the sheriff or his deputy, and dealt with as prescribed in section 98 of this act, and may be indicted for a misdemeanor and suffer the pains and penalties prescribed in this act.

Among the other acts passed at this session, was one "to invite and procure immigration to the State of Alabama," and one to encourage investments of money within the State by life insurance companies of other or foreign States." The latter gives to such companies the same rights and privileges as are held by companies incorporated in the State, provided they file with the Auditor an annual statement of their condition, showing the amount of their premium receipts, and of their investments in the State. By another act, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, for whose benefit certain lands were granted by Congress in 1862, was finally established at Auburn, the East Alabama Male College having been purchased by the State for its use.
Subsequently, this institution was successfully organized. The fund of the college now amounts to $218,500, invested in 8 per cent. bonds. Acts were also passed providing for a central normal school at the University of Alabama, establishing a normal school for white female teachers, to be located in accordance with sealed proposals made to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and providing for the education of teachers of colored schools. These last were approved in December, 1871. The new town of Selma was incorporated in Russell County. An act to authorize the sale of the swamp and overflowed lands of the State to the Mobile & Northwestern Railroad was vetoed by the Governor, on the ground that such a sale would not be in accordance with the object for which these lands were granted to the State by Congress, namely, "to enable the State of Alabama to construct necessary levees and drains to reclaim said lands."

The political campaign of the year was attended with considerable excitement, but no serious violence. The Democratic State Convention was held at Montgomery on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of June. Presidential electors were named, and the following State ticket was put in nomination: For Governor, Thomas H. Herndon; for Lieutenant-Governor, Edward H. Moren; for Secretary of State, Jabez J. Parker; for Auditor, Thomas J. Burnett; for Treasurer, James F. Grant; for Attorney-General, John W. A. Sandford; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Joseph Hodgson; for Commissioner of Industrial Resources, Edward F. Comegys; for Congressmen at large, Alphens Baker, John J. Jolly.

The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, 1. That in the opinion of this convention, under existing circumstances, the National Democratic Convention ought not to make nominations in opposition to the nominations recently made at Cincinnati. But this resolution is not intended to instruct the delegates to be sent to Baltimore.

2. That the Democrats and Conservatives of Alabama will abide by the action of the National Democratic Convention.

3. That this convention condemns, as alike demoralizing and dangerous to good order and peace, all associations of men formed to evade or violate the laws, whether State or Federal; that it is the duty of every good citizen to obey the laws, until repealed by the law-making power (or decided to be unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction).

4. That this convention denounces as alarming to the citizen, and destructive to constitutional liberty, the use of the military in the execution of the laws, on the pretense of protecting the freedom of elections; that no person, who, by law, is entitled to vote, should be permitted to exercise this great privilege of freemen, unsullied by corrupt influences, and unawe of power; that the purity of the ballot-box is the life of republics.

The Republican State Convention assembled at Montgomery on the 12th of August, and continued in session till the 16th. The nominations were as follows: For Governor, David P. Lewis; Lieutenant-Governor, Alexander McKinstry; Secretary of State, Patrick Ragland; Auditor, R. T. Smith; Treasurer, Arthur Bingham; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Josiah H. Speed; Commissioner of Industrial Resources, Thomas Lambert; Congressmen at large, Alexander White and C. C. Sheeh. The platform consisted of four resolutions. The first endorsed the action of the National Convention of the party at Philadelphia; the second favored internal improvements on as liberal a scale as was consistent with prudence and economy; the third declared that it was the duty of Congress to secure the rights of citizens under the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution by permanent legislation; the fourth declared that education of the people, generally, was the only means by which liberty and free government can be preserved, and opposed disfranchisement for any cause except crime.

The election occurred on the 5th of November, for all classes of officers throughout the State. The Board of Electors pledged to vote for the re-election of President Grant, were chosen by 10,828 majority, the total vote being 169,716, of which 90,372 were for the Republican, and 79,444 for the Liberal and Democratic ticket. The Republican State ticket was also successful. The total vote for Governor was 171,239, of which Lewis received 89,868, and Herndon 81,371, giving the former a majority of 8,497. Of the Congressmen elected, 5 were Republican and 3 Democratic. Much importance was attached to the election of members of the Legislature, not only on account of measures to be passed relating to public finances, etc., but because a Senator to Congress was to be chosen to succeed George E. Spencer.

The Legislature was to meet on the 18th of November, but before that date the correctness of the election returns was disputed. The Republicans claimed that certain persons who had received certificates of election in Barbour and Marengo Counties had been fraudulently counted in by the supervisors, for the purpose of securing a Democratic majority. On the day when the session was to commence, the Republican members declined to meet with the Democrats at the Capitol, because the persons having certificates of election from Barbour and Marengo Counties, being present and recognized as members, would put the organization and the decision of contested cases into the hands of the Democrats. They accordingly met separately at the United States Court-House in Montgomery, admitting to seats those who claimed to have been legally elected in the doubtful counties, but had not received certificates. Thus two bodies were sitting at once, each claiming to be the Legislature, and each having, according to its own decision, a constitutional quorum of the members elected. The Democratic body
at the Capitol organized and was recognized by Governor Lindsay as the legal Legislature. The Republicans in session at the Court-House sent a committee to wait on the Governor, but he replied that the Legislature could meet nowhere but at the Capitol, and that it had been regularly organized at that place. On the 23d of November, David P. Lewis was declared to have been elected Governor for the new term, and two days later he took possession of the executive office. Committees from both of the rival bodies waited on him, and that assembled at the Court-House was recognized by him as the Legislature. To the other he sent a communication, in which he gave his reasons for recognizing the Court-House division as the Legislature, in the following terms:

The right of a citizen to a seat in the General Assembly is derived from his having received the votes of a majority of the electors of the county or district which he claims to represent.

Representative government can rest on no other basis than that of the integral perpetuity, and all laws which are enacted to arrive at this result are merely directory in their construction, and auxiliary in establishing the right to representation. A prima facie case of right must yield to evidence which rebuts it, and no technical rules can be invoked which will exclude any evidence which is pertinent and competent in establishing the right. Courts, in their investigation of facts, are limited in the admission of evidence only by its pertinency and competency, unless forbidden by some positive law, demanding its exclusive use, and, in the fact to be ascertained is no less momentous than whether the people are represented by those who have received the votes of the majority of the electors whom they claim to represent, if the final decision of the question by prima facie evidence when other proof is obtainable, or by any technical rules which subordinate the essential fact in issue, would only invite the subterfuge of fraud, to strangle the fundamental right of representative government in the meshes of its ingenuity.

It is true that the means possessed by this department for ascertaining the evidence necessary to its action are limited and imperfect. The necessity for prompt action, and the want of power, preclude a full investigation, and legislative action for contesting disputed seats will afford a means of rectifying any error in the indispensable action demanded at my hands. The action of this department, by its recognition, only renders the body so recognized de facto the General Assembly of the State. The building in which the bodies assemble is of no significance in determining that either body is or is not the General Assembly. The constitution is silent as to where the General Assembly shall meet. The statute now in force only declares that it shall meet in the city of Montgomery. * * *

If the law constituting the General Assembly rendered the building in which it convened essential to the legitimacy of the body, cases might arise in which a physical contest for the possession of the building could hardly be avoided in the heated rivalry of two bodies, each asserting its own claims. The essential question is, which of the bodies has a quorum of members, in its respective houses, who were elected by a majority of the electors in the counties and districts which they claim to represent? In the solution of this question, claimants of seats, having the certificates of the Secretary of State, authorized by the popular vote, are undoubtedly entitled to their seats, and it is equally clear that claimants of seats, without the certificates of the Secretary of State, who have received the vote of a majority of electors voting in their counties or districts, are the lawful representatives of such communities. The three members from Barbour County and the three members from Marengo are both necessary to the quorum of either body claiming to be the House of Representatives. The House meeting at the Capitol contains those six members with the certificates of the Secretary of State, and has been organized by the House of representatives, if any other certificate, though the complete returns show the certificates are issued to, and held by, gentlemen who received a decided minority of the votes of electors voting, as shown by the records in his house. Whatever duties may devolve upon the Speaker of the House upon the presentation of a new certificate regular upon its face, such a claim of right cannot stand before the tribunal on which rests, it is believed, whose duty it is to see that the fundamental principles of a representative government are to be practised.

In respect to the Marengo members in the House at the Capitol, while the members from that county hold certificates not contradicted by the returns in the office of the Secretary of State, it is beyond dispute that the supervisors cast, out of about 1,000 votes which were polled against the certificates members, leaving the majority of votes against these gentlemen, and in favor of the claimants of the seats in the House, assembled at the United States Court-room in this city. This presents a case of equal clearness against the certificates members in the House at the Capitol, and the rights of the majority of voters can only be vindicated by a recognition of the right of the gentleman claiming seats in the House, at the United States Court-room, based upon the majority of the popular vote. This leaves the body at the Capitol, claiming to be the House of Representatives, with only four out of eight legal members, and is not a quorum under the laws of the land. And, as the constitution expressly declares that a "majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business," I find myself unable to recognize the bodies which you represent as the General Assembly of Alabama.

The members at the Capitol continued their sessions from day to day, and issued an address to the people, in which they argued the legality of their course and condemned the action of the Governor. On the 11th of December the Governor sent the sheriff of the county to take possession of the Capitol, but he was immediately arrested for contempt. Federal troops were stationed near by to preserve order in case of necessity, while the State militia was at the call of the officers of the Legislature at the Capitol. Meantime, both bodies claiming to constitute the Legislature of the State had appealed to the President of the United States for recognition. The subject was referred to the Attorney-General, and he proposed a compromise and settlement of the difficulty, which was accepted by both parties. This plan was as follows:

1. The officers of each organization shall tender their resignation, to take effect if the respective organization of the House of Representatives as hereinafter provided.
2. On the instant, the hall of the House in the Capitol shall be vacated, and at 11 o'clock of that day all the persons holding certificates of election as Representatives shall assemble therein; but the persons holding the certificates of Secretary Ragland shall be only representatives seated from Barbour County, and shall make, in the usual manner, a temporary organization.

3. Two tellers, one Republican and one Democrat, shall be appointed by the Speaker pro tem., who shall publicly, and in the presence of the House, canvass the votes cast for the candidates in the County of Marengo, and for that purpose they shall take the returns of the precinct inspectors of said county, or, in case they cannot be procured, the evidence of said inspectors, as far as the same may be necessary, to ascertain the actual vote cast as aforesaid; and the persons found upon such count to have the highest number of votes for Representatives shall be seated as such from said county; but the persons now holding certificates of election as Representatives from Marengo shall not vote upon or in said temporary organization; nor shall any business other than deciding the contest as to said county be transacted during such organization.

4. When such contest is determined, the House shall make a permanent organization in the usual way.

5. On said instant, the Senate-Chamber shall be vacant, and at 12 o'clock the persons holding certificates of election as Senators shall assemble therein, and organize, with the Lieutenant-Governor presiding, with the person holding the certificate of Secretary Ragland in the seat as the only Senator from Barbour County, and the votes for Senator in Marengo County shall be counted in the same way, and upon the same kind of evidence as is hereinbefore provided for the House contest as to said county, and upon such count the person found to have the highest number of votes for Senator from said county shall be seated as such, but the person now holding the certificate of election to the Senate from said county shall not vote upon any question while the contest about his seat is pending; and then the contest as to the district comprising the counties of Butler and Counce shall be decided in the same way and upon the same kind of evidence, and the person now holding the certificate of election as Senator from said district shall not vote upon any question before he is finally elected upon a count of the votes of said district aforesaid, nor shall the Senate do any other business before these contests are settled.

No person not holding a certificate of election shall take a seat in either body until his right thereto is affirmed as above provided.

All those claiming to be members, and seated in either organization, shall be allowed mileage and per diem compensation prior to the temporary organization, as hereinbefore provided for: after which persons holding certificates from Secretary Parker for Bourbon County shall cease to draw pay, and those contesting seats for Marengo and the district of Butler and Counce who are finally excluded shall be allowed per diem pay until said contests are respectively ended, and the officers and employees of each organization shall be paid the usual compensation.

(Signed) GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

The two Houses were subsequently organized and the contested election cases were over the holiday recess. The proceedings thereon will form part of the record for 1873.

AMERICA. All questions between the United States and Great Britain were adjusted during the year. The Board of Commissioners, appointed by the respective Governments, duly assembled at Geneva, in Switzerland, and, after a patient hearing of the claims of each, made a pecuniary award to the United States. This result was accepted by each nation. The question of the Northwestern boundary between the same Governments, which was submitted to the Emperor of Germany, was decided by him in favor of the claims of the United States. It involved the possession of the island of San Juan. Immediately after the decision was officially known, the British forces were withdrawn from the occupation of the island. The presidential election in the United States took place during the year, and resulted in the choice of President Grant for a second term. The reduction of the public debt during the year has been $83,278,375. The Enforcement Act of Congress was continued in force for the year, and in April the President issued his proclamation relative to disturbances in South Carolina. Many destructive fires occurred, especially one in Boston, on November 9th and 10th, at which the loss was estimated at $78,000,000, of which $30,000,000 was personal property, and $18,000,000 the value of buildings.

The peace of the South American States was disturbed by no foreign war during the year, but internal strife prevailed intermittently in Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, and the Argentine Republic. A serious revolution was discovered in the latter country on the eve of its outbreak. The chief fomentor was General Arredondo, the notorious revolutionary leader. Indian raids were productive of much loss of life and property; and in the Tandill massacre 83 persons were killed by a band of religious fanatics. The Paraguayan-Brazilian question, so long at issue between the Cabinets of Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, was amicably terminated, and cordial relations restored between the two countries. A few cases of yellow fever appeared at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and the disease raged for some time at Rio de Janeiro. Small-pox had been rife in Chili; and an epidemic had attacked three Brazilian towns, and carried off 8,000 out of 13,000. The sanitary condition of Guayaquil and some other towns in Ecuador had been ameliorated; and the Government of Buenos Ayres was taking active measures for the establishment of adequate water-works and a regular system of street-sewerage. The elections in Brazil were attended by much agitation and some bloodshed; most of the members returned were from the republican ranks. Paraguay ceded to Brazil, as a war-indemnity, the territory comprised between the Paraguay and Paraná Rivers, north of the Apa, about 1,000 geographical square miles. The boundary question is not yet settled between the Argentine and Bolivian Republics; the latter still urges her claim to the Chaco as far south as the Bermejo, and had already formed and begun to colonize a new province, corresponding to the Argentine province of Salta. The Bermejo will probably be the west dividing
line between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic. The transandine telegraph, from Buenos Ayres to the Chilian capital, was opened to the public service in July; a line was commenced between Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro; and a submarine cable is shortly to be laid between the latter city and Lisbon. Railways were under construction in every direction, Ecuador being the only South American state without one. Fluvial navigation was rapidly extending. Don José Balta, President of Peru, was assassinated in August, and succeeded by Don Manuel Pardo. President Morales of Bolivia met with a like fate at the hand of his nephew, on the 27th of November, Don Adolfo Ballivian was immediately elected in his place. A serious conspiracy against the Morales Government had been discovered and frustrated in June.

The war between Honduras and Nicaragua was not ended at the close of the year. A project for the formation of some of the Central American states into a single independent republic was spoken of.

AMES, Joseph, N. A., an American portrait and genre painter, born in Roxbury, New Hampshire, in 1816; died in New York City, October 30, 1872. He received his early education in his native State, and, developing a fondness for the painter's art while yet a youth, he commenced painting portraits there, and, as his fame grew, migrated to Boston, where he attained considerable success in his chosen pursuit. But no sooner had he acquired the means of foreign travel and study, than he went abroad and spent some years in Rome, in the diligent study of his profession. While residing there, he executed some very successful portraits and genre pieces, among others a very fine portrait of Pio Nono. On his return he settled in Boston, where he remained till 1870, when he removed to Baltimore, in the hope of regaining his health, which had become seriously impaired. Failing in this, he removed after a few months to New York, and occupied a studio in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, where his admirable skill and the truthful character of his portraits brought him constantly more orders than he could fill. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1869, and an academician in 1870. Among his pictures which have long had a high reputation were, "Gazzaniga," "President Felton," "The Death of Webster," "Maud Muller," and "The Old Stone Pitcher." But his latest works were among his best. His portrait of Ross Winans, and that of a young lady of Baltimore, were among the special attractions of the Academy at its exhibition in 1873; and he had completed in his studio a fine Roman scene, which he had entitled "The Water-Carriers," a spirited portrait of Rufus Choate, and one of Madame Ristori as Medea. Mr. Ames was remarkable for his conscientiousness in his work, never leaving any portion of the details unfinished, or lacking in minute perfection. He died of brain-fever, after a brief illness. He leaves a family of unusual distinction and talent. His widow is also an artist of great merit, the author of the busts of Lincoln and Andrew, and his young daughters have already given earnest of high artistic capacity.

ANGLICAN CHURCHES. According to the *Kalender of the English Church* for 1872, the Anglican Church (exclusive of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States*) had, in 1871, the following number of dioceses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diocese</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland (1 primus)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland (2 archbishops)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibraltar</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British India</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Indies</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa (1 Metropolitan)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia (1 Metropolitan)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand (1 Metropolitan)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British North America (1 Metropolitan)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanesia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Convocations of Canterbury and York.—For the first time since its revival, official recognition was given to the Convocation of Canterbury at the opening of its session in February, when "letters of business," as they were styled, were read from the Queen, empowering it to deal with certain matters contained in the fourth report of the commissioners who were appointed by the Queen, in 1867, to inquire into the practices, orders, and rubrics of the Church, and their true interpretation, and to suggest amendments to them.

The subject thus submitted to the Convocation consisted mainly of provisions recommended by the Commissioners of Ritual for the use on certain occasions of worship of shorter services than those prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, and of propositions for the disuse or modification of the Athenasian Creed. These matters formed the principal topics of discussion at the earlier meetings of the Convocations both of York and Canterbury. The action of both bodies, with reference to the provision of shorter forms of service, was favorable, and was substantially the same. The declaration of the Convocation of Canterbury was modified to conform more nearly to that adopted by the Convocation of York. As finally passed at the meeting in March, it was in substance as follows:

It is desirable:

A.—That a shortened form of daily service, taken from the Morning and Evening Prayer, be allowed on week-days in parish churches and chapels, in lieu of, and in cathedral and collegiate churches in addition to, the ordinary Morning and Evening Service, provided such shortened form be first approved by the Church in her Convocations.

* See Protestant Episcopal Church.
1. That such shortened service be formed by omitting (except on Christmas-Day, Ash-Wednesday, Good-Friday, and Ascension-Day) the one Lesson (not being a proper Lesson), one Canticle, and the prayers following the Third Collect; the service to conclude with the Prayer of St. Chrysostom and "The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ," etc.  
2. That, under the discretion reserved by this Convocation, so to modify its final decision of Feb-

The Convocation of York, at its meeting in April, invited the Convocation of Canterbury to join with it in requesting her Majesty to direct steps to be taken to secure the due representation of the laity in the meetings of the Convocation. The Convocation of Canterbury discussed the subject at length, without coming to a definite conclusion. The bishops, however, unanimously expressed the opinion in their addresses, that the introduction of laymen, instead of reforming, would revolutionize the Convocation.

The Irish Synod.—The Irish Synod met at Dublin in April. The committee on the revision of the Prayer-Book, who had been appointed at the previous meeting of the Synod, presented a partial report. They had come to a conclusion on only a few points, and merely submitted their minutes. They had agreed that the word "priest," wherever it occurs in the rubries, should be altered to "presbyter;" that the dammatory clauses of the Athanasian Creed should be omitted; that the absolution in the service for the visitation of the sick should be dropped; that in the service for the ordination of priests the words "receive the Holy Ghost" should be replaced by a prayer for the gift of the Holy Ghost, and that the words "whose sins thou dost forgive they are forgiven" should be omitted; that the selections from the Apocrypha should be dropped from the Lectionary, and the saints' days designated as "black-letter" saints' days should be omitted from the calendar; that it should be made lawful to speak the words used in delivering the elements of the communion to so many people as may be kneeling at the altar at one time; that the parish-clerk be allowed to place the elements of communion on the table before the commencement of the service; and that the rubric in reference to ornaments be omitted. The revision of the Lectionary had been intrusted to a committee of bishops, who had adopted the English Lectionary without material alterations. Numerous amendments to the baptismal service had been proposed with a view to change the phraseology of the service, or to define it so that the doctrine of baptismal regeneration should be avoided, but none of them had been agreed upon.

The Synod, acting upon the matters presented in this report, decided that the lessons from the Apocrypha should be excluded from the Lectionary. It agreed to the insertion of a new rubric declaring the word "priest" to be synonymous with "presbyter," and approved of the recommendation for the omission of the rubric with reference to ornaments. It adopted a rubric providing for a shortening of the services on week-days, and permitting the division of the services. The Synod directed, with reference to saints' days, that "no special mention shall be made in the calendar of any days except those which shall have Gospels and Epistles assigned them." The propositions for the alteration of the Athanasian Creed were rejected. A motion was made to allow the service of absolution to be pronounced by deacons, but it was defeated.

The committee on revision were reappointed, with instructions to report to the Synod the following year. They were forbidden to reopen any of the questions on which a decision had been reached. A resolution was passed deprecating "the introduction into Ireland of the system of education proposed by the Roman Catholic hierarchy to the Government."

The Synod adopted the following address in reply to one which had been received from the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States:

To the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

The Archbishops and Bishops, and the clergy and laity of the Church of Ireland, in their session of the General Synod, assembled at Dublin in 1872.

Brethren, beloved in the Lord, We have received with gratitude your address, the pledge and token of your lively sympathy with us at the present time.

In the many trials and difficulties which beset us, some of which, by the good hand of God upon us, we have already overcome, while the others, by the same gracious help, we hope to overcome, it is not a small comfort to us to be assured that we have the cordial sympathy and earnest prayers of our brethren in the faith beyond the Atlantic. We are well pleased to know that you, who have already trod the same difficult path which we are treading now, having nearly a century ago actually made the experiments which we are making at the present, are watching us with interest and affection. We shall find in our recollection of this fact another motive to approve ourselves not altogether unworthy of our place in that great Christian communion to which we belong. Nor shall we cease to pray that the Church Apostolical and Evangelical, Catholic and Reformed, like our own, which is the best hope of a great Christian future for America, may abound more and more in all wisdom and knowledge, and in all gifts and graces of the Spirit, and may more and more perfectly fulfill that great work for which we believe it was ordained. We remain your faithful brethren in Christ.

Signed by the Primate of All Ireland on behalf of the General Synod.

The total amount of money which had been received and subscribed to the sustentation fund of the Synod at the beginning of 1872 was £37,231 14s. 10d.

The Bennett Judgment.—A decision, which it is thought will have an important bearing upon the doctrinal position of the Church of England, was rendered by the Privy Council on the 8th of June, in the case of Sheppard against Bennett. This case came up on appeal of the complainant from a decision of the Court of Arches, which was given on July 23, 1870. The defendant, the Rev. James Early Bennett, Vicar of Frome Selwood, had written certain works entitled "Some Results of the Tractarian Movement in 1833," and "A Plea for Toleration in the Church of England." He was charged in the complaint with having maintained in those works "doctrines directly contrary or repugnant to the articles and for-
mularies of the United Church of England and Ireland in relation to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper." The doctrines which he was thus charged with supporting were: 1. That the body of Christ is present in the elements upon the altar. 2. That the priest makes a real offering of Christ to God in the Eucharist. 3. That adoration is due to Christ in the consecrated bread and wine. Mr. Bennett had, in a third edition of one of his works, modified the language in which the doctrine of the real presence had seemed to be implied. The phrase "the real, actual, and visible presence of our Lord upon the altars of our churches" was changed so as to read, "the real, actual presence of our Lord, under the form of bread and wine, upon the altars of our churches." So, also, while Mr. Bennett, in his first edition, had used the words, "who myself adore, and teach the people to adore, the consecrated elements, believing Christ to be in them," he said in his third edition, "who myself adore, and teach the people to adore, Christ present in the elements under the form of bread and wine." He had further explained that his meaning in writing the original passage was the same as that which was conveyed in the words substituted, and that he had willingly adopted a new form of expression in order to avoid the different construction to which the words first used were liable.

The Dean of Arches held in his decision of July 23, 1870, that the original language of Mr. Bennett's works, standing by itself, would have rendered him liable to conviction of offence against the laws of the Church, but that his subsequent corrections and explanations altered its bearing to a sufficient degree to relieve him from penalty. Concerning the doctrine of sacrificial worship, the dean decided that Mr. Bennett had not exceeded the liberty which the law allows on that subject. The complainant appealed against the decision to the judiciary committee of the Privy Council.

The final arguments in the case were heard by the committee in November, 1871. The decision was read by the Archbishop of York, in behalf of the Lord Chancellor, on the 8th of June following. In regard to the charge that Mr. Bennett had taught the doctrine of the real presence of the body of Christ in the elements upon the altar, the court first showed that the articles and catechism of the Church teach that the body of Christ is "given, taken, and eaten in the supper, after a heavenly and spiritual manner," and that the mean whereby it is received and eaten is faith. It then declared that, although the assertion by Mr. Bennett of a "real, actual, objective" presence, did indeed introduce terms not found in the articles or formulae, it did not appear to assert expressly, or by necessary implication, a presence other than spiritual, nor to be necessarily contradictory to the 28th Article of Religion.

It was urged for the appellant that the Church recognizes only one body of Christ, the natural and glorified body, which is "in heaven, and not here;" that, therefore, the only presence which can be held consistent with the declaration is a presence to the soul of the communicant; and that no mode or manner of presence is conceivable, which can reconcile the proposition that the true body of Christ is in the elements, with the proposition that the natural body is in heaven, and not here." The court replied: "Their Lordships are of opinion that these inferences, whether probable or not, are by no means of that plain and certain character which the conclusion they are asked to draw from them requires. The matters to which they relate are confessedly not comprehensible, or very imperfectly comprehensible, by the human understanding; the province of reasoning as applied to them is therefore very limited; and the terms employed have not, and cannot have, that precision of meaning which the character of the argument demands;" and added: "The respondent has nowhere alleged in terms a corporal presence of the natural body of Christ in the elements; he has never affirmed that the body of Christ is present in a 'corporal' or natural 'manner.' On the contrary, he has denied this, and he speaks of the presence in which he believes as 'spiritual,' 'supernatural,' 'sacramental,' 'mystical,' 'in effable.'"

On the second charge, namely, that Mr. Bennett had taught that the priest makes a real offering of Christ in the Eucharist, the Council decided that the doctrine of the real sacrifice is not taught in the articles or formulae of the Church, and remarked:

It is not lawful for a clergyman to teach that the sacrifice or offering of Christ, upon the Cross, or the redemption, propitiation, or satisfaction wrought by it, is or can be repeated in the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. It is well known, however, that, by many divines of eminence, the word sacrifice has been applied to the Lord's Supper in the sense not of a true propitiatory or atoning sacrifice, effectual as a satisfaction for sin, but of a rite which calls to remembrance and represents before God that one true sacrifice. (A passage was then read from Bishop Bulle in illustration.) To apply the word sacrifice in the sense in which Bishop Bull has used it to the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, though it may be liable to abuse and misapprehension, does not appear to be a contravention of any proposition legitimately deducible from the Thirty-ninth Article. It is not clear to their Lordships that the respondent has so used the word sacrifice as to contradict the language of the Articles.

On the charge that Mr. Bennett had taught that adoration is due to the consecrated bread and wine, the court ruled that the doctrine so described is contrary to law, and must be condemned. But they admitted, as the Dean of Arches had done, Mr. Bennett's explanation of his language, and did not consider themselves called upon to condemn him.

One charge yet remained, in the form of a specification, that Mr. Bennett had maintained that adoration is due to Christ, present upon
the altars, "under the form of bread and wine, on the ground that under their veil is the sacred body and blood of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." Upon this the court ruled:

The Declaration of Kneeling states that, by the direction that the communicants shall receive the consecrated elements kneeling, whether the elements were laid down, or worshipped. In the 28th Article it had been affirmed that "the Sacraments were not ordained by Christ to be gazed upon, or to be carried about, but that we should duly use them." It was laid down in Martin vs. Mackonochie that such acts as the elevation of the cup and paten, and kneeling and prostration of the minister before them, were unlawful. If the charge against Mr. Bennett were that he had performed an outward act of adoration on any occasion in the service, the principles laid down in Martin vs. Mackonochie would apply to this case. Such an act could not be done except in the service, because the Sacrament may not be "reserved." But even if the respondent's words are a confession of an unlawful act, it is questionable whether such a confession would amount to false doctrine. Some of his answers, and whether the word "adore," though it seems to point rather to acts of worship, such as are forbidden by the 28th Article, may not be construed to refer to mental adoration, or prayers addressed to Christ present spiritually in the Sacrament, which does not necessarily imply any adoration of the consecrated elements, or of any corporal or natural presence therein. Upon the whole, their lordships, not without doubts and division of opinions, have come to the conclusion that this charge is not so clearly made out as the rules which govern penal proceedings require. Mr. Bennett is entitled to the benefit of any doubt that may exist. His language has been rash, but, as it appears to the majority of their lordships that his words can be construed so as not to be plainly repugnant to the two passages artikeld against them, their lordships give him the benefit of the doubt that has been raised.

The appeal was dismissed.

The Church Congress.—The Church Congress is a voluntary body, and possesses no authority for legislative or judicial action. Its meetings for 1872 were held at Leeds. They commenced on the 8th of October, and continued during four days. The most prominent of the topics discussed were: "The Parochial System of the Church;" "Lay Cooperation;" "Vital Christianity as affected by the Present State of Science and Civilization;" "The Church in its relation to the State and Non-Conformists;" "The Just Principle of the Church's Comprehensiveness in Matters of Doctrine and Ritual;" "The Deepening of the Spiritual Life;" "Sunday-Schools;" and "The Duty of the Church with regard to Elementary Schools and their Inspection in Religious Knowledge."

The Agitation for Reform.—A large public meeting was held in London on the 15th of February, in support of measures for reform in the Church of England, and in opposition to the movement for disestablishment. Lord Castleton presided. Dean Stanley was the principal speaker. Resolutions were adopted:

1. That the reform and not the disestablishment of the Church of England should be the policy of the present time; 2. That in the opinion of this meeting the propositions of the Archbishop of Canterbury to Convocation, which have for their object increased liberty in the use of the Prayer-Book services, should receive the sanction of the Legislature; 3. That it is desirable that the creed commonly called the Creed of St. Athanasius should no longer be recited in the public services of the Church; 4. That it is desirable to give the laity in parishes by means of a representative organization, some voice in the introduction of changes in the Church services within the law, and facilities for taking further part in the local administration of the Church; 5. That it is desirable that the serious attention of Churchmen should be turned to amendments in the system of patronage, a reformed constitution of Convocation, and other questions of Church reform.

The Bishopric of Madagascar.—The English Church papers reported, in April, that through the interposition of the Archbishop of Canterbury, an amicable arrangement had been effected between the persons who were interested in the movement to secure the appointment of a bishop to Madagascar by the London Missionary Society. This Society had opposed the appointment of the bishop, in the fear that the introduction of another ecclesiastical body to the natives of Madagascar might unsettle the minds and disturb the faith of the converts. The Church Missionary Society had also opposed the appointment on the ground that the setting up of a rival ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Madagascar—a field in which the London Society had heretofore labored exclusively—would be a violation of the unity of missions. It was said to have been agreed, on the part of the promoters of the Episcopal appointment, that the bishop, should administer to the spiritual interests of the English residents on the island, and that he might establish missions among the heathen population, but that he should abstain from direct interference with the Christian missions already established. With this understanding, the London Missionary Society was understood to withdraw its opposition to the appointment of a bishop.

After much canvassing, a suitable person was found upon whom to confer the office, and arrangements were fully made for his consecration by the Archbishop of Canterbury, when at the last moment, very near the end of the year, Mr. Gladstone, on behalf of the Crown, refused the licence. Without this licence the Archbishop was unable to proceed further. A brief history of the efforts to select a bishop for this see is of interest in connection with these facts. When the formation of the bishopric of Madagascar was first contemplated, proposals were made to the Rev. William Ellis, a missionary of the London Missionary Society, that he be ordained by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and consecrated to the Episcopal office. Mr. Ellis declined this proposition. Negotiations were then opened with a gentleman who is described as "now one of
ANGLICAN CHURCHES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

her Majesty's chaplains," whose name is not given, but they were without result. The bishopric was then offered to the Rev. R. H. Baynes, Vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry. He at first accepted it. The Church Missionary Society now interposed, and declared that their agents would be instructed not to place themselves under the new bishop's jurisdiction. Thereupon Mr. Baynes, after consultation with his diocesan (the Bishop of Worcester), determined not to have anything more to do with the bishopric. After several efforts had been made to arrange matters, it was understood that the formation of the bishopric had been definitely determined upon, and the Rev. Henry Rowley was nominated to the see. Mr. Rowley had long been connected with the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and had labored there with Bishop Tozer; he had also labored zealously in the formation of the mission of St. George's-in-the-East. It is he whose consecration Mr. Gladstone has defeated.

Correspondence on Church Union in South Africa.—A correspondence took place near the close of the year 1871 between Bishop Gray, of Cape Town, and the Rev. Dr. Faure, Moderator of the Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church in South Africa, with reference to a union of the two Churches. It originated in the passage of a resolution by the English Episcopal Synod in favor of such union. The Dutch Synod responded with an expression of willingness to consider the subject. Bishop Gray in his letters mentioned as the points on which the two Churches are agreed, the acceptance of the inspired Scriptures, of a written liturgy, and of the necessity of creeds. Dr. Faure spoke of the English Prayer-Book and Episcopacy as points to which the Reformed Dutch Church would make objection. The correspondence showed the form of an argument on the parity of bishops and presbyters, and the claims of the Book of Common Prayer. It soon appeared that organic union could not be obtained. Dr. Faure then, on behalf of the Reformed Dutch Church, made propositions for an exchange of pulpits, for a system of united prayer, and for cooperation in the circulation of the Bible, and in other forms of Christian activity. The English bishop declined these propositions, because, he said, "Whatever it is that keeps us apart unites us, in my estimation, to be at once safe and outspoken teachers of each other's position;" and in his "Free Church of England."—After the announcement of the decision in the Bennett case, the secretaries of the Free Church of England issued an address, in which they stated that that Society was organized chiefly to oppose ritualism, and to unite the laity in the government as well as the work of the Church. They claimed as an advantage for their organization that the Evangelical clergy of the Established Church are debarred by ecclesiastical regulations from going into parishes where ritualism prevails, whereas the Free Church of England is free to enter any parish with a revised Prayer-Book, from which the sacerdotal element is erased, and can conduct sound Protestant services. The Society had already expended £15,000 in establishing such services, and they asked £50,000 more to extend the movement so far as might be necessary. The policy of the leaders of the Society, as it is indicated in its address, and as it is shown in their subsequent proceedings, is to induce the Evangelical clergy to maintain their position against ritualism within the Church of England, while they accept the aid of the Free Church in the parishes into which they cannot themselves go.

The tenth annual convocation of the Free Church of England was held in London on the 25th and 26th of June. A code of by-laws was adopted. Five ministers were ordained after the forms of the revised Prayer-Book. In these forms the doctrine of the apostolic succession is ignored. The report of the Connol "dealt vigorously with the Bennett judgment, and characterized it as a tortuous defence of ritualism."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA), an independent state of South America, extending from the twenty-second to the forty-first parallel of south latitude, and from 53° to 71° 17' west longitude. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia; on the east by Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Atlantic; on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and Patagonia, from which latter it is separated by the Rio Negro; and on the west by the Cordillera of the Andes, which forms the dividing line between the Argentine and Chilian Republics. The Argentines dispute with Chili the right to the territory south of the Rio Negro as far as Tierra del Fuego, according to the original division by Spain and Bolivia urges its claim to that part of the Gran Chaco bounded by the rivers Bermejo and Paraguay. The republic is divided into fourteen provinces, which, with their areas and population, according to the last census, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCES</th>
<th>Area, sq. m.</th>
<th>Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROVINCE OF RIVERIN PROVINCE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buenos Ayres</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>251,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrientes</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>160,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entre-Rios</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>322,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Fe</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>85,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANDINE PROVINCES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catamarca</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>81,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mendoza</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>67,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Rioja</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>52,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Juan</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>66,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL PROVINCES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordoba</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>297,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Luis</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>56,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santiago del Estero</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>141,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucuman</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>119,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHERN PROVINCES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salta</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>97,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jujuy</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>40,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>591,000</td>
<td>1,827,364</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These figures show an increase of 146 per cent. as compared with the census of 1866. All the capitals bear the names of their respective provinces, except that of Entre-Rios, which is Concepcion (La Concepcion del Uruguay). The chief towns, with their population in 1869, are contained in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buenos Ayres</td>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>1,270,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrientes</td>
<td>10,670</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concepcion</td>
<td>6,515</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Fé</td>
<td>10,670</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catamarca</td>
<td>5,715</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mendoza</td>
<td>8,124</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Rioja</td>
<td>4,389</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Juan</td>
<td>8,553</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The current of immigration still flows uninterrupted to the Argentine shores, and is ever on the increase. The number of immigrants in 1863 was 10,400; in 1864, 11,683; in 1865, 11,770; in 1866, 13,960; in 1867, 23,900; in 1868, 29,354; in 1869, almost 50,000; in 1870, 59,607; in 1871, 61,614; and the arrivals in 1872 will swell the figures further. The decrease in 1871 is attributed to the epidemic which visited the republic in the early part of the year. The principal centres of immigration are Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, Entre-Rios, Corrientes, Salta, and San Juan. The foreign population in Buenos Ayres was set down in 1869 at 250,000, made up of the following elements: Italians, 70,000; Basques, 40,000; French, 30,000; Spaniards, 30,000; Irish, 30,000; English and Scotch, 10,000; Germans, 10,000; other nationalities, 30,000. The Italians, who are the most numerous class of foreigners, number at present in the province of Buenos Ayres 50,000, upward of 40,000 of whom (or about one-fourth of the entire population) are in the city. The colonies in the various parts of the country, and especially those of Santa Fé, are in a very flourishing condition. A bill was to be laid before Congress for the creation of a land-office for the sale and distribution of Government lands.

President, Domingo F. Sarmiento, elected October 12, 1868, for six years; Vice-President, Dr. Alisina; Minister of the Interior, Dr. H. Frias (June, 1872); of Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. Tejedor; of Finance, L. L. Domiguez; of Justice, Public Worship, and Public Instruction, N. Avellaneda; of War, Colonel M. de Gainza. The governors, etc., of the fourteen provinces were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buenos Ayres</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>1,270,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minister of Finance</td>
<td>F. P. Poedo.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minister of Interior</td>
<td>Dr. E. Alden.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catamarca</td>
<td>Corrientes</td>
<td>5,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Córdoba</td>
<td>Corrientes</td>
<td>5,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entre-Rios</td>
<td>L. R. Echague.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catamarca</td>
<td>E. Echague.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mendoza</td>
<td>J. J. Villanueva.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Rioja</td>
<td>A. Villanueva.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Juan</td>
<td>V. Sidrón.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salta</td>
<td>A. Sidrón.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Fé</td>
<td>A. Sidrón.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santiago del Estero</td>
<td>J. J. Villanueva.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucuman</td>
<td>F. Holguera.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the state of the finances during the years 1870-71:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1871</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Import duties</td>
<td>$13,000,000</td>
<td>$16,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export duties</td>
<td>$1,570,000</td>
<td>$1,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamp duties</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal services</td>
<td>$120,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegraphs</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$15,160,000</td>
<td>$18,160,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1871</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign debt of 1871</td>
<td>$33,991,970</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British loan of 1871</td>
<td>$4,144,910</td>
<td>$4,610,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British loan of 1872</td>
<td>$11,532,752</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt to Brazil</td>
<td>$1,384,129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total foreign debt</td>
<td>$35,963,797</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total home debt</td>
<td>$16,008,417</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total net debt</td>
<td>$51,972,214</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The national debt in 1871-72 was $37,500,000; in 1862 it was but $15,000,000. Besides the national budget, each of the fourteen provinces has its own special budget; that of Buenos Ayres amounts annually to $2,000,000.

According to the various custom-house returns, the total exports for the republic amounted, in 1871, to $26,753,213; and the total imports to $46,624,766.

The exports and imports for Buenos Ayres alone were as follows:

**Exports**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1871</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hides</td>
<td>$7,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheepskin-kettles (spica)</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse-hair</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerked beef</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal products</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostrich-feathers</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$33,300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imports**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1871</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>$11,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivian</td>
<td>$1,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>$2,650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chili</td>
<td>$670,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>$12,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>$1,240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>$1,510,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German States</td>
<td>$1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>$2,110,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>$2,650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>$1,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>$650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$39,010,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total value of the exports and imports for Buenos Ayres was $62,310,000. Exports from other ports, $7,614,766; Imports from other ports, $11,867,979.

The total commerce of the Argentine Republic in 1871 was $73,372,979.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

These returns are, however, practically for ten months only, all mercantile movement having been suspended for two months in consequence of the late plague. It is also believed that, if the value of smuggled goods were added to the imports, the total would reach 60 millions; while the exports, if full account were taken of the produce that actually leaves the country, would be little short of 35 millions; thus showing an aggregate trade of 95 instead of 73 millions for the republic.

Great Britain stands foremost in the list of nations trading with the republic, the total value of the commerce between the two countries being 21½ millions; next in order is France, 9½ millions; next comes Belgium, 7½ millions; then the United States, 5½; while the trade with Paraguay (½ million) is the least important of all.

The importations from Brazil, Chili, and Uruguay, mainly comprise European merchandise transshipped in those countries. Strange to say, the trade with Chili is greater than with Brazil; and that with the United States is more extenive than the trade with Spain and Italy together. Belgium usually held the first rank in the Argentine export tables, until 1871, when England took the lead. On comparing 1871 with 1870, it is observed that France fell off one-half both in imports and exports; England from 10 to 12 per cent.; the United States one-third in imports, and Spain one-fourth; while Belgium remained stationary; Italy increased by one-third, Chili one-fourth; and Uruguay nearly doubled. The total decline in trade caused by the yellow-fever plague was over 10½ millions, the port of Buenos Ayres showing only 47½ millions, against 62 for the previous year. In normal times about 83 per cent. of the whole trade of the republic is done through the port of Buenos Ayres; Rosaria stands for 8, and the remaining ports for 9 per cent. The major part of the exports to Chili are by way of Mendoza, and pass duty free. It is remarkable that little has hitherto been done to render the vast mineral resources of the Argentine States profitable to the nation. "In 1871, the value of silver, lead, and copper, sent from all parts of the republic, did not reach $450,000. In spite of wars, epidemics, droughts, and other obstacles to the material development of the country," writes his Excellency Sr. Don Mannel R. Garcia, Argentine minister to the United States, "the exports have quadrupled in quantity, and quintupled in value in the seventeen years from 1853 to 1870." In effect, the exports of the former years, comprising ox-hides, horse-hides, tallow, wool, sheepskins and raw hides, beef, and cattle, amounted to 4,763, tons, with a value of $6,990,770; while the figures for the latter year were 397,722 tons, and $99,294,600. This increase, large as it may appear, represents but a small proportion of the products of the country, the mineral and agricultural resources of which have not yet been developed, for want of hands, capital, and suitable roads. Official reports show the exports of animal products to have been in the proportion of $32.50 for each inhabitant in the province of Buenos Ayres alone in 1853, $60 in 1860, and $80 in 1870. A significant fact is that of the freighting of a vessel in November last for the export of wheat, 1872 being the first year in which that cereal ceased to be imported into the republic.

The interior is in the enjoyment of perfect tranquillity; and a hopeful sign of the times is the rapid decay of that spirit of guachoism which in former days was so injurious to the permanent and industrial interests of the country. The new wool-clip promised to be exceedingly plentiful, and command prices nowise inferior to those of former days. Pastoral investments appear to be more profitable than ever, and sheep-farming especially to be in a very prosperous condition. If, during the long depression, estancieros were obliged to sell sheep at ruinously low prices, some of them even retiring from the business bankrupt and discouraged, the recent rise in values has largely benefited their more fortunate successors: sheep, once sold in large flocks at 3 reals a head, now bring 12, and many buyers have actually cleared the purchase-money out of the profits of the first shearing. The culture of tobacco has so far been attended with fair success, and promises to be one day an important industry in the republic. Machines for the manufacture of beet-sugar had been received from England for the Alexandra colony, admirably situated on the banks of the Rio Javer, in the Gran Chaco. The value of land, not only in Buenos Ayres City, but in the outlying camp, is steadily on the advance; as an instance of which may be mentioned the recent sale of a square league, some sixty miles from the city, for $125,000, a price far beyond any hitherto obtained for that kind of property.

In financial circles, the project of the conversion of the Provincial Bank having been disposed of, the all-important one of establishing a National Bank absorbs the general attention; and a charter has lately received legislative sanction. In September the Senate had unanimously passed the first reading of the bill for the building of six new lines of railway for the upper provinces, to connect them with Chili on the one side, and Buenos Ayres on the other. These lines were to be of 40-inch gauge, and about 1,600 miles long, the estimated cost being $50,000,000 (about £10,000,000). The Government was authorised to bind the National Treasury to a guarantee of 7 per cent. A bill had passed the provincial Senate granting a bonus of £1,000 and 2,200 acres of land for every mile of the proposed railway from Tandil to Bahia Blanca (190 miles), which will be the completion of the great Southern line. The law authorising the Dolores extension had been passed,
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

with a bonus of £500 per mile to the company. The prospectus had also been published and subscriptions called for, for the Northern line to Rosario (189 miles), and branches, embracing in all 500 miles. The works were expected shortly to commence on the Port Campana Railway (40 miles) to provide a suitable port on the Paraná. The Ensenada Railway was finished, and was to be opened to public traffic before the close of the year. Besides the proposed railway by the Planchoen, a project is on foot for building another, 800 miles farther north, from San Juan into Chili, at an estimated cost of £12,000 per mile, the Argentine and Chilian Governments giving a guarantee of 7 per cent. on their parts respectively. An appropriation of $200,000 had been made for the erection and improvement of public offices in Buenos Ayres and some of the other provincial capitals. The works on the Tucuman Railway were expected to be commenced toward the end of October. A remarkable augmentation was reported in the traffic receipts of the Central Argentine Railway; the receipts for the month of June were almost $66,000, being an increase of 60 per cent. in the passenger and 17 per cent. in the freight traffic, as compared with the corresponding month in 1871. The gross increase for the year is, however, not over 14 per cent. The line to the Rio Cuarto was to be opened by the end of the year; and the works on the line from Mercedes to Concordia were advancing rapidly.

The transandine telegraph, establishing communication between Buenos Ayres and Santiago, the Chilian capital, was inaugurated in July, and continued in uninterrupted operation. Telegraph-lines through other parts of the republic are in active process of construction, and there are numerous lines projected; among others, one from Montevideo to Rio Grande do Sul, in Brazil; which, thanks to the submarine cable already laid to Montevideo, will place Buenos Ayres in telegraphic connection with Rio de Janeiro, and ere long with Europe, it being affirmed that a cable from the Brazilian capital and Lisbon will be completed in the course of 1873. In January, 1870, there were but two horse-car railways in the city of Buenos Ayres, with an aggregate length of 4,780 metres; the city has at present nine lines, covering 106,687 metres. Some 18,000 metres more are in process of construction; and more new companies are about to be formed.

The army of the Argentine Republic, exclusive of the militia and national guard of Buenos Ayres, is composed of 6,452 men: 2,909 infantry, 2,961 horse, and 718 artillery. There are 29 generals, 273 commandants, and 263 other officers. The republic has seven vessels-of-war, one of which mounts 12 guns.

The shipping statistics for 1871 show an aggregate of 1,526,281 tons, four-fifths of which refer to Buenos Ayres, and the remainder to the other ports. This is exclusive of the coasting-trade. There were, in all, 1,628 steamers, and 2,410 sailing-vessels; the nationalities and tonnage were distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONALITY</th>
<th>Steam</th>
<th>Sail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>321,084</td>
<td>201,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>189,686</td>
<td>99,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>77,496</td>
<td>95,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various</td>
<td>29,113</td>
<td>30,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>518,280</td>
<td>707,733</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of steamers plying monthly between the various European ports and the Plata was to be extended from about 20 to 25 by the opening of the present year; 14 of these were to be English. Negotiations were being made between the Argentine and Uruguayan Governments for a new Sanitary Convention.

The port of Ensenada will, it is expected, shortly be opened, and the bar removed; for which purpose Congress seemed disposed to make an appropriation of $50,000.

Strenuous efforts were being made to improve the sanitary condition of the city of Buenos Ayres. A committee was appointed during the year to inquire into the matter and report upon the practicability of establishing a thorough system of drainage in the city (street-sewerage having been hitherto unknown here), and furnishing the latter with a supply of potable water adequate to the necessities of the population.

The combined energies of the national and provincial Governments are sedulously employed to promote the progress of public education. The University of Córdoba and the colleges (Colegios Nacionales) have so far given results at least equal to those predicted by the warmest defenders of the system; the aggregate number of professors in these colleges is 170, and that of the students 2,600.

A normal school for teachers has been established in Paraná, and has already over 60 pupils on its roll.

In 1872 there were in the whole republic 1,407 schools, public and private (exclusive of the university and colleges); but these were attended by only 81,183 children, out of 468,987 children between the ages of 6 and 15 years. In other words, 391,900 children between 6 and 15 years of age had not yet taken the first steps in education. Two ecclesiastical seminaries are supported by the national Government, one in Buenos Ayres, the other in Córdoba. The Astronomical Observatory in Córdoba, under the direction of Mr. B. A. Gould, from the United States, was inaugurated in October, 1871, by the President of the Republic. There are in the republic 21 public libraries, inclusive of the Biblioteca Nacional, established in 1870. A national exhibition was opened at Córdoba, October 15, 1871, and closed on the 20th of the following January. The building was divided into three sections; 11,704 objects were exhibited by
2,270 Argentines, and 401 foreigners. The mineral riches of the country were represented by 3,600 specimens of metaliferous stones. No less than 471 prizes were awarded by the jury. The total cost of the exhibition was $365,934.28.

A singular meteorological phenomenon occurred at Rosario in December, 1871: a severe tempest had ended in a shower of stones which lasted ten minutes, and caused great mischief. The stones varied from the size of a nut to that of a pigeon's-egg. The river Paraná had fallen very low; and, strange to say, the Rio Negro, an affluent of the Uruguay, had at the same time overflowed its banks, inundating the circumjacent country to a considerable distance.

A spirit of revolution was manifested in Corrientes during the election for Governor; and an invasion of Entre-Ríos by Lopez Jordan was spoken of. In Martin Garcia, an island at the head of the estuary of the Plata, some 200 prisoners revolted and succeeded in procuring arms; in the attempt to quell the disturbance, eight of the rioters were killed, 18 wounded, and a large number made good their escape to Uruguayan territory, where they concealed themselves in the woods. The question of transferring the seat of government from Buenos Ayres was again agitated in the early part of the year, some recommending Córdoba, others Rosario, and all agreeing upon the expediency of having the government in a small quiet town, where it would be less exposed to mob-law and coercion, than in a populous city.

Extensive coal-mines were discovered at Madayer, by Don Felix Klapenback, who thus became entitled to the reward of $25,000 promised by the Argentine Government for such discovery.

In February Santa Fé had for the third time in the space of a few months been the scene of an invasion by the Indians, who devastated fields, killed a colonist, and retreated with a drove of mares. A fourth invasion took place March 4th, when the Indians, numbering from 2,000 to 3,000, carried away many captives, and drove off some 80,000 horned cattle and 40,000 horses. On the 7th the church and all public buildings were full of families, who had to sleep on the ground and in the courts, most of them being deprived of clothes. General Rivas set out with troops in pursuit of the savages, 200 of whom were killed when overtaken. The most of the animals were recovered.

In February a revolution broke out in Corrientes headed by two colonels, who, without firing a shot, seized the Governor, his ministers, and the military commandant of the city, and threw them into prison. Some chiefs of one of the parties in Uruguay participated in the movement. A battle was fought near Curuzu Cuatia, in Corrientes, on the 6th of February, between 3,000 of the insurgents and the national troops under Babiene, the former being routed and all their infantry captured. Babiene was, however, finally defeated in another encounter with the revolutionists at Tabaco. After the battle, which lasted 20 hours, and in which many were killed and 500 wounded, the commander of the revolutionary party set free all the prisoners, including Babiene. Thus ended the civil war of Corrientes.

A secret reaction took place in Entre-Ríos in favor of Lopez Jordan, notwithstanding that he had been openly declared to have been the cause of all the misfortunes of that country. The Indians made frequent predatory excursions in the province of Córdoba.

On New-Year's day the town of Tandil was entered by a band of forty gauchos, who disarmed the soldiers on guard, set a prisoner free, and shouting, "Death to the masons and gringoes (foreigners)!" began a general massacre, which terminated with the slaughter of some thirty-five persons. These gratuitous abominations were not perpetrated for the purpose of robbery and pillage, but were a crusade of religious fanaticism against masonry; the perpetrators were not criminals, nor did they belong to the mobocracy; but war against masonry had long been preached from the pulpit; and the Tandil assassins were Catholics, who believed that in ridding society of freemasons they were accomplishing the Divine will. The leader of the murderous band was a Bolivian, who had for some time travelled through the rural districts proclaiming himself to be a saint and prophet sent by God from Bethlehem, and possessed of the power to cure all manner of infirmities by the laying on of hands. This Dios-médico (God-physician), as he caused himself to be called, had found many believers in his pretended virtues, not only among the poor and ignorant, but also in the ranks of the opulent and influential. Nor did the authorities make any move to put an end to the imposture until fanaticism had reached the culminating point, and nearly twoscore of peaceful citizens had perished under the knife of the assassin. Measures were then taken for the apprehension of the murderers, twenty of whom were taken prisoners, including the infamous Dios-médico himself, who had assured his followers that no hurt could come to them while they were with him. Eighteen others were secured some time afterward; of the entire number, fourteen were condemned to death, and fifteen to 15 years' imprisonment with hard labor; and their fanatic leader was shot dead in his prison by the populace. As some English families had been killed in the Tandil massacre, the results of the latter were discussed in the British House of Commons; and representations were made from the Foreign Office in London to the Argentine Government. Earl Granville's dispatch, of June 22d, closes in the following terms:

The Government of the Republic has heretofore shown itself very sensitive in regard to allegations
made on behalf of British settlers, namely, that the treatment which they experienced at the hands of the public authorities, and the insufficiency of the protection extended to them against the incursions of lawless persons on their properties, were not only contrary to the assurances under which they were induced to settle in the country, but wholly incompatible with what might be reasonably expected from a civilized government. But the Government of the Republic, if it allows such a state of things to continue, must reconcile itself not only to the reproaches of other nations, whose subjects suffer from its neglect of its obvious duties, but also to the loss which it will sustain in consequence of persons who would otherwise be disposed to settle in the country being deterred by the reports which previous settlers may make, from exposing themselves to such risks.

Considerable damage was produced by a dearth of water in the province of Santiago, induced by a change of course in the Rio Dulce, which formerly afforded a plentiful supply of water to the suffering districts. The farmers petitioning the national Government to have the river turned again into its old course. The province of Buenos Ayres was visited by a swarm of locusts, which threatened the country with devastation. The swarm lay their eggs in the ground and die; by-and-by the young are hatched, and, their appetite increasing with their growth, they devour every species of vegetable growth, even to the twigs and bark of trees.

A great river was turned out of its bed and made to take another. The Rio Bermejo, formerly so full of obstacles to steam navigation, was cleared of all obstacles by two Argentine engineers, Messrs. Roldan and Molina, by emptying into it the waters of the Grand Teuco through new canals, and thus changing the course of the river; so that parts which before were only six inches deep, have now three feet of water; and the navigability of the Bermejo has been permanently secured.

Yellow fever appeared at Montevideo in March, and, though the cases were not numerous, the alarm was naturally great in Buenos Ayres. Ten cases were soon after reported in the latter city, and it was feared that the seeds of the disease had been latent there since the epidemic of the year before. The Argentine ports were immediately closed to all shipping from the Oriental Republic; but, fortunately, the malady disappeared with the few cases mentioned.

On the 14th of April it was reported that Gail Jordan was on the frontiers of Brazil with 2,000 men, and sufficient money and arms to undertake a campaign for the revival of the dream of Artigas and Urquiza, namely, the formation of an independent republic with the provinces of Corrientes and Entre-Rios, and the Oriental.

Congress authorized an appropriation of $3,000,000, for the purchase of monitors and arms; the latter to comprise 60,000 Henry rifles, 20,000 Spencer carbines for cavalry, 20,000 sabres, and 20,000 lances; besides 10 steel guns, which will form a total of 25 first-class field-pieces; and ten 300-pounders, for island and coast fortifications. This act led to the presumption that the question then at issue between the Argentine and Brazilian Governments was assuming a more serious character.

A revolution of enormous proportions in Santiago was discovered on the eve of its outbreak, and in time to frustrate the plans of the leader, Arredondo. Two wagon-loads of uniforms, accoutrements, and 20,000 ball-carriages, intended for the insurrectionists, were seized by the Government troops. Some of Arredondo's emissaries were captured, one of the number being a lieutenant of the Seventh regiment of the line.

The Bolivian Government sent a detachment of 400 men to occupy the Argentine Chaco, in the neighborhood of Salta, where a new Bolivian province had been created. The Argentine Government had already formally assumed jurisdiction over the Chaco, and made Villa Occidental, a Paraguayan town, built upon territory which Bolivia asserts to be indisputably hers, the capital of the new annexation, notwithstanding that the treaty for its cession by Paraguay remained, and still remains, unnegotiated.

Privileges were granted in July for the establishment of gas-works and horse-car railways in the city of Mendoza.

The most important international questions of the year were with Bolivia, relative to the boundary-line between the two republics, Bolivia continuing to urge her claim to the Chaco, as far south as the Rio Bermejo; and that with Brazil concerning treaties with Paraguay. A note from the Foreign Minister of the Republic to the Brazilian Cabinet, protesting against the right of that Government to negotiate treaties with Paraguay without the intervention of the two other allies, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, and declaring such separate negotiation to be a breach of certain articles of the treaty of May 1, 1865, was regarded as offensive by Dom Pedro's Government, and war for a time seemed imminent. Early in July, however, General Mitre arrived at the court of St. Christopher's, empowered to settle the questions at issue in the only way then remaining to his Government, namely, by ascertaining the Rio Government that no offence had been intentionally offered in Dr. Tejedor's note, which assurance was likewise confirmed by another note from Tejedor himself. The temperance and diplomatic wisdom which presided over the steps mutually taken to restore cordial relations between the two countries were creditable to both. Thus terminated the controversy; and the Argentine Republic was to arrange boundary questions by separate negotiation with Paraguay, following in that respect the example already given by Brazil. It was anticipated that the Rio Bermejo would be definitively settled upon as the western dividing line between Paraguay and the Argentine provinces; in which event,
ARKANSAS. 25

Villa Occidental would naturally be restored to Paraguay, and the Brazilian occupation of the island of Atajo cease—an occupation so offensive to the Argentines.

ARKANSAS. The political campaign of the year in Arkansas was one of peculiar interest, as aided by a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee at Little Rock, on the 2d of March, which called a convention of the party, to meet at the same city on the 19th of June. The chairman of the committee, in issuing the call, said:

In view of the peculiar circumstances and fearful exigencies of the times, when every political movement should be characterized by the utmost caution and circumspection, and when it is so vitally and essentially important that wisdom, moderation, and dispassionate judgment should influence the conduct and action of all men and parties in dealing with the great facts of our present political situation, I would most earnestly urge upon the people, in electing delegates to our proposed convention, to select the very best men they can find among them for the delicate and responsible duties that will be imposed upon them in that capacity. Let us have a convention of delegates who have sufficient intelligence to fully realize the situation—sufficient judgment to appraise the real wants and necessities of the people, and comprehend the best and most practicable remedies to be adopted for their relief.

Soon after, a meeting of the Central Committee of the "Liberal Republican" party, an organization first formed in October, 1869, was held, at which delegates were appointed to the National Convention at Cincinnati, and a State Convention called, to assemble on the 18th of June. In their address, the committee said:

Believing that the times are auspicious, and the public mind prepared for the adoption of such a line of policy in the approaching national and State contests as will insure success to a Liberal party, based upon a liberal platform, which, while avoiding the errors, follies, and extreme measures of both of the old parties, is yet sufficiently wise and comprehensive to embrace every measure necessary to restore purity to the Government, bring about peace and harmony among the people, and promote all the best and noblest interests of the country, we feel satisfied that the people of Arkansas will respond to this call in a manner and spirit worthy the great and glorious objects contemplated by this and similar movements throughout the nation.

The regular Republican State Central Committee met on the 6th of April, and called a State Convention for the 18th of May. There was a division in the committee at this meeting, the places of four members being declared vacant on account of a protest against the action of the committee, signed by them in 1870. These men, and others sympathizing with them, published an address, setting forth the action of the committee and the cause of the dissension. The other members of the committee, who were in the minority, called another convention, which they claimed would be that of the regular Republican party, which was to meet on the 22d of May.

The first of these conventions, in order of time, was that of May 18th, which assembled in the Hall of Representatives at Little Rock, and included delegates from all the counties but three. Several delegates were colored men. A committee was appointed to select delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia, and resolutions were adopted approving of the Administration of President Grant, expressing sympathy for Powell Clayton "in the assaults which the enemies of the Republican party have made upon him," and "unshaken confidence in his honesty, ability, patriotism, and fidelity to the great Republican party;" declaring the appreciation of the convention of the "high character and ability displayed in the administration of Hon. O. A. Hadley," and pledging him "the confidence and support of the true Republicans of Arkansas;" and repudiating and denouncing "the action of Joseph Brooks, B. F. Rice, J. L. Hodges, and others who are attempting by every means in their power to disrupt and disorganize the Republican party of this State;" and declaring that "we consider the action of B. F. Rice and the minority of the State Central Committee, on the 6th day of April, 1872, as premeditated, revolutionary, and without precedent, and done for the express purpose of accomplishing the disintegration of the Republican party, and that we heartily indorse the action of the majority of the State Central Committee as being eminently wise, patriotic, and just."

The final resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That those Republicans who are following after the strange gods set up at Cincinnati we are constrained to say, in the words of Horace Greeley during the late rebellion, "Erring brothers, depart in peace."

Resolved, That the erring brothers of the Republican party, who have been led astray by unscrupulous and designing demagogues, claiming to be Republicans, are hereby cordially invited to return into the Republican ranks.

At the convention called by the minority of the Republican State Committee, all the counties but six were represented, and a full ticket of State officers was nominated. This was as follows: for Governor, Joseph E. Brooks; for Lieutenant-Governor, D. J. Smith; for Secretary of State, E. A. Fulton (colored); for Auditor, J. R. Berry; for Treasurer, T. J. Hunt; for Attorney-General, W. P. Grace; for School Superintendent, Thomas Smith; for Justices of the Supreme Court, Wm. M. Harrison and John Whytock; for Superintendent of the Penitentiary, Richard Samuels (colored); for Congressman at Large, W. J. Hynes. A ticket of presidential electors was also put in nomination. The following platform was adopted:

1. It is the opinion and declaration of this convention that the ring which controls the State government, and the bad men who cooperate with them, have inflicted upon this State the most corrupt and oppressive government ever tolerated by a free people.

2. They have robbed the people of the benefits of the ballot by fraudulent registration, ballot-box stuffing, and the issuing of false and fraudulent certificates as to the results of election.
Resolved, That we are in favor of "universal suffrage, universal amnesty, and honest men for officers."

2. That we are in favor of such legislation as will secure to the people an honest election, and a full, fair, and free expression at the ballot-box.

3. That we are in favor of a reduction of taxation to the actual amount necessary to an honest and economical administration of the government.

4. That we are in favor of such a reform in the courts as will make them incapable of inspire confidence in them as legal tribunals, whereby equal and exact justice will be awarded to all men, irrespective of political opinions or personal animosities.

5. That we are opposed to the enormous appointing power now exercised by the Governor of the State, and are in favor of all officers being elected by the people, whom they are to serve.

6. That we are in favor and demand that the public-school system be managed in the interest of education, rather than a political machine.

7. That we are opposed to the present corrupt management of the finances of the State, by which it is necessary to issue scrip at a discount, whereby the burden of taxation is greatly increased.

8. That we are in favor of civil as against military government, and unqualifiedly condemn the use of the military power in times of peace to carry elections against the choice of a majority of the legal electors.

9. That we are in favor of setting apart the lands of the State as homesteads to actual settlers, instead of having them legislated away to corrupt rings of State officials.

10. We are in favor of so adjusting the salaries of State, county, and municipal officers, as to secure a fair but not exorbitant compensation.

11. We are in favor of changing the management of the State penitentiary, which now costs the State about $900,000 per annum, so as to make it as near self-sustaining as possible, and the enormous expense of the public printing, which costs about $150,000 per year, should be reduced to a reasonable compensation for such services.

12. That we oppose the repudiation of every honest debt, but we are equally determined to shield the State against all pretended debts imposed upon our people by the fraudulent issue of levee and railroad bonds.

13. That all officers nominated at this convention, or at county or district conventions, if elected, will be held to strict accountability to the people for their official acts.

14. That we reiterate our relentless adherence to the great central doctrine of republicanism—that all men are created free and equal, and are of right entitled to equality of civil and personal rights before the law, regardless of race, color, condition, or religious belief; and we declare ourselves in favor of the removal of civil and political disabilities.

The following additional resolutions occasioned some discussion, but were adopted by a large majority:

And whereas, A large number of persons were indicted in the Federal courts in this State for a most flagrant violation of the election laws, and President Grant, upon the application, and in the interest of such indicted criminals, appointed and suspended honest and efficient officers, for no other reason than that they would rigorously enforce the law, and allowed and permitted such indicted criminals to designate the name of the marshal from which they were to be tried, and the attorney to prosecute them for such offences, whereby the criminals were turned loose without punishment, and the law trampled under foot, and fraud and crime encouraged, and has seen fit to take sides with and support and sustain the corrupt State-house ring in their iniquities against the people; and whereas, it is now evident that President Grant will receive the nomination for President by the convention of officeholders to be held in Philadelphia; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we emphatically condemn the course of the President, in going with Arkansas affairs in the interest of crime anddishonesty, and decline to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

And whereas, Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown are now before the American people as Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, upon a platform which we heartily approve, and that they are men of unquestionable ability, integrity, and patriotism, and have for many years been the earnest and consistent advocates and champions of republicanism and universal freedom: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we most cordially indorse the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, and the platform upon which they stand, and pledge ourselves to cooperate with the friends of civil government and reform throughout the land in securing their victory; therefore, be it resolved, that a free people may be disenthrallcd from the unjust and unlawful burdens and calamities which are imposed upon them, we cordially invite all the friends of free government, law, order, and justice, to cooperate with us in this fearful but determined conflict which a wronged and a robbed people are waging against corrupt and despotic rulers, under Greeley's rallying- cry of "honest men for office, and thieves to the rear."

The Liberal Republican Convention, which met on the 18th of June, reaffirmed the platform of 1869, ratified the action of the National Convention at Cincinnati, declared it the especial duty of the party to combine all the elements opposed to the existing State and national administrations, and adopted the following resolutions regarding nominations:

Resolved, That the question of nominations for State and electoral tickets be referred to the State Central Executive Committee, with full power to nominate, to receive resignations, and to fill vacancies; and that they be authorized and instructed, on or before the first day of October next, to assist and concur in the arrangement of a presidential electoral ticket, so as to unite the votes of all the supporters in the State, of the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

The Democratic Convention of the 19th of June, after a stormy session of three days, accepted the nominations and platform of May 22d, in adopting the following resolutions:

Whereas, It appears to us, the representatives of the Conservative and Democratic party of Arkansas in convention assembled, that the majority of men constituting the present State administration have proved themselves unworthy the high trust reposed
in them, and have, by their peculations in railroad, levees, and all other bonds of the State, almost bank-
rupted its credit abroad and at home, and have used fraud and unlawful force for the purpose of retaining power against the will of the people, we therefore de-
clare it to be our opinion that it is absolutely neces-
sary to the welfare of the people that a radical change in the administration of the affairs of the State, and many of the counties, should be effected:
therefore—

Resolved, 1. That the best policy to be pursued by the people, to make certain of success in the coming election, is to have unanimity of action as well as feeling on the part of all good citizens of all parties who favor reform in the administration of the affairs of the State and county governments.

2. That the chairman of each Democratic-Conserv-
ative county executive committee be requested to put into operation the amendment to the Enforce-
ment Act of Congress, in regard to the appointment of the supervisors of election in each voting precinct of their respective counties.

3. That the delegates appointed to the Baltimore Convention, to meet the 9th of July next, be instruct-
ed to vote for the ratification of the nomination of Greeley and Brown, as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States in the ensuing election.

4. That we indorse the Cincinnati platform of political principles, and the platform of principles adopted by the Reform Republican party in their convention of May 29, 1873, as Little Rock.

5. That it would be wise and expedient for the Democratic party to nominate a State ticket for the ensuing election, and we declare against it.

6. That the State Democratic Central Executive Committee be and is hereby authorized to act with like committees of all Reform Republican organiza-
tions, in this State, opposed to the present Adminis-
tration, in the conduct of the ensuing canvass.

7. That the endorsement of the Democratic and Democratic party in all election dis-
tricts and in all counties, and the using of any hon-
orable means to secure the election of county officers and members of the General Assembly, and that a cordial invitation be extended to all persons opposed to the present State administration to unite with us in said organization, and we pledge ourselves to op-
pose the election of all candidates for
any of said offices, running against regular nominees.

This action caused considerable dissatisfaction in the Democratic party, but served to bring practically into one organization the op-
ponents of the State administration.

The leaders of the regular Republican body now began to move, and the State Central Com-
mittee, of which Powell Clayton had be-
come chairman, issued a call for a new con-
vention, which was to assemble at Little Rock
on the 21st of August, to nominate State of-
ficers, a Congressman at large, and an elec-
toral ticket. An address to the people was also published, defending the course of the party, and its administration of the government of the State. The convention, which met at Little Rock on the 21st of August, was in session two days. There was considerable discussion, but its action was in the main harmonious. The State ticket put in nomination was as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, E. W. Baxter; for Secretary of State, James M. Johnson; for Treasurer, Henry Page; for Auditor, Stephen Wheeler; for Attorney-General, T. D. W. You-
ley; for Supreme Judges, M. L. Stephenson, and E. J. Searle; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. C. Corbin; for Superintendent of State Penitentiary, H. B. Robinson; Con-
gressman at large, John M. Bradley.

The platform adopted by the conduct of the national affairs by the State administrations, in-
dorsed the action of the National Convention at Philadelphia, and set forth the following statement of principles:

2. We fully recognize the equality of men before the law, and favor the largest liberty to the people, without regard to race, color, creed, or nativity.

3. For the future, as in the past, we pledge our-

selves to the maintenance of free schools and a gen-
eral diffusion of knowledge among all classes, and we hereby declare it as our opinion that the present school law ought to be so amended as to do away with the office of circuit school superintendents, and the question of education and the support of schools be remitted to local authorities.

4. We favor a firm, honest, and impartial enforce-
ment of the registration and election laws of the State, to the end that every qualified voter may, without fear or intimidation, exercise the privilege of choosing the servants necessary to administer the government; and we hereby heartily indorse the action of the Republican members of Congress in providing superintendents of elections and witnesses whether a fair and free registration and election are held, and that an honest count of the vote is made.

5. Disenfranchisement for political offenses has ever been regarded by the Republican party as a tem-
porary measure, only to be resorted to in the establish-
ment of civil government in harmony with the issue settled by the war in the States lately in rebellion. This object having been virtually accomplished, we announce it as our opinion that a removal of such disabilities may be made without endangering the public peace or prosperity of the State, and we de-
mand that the next General Assembly shall adopt the proposed amendment to the con-
stitution on the subject of franchise, and provide by law for the submission of the same to the people within sixty days thereafter.

6. That the power to prescribe and regulate the qualifications of voters belongs absolutely and ex-
clusively to the people of each State, subject to the single limitation imposed by the fourteenth amend-
ment to the Constitution of the United States, viz.:

"That no State shall deny or abridge the right of a citizen to vote merely on account of race, color,

or previous condition of servitude." That in every other respect the right of the State to fix and deter-
mine the qualifications of its voters is unlimited and exclusive, and has never been questioned by any party, nor by any jurist or court in the country. And while we heartily indorse the President for recommending, and a Republican Congress for pass-
ing, the late act of Congress removing the disability to hold office imposed on certain classes by the four-
teenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, we emphatically declare that said act of Con-
gress did not and could not abrogate any part of the constitution of this State, and did not en-
franchise any one who is disfranchised by the constitution of this State.

7. We are in favor of a reduction of taxes to the lowest possible limit consistent with the preserva-
tion of the credit of the State, and pledge our sup-
port to any amendment or amendments that look to a repu-
diation of any portion of the legal indebtedness of the St

8. In our opinion the revenue law should be so amended that taxation should not be burdensome to the poor; therefore, in the interest of the laboring-
classes, we demand that personal property to the value of at least three hundred dollars be exempted from taxation.

9. We believe it to be the duty of the next General Assembly to propose such an amendment to the constitution as will reduce the number of judges of the Supreme Court of the State from five to three.

10. We believe the law creating the office of Commissioner of Immigration and State Land should be repealed, and that the duties of the office should be devolved upon the Commissioner of Public Works and Internal Improvements.

11. We demand of the Legislature the passage of a law permitting to the people the election of all officers, State, county, and township, not prohibited by the constitution, and that an election for such officers be fixed at the earliest practicable day.

12. We demand, also, the passage of a law prohibiting collectors and treasurers from, either directly or indirectly, buying or of being interested in the purchase of any scrip, warrants, or public securities, by them in their official capacity, and that the same funds collected from the people shall be turned over to the State and county treasurers, under penalty of forfeiture of office, and other adequate pecuniary penalties.

13. We are in favor of so amending the laws that the fees now received by salaried State officers shall be paid into the State Treasury; and we further favor such a reduction of salaries and fees of all officers as will be commensurate with the service required and the labor performed.

14. The management of the penitentiary is a subject of endless vexation in most States of the Union, and we will favor the enactment of any law that will render it self-sustaining, or save the State Treasury from such depletion as it has suffered under the present law; or that under which it was managed when the present State government went into operation.

15. We are in favor of an amendment to the constitution reducing the exemption now established therein to an amount of real and personal property consistent with the protection of the unfortunate and the safety of commercial transactions.

16. We shall demand of the next General Assembly a strict and impartial investigation into all alleged fraud and corruption, and will especially demand a thorough investigation of the means used in procuring the enactment of the law providing for the funding of the Holford bonds, whereby the State was burdened with a disputed debt to an amount equal to one million dollars.

On the 24th of August the three Central Committees representing the organizations opposed to the Republican party held a joint meeting and endeavored to agree upon a common ticket. The Liberal Republican Committee refused to accept the ticket already adopted by the two other organizations, and on the 1st of October prepared an address to the people, in which they put forth the following ticket: For Governor, Andrew Hunter; for Lieutenant-Governor, J. C. Toppan; for Secretary of State, J. M. Johnson; for Auditor, W. R. Miller; for Treasurer, Thomas Boles; for Attorney-General, F. W. Compton; for Supreme Assembly, G. of W. Johnson, L. J. Joyner, for Superintendent of the Penitentiary, R. G. Jennings; for Supreme Court Judges, J. J. Clendenin, and J. D. Walker; for Congressman at large, James M. Pomeroy.

Owing to the disaffections in the Democratic party which had sprung out of the acceptance of the ticket headed by Joseph E. Brooks, the Democratic Committee immediately issued an address in favor of accepting this new ticket of the Liberal Republicans in place of that indorsed by the convention of June 19th. The party which had originally nominated the Brooks ticket was incensed at this, and refused to cooperate with the Democrats in local organizations, or to modify in any way its own nominations. This induced the Democratic Committee to issue another address on the 10th of October, withdrawing the new ticket, and stating at length the reasons for so doing. At the conclusion of this address they said: "We earnestly appeal to our friends and fellow-citizens, who are favorable to the adoption of measures of true reform by the law-making power of the State, to come back to the original plan of the party, as adopted in convention, and be sure, whenever they can, to elect members of our own party to seats in the General Assembly. To the General Assembly we must look as our only hope of relief. If disaster arises to us from any other course, by whomsoever adopted, let the sin of it be upon their heads, and not upon ours, whose counsels we shall point to with pride that they have been offered, although they may have been rejected."

A question arose before the election as to what persons were entitled to registration. The Governor, in reply to inquiries on the subject, declared that he was satisfied that the act entitled "An act regulating elections in this State, and the mode of ascertaining which are entitled to vote at said elections," published among the statutes of 1871, "was not passed in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the State, and therefore is not law." "In view of this," he said, "the registration will be made, and the election conducted, under the law of 1868." He also decided, with the sanction of the Attorney-General, that those who were disfranchised by the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution, and whose disabilities had been subsequently removed by acts of Congress, were not entitled to registration, under the State constitution. When that constitution was formed, the fourteenth amendment had not been ratified by the requisite number of States, and a clause was introduced depriving several classes of the right to vote—among them, "those who may be disqualified by the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States known as Article XIV." According to the decision of the Governor and the Attorney-General, the subsequent removal of disabilities did not restore the right to vote to these classes without a change in the State constitution. This position was regarded as erroneous by many, but it was adhered to by the Governor in his instructions to registrars.

The election occurred on the 5th of November, and, according to the returns, as officially made, the total vote for presidential electors was 79,000, of which those for Grant and Wil-
son received 41,073, and those for Greeley and Brown, 37,927, which gives the former a majority of 3,146. The total vote for Governor was 80,996, of which Baxter received 41,681, and Brooks 38,415 — majority for Baxter, 5,266. The Republican majority for the other officers was somewhat smaller. No returns were made for Greene, Poinsett, Scott, and Johnson Counties, and, in some other cases, the vote of single towns was thrown out. In Greene County, a new registration was ordered two days before the election, after the lists had been sent out to the voting-precincts. When the new order was received, the clerks gave notice that no election would be held, but the people met, and voted under the first registration. In Poinsett County, it was said that the precinct returns were stolen from the clerk before his abstract was made out. In Johnson County, a new registration was ordered, but not made, and, the election being made under the first one, the clerk made no returns. In Scott County, the registration-books were stolen before the election, and, though the people voted, no returns were made. In these counties, a majority of the votes actually cast were Democratic. It was also asserted, by leading Democrats, that there were frauds in the registration and in making up the returns. Senator Rice, who offered a resolution in Congress, asking for an investigation of the matter, declared that the names of 30,000 persons were stricken from the registration-lists after they were completed, and that 17,000 more Republican votes were returned than were actually cast. The congressional investigation was not ordered before the holiday recess, but a mass meeting was called by the Democrats and “Liberals” of the State, to be held at Little Rock, January 4, 1873, to which returns were to be brought, if possible, from all the precincts in the State. If it should appear from these that Brooks was elected, it was the declared purpose of the leaders of the party to inaugurate him as Governor, notwithstanding the official vote. On the other hand, Governor Hadley called upon the President to send troops into the State, to prevent disorders and violations of law, and issued circulars to the commanders of militia to hold their forces in readiness to be called out at any time. Thus the matter stands at the close of the year.

The total public debt of the State, on the 6th of January, 1873, was $8,663,397, consisting of 6 per cent. bonds to the amount of $3,050,000; old debt not funded, $2,363,748; levee bonds, swamp-land scrip, &c., $2,146,649; auditor’s warrants and treasurer’s certificates outstanding, $4,160,000. Besides this there were bonds issued to railroads amounting to $4,950,000.

An unfortunate occurrence, growing out of political hostilities, took place, in Pope County, in July. On the 4th of that month, “barbecues” were held by both political parties, one at Shiloh Camp-ground, in Pope County, and the other about three miles distant from the same spot. The county officers, Wallace H. Hickox, clerk, E. W. Dodson, sheriff, and J. H. Williams, deputy-sheriff, who belonged to the Clayton or radical Republican party, had been charged with some irregularities in office, and had many bitter political enemies. In returning from the Republican barbecue to the town of Russellville, Williams, the deputy-sheriff, according to his own representations, was fired upon and wounded. The sheriff and the County Clerk thereupon formed a posse of citizens, proceeded to Dover, and arrested four persons suspected of participation in the assault, and believed to have uttered threats, at various times, against the county officers. Among these were two young men, named Joseph Tucker and William Hale. While the sheriff’s posse and the prisoners, with Dodson and Hickox at their head, were on the way to Russellville, in the night of July 8th, a firing of guns took place, and Tucker and Hale were killed. The accounts of this mysterious shooting disagree. It was declared by the enemies of the county officers, that the firing was begun by friends of the sheriff, to furnish a pretext for returning the fire, and killing the prisoners. It was claimed, on the other side, that certain citizens of the county had waylaid the party, and fired upon it for the purpose of rescuing the prisoners. The former account was supported by the statements of the two prisoners who escaped with their lives, one of whom was the father of young Hale. This affair caused great excitement in the county, and the belief appears to have been quite general that Tucker and Hale were massacred at the instigation of the sheriff and County Clerk. The people very generally armed themselves, and the county officers did not dare to go to the town of Dover.

Governor Hadley went personally to Russellville, to inquire into the matter, and was assured that the people desired peace, and that he would aid in the enforcement of law, and that all they asked in this case was a fair judicial examination, and the treatment of all parties in accordance with law. The citizens with whom he consulted having expressed confidence in the ability and integrity of Judge May, that officer was requested to go to Pope County, and hold the necessary preliminary examinations. The Governor also commanded those who were banded together in arms to return to their homes, assuring them that the grievances of which they complained should be investigated, and justice done. Judge May went to Pope County, and had the sheriff and his posse arrested, on the charge of killing Tucker and Hale, holding them on bail to await trial at the next term of the court. About ten persons were also put under arrest, charged with having fired upon the sheriff’s posse, on the night of July 8th, and about forty witnesses summoned to attend their examina-
tion. On the appointed day, the prisoners and witnesses, and about sixty other persons, appeared at the court-house, fully armed, and expressing a determination to resist the authority of the court. Under these circumstances, the examination was deferred, and the Governor issued a proclamation, on the 30th of July, in the preamble of which he made the following declaration:

I do not desire to place Pope County under martial law, or subject its citizens to the loss of property consequent upon quartering militia in the county, but the law must and shall be enforced, respected, and obeyed, and, if necessary, the entire force of the State will be employed for that purpose. Citizens must return to their homes, lay down their arms, and attend to the daily avocations of life.

It has been represented to me that the citizens of Pope County will not lay down their arms, nor return to their homes, so long as the sheriff and clerk attempt to exercise the duties of their respective offices. The authority of your civil officers must and shall be respected. The mere fact that some of them are charged with the killing of Tucker and Hale, and that they are bound over to answer such charges, does not establish their guilt, nor do these facts, under the law, prevent their exerting the functions of their respective offices, before trial. I have no power or authority to remove or suspend either of them from office. A resistance to their lawful authority is not only a crime, but an act which the State government will not long tolerate.

These men are officers. I cannot help it any more than you can—I can no more get rid of them than you can. This time, however, is not far distant when you can select others, if they do not suit you; but, so long as they remain officers, they must not be disturbed by violence.

Two sheriffs of Pope County and one clerk have already been assassinated and murdered, and no attempt has been made, so far as I am advised, to bring the murderers to justice. I am satisfied that there are enough good citizens in Pope County to prevent the assumption of your present county officers, and I look to you to prevent any thing of this kind, unless you want the sins of others visited upon you.

Eivi-disposed persons, backed by a venal and cowardly press, in the future, the past, advise you that your grievances are of such a character as to justify you in resisting the law, and in defying its officers.

Say to you, such men are not your friends; they seek power through your blood, and expect to luxuriate over the desolation of your homes and your firesides. The men who are now inciting you to strife are not those who must suffer the loss of life and property equally with yourselves; they are calmly and deliberately inciting you to a resistance of the laws for the sole purpose of repeating the desolation of your firesides and homes in other portions of the State and nation, as a reason why they should be placed in office; they are counselling you to your own ruin, to the end that they may gratify an inordinate ambition for greed and gain. I do not desire to use force in the enforcement of the laws, but the law must take its course, unaided by armed mobs.

The body of the proclamation was in these words:

Now, therefore, I, Ozro A. Hallsey, as Governor of the State of Arkansas, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and laws of the State of Arkansas, do command all persons to return to their homes and their daily avocations immediately, and thereafter demean themselves as peaceable and law-obiding citizens. A violation of this command will result, no mat-

ter who advises you to the contrary, in placing Pope County under martial law, where it will be kept until such time as in my opinion peace and good order will follow a withdrawal of the troops.

General Bishop was appointed by the Governor to go into Pope County to see whether this proclamation was complied with. After visiting Dover and consulting with many citizens, he made a report, which concluded as follows:

In conclusion, and as I am to report also upon the "purposes" of the citizens of Pope County, with reference to your proclamation, I say that it seems generally to be complied with. I have been told, however, that this condition of things will not last; that I will not have been absent from the county a week before armed men will be moving around as formerly, in disregard of law, and especially threatening the lives of Hickox, Dodson, and Williams. As a body, the citizens of Pope County are very peaceably inclined at present. They realize the situation their county is in, and that, if any more blood is spilled, a revolution cannot be inevitably. Confidence in each other is most needed now, and if the trials growing out of the attempt to assassinate Captain Williams, on the one hand, and to protect the other, are permitted to take their course; if such arrests as may be necessary can be made without resistance, and if Captains Hickox, Dodson, and Williams will be permitted to discharge their official duties, and be protected while doing so (which the people tell me shall be the case), the troubles in Pope County will cease.

Under the assurances given by the Governor and General Bishop, Mr. Hickox, Mr. Dodson, and Mr. Williams, ventured to return to Dover. They saw at once that they were objects of hatred, and heard frequent threats of violence. Fearing for their lives, they set out on the 1st of September to leave the town again, and were fired upon in the streets, Mr. Hickox, the County Clerk, being instantly killed, and, shortly afterward, John Williams, the deputy-sheriff, was shot and badly wounded.

A justification of the attack upon Mr. Hickox, who attempted to hold an election over the body of Hickox, was also shot and killed, while in the discharge of that duty. When these facts were reported to the Governor, he issued the following order:

Special Order, No. 128.

Headquarters State of Arkansas, Adjutant-General's Office,
Little Rock, September 4, 1872.

I. Major-General D. P. Upham having been assigned, by special orders No. 78, dated November 12, 1870, to the command of all the State Guards and enrolled militia of the State, and being advised that the enforcement of the civil and criminal law is obstructed to such an extent in Pope County, Arkansas, as to render it dangerous, if not impossible, for the sheriff to enforce the same with an ordinary force, is hereby directed to proceed forthwith to said county of Pope with such aid as in or may be necessary to execute the civil and criminal law of the State.

II. General Upham is hereby vested with discretion to use the power in the use of forces, with power to call all the State Guards and enrolled militia into active service, if, in his opinion, the situation demands the same, and to use them in compliance with law under all emergencies that may arise.
III. The expense of subsisting the State Guards and enrolled militia may be called into service under his order shall be borne by the county of Pope, and paid as provided by section fourteen of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the Enrollment of the Militia, the Organization and Discipline of the State Guards, and for the Public Defence," approved July 14, 1868.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, O. A. HADLEY.

Edward Saxton, Capt. and Asst. Ad.-Gen.

General Upham at once issued the following circular to the citizens of the county:

DOVER, POPE COUNTY, ARKANSAS, September 20, 1872.

Many extravagant and unreasonable rumors are found to be in circulation concerning the presence of troops in the county, and the intention of the government concerning the use of the same, and the policy to be pursued respecting the arrest, trial, and punishment of parties guilty of the commission, or participation in, high crimes in the community. Such reports have generally, up to this time, been treated as unworthy of notice.

It appearing, however, that such rumors are operating against the speedy restoration of confidence and peace in the county; it is considered absolutely necessary, for every thing else by the authorities, I will say, first, that the report in circulation that, if the guilty parties hereinbefore referred to cannot be found, other citizens are to be held responsible, and that innocent persons will be made to suffer for the guilty, is false in every respect. It is also reported that fears are entertained by parties guilty of crimes that in case of their arrest they will not be allowed a fair trial as provided by law, but that they would be summarily punished or tried by court-martial and shot. I will say, in respect to this, that no reasons for such fears exist.

The county is not under martial law. Special order, No. 148, dated Headquarters, State of Arkansas, Adjutant-General's Office, Little Rock, September 4, 1872, which has been published, shows plainly the object of the calling into active service the State forces in your county—viz., to "aid in the execution of the civil and criminal law"—and that they are to be used "in compliance with the law under all emergencies that may occur," and that the military will, and can, if necessary, in accordance with the laws of the State, maintain law and order in your county.

I am assured that the civil authorities are perfectly assured that the 55th Illinois Cavalry, and the 4th and 5th Regiments, are under the immediate control of Sheriff Dodson, and that every exertion is being made to guard and protect this county from further violence or deplorable acts. Whether such threats have ever been made or not, I have no knowledge, but it is well known that such a rumor has been in circulation, and that it has been an "old-standing" excuse for filling the town of Dover with armed men to "protect the property" in place of applying to the proper authorities for protection, or arresting the parties guilty of making such threats, and punishing them according to law, in such cases made and provided. No portion of the town has yet been burned, and all the force at my command, if necessary, will be used to prevent it.

The report that the State Guards of Pope County are under the immediate control of Sheriff Dodson, and are commanded by him, is also incorrect.

The several companies are officered by experienced and competent men. Sheriff Dodson is not a member of the State Guards or enrolled militia in any capacity, and as will be seen by the letter of his Excellency Governor Hadley to Sheriff Dodson, bearing date September 4, 1872, which has also been published in connection with the Special Order, No. 148, of the same date, has no control whatever over the State troops, being only entitled to support and protection in the execution of the legitimate duties of his office as Sheriff of Pope County, and that can come only through the general commanding.

A peaceable adjustment of the difficulties surrounding the people of Pope County is desired by the administration if possible, and every means will be employed by me, and the cooperation of all good citizens is solicited to that end, but I assure you the presence of unauthorized bodies of armed men in the county under any pretense whatsoever will not be tolerated.

The fields are covered with crops of corn and cotton ripe for the harvest. I hope all will return to their homes, and those who have crops to gather will go to work in the fields and gather the crops they have labored hard to make, and I assure them they will be protected. D. P. UPHAM,

Major-General commanding State forces.

Comparative quiet and confidence were restored to the county by this action, but the judicial investigation of these troubles has not been made.

The area of Arkansas is 52,198 square miles, equal to about 33,406,720 acres of land, and one-fourth of that amount is still owned by the United States. Its natural resources are still, in a great measure, undeveloped, but a strong impulse is likely to be given to their development by the coming law, which is effecting various parts of the State, which is progressing quite rapidly. In 1860 there were but 384 miles of railroad in this State; in 1870 there were 128 miles, and State aid at the rate of $15,000 per mile to roads having no land grants, and $10,000 a mile to those having land grants, is given under an act of 1868 to the extent of 850 miles in all. This aid has been awarded as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>Length of Miles</th>
<th>Awarded</th>
<th>Issued</th>
<th>Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memphis &amp; Little Rock Railroad</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
<td>$1,200,000</td>
<td>181 miles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Rock &amp; Fort Smith Railroad</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>60 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Rock, Pine Bluff &amp; New Orleans Railroad</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>40 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi, Ouachita &amp; Red River Railroad</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>2,540,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>42 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas Central Railroad</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>2,250,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>45 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City &amp; Fort Smith Railroad</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>$11,400,000</td>
<td>$8,300,000</td>
<td>318 miles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the roads in course of construction is the Cairo & Fulton, which will pass through fifteen of the most important counties of the State, connecting with the St. Louis & Iron Mountain and the Illinois Central to the north, the Memphis & Little Rock, the Little Rock & Fort Smith, and Little Rock, Pine Bluff & New Orleans, on the east and west, and with the Mississippi, Ouachita & Red River, and the projected Texas railroads on the south. It has 1,926,400 acres of land along the 801 miles of road. The Little Rock & Fort Smith line is 160 miles long, of which 60 miles of the eastern portion are in operation. It has over a million acres of government lands in the valley of the Arkansas River, which contain some valu-
The city of Little Rock, which occupies very nearly the geographical centre of the State, claims a population of 18,000, and is rapidly growing. It forms the centre of the railroad system, and has already manufacturing establishments of considerable extent. The assessed value of its real estate is $8,709,475. It contains the State-prison, Asylum for the Blind, and Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

According to the Federal census of 1870, the total number of church organizations in Arkansas is 1,371; edifices, 1,141; sittings, 284,225; property, $854,975. The leading denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>103,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>14,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopal</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>91,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>33,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universalist</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,336</strong></td>
<td><strong>254,060</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of libraries is 1,181, with an aggregate of 135,564 volumes. Of these, 888, with 81,232 volumes, are private; and 293, with 54,332, are other than private. The total number of libraries in 1860 was 115, with 23,221 volumes. The total number of newspapers and periodicals is 56; circulation, 29,850; copies annually circulated, 1,824,860. There are 3 daily, with a circulation of 1,250; 1 tri-weekly, circulation 500; 48 weekly, circulation 26,250; and 4 monthly, circulation 2,000.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. The expenditures for the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were $35,790,991.82, and for the year ending June 30, 1872, $35,372,157.20, a reduction in favor of the last year of $427,834.62. The total estimate for military appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, is $53,801,378.78. The estimates of the Chief of Engineers were submitted separately, and are:

- Fortifications and other works of defense: $3,725,000
- River and harbor improvements: $12,382,300
- Public buildings and grounds, and Washington Aqueduct: $692,024
- **Total**: $16,689,324

All war accounts for money and property prior to 1871 have been examined and submitted to the Treasury for final settlement. The expenditures for the service of the Quartermaster’s Department during the year amounted to $12,517,631.37. There was paid for transportation by railroad $1,300,000, of which $800,857 was over the Pacific Railroads; by wagon, $1,100,000; by water, $626,973.52; by stage, $18,975.94; for transportation animals, wagons, harness, teamsters, etc., $924,650.64.

The number of cavalry and artillery horses purchased during the year was 3,277; mules for the trains, 209; making a total of 9,720 horses, and 8,758 mules in the service. The
Expenditures for clothing amounted to $667,529.63; the amount deposited by the Quartermaster's Department in the Treasury, from sales of clothing and equipage during the year, was $1,843,831.40, which sum was not available for current use. The changes in the uniform and dress of the army, recommended by a board of officers convened for that purpose, were, with some modifications, approved, and the new clothing is being manufactured as rapidly as possible. The uniform adopted is believed to be a great improvement. About $370,000 were collected from the Southern railroads, leaving $4,734,442.43 still due. The Quartermaster examined and transmitted for settlement 665 claims by loyal citizens for quartermasters' stores taken during the war, amounting to $367,102.72.

Subsistence supplies to the amount of $89,048.12 were issued to Indians visiting the military posts on the frontier, or in their respective nations, while subsistence stores valued at $103,187.99 were issued to Indians to meet special emergencies. During the year the affairs of the Quartermaster's Bureau were transferred to the War Department and regulations were put into execution for the speedy payment of bounty, pay, etc., due colored soldiers, properly coming under that bureau. About one-sixth of the army is located in the Southern States east of the Mississippi. The average mean strength of the army for the year was 24,101 white, and 2,494 colored soldiers. The total number of cases on the sick list was 47,575 white, and 3,514 colored, while the total number of deaths reported amounted to 367 white, and 54 colored. Deserts have decreased in number, the legislation concerning the pay of enlisted men having contributed greatly to that end.

The amount paid for pensions in the last fiscal year was $90,189,340, an amount larger by $8,708,484 than was paid during the preceding year. Of this amount $2,313,400 were paid under the act of Congress of February 17, 1871, to survivors of the War of 1812. The annual increase of pensions by the legislation of Congress has more than kept pace with the natural yearly losses from the rolls. The act of Congress of June 8, 1872, has added an estimated amount of $750,000 per annum to the rolls without increasing the number of pensioners. The whole number of soldiers enlisted in the civil war was 2,688,523. The total number of claims for invalid pensioners is 176,000, being but six per cent, of the whole number of enlisted men. The total number of claims on hand at the beginning of the year was 91,689. The number received during the year was 26,574. The number disposed of was 33,178, making a net gain of 12,604. The number of claims now on file is 79,085. On June 30, 1872, there were on the rolls the names of 95,405 invalid military pensioners, 119,518 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, making an aggregate of 208,929 army pensioners. At the same time there were on the rolls the names of 1,449 navy pensioners, and 1,730 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, making the whole number of naval pensioners 3,179. There have been received, since the passage of the act to provide pensions for the survivors of the War of 1812, 36,551 applications prior to June 30, 1872. Of these there were allowed during the last fiscal year 20,126 claims, 4,845 were rejected during the year, leaving 21,189 claims pending at that date; the number of pensions of all classes granted during the last fiscal year was 53,688.

During that period there were dropped from the rolls, for various causes, 9,104 names, leaving a grand total of 232,229 pensioners on the rolls on June 30, 1872. It is thought that the claims for pensions on account of the War of 1812 will all be disposed of by May 1, 1873. It is estimated that $30,480,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year.

The Army Medical Museum continues to receive valuable contributions, which are at once properly prepared and mounted, and their histories entered in the descriptive catalogue. Memoranda and photographs have been furnished, to assist in the decision of cases of applicants for the benefits of the various acts of Congress in relation to maimed and disabled soldiers and pensioners. The first part of the medical and surgical history of the war was laid before Congress early in the year, but its distribution is yet to be ordered by that body. A constant necessity is felt for a medical corps of the full number established by the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866. There are 59 vacancies, while the number of successful candidates rarely exceeds eight or ten in any one year.

The appropriation for the manufacture of arms for 1872–73 is limited in its application to such system of breech-loading arm as may be selected by a board of officers. "The system being once adopted," says the Secretary of War, "arms sufficient to supply the army and militia should be at once manufactured, and a large reserve should be accumulated year by year, for the exigencies of war, and, to this end, liberal appropriations will be required." Reports from the field are favorable to the use of revolvers using metallic cartridges.

Five thousand sets of new infantry equipments, combining the knapsack, haversack, canteen, cartridge-box, waist-belt, and the bayonet-seaboard into one system, were made during the year, and issued to the troops for experimental trial. An appropriation to supply the service with these equipments was recommended.

The board on heavy ordnance, authorized by the act of June 6, 1872, having made their report, measures were taken to carry out their recommendations. The procurement and trial of the guns recommended by them will probably consume the whole of the year 1873.
The work upon the coast defences and fortifications has been prosecuted with vigor, and already a large number of positions for guns and mortars of the largest calibres, to be mounted behind sand parapets, has been provided, while others are in an advanced state of construction. These works are the basis of the harbor protections, and are essential for the efficacy of the accessory defences, especially of torpedoes and channel obstructions, which form a part of our own system of defence.

The Battalion of Engineers in its reduced organization numbers 315 men. The torpedo experiments, made under the immediate direction of Major H. L. Abbot, commanding engineer battalion, have enabled the War Department to devise a plan of torpedo defence in connection with the fortifications, simple in its working, certain in its application, and effective in its results, while, at the same time, our own shipping will not be endangered.

The river and harbor works have been carried on with energy. The construction of the bridge across the Mississippi River at Rock Island has been completed, and the bridge opened for railroad and wagon use.

The duties of the Signal-Office in observations and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture were continued throughout the year. Stations were maintained at each of the principal lakes, seaport, and river cities. The display of bulletin reports, of reports at the river stations, giving the rise and fall of the principal rivers; of the large weather-maps, showing, by changing symbols, the meteoric changes at the different ports; and, finally, at designated stations, the exhibition of day or night signals, on occasions of supposed especial danger, were regularly made. Ten additional stations were established within the United States.

A comparison of the tri-weekly forecasts, or "probabilities," with the meteoric condition reported, gave an average of verifications of 69 per cent. up to November 1, 1871, and 76.8 per cent. from that date to October 1, 1872. The practical importance of this branch of the service will be seen from the fact that since its establishment no great and continuous storm has traversed the United States without premonition being given at the great majority of the points endangered. Arrangements were made for an interchange of reports with Canada, and a similar exchange is contemplated with the West India Islands. Under the act of June 10, 1872, the service, before technically limited to the lakes and seacoast, of the largest throughout the interior, and many of the agricultural societies in the country were requested to cooperate with the chief signal-officer, and thirty-eight boards of trade and chambers of commerce communicate meteorological observations. Since January 1, 1872, statements of the changes in the depth of water in the principal Western rivers, being in direct relation to the meteoric changes, have been daily reported from all stations established upon those rivers.

The 74 national cemeteries contain the remains of 317,962 persons. Of those cemeteries all but 16 have been permanently enclosed. The Gettysburg cemetery has been transferred to the care of the War Department. At the close of the year there were 52 superintendents of national cemeteries.

The total number of cadets at West Point Academy is 240. The number of admissions in 1872 was 95. The number of failures to master the academic course, including original rejections, was 87. There were 53 vacancies.

Asia. The history of Asia continues to grow in importance. The wonderful transformation of Japan into a civilized country is progressing without interruption, and all the efforts made by the conservative and anti-foreign party for arresting this progress appear to be powerless. The intercourse with foreign countries is established on a firm basis; and the Government appears anxious to acquaint itself not only with the educational, but even with the religious condition of the countries of America and Europe. Already Japan may be considered as being by far the most advanced state of the non-Christian world.

The progress of China is not so rapid as that of Japan; the impotence of the anti-foreign party to prevent the establishment of friendly relations between China and the Christian powers certainly becomes from year to year more apparent. The influence of the large seaports, which accumulate immense wealth by their trade with American and European countries, in the interior, proves to be irresistible. A victory of great importance has been won by the Chinese Government over the Mohammedan rebels in the south, who, for several years, have been able to maintain an independent government. The fall of their capital appears to foreshadow their entire collapse.

Serious difficulties arising in Central Asia between the Russians and the Khan of Khiva threatened for a time a new Central Asiatic war and new complications between Russia and Great Britain; but the peaceable settlement of the difficulty postponed once more the outbreak of a war between the two great rival claimants for the supremacy in Asiatic politics.

The assassination of the Viceroy of British India by a fanatical Mohammedan, following close upon the assassination of Chief-Justice Norman, is a new and significant proof for the English that the Mohammedans are anything but reconciled with British rule, and that their long they may be expected to cause serious trouble.

The terrible famine which devastated Persia in 1871 continued through a part of the year 1872, and the wretched condition in which this unfortunate country has been for years,
Astronomical Phenomena and Progress.

The Supply of Solar Heat. — Captain John Ericsson, the distinguished physicist and inventor, continued, during the year, to contribute papers to the scientific publications of England, in further discussion of the source and permanency of solar energy. The experiments upon which his calculations are based were briefly set forth in the Annual Cyclopedia for 1871. Helmholtz had estimated the shrinkage of the sun's diameter at 1.864 in the course of 2,000 years. Captain Ericsson revises the calculation, and makes the period of that amount of shrinkage 1,864 years, or 120.7 feet per day. He observes that the intensity of the radiant heat will not diminish with the diminished size of the sun. On the contrary, for a given area of the solar surface, the dynamic energy produced by a given rate of shrinking will be increased, since the mass remains the same, while the attraction is increased proportionally to the square of the distance from the centre. But the rate will diminish with the contraction of the sphere; hence, a shrinking of 1/1000 the sun's diameter, instead of occupying 1,000 x 1,864 = 1,864,000 years, will require somewhat more than 2,000,000 years. At the end of that period, the gravitating energy will continue to develop, as at present, an amount of dynamic energy represented by 312,000 thermal units per minute for each superficial foot; but the radiating surface, i.e., the area of the solar disk, will have diminished in the ratio of 10 to 9. The present maximum temperature, produced by solar radiation on the ecliptic, when the earth is in aphelion, being 67.2, while the intensity of the radiant heat diminishes as the area of the radiating surface, it follows that, at the end of 2,000,000 years from the present time, the tropical solar intensity will be reduced to \( \frac{9^2 \times 67.2}{10^2} = 54.4^\circ \), un-
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less Prof. Tyndall's opinion is correct, that the
earth, in common with the other planets,
must "creep in, age by age, toward the sun." But, in that case, the pace is so slow that, in
Captain Ericsson's view, his calculations are
not seriously affected. He remarks that the
computed diminution of solar intensity, $67°
-54° = 13°$, during the next 2,000,000 years,
will probably be deemed extravagant by those
who do not bear in mind that the computa-
tion is founded on the assumption that a con-
stant power is being exerted, during the stated
period, capable of developing, as at present,
the stupendous energy of 240,000,000 foot-
pounds, in a single minute, for each square foot
of the surface of a sphere whose diameter
exceeds 850,000 miles, all this effect being
produced, on the author's theory, by the
shrinkage of the sun, the intensity of its heat
being gradually lowered in the process. By
the same rule of estimating, he finds that the
diminution of temperature during a "historic
time," or 4,000 years since the building
of the Pyramids, has not exceeded $5°$ of a
degree of Fahrenheit.

Elements in the Solar Spectrum.—Prof. C.
A. Young, who had charge of the spectro-
sopic work at the Observatory in Sherman,
Wyoming Territory, under direction of the
United States Coast Survey, in July and Au-
gust, 1872, made an important report of his
labor upon the spectrum of the sun, to Prof.
Peirce, superintendent of that service. In
addition to the elements before quite conclu-
sively demonstrated to reside in the chromo-
sphere, the following seem to be positively
indicated; sulphur, cerium, and strontium;
and the following with a somewhat less degree
of probability: zinc, erbium and yttrium, lan-
thanum and didymium. There are some coin-
cidences also with the spectra of oxygen, ni-
trogen, and bromine, but not enough, consid-
ering the total number of lines in the spectra
of these elements, or of a character, to war-
rant any conclusion. One line points to the
presence of iridium or ruthenium, and only
three lines are known in the whole spectrum
of these metals. The coincidences are too
many and too close in the associated spectra
of iron and calcium, or iron and titanium, to
be all the result of accident. Prof. Young
gives a complete catalogue of all the bright
lines observed by him, at Sherman, to the
number of 273, and also a list of the coi-
cidences between the observed lines of the
spectra of the chemical elements. His instru-
ments were a telescope, of 9½ inches aperture (fur-
nished by Dartmouth College), and a spectro-
scope, automatic, with a dispersive force of
12 prisms. The approximate geographical
position of Sherman is, longitude, 1° 53.2°
west of Washington; latitude, 41° 0.7°; alti-
tude, of the sea-level, 8,280 feet; mean height
of barometer, about 22.1 inches.

Signor Tacchini, of Palermo, in a letter to
M. Faye, says that, on the 6th of May, he
found, in the sun, some regions, of great ex-
tent, remarkable for the presence of magne-
sium, stretching over an arch from 12° to
168°; and that, on the 18th of that month, he
presented to the Spectroscopic Society of Pa-
ermo a design of the whole border, with in-
dications as to the position of the magnesium,
and its unaccountable predominance along the
western border. On the 18th of June, the
magnesium began to show itself, in the spec-
troscope, around the whole border, that is,
the whole chromosphere was invested with
vapors of the metal. Under this general ebul-
lition, there was an absence of protuberances,
while the flames of the chromosphere were
very marked and brilliant, and the more brilli-
ant the flames, the greater the amount of
magnesium indicated.

Solar Outbursts and Magnetic Storms.—
Royal Astronomer Airy addressed a note to
Nature, commenting upon the supposed coin-
cidence between a violent solar outburst, seen
by Father Secchi, at Rome, and a magnetic
storm, recorded at Greenwich, about the same
time. Father Secchi reported having noticed
the remarkable solar disturbance on July 7th,
and that it lasted from 3° 30" to 7° 50" (Ro-
man time), or nearly 2° 40" to 6° (Greenwich
time). Now, a magnetic storm commenced,
at Greenwich, at 5°, precisely, on the same
day. Its indications began at that time with
unusual suddenness and strength, on all the
magnetic indicators, namely, the declination
needle, the horizontal force magnetometer,
the vertical force magnetometer, the earth-
current wire, in an approximate northeast and
southwest direction, and, on the earth-current
wire, in an approximate northwest and south-
east direction. The disturbance lasted, grad-
nally diminishing, to the evening of July 9th.
During a part of the time, it was accompanied
with aurora. Prof. Airy says: "I do not
venture upon the question whether there
really was any connection between the solar
outburst and the terrestrial magnetic storm,
but I will remark that, if there was such con-
nection, the transmission of the influence from
the sun to the earth must have occupied 2°
20", or a longer time if Father Secchi did not
see the real beginning of the outburst. This,
if established, would be an important cosmical
fact; and, at any rate, the notification of this
apparent retardation may direct the attention
of observers of similar phenomena in future to
a new element in their interpretation."

The Sun's Temperature. — There is the
widest variance among physicists of high rep-
utation regarding the true temperature of the
sun, and every year adds some new view to
the great number of theories, already totally
irreconcilable. Nearly all the estimates, how-
ever far apart, are derived from observations
upon radiant heat, and some of the experi-
menters employ almost identically the
same apparatus, are million of degrees apart
from each other in their conclusions. Cap-
tained John Ericsson, by his elaborate demonstrations, makes out the heat of the solar surface to be, at least, 4,036,000° Fahr. Father Secchi puts his estimate at 18,000,000° F.; and others at not far from 2,000,000° F.; but Pouillet has gone to the other extreme, and makes the solar temperature from 2,662° to 3,201° F.; while M. Vicaire, the latest in the field, is forced to the belief that the temperature of the solar surface is entirely comparable with that of terrestrial planes, and certainly less than 5,500° F. He also goes over Father Secchi’s observations, and, correcting an alleged error in the formula used by that astronomer, determines the solar heat to be 2,548° F., which nearly agrees with Pouillet’s result.

At the meeting of the French Academy, at which M. Vicaire made his statement, he was sustained by MM. Sainte-Claire Deville and Edmond Becquerel; and M. Fizeau remarked that his conclusions were borne out by photometrical experiments, which show that the intensity of the Drummond light is 56 times less than that of the electric light, which latter is only 21 times less intense than sunlight, and it therefore follows (in his opinion) that the temperature of these lights cannot differ so excessively as has been supposed from the temperature of the sun.

The Sun’s Rotation.—Zöllner and Vogel have measured the velocity of the sun’s rotation by the spectroscope. These observations covered a period from the 2d to the 10th of June, 1872. The instrument employed was the reversion spectroscope of Zöllner, attached to the large refractor of the observatory at Bothkamp, near Kiel. The slit of the spectroscope was directed by the aid of clock-work to the receding edge of the sun, and is the coincidence of the D lines in the superposed spectra effected with the utmost precision. The clock-work was then stopped, and the moment of the disappearance of the second border of the sun observed—the non-coincidence of the D lines at the second border being distinctly seen in all the observations. Other trials were made with Schröder’s dispersive spectroscope, another line having been selected for the test. The non-coincidence of this line, with a fixed steel point, was distinctly observed when the light came from the second border of the sun, the coincidence for the first border having been established. By measuring the amount of displacement, Vogel found, for the motion of a point on the sun’s equator, a velocity of 0.42 German mile per second in one series of observations, and 0.85 mile in a second series. These velocities are greater than those at present admitted.

Sun-spots and the Cholera.—In a paper read before the British Historical Society, in April last, Mr. B. G. Jenkins elaborately defended his theory of the relation between sun-spots and cholera-visitations. He exhibited a map representing the amount of cholera, and the number of sun-spots, for the past fifty years, for the purpose of showing that the minima and maxima of the phenomena coincided. After a reference to the eleven-year period of sun-spots, tabulated by Prof. Wolf, from a period as far back as 1611, the author went on to say:

Now, it is a curious fact that the last year of every century, as 1800, has a minimum of sun-spots, so that the minimum has been 1801, 1811, 1822, 1833, etc. The maxima do not lie midway between the minima, but anticipate it by falling on the year 4.77 after a minimum; for example, 1800 was a minimum year, then 1804 was a maximum year. Now, cholera-epidemics have, I believe, a period equal to a period and a half of sun-spots. Reckoning then from 1800, we get as a period and a half the date 1816.66, which was shortly before the great Indian outbreak; another period and a half gives 1838.33, a year in which there was a maximum of cholera; another, 1849.99, that is 1850, a year having a maximum of cholera; another, 1865.93, a year having a maximum of cholera; another, 1883.33, as the year in which there will be a cholera maximum. It follows from what has been already said that 1783.33 would be a year in which cholera was at a maximum. Now, it is a fact that the cholera of 1793, there was a great outbreak of the disease at Hurdwar.

I would call attention to the parallelism of increase and decrease of these curves. I am not, however, prepared to say that sun-spots originate cholera; for they may both be the effects of some other cause, which may indeed be the action of the other planets upon the earth and upon the sun. If that be the case—and I see no reason why it should not—we may then have an explanation of the periods and epochs of the large period of 56 years, which Wolf believes he has detected, and also of the minor periods observed in cholera-epidemics.

My own opinion, derived from an investigation of the subject, is that each planet, in coming to and going from perihelion—more especially about the time of the equinoxes—produces a violent action upon the sun, and hence a violent sympathetic action produced within itself—internally manifested by earthquakes, and externally by auroral displays and volcanic eruptions, such as that of Vesuvius at the present moment; in the latter case, the tail of a comet when it is coming to and going from perihelion; and when two or more planets happen to be coming to, or going from, perihelion at the same time, there are in, or near, the same line with the sun—being of course nearly in the same plane—the combined violent action produces a maximum of sun-spots, and in connection with it a maximum of cholera on the earth. The number of deaths from cholera in any year—for example, the deaths in Calcutta during the six years 1865-70—increased as the earth passed from perihelion, especially after March 21st, came to a minimum when it was in aphelion, and increased again when it passed to perihelion, and notably after equinoctial-day; thus affording a fair test of my theory.

Sun-spots and the Vine-Crop.—Mr. Arthur Schuster communicates to Nature the results of his observation on the supposed connection between sun-spots and the excellence of the vine-crops. The years of minimum sun-spots coincide with good wine-years in Germany, according to the author’s statement; and he adds that the gentleman who first remarked the regular recurrence of wine-years, at intervals of about eleven years, was not aware of the periodicity of the spots, and could not, therefore, have been in any way prejudiced. The table is as follows:


Forms of Solar Protuberances.—Prof. Taccchini, of Palermo, observing solar protuberances by the spectroscope, from March 1871, to February, 1879, found that out of 2,903 protuberances only 234, or about eight per cent, have the form of a tree or of a fan—that is to say, are narrow at the base, and spread out toward the upper part, as if they were produced by volcanic eruptions, whereas, the remaining 92 per cent, have a broad base, and taper upward like a pyramid; and seem, therefore, to be due to a simple throwing up of the substances of the chromosphere. He therefore regards the general form of the protuberances to be inconsistent with the existence of a solid crust on the sun's surface. When the chromosphere is observed with large instruments—and under peculiarly favorable conditions—it does not present the appearance of a continuous level stratum, as should be the case if it were solid, pasty, or liquid, but often appears to be formed of a continuous series of very distinct flames. It looks, indeed, like a general conflagration, more or less developed, which is incessantly renewed with greater or less force, and with especial violence in particular parts, where it gives rise to the protuberances. In small instruments, on the contrary, the chromosphere appears smooth, excepting certain parts where the flames rise to an unusual height. In like manner the details of the protuberances, and especially their outlines, as observed with small instruments, are not comparable with those made with large telescopes, which must necessarily afford a higher degree of definition.

Taccchini next described certain observations which tend to show that the so-called jets, projected upward from the chromosphere, have never been observed but as a descent of matter from above, in a kind of solar rain, when a mass or cloud of luminous hydrogen suspended in the sun's atmosphere throws off filaments on both sides, which gradually descend and unite at the sun's edge, thereby forming a protuberance which exhibits the arborescent or fan-like form usually attributed to an eruptive jet. This is a new point of great interest.

The theory which attributes the solar protuberances to violent eruptions, forcing their way through a solid crust, or liquid of great resisting power, may, Taccchini remarks, appear to derive some support from the chemical composition of the protuberances. If masses which project above the chromosphere were found to contain many materials different from those which compose the chromosphere itself, there would be good reason for regarding them as projected from the interior of the sun. And, in fact, some of the protuberances have a somewhat complex chemical composition, the bright lines observed in their spectra often corresponding to magnesium, iron, sodium, titanium, calcium, barium, nickel, or copper, according with eight other lines which may belong to as many different substances; in all, therefore, eighteen elements, besides hydrogen and the element provisionally named Helenium which is never absent, and represents the constant material of the entire chromosphere. On August 27th last, in a single protuberance nine different substances, represented by a brilliant spectrum of twenty-four bright lines, nine of which belong to iron, were seen.

Planetary Influence upon Solar Activity.—Those distinguished investigators of solar phenomena, Messrs. Warren De La Rue, Balfour Stewart, and Benjamin Lowry, presented to the Royal Society in March last the fruits of their long and patient study of the teachings of the sun-spot observations at Kew, with relation to the influence exerted by the planets Mercury, Venus, and Jupiter. The report is as complete as could be made out of the materials. With respect to the two planets nearest the sun, they say: "If we now examine the two tables for the planets Venus and Mercury, we shall find in them indications of a behavior of sun-spots appearing to have reference to the positions of these planets, and which seems to be of the same nature for both. This behavior may be characterized as follows: the average size of a spot would appear to attain its maximum on that side of the sun which is turned away from Venus or from Mercury, and to have its minimum in the neighborhood of Venus or of Mercury." And their general conclusions are as follows:

We leave it to others to remark upon the nature and strength of the evidence now deduced as to a connection of some sort between the behavior of sun-spots and the positions of the planets Venus and Mercury. We think, however, it must be allowed that the investigation is one of interest and importance, and that it is urgent that arrangements should be made for the systematic continuance of solar observations to such localities as will insure to us a daily picture of the sun's disk.

The influence of blank days in diminishing the value of a series of sun-observations is very manifest. We have been able to record the behavior of the sun's disk of 421 groups of Carrington's series for a total number of 583 groups, and we have been able to record the same behavior for 573 out of 544 groups observed at Kew. Thus, out of a total of 1,429 groups, we have only been able to record the behavior of 794. Nor are the records which we have obtained so perfect as we could wish, on account of blank days, which make interpolations necessary. It is therefore of much importance for the future of such researches as the present that there should be several observing stations so placed that we may reckon on having at least a daily picture of the sun's disk.

It will be easily seen that such observations are very different from experiments which may be multiplied ad libitum; for in this case Nature gives us in a year or in ten years a certain amount of information, and no more; while it depends upon ourselves to make a good use of the information which she affords.
It is already universally acknowledged that we ought to make the best possible use of the few precious moments of a total eclipse; but such observations must necessarily be incomplete unless they are followed up by the equally important if more laborious task of recording the sun's surface from day to day.

Asteroids.—The known number of these minor planets has been increased during the year from 117 to 126—Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Dr. Peters, of Clinton, N. Y., especially distinguishing themselves, as usual, by success in this line of discoveries. No. 118 was found by Dr. Luther, of Bilk, and has received the name Peitho; it is of the eleventh magnitude. The first discovery of No. 119 is due to Prof. Watson, on the 4th of April, as announced in the American Journal of Science, but it was discovered independently by M. Henry, of Paris, on the 9th of April. M. Borelly, at Marseilles, discovered No. 120 on April 10th, and on the night following the planet was independently discovered by Prof. Peters, May 12th. Prof. Watson discovered No. 131; August 1st, Nos. 122 and 123; and August 28th, No. 124. These newly-found bodies varied from the ninth to the seventh magnitude. The difficulty of discovering No. 125 belongs to M. Henry, of Paris. Its magnitude is between eleven and twelve, and the eccentricity of its orbit higher than that of any asteroid yet observed. November 25th, Prof. Watson discovered No. 126, which was quite large and bright, resembling a star of the ninth magnitude.

Lunar Objects suspected of Change.—In a report made by Mr. Birt to the British Association, he remarked that changes within the area of the lunar crater Plato had been in progress during the two years of observation, principally occurring in the appearance and luminosity of the streaks. These changes were of such a character that they could not be referred to changes of illumination, but depended upon some agency connected with the moon itself, while the color of the floor was found to vary as the sun ascended in the lunar heavens, being darkest with the greatest solar altitude. The report was accompanied with curves from which the relation of the sun's altitude to the various degrees of that observed on the floor as of cause and effect was readily deducible. These reports on the appearances of the spots and streaks indicate the strong probability that, if further observations are undertaken, definite changes of an interesting character on the moon's surface are likely to be discovered.

The Transit of Venus in 1874.—Several of the Governments of Europe are making extensive preparations for the observation of this rare phenomenon. M. Otto Strove, of Russia, announces that the total number of Russian stations will be twenty-four, but each of these will only be provided with one instrument for the transit observation itself. The principal instruments are already ordered, and the observers nearly all selected, and they will meet in 1873, at Pultowa, to exercise themselves in the use of the apparatus. He adds:

The geographical positions of the selected stations will not be determined by the transit-observers themselves; but all stations at which the transit has been successfully observed will afterward be carefully determined by special expeditions of the general staff of the navy. For this purpose a principal line of telegraphic longitudes will be laid (probably next year) through all Siberia to Nikolajensk, with which line the observed stations in that part of the empire can be easily joined, either by telegraphic or chronometric operations.

With regard to the photographic method, I can inform you that in two places—at Wilna, under the direction of Colonel Smysloff, and at Bothcamp in Holstein by Dr. Vogel—they have perfectly succeeded in taking instantaneous photographs of the sun with dry plates.

As far as I know, in Germany the preparations have not much advanced since last spring. The estimates have not yet been laid before the Reichsrath, and it is expected that this will be settled this spring. In the mean while Dr. Wmnicke has been engaged with practical experiments concerning the heliometric method. He seems to be quite satisfied with the results. Also M. Paschen and Prof. Seidel have been working with the photographic method and Prof. Zollner on the application of the spectroscope for the observations of outer contexts.

In a recent article on the subject, Mr. B. A. Proctor sums up the preparations made in England, under the direction of the Royal Astronomer, Airy. He says:

Nothing can surpass the care and forethought with which the instruments which are to be employed for observing the transit have been or are being prepared. Five stations are to be provided for at Oahu, Kergulen's Land, and other distant stations. At each station there are to be three observatories, and in each observatory there is to be a telescope and a clock. But the three telescopes at each station will be different in kind, and the clocks will also be different. One telescope at each station will be what is called a transit-instrument—that is, a telescope so mounted as to turn only on an horizontal east and west axis, and therefore may be used in any north and south direction, but at any altitude that may be desired. Such is a rough description of this important instrument; but in reality all the skill of the scientific optician is called into action to give such instruments the necessary qualities. The five transit-instruments prepared at Greenwich for the coming transit are all new, and are perfectly charming specimens of their kind. They are mounted on stone piers, and can be set up as they stand, so soon as they reach their several stations. The special work on which they will be employed is, the timing of the exact moment when known stars are several degrees south—an observation which enables the astronomer to determine the longitude of his station. A single second of error is a matter of serious import in such observations; and, therefore, the clocks which are used with transit-instruments must be master-pieces of the horologist's art. Three new clocks, and two belonging to the Royal Observatories, are reserved for this purpose. Then there are five telescopes mounted in the ordinary manner—erected on cupolas, so as to have the same movements as ordinary telescopes; of these, one has been provided from the Royal Observatory, and four are new. Five other telescopes mounted in the manner ordinarily used in the observatories—that is, so as to follow the course of the celestial bodies from their rising to their setting with a single motion—have also been provided.
clocks will be provided for the ten telescopes last referred to. These ten clocks are not required to be of the same quality as the five used with the transit-instruments; though they will all be trustworthy time-measurers. It is also unnecessary that they should be timed and rated long before the observations are to be made during which they will be employed.

The United States commissioners appointed to supervise the transit observations are Rear-Admiral Sands (president), and Prof. Nowcomb and Harkness, all connected with the Naval Observatory. The congressional appropriation of $50,000 for the purchase of instruments is in their hands. They intend to equip eight photographic stations—four in China, Japan, and (probably) in one of the islands adjacent to Japan; and four in New Zealand, Chatham Island, Tasmania, and Kerguelen Island. A meeting of all persons who will participate in the work will be held in Washington in the spring of 1874, for rehearsal and practice. The commissioners will have an "artificial Venus," making a transit over an artificial sun, at a distance of two miles, and all the observers will use, on that occasion, the same instruments which they will employ in taking note of the real transit of Venus.

The Disintegration of Comets.—Prof. Daniel Kirkwood, of Iowa, contributes to Nature a paper on this topic. He undertakes to present historical evidence of the gradual disintegration of periodic comets. He refers, for proof, to what is known of the comets of A.D. 359, 416, 813, 896, 1582, 1618, and 1661. Coming down to later days, he cites the bipartition of Biela's comet in 1845, and the non-appearance of the two fragments in 1865, and concludes as follows: "The comet of Halley, if we may credit the descriptions given by ancient writers, has been decreasing in brilliancy from age to age. The same is true in regard to several others believed to be periodic. The comet of A.D. 1097? had a tail 50° long. At its return, in March, 1844, the length of its tail was only 5°. The third comet of 1790, and the first due of 1822, are supposed, from the similarity of their elements, to be identical. Each perihelion passage occurred in May, yet the tail of the former appearance was 4° in length, at the latter but 2°. In short, instances are not wanting of this apparent gradual dissolution. It would seem, indeed, extremely improbable that the particles driven off from comets in their approach to the sun, forming tails extending millions of miles from the principal mass, should again be collected around the same nuclei.

The fact, then, that comets and meteors move in the same orbits, is but a consequence of that disruptive process so clearly indicated by the phenomena described. In this view of the subject, comets—even such as move in elliptic orbits—are not to be regarded as permanent members of the solar system. Their débris, however, thus scattered through space, and subject more or less to planetary perturbation, may casually penetrate the atmosphere, producing the phenomena of sporadic meteors.

The researches of Signor Schiaparelli corroborate the theory advanced by Prof. Kirkwood. The former suggested that the force which broke up the comets was simply the unequal attraction of the sun on different portions of the nebulous mass; but other astronomers incline to the opinion that it is a cosmical force of repulsion.

See Comet (Biela's).

The Motions of Stars.—Dr. William Huggins has been following up his profound investigations into the motion of stars, as revealed by the spectroscope. Better instruments have warranted him in correcting some of the conclusions which he formerly gave out. He now thinks that Sirius is travelling from the earth at a rate of from 18 to 22 miles per second—instead of from 26 to 36 miles as previously announced by him. The apparent rate of motion observed in the star Bételgeux (going from the earth) is estimated at 37 miles per second. Rigel is supposed to be receding at the rate of 15 miles per second; Castor, 40 to 45 miles per second; Regulus, 30 to 35 miles per second; Arcturus, 55 miles per second; the nebula of Orion, 5 miles per second; Alpha Lyre, 40 to 50 miles per second; Alpha Ogygni is thought to be approaching the sun at the rate of 30 miles per second; and Pollux at the rate of 32 miles per second. Dr. Huggins treated this interesting subject very fully, in a paper read before the Royal Society in June last. He thus sums up generally:

In the calculation of the estimated velocities, the wave-lengths employed are those given by Angström in his "Recherches sur le Spectre solaire" (Upsal, 1868). The velocity of light was taken at 185,000 miles per second.

The velocity of approach and of recession which have been assigned to the stars in this paper represent the whole of the motion in the line of sight which exists between them and the sun. As we know that the sun is moving in space, a certain part of these observed velocities must be due to the solar motion. I have not attempted to make this correction, because, though the direction of the sun's motion seems to be satisfactorily ascertained, any estimate that can be made at present, of the actual velocity with which he is advancing, must rest upon suppositions, more or less arbitrary, of the average distance of stars of different magnitudes. It seems not improbable that this part of the stars' motions may be larger than would result from Otto Struve's calculations, which give, on the supposition that the average parallax of a star of the first magnitude is equal to 0'.305, a velocity but little greater than one-fourth of the earth's annual motion in its orbit.

It will be observed that, speaking generally, the stars which the spectroscope shows to be moving from the earth (Sirius, Bételgeux, Rigel, Procyon) are situated in a part of the heavens opposite to Hercules, toward which the sun is advancing; while the stars in the neighborhood of this region, as Arcturus, Vega, and Aldebaran, show a motion of approach. There are, in the stars already observed, exceptions to this general statement; and there are some other considerations which appear to show that the sun's motion in space is not uniform, or even in all cases, as it may be found, the chief cause of the observed proper motions of the stars.
There can be little doubt but that in the observed stellar movements we have to do with two other independent motions, namely, a movement common to certain groups of stars, and also a motion peculiar to each star.

Mr. Proctor has brought to light strong evidence in favor of the drift of stars in groups having a community of motion, by his graphical investigation of the proper motions of all the stars in the catalogues of Mr. Main and Mr. Stone.

*Star-Depths.*—Mr. Richard A. Proctor has delivered a series of lectures on the sidereal universe, in London. He makes the following statement (as briefly reporting to the London Journal) of his views upon one of the astronomical vexed questions of the day:

The lecturer stated in the outset his belief that not only are the stars not spread uniformly throughout space, but that not even the general approach to uniformity insisted upon in our treatises on astronomy in reality prevails. He would endeavor to show that there are definite regions, within which stars of many orders of magnitude are richly distributed, while around these regions are vast spaces, in which either there are no stars or stars are sparsely strewn. The first evidence quoted in favor of this theory was the remarkable circumstance that the southern hemisphere contains about 1,000 more stars visible to the naked eye than the northern. This peculiarity is rendered more remarkable by the fact that there is a well-marked northern rich region, as well as a well-marked southern rich region of greater extent. Now, in the British Association Catalogue, there are about 5,000 stars included within the classes visible to the naked eye. Yet when these stars are shown in a series of twelve maps overlapping each other uniformly, and each covering a space equal to the tenth part of the heavens, instead of each map showing about 500 stars, we find the north-polar map showing 700, other five northern maps containing 400, 540 (a map crossed by Milky Way), 400, 570, and 530 (another Milky-Way map); while the south-polar map contains 1,130, and other five southern maps contain 530, 850, 510, 590, and 870, the condensation in all these southern non-polar maps being markedly toward the south. The explanation passed to the star-gauges of the Herschels, and the principle of star-gauging; that the regions surveyed by the Herschels in this manner were exceedingly laborious, the principle would be more hypothetical, and that tested by results it was shown to be erroneous. Moreover, the elder Herschel (as Struve pointed out) definitely abandoned the principle of star-gauging. Passing to the map of W. Struve, the lecturer remarked that while they clearly showed that the "grindstone theory" of the sidereal universe is erroneous; Struve pushed the method of average-taking too far ("to the verge of audacity") in converting a zone of the heavens 30° wide round the equator into an equatorial flat disk. The lecturer then proceeded to discuss the proper motions of the stars, showing that they also indicate that the stars are grouped toward certain regions of space, and segregated from others. He pointed out that Mädler's theory of a central sun (supposed by the German astronomer to be recognizable in Abyone of the Pleiades) is untenable, simply because the evidence which Mädler sought for only in Taurus—the concurrence of proper motions—exists in at least an equally well-marked degree in Gemini, and elsewhere. Sir John Herschel, Mr. P. Madler, Prof. Grant, and others, had already pointed out that Mädler's hypothesis was based on insufficient evidence. The concurrence of colors in certain stellar groups, as of groups of double stars in Orion, the yellowish stars in Cetus, was added as further evidence of the laws according to which the stars are arranged. Mr. Proctor remarked further that the variable stars are in nearly all cases placed where star-streams or star-clustering can be recognized, and that all temporary stars have appeared within the Milky Way, except the "Blaze Star" of 1866, which, however, occupied a portion of the telescopic extension of the Milky Way. He suggested, in explanation of this remarkable circumstance, that probably the occurrence of the outburst indicated by the appearance of a new star is associated with the fact that in the Milky Way there is a great abundance of unattached cosmic matter, downfalls of which produce the displays in question.

The Star Eta Argus.—By means of the great Melbourne telescope, the remarkable changes in the nebula around the star Eta Argus have been recently studied with a success never attained by other instruments. Mr. McGeorge, the observer, has made a series of sketches, showing the modifications in the apparent shape of the nebula. These were taken at intervals of about three months, and exhibit radical alterations in the structure of the object. At one observation, the star which Herschel saw involved in dense nebula was seen on the bare sky, the nebula having disappeared for some distance around it. The nucleus of the formation proves to be a triple star. Mr. McGeorge finds, as Lord Rosse did, that high powers, on a good night, bring out details of nebula invisible with lower powers. On one occasion he speaks of using 1,300, whose definition, he says, "was magnificent for an hour." He notices a sort of stereoscopic effect, which, particularly with the high powers, makes the Lemniscate look "like a huge snowy cave with uneven woolly sides."

In December, 1869, the spectrum of Eta Argus showed bright lines; but in January, 1871, there was no trace of them; but Mr. McGeorge thought that with a wide slit he detected absorption bands in the position of the usual nebular lines. Distinct nebulousness was then visible; and the spectrum, instead of a nebula, seemed near it, chiefly in the direction of the Lemniscate.

It it, perhaps, unnecessary to remark that Mr. McGeorge has seen nothing in the way of colored stars at all to be likened to Kappa Crucis; one or two are reddish.

It is the intention of the Melbourne astronomers to pursue unremittingly the study of this nebula, which seems already to have given them such results. But it is evidently a most laborious task which they have imposed on themselves. At present they are confining their attention to the vicinity of the Lemniscate, but even there the field of labor is immense, for already they have noticed three times as many stars as were seen by Herschel.

Spectroscopic Study of Nebula.—D'Arrest, in the Astronomische Nachrichten, gives the results of his observations on two well-known nebulae, one in Gemini and the other in Draco. The first mentioned, according to D'Arrest, belongs to the order of gaseous nebulae. Its light is almost wholly monochromatic, and is concentrated in the nitrogen line. The bright nucleus is not stellar, as had been supposed.
The other nebula is of the gaseous order also, as shown by Huggins. D'Arrest finds that its light is changeable. He concludes by calling into question the possibility of recognizing any annual parallactic displacement of this nebula. He points out that if we compare the present place of the nebula in the heavens with that indicated by Lalande, who very carefully observed the nebula in 1790, we find that, unless we adopt the improbable assumption that this star is moving on a course parallel to the sun's and with equal velocity, we must infer that the nebula is so far off that the sun's motion has not produced a perceptible displacement of the nebula during the last eighty years. He infers that the usual annual displacement can scarcely be greater than 0.07, an arc which no instrument yet constructed could indicate.

**Photography of the Planets.**—After careful spectroscopic observations of the planets, Herr Vogel announces results, briefly as follows: Mercury shows the lines C, D, E, F, and others; the red part of the spectrum being intense, while the blue and violet are faint. Venus exhibits an agreement of about 30 lines with the solar spectrum, and is strong in the magnesium lines, while the sodium lines are delicate. Mars resembles the sun in 20 of the principal lines, and Jupiter in 30. The spectrum of Uranus is characterized by absorption bands, two of which coincide remarkably with those produced by the atmosphere of the earth as seen near the time of sunset.

**Observations in the Southern Heavens.**—Dr. B. A. Gould, director of the observatory at Cordova, furnishes occasional information of his labors to the *American Journal of Science*. In a letter dated September 4, 1872, he says that, during the first fourteen months of his sojourn at Cordova, he had completed the survey of the entire sky south of the 10th degree of north declination, identified the stars from their catalogues, and reduced their positions to the mean equinox of 1872.0. Dr. Gould finds that, on fine nights, stars not brighter than 7.2 can be distinctly seen; while a considerable number, which have been seen and recorded, are not above the 7.5 magnitude. He has marked down some new variable stars, one of which he especially mentions, since it belongs to the northern hemisphere. It is the star in *Monoceros*, No. 507 of the Hour VI in Bessel. Its apparent magnitude fluctuates between 6.2 and 7.3 in a period of about thirty-one days. Dr. Gould hoped that the observatory building would soon be completed, and his researches in the clear and transparent sky of Cordova enter upon an era of full activity.

**Photographing Celestial Objects.**—In his opening address before Section A of the British Association, Mr. Warren De La Rue gives a review of late attempts to obtain lunar photographs for purposes of measurement. Photographs of the moon are free from distortion, and therefore offer material of great value as the basis for a trustworthy map of the lunar surface, and also for the solution of the problem of the moon's physical libration. Mr. De La Rue had seen an enlargement of a lunar photograph taken with the great Melbourne telescope, in which the primary image is 3½ inches in diameter. He thinks that in such cases measurements on the surface of the moon may be obtained more free from error than by the use of the micrometer. He highly commends the efforts of Prof. C. A. Young, of Dartmouth College, to photograph the protuberances of the sun in ordinary daylight. Prof. Young has obtained distinct reproductions of some of the double-headed prominences; and, although as pictures the impressions may be of little value, yet there is every reason to believe, now that the possibility of the operation is seen, with better and more suitable apparatus, an exceedingly valuable and accurate record may be had.

Prof. Young employed for the purpose a spectroscopic containing seven prisms, fitted to a telescope of 6½ inches, after the eye-piece of the same had been removed. A camera, with the sensitive plate, was attached to the end of the spectroscopic, the eye-piece of which acted in the capacity of a photographic lens, and projected the image on the collodion film. The exposure was necessarily a long one, amounting to three minutes and a half. The eye-piece of the spectroscopic was unsuitable for photographic purposes, and the image in the centre yielded a true reproduction of the lines free from any distortion. A larger telescope, with a suitable secondary magnifier, will be required, in order to secure a more defined image.

I have hitherto spoken of the successful application of photography to astronomy; but I must point out also some cases where it has failed. Nebulis and comets have not yet been brought within the grasp of this art, although, perhaps, no branch of astronomy would gain more if we should hereafter succeed in extending to these bodies that mode of observing them. There is theoretically, and even practically, no real limit to the sensitiveness of a plate. Similarly with reference to planets great difficulties still exist, which must be overcome before their phases and their physical changes can be determined by photography; yet there is great hope that the difficulties may be ultimately surmounted. The main obstacle to success arises from atmospheric currents, which are continually altering the position of the image on the sensitive plate; the structure of the sensitive film is also an interfering cause for such small objects. A photograph taken at Crawford of the occultation of Saturn by the moon some time ago exhibits the ring of the planet in a manner which holds out some promise for the future.

In the reproduction of stars by photography, recently undertaken by Mr. Rutherford, the objects to be secured being so minute, special precautions were found to be necessary in depicting them upon the sensitive film, so that their impressions might be distinguishable from accidental specks in the collodion plate. To prevent such chance of mistake, Mr. Rutherford secures a double image of each luminary, the motion of the telescope being stopped for a short time (half a minute) between a first and second exposure on the plate; so that the images are presented by two close spots, so to speak, upon the negative, and is clearly to be distinguished by this contrivance from any accidental speck in the film. A map of the heavens is thus obtained, though delicate in its nature, but yet one upon which implicit reliance can be placed for the purposes of
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measurement. Prof. Peirce aptly says: "This addition to astronomical research is unsurpassed by any step of the kind that has ever been taken. The photographs afford just as good an opportunity for novel and original investigation of the phenomena of near stars as could be derived from the stars themselves as seen through the most powerful telescopes. They are indisputable facts, unbiased by personal preconceived notions of observation, and convey to all future times the actual places of the stars when the photographs were taken." 13

Mr. Asaph Hall, who shared with Prof. Bond the work of measuring the photographic images, and of reducing the measurements, has very recently subjected the photographic method to a critical comparison, with a view to deciding on its value when applied to the observation of the transit of Venus. He appears, as regards its application to stellar observations, to under-estimate the photographic method in consequence of want of rapidity; but he admits that in the case of a bright object like the sun's disk, it has very great advantages, especially over eye-observations of contacts, inner and outer, of the planet and the sun's limb, and that the errors to which it is subject are much reduced by the use of parallel slit, ranging method. The observation of a contact is uncertain on account of irradiation, and is also only momentary; so that, if missed from any cause, the record of the event is in many cases lost at a particular station, and long and costly preparations rendered futile. On the other hand, when the sky is clear, a photographic image can be obtained in an instant, and repeated throughout the period of the transit, and, even if all the contacts be lost, equally valuable results will be secured, if the data collected on the photographic plates can be correctly reduced, as will be proved hereafter. The undoubtedly pointed image of the transit of Venus will be recorded by photography may now be announced as certain, as preparations are energetically progressing in England, France, Russia, and America, for obtaining photographic records.

There is also a possibility of Portugal taking part in these observations; for it is contemplated by Senhor Capello to transport the Lisbon photoheliograph to Macao. There are at present five photoheliographs in process of construction for the observing parties to be sent out by the British Government, under the direction of the Astronomer Royal Sir George B. Airy. The Russian Government is also expected to supply their own parties with three similar instruments; and I am also having constructed one of my own for this purpose and for future solar observations. All these instruments, made with one single slit, will only certify the results of our experience gained during the last ten years in photoheliography at the Kew Observatory, while belonging to this Association. One only of them, notably the photoheliograph which has been at work for some years at Wilna, is of somewhat older pattern; but how great an advance even this instrument is on the original at Kew is proved by the delightful definition of the most delicate markings on the sun, and the pictures which have reached this country from Wilna.

To give some idea of the relative apparent magnitudes of the sun and Venus, I may mention that at the time of the transit of 1874 the solar disk would, in the Kew photoheliograph, have a semi-diameter of 0.58 thousands of an inch, or nearly two inches; Venus a semi-diameter of 0.38 of these units; and the parallax of Venus referred to the sun would be represented by 47.5 such units, the maximum possible displacement being 95.7 units, or nearly one-tenth of an inch.

The Zodiacal Light.—Prof. C. Piazzi-Smyth, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, improved the occasion of his trip to Palermo and the western parts of the Mediterranean to the zodiacal light, which is seen with remarkable distinctness in that part of the world. The time of the observations was March, and he had at his disposal the best instruments belonging to the Specetroscopic Society of Italy. In a paper, read before the Royal Astronomical Society, in June, after describing the careful arrangements made to secure the most favorable view, he continues:

There was the zodiacal light brilliant, so to speak, instantly recognized by all of us as being, as it should be for the vernal equinox, in latitude 35° north, and vastly brighter than it ever could be seen in any very northern city, as of 50° or 60° latitude. Upon that most visible zodiacal light, then, we directed the grand tube of the spectroscope, its slits being arranged narrow, or as most suitable to resolving the reference of blue flame-bands into lines; or, as I may add, from long Edinburgh experience, for seeing and identifying the one bright line formed by the peculiarly monochromatic light of ordinary green aurora. On looking into the eye, we found all these bands of the reference spectrum, with symptoms of linear resolution, together with the lithium and sodium lines thin, as representing the disturbing influence is crossed the slits, ranging from the lower to the upper limit of the spectrum, but, in the upper part of the field, where the spectrum of the zodiacal light ought to have appeared, there was nothing. To make quite sure, the instrument, carrying a piece of paper or photographic plate, moved slowly first in azimuth, and then in altitude, backward and forward, across all the brightest parts of the zodiacal light; the reference-lamp, too, was dulled, and at last altogether excluded, but still nothing was seen, on looking, with the prisms, through the slit, at the zodiacal light, which otherwise was not only abundantly bright to the naked eye, but also when viewed through the same prisms, I used without any slit at all.

The only explanation, then, that is possible for the non-appearance of any spectral light, whether in lines, bands, or any thing else, when the fine slit was used, is, that the light of the zodiacal manifestation is not, as has been sometimes asserted, monochromatic light of one definite refrangibility (in which case it could only give a line as bright as the full phenomenon of the zodiacal light), but it is of many various refrangibilities, and spread thereby over so large a spectral range as to become weakened down to practical invisibility.

To ascertain how great a spectral range the zodiacal light is spread, the slit was opened slowly until something was seen in the dark field, and then it was no line or lines, but a short portion of continuous spectrum was seen; with a slit ten times larger, and rather larger too, when the slit was still further widened. Indeed, we made it at last even extravagantly wide, or approximating in breadth to the length of the said portion of continuous spectrum itself.

This portion, however, was never definite, never bounded by sharp, upright, parallel lines, as were the lines of lithium and sodium, but was an inclined band, with the slit; but it was shaded off gradually into darkness at each end, and had its general maximum of light nearer the less refrangible end. Moreover, it was altogether so faint, as well as the difference in position, as at all immeasurable at the same time, that it could never be seen certainly in conjunction with the reference-spectrum, the latter having to be excluded, and then let in again, so that the comparison of the two might be made by memory assisting the eye.

Hence he infers that the older astronomical theory of the zodiacal light being the solar illumination of infinitely small, distant particles, revolving about the sun, whether in orbits of infra or ultra planetary ellipticity, is spectroscopically maintained, while that such solar zodiacal light has any physical connection with the essentially terrestrial accompaniment of aurora is just as eminently nega-
tived by the spectroscope, for no two spectra can be more essentially different than those of the aura and the zodiacal light. They are as different from one another as night from day.

The results of observations of the zodiacal light, at Rio Janeiro and various places upon the high plateau in the interior of Brazil, are given, in a note to the Comptes Rendus, by Mr. E. Liais. He finds that the light is visible as far as the anti-solar point of the heavens. Polariscopic observations have not enabled him to discover any trace of polarization. He has also, at various times within the last four years, studied the light, by the aid of the spectroscope, and has found that it gives a spectrum apparently continuous, though perhaps containing dark lines.

These results would indicate that the light is derived from the sun by reflection; and the absence of polarization, if certainly made out, shows that the matter reflecting the solar rays is not gaseous, but made up of solid corpuscles not endowed with the properties of specular reflection, but scattering the light irregularly. With regard to the connection between the base of the zodiacal light and the corona, he remarks that, although the light in the latter is polarized, while that of the former is not so, a fact indicating that the latter is gaseous, and the former composed of solid particles, the corona may possibly be the base of the zodiacal light, its gaseous condition being a result of its proximity to the sun, in consequence of which the solid particles are volatilized by the intense heat.

Luminous Matter in the Atmosphere.—In observations of the sun during eclipses, and also in ordinary daylight, luminous particles in large numbers are often seen, and their appearance has given rise to many conjectures. Mr. Henry Waldner has paid much attention to the subject, and writes in explanation to Nature. His first acquaintance with these particles was made in directing his telescope to the sun, to observe spots, when, just as he was about getting the disk in field, he perceived a mass of luminous little bodies, apparently coming from the sun, and passing with great velocity toward the east. They emitted a white and sparkling light, and were as numerous as stars, and moved rapidly. On subsequent observation of this same phenomenon, he became satisfied that they were ice-crystals or flakes of snow floating at a distance from the earth's surface of about 4,000 metres down to 200 metres, and having an average diameter of 32 millimetres, and a velocity of two metres a second. They were seen most abundantly from April 20th to May 15th, and then again in August and September. Upon these facts the author thus speculates:

Here it may be recollected that already, in the seventeenth century, Mariotte, the renowned discoverer of the law of gas-expansion, pointed out that parhelions and mock moons are caused by ice-crystals floating in the sky; and, indeed, if we consider the above results, we are forced to believe him. Firstly, we learned that these bodies belong to the atmosphere; we also found them in its lower strata. Their average size of 32 millimetres, their flake-like shape, their infeasible number, will also strongly convince us, while the movements, the winter months might seem rather unaccountable, the chief maximum occurring in April and May, it may be remarked that from September to March the sun, although, at the meridian, does not light up so strongly the rather misty sky, and that many days the sun will not appear at all. Now, referring to the chief maximum, from about April 20th to May 15th, is it not astonishing that it occurs on the very same days which, especially those of May, were at all times well known from their low temperature, and called, in Germany, "the Latius" (Pancratius, May 12th, Servatius, May 10th, etc.), and were much feared by gardeners? But, are the enormous masses of ice-crystals, found in the atmosphere during these days, the origin of its low temperature? or, does the latter favor the formation of snow-masses? I only mention the fact that, for instance, heat is absorbed when snow is melting, and would be happy to direct the attention of meteorologists, in any country, to this phenomenon, inviting contributions of facts and correspondence. Finally, the very circumstance of the latter being the same as that of the clouds, their reflected magnificent white light, the irregular courses in the higher regions, where strong winds are generally blowing, their irregular or even falling movement, and small density, in the lower ones, and their very remarkable conformity of direction with simultaneously-passing clouds, will give much support to my explanation.

AURORA BOREALIS. An auroral display of remarkable brilliancy, visible throughout Europe, the British American provinces, and the Northern part of the United States, occurred on the night of February 4th. It lasted about four hours, and exhibited all the beautiful shifting forms and colors known to such phenomena. Fortunately, it was observed with great care by numerous competent persons, and we have, in the English scientific journals, a complete record of its varying appearances, and the concurrent indications. The telegraphing business in England was greatly deranged. Strong deflections, from earth-currents, were noticed on all circuits except the local ones. The duration of the currents changed from north to south at intervals of a few minutes, and varied in strength from 1° to 68°, the strength of the current being proportionate to the length of the wire. Lines running south-west and west appeared to be most affected. The French Atlantic cable felt the disturbing electric influence; the strength of the current at one time being equal to 90 Daniell cells. The wires in France were much affected, and the American telegraph-lines were disturbed in the East, West, and North, where the aurora was most distinctly seen, but not in the south. The magnetic storm accompanying this great aurora commenced in England about 2 p.m., and was at its height from 4 to 9, although the magnets were not steady again until after sunrise the next morning. The usual yellowish-green auroral line was distinct everywhere, and could be seen even when the spectroscope was directed to dense masses of cloud; and could be made out in the reflection of the light.
from any suitable terrestrial object—white paper, for example. As shown in the brighter green patches of the sky, it remained visible even when the slit was so much contracted that the sodium band of a common fire would have been thinned down almost to its smallest breadth before extinction. At one period of the display, the light was so intense that, after it had been observed a good deal by cloud, a large print could have been read without much difficulty. In a note upon this aurora, communicated to Nature, Prof. C. Piazzi-Smyth sums up the final mean results of a vast number of observations by members of the Scottish Meteorological Society, and presents a numerical expression for each month of the year, combining the number of times that aurora was visible with the extent of country over which it was observed, and the numbers stand thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number of Occurrences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>29.7 ( \times ) July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>42.5 ( \times ) August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>35.0 ( \times ) September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>37.5 ( \times ) October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>4.8 ( \times ) November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>0.0 ( \times ) December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It thus appears that October and February are the two months when brilliant auroras are most likely to be seen, and that, of these two maxima of the annual cycle, October has rather the advantage.

Prof. A. E. Twining gives to the American Journal of Science the fruits of observations of the aurora, made by himself and others, in different parts of the United States. It is shown that the maximum variation of the magnetic needle in this country occurred about the time of the maximum variation in England and in Germany. Three epochs of extreme and sudden deviation were noted, followed by as many of sudden change back again. Prof. Twining, from the data at his command, estimates the height of the aurora at 352 miles above the earth's surface. The ascertained height for a similar zone in February, 1870, was 339 miles.

Vogel attempts to identify the spectrum of the aurora with that of the air, and submits some evidence in favor of his theory. For the purposes of comparison, the author determined the wave-lengths of the positive lines in oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and air; employing, for the work, Geissler tubes, the discharge being that of a weak inductorium. One auroral line appears to correspond with one of a system of lines in the spectrum of nitrogen. The lightest line in the auroral spectrum is found in the spectrum of nitrogen as a faint line. Another line exists both in the spectrum of nitrogen, and that of air. Another line corresponds very accurately with a line in the spectrum of oxygen. These, and other coincidences, lead Vogel to conclude that the spectrum of the aurora may, with great probability, be regarded as a modification of the air-spectrum, the variability of the spectra of gases, under different circumstances of temperature and pressure, being well established.
the residence condition and on payment of the balance of their passage-money. The amount to be paid toward an assisted passage has also been reduced, and liberal provision has been made for the introduction of free immigrants. The Government of the colony intends to expend £500,000 on immigration during each of the next three years.

The revenue and expenditure of the colonies, in 1869, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLONIES</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Public Debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales</td>
<td>£3,419,610</td>
<td>£2,692,979</td>
<td>£2,631,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>3,473,731</td>
<td>2,470,014</td>
<td>10,835,900*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
<td>2,025,331</td>
<td>2,419,487</td>
<td>1,944,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Australia</td>
<td>56,131</td>
<td>11,595</td>
<td>No debt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>443,036</td>
<td>711,941</td>
<td>2,599,700*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>346,497*</td>
<td>441,230*</td>
<td>1,814,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>3,517,073</td>
<td>3,500,539</td>
<td>7,360,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£10,759,967</td>
<td>£11,083,435</td>
<td>£13,146,090</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table exhibits the imports and exports (inclusive of precious metals):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLONIES</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales</td>
<td>£4,735,281</td>
<td>£4,591,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>12,473,371</td>
<td>12,470,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
<td>2,025,331</td>
<td>2,419,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Australia</td>
<td>56,131</td>
<td>11,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>1,535,299</td>
<td>2,096,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>560,000*</td>
<td>560,000*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>4,976,129</td>
<td>4,984,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£30,966,346</td>
<td>£2,146,481</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The merchant navy of the colonies, in 1871, consisted of 1,740 vessels, with an aggregate of 200,106 tons. The entries and clearances in the Australian ports, in 1869, represented an aggregate of 4,500,361 tons. The greatest progress in the construction of railroads has been made by New South Wales, where the first railroad went into operation in 1850, and where the total length of railroads, in 1871, was 403 miles. Victoria, in 1870, had 271, Queensland 218, South Australia 173, Tasmania 95, and New Zealand 44 miles. In Western Australia the introduction of railroads was soon expected to take place. Bills for the construction of a "Transaustrial Railroad" were, in 1873, discussed at length in the Parliament of several colonies.

The electric telegraph has been introduced into each of the colonies. The length of the wires, in 1871, was 5,053 in New South Wales, 3,385 in Victoria, 1,617 in South Australia, 2,182 in Queensland, and 2,777 in New Zealand; and about 13,500 in all the colonies. Telegraphic connection of all the colonies with England, by means of the submarine cable connecting Java and Port Darwin, was completed in the close of 1872. In New Zealand the completion of the telegraphic line to Auckland, at the beginning of the year 1872, gives to all the important towns and settlements of this colony the advantages of telegraphic communication. For years the work of connecting Auckland with the rest of the colony had been embarrassed by the jealous natives, through whose lands the wires had to pass.

The cause of education is rapidly advancing, and in several colonies it is aided by "compulsion." Each has a board or council of education, consisting of a number of members appointed by the government. The system of education greatly resembles the national one of Ireland. The government provides for the establishment of common schools, and also grants aid to other schools, in case they comply with certain regulations. The following statistics are gleaned from the "Australian Hand-book and Almanac" for 1872:

New South Wales.—The number of schools is 1,904, with 62,521 scholars. Under the control of the Board of Education there are 845 schools. This class comprised 359 public, 164 provisional, and 52 half-time schools. The denominational schools in connection with the board, numbered 264. (Church of England 139, Roman Catholic 98, Presbyterian 20, Wesleyan 15, Jew 1.) There are also under the control of the board 6 orphan and industrial schools. The University of Sydney has 41 students; St. Paul's College and St. John's College each 7 students. The Deaf and Dumb Institution has 35 scholars. Toward the support of these educational institutions £134,960 were contributed by the Government, and £49,000 received in the shape of fees and voluntary contributions. The average yearly cost of each child's education is £2.14s.

Victoria.—The day-schools, including the "common school" and private educational establishments, number 1,732, with an attendance of 151,844 scholars. There are 1,239 Sunday-schools in the colony, with an attendance of 90,092 pupils. Of these schools, 251 belong to the Church of England, 171 to the Roman Catholic Church, and 301 to the Wesleyans. There is a large university at Melbourne, and several colleges, of which the principal are the Scotch, Ballarat, and Geelong Colleges, Presbyterian; Wesley College, Wesleyan; St. Patrick's College, Roman Catholic, and the Melbourne Grammar School and Geelong Grammar School, both Church of England. The public libraries of the colony, including the 81 Mechanics' Institutes, possess 162,767 volumes.

South Australia.—The Sunday-schools in connection with the various religious denominations number 469, with 30,580 scholars. The number of licensed schools open was 330, and the average number of scholars 16,285.

Western Australia.—The total number of schools under the Board of Education was 55, with 2,158 scholars, the average attendance being 1,569.

Tasmania.—The number of schools supported by the Government is 116; the total number of children receiving instruction 15,127. Four superior colleges, and the private schools, send up pupils every year to pass an examination for the degree of Associate of Arts, which entitles the holder, among other advantages, to
AUSTRIA, ARCHDUCHESS OF.

compete annually for a scholarship of £200 per annum, tenable for four years at a British university.

Queensland.—The returns for 1870 are 111 schools, under the control of the Board of Education; aggregate attendance 16,297. In case the inhabitants of a district raise by subscription the sum of £1,000, for the purpose of establishing a grammar-school, the Government contributes double the amount for the erection of the necessary buildings. As yet, only Brisbane and Ipswich have availed themselves of this grant. The number of private schools is 101.

New Zealand.—The number of public schools is 244, with an average attendance of 12,052 scholars.

The least progressive of the Australian colonies is Tasmania. The one railway of the island was, in 1872, abandoned by the Government, because it failed to pay working expenses. The ministry of the colony resigned because the Assembly rejected an income-tax, proposed to supplement an insufficient revenue, but for a time no one could be found to fill their places. An agitation is going on in part of the island for annexion to Victoria.

AUSTRIA, Sophia Fredericka Dorothea Wilhelmina, Archduchess of, wife of Franz Karl, Archduke of Austria, and mother of the present Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph, born at Munich January 27, 1805; died in Vienna May 28, 1872. She was a daughter of the Elector and King of Bavaria, Maximilian Joseph. At the age of nineteen, she married the Archduke Franz Karl, son of the Emperor Francis I. of Austria, by his second wife. The archduke was a man of weak intellect, and his ambitious, energetic spouse was greatly his superior in ability, and had resolved to become a power in the state. A thorough believer in "the divine right of kings," and detesting every thing which looked like popular freedom of action, she was on the alert to repress every republican movement in the empire. In 1848, when Austria, like most of the states of Europe, was convulsed by revolution, she made her sharpest strokes of policy, and, under the cover of his son's name, attained to almost absolute power. The Emperor Ferdinand (brother of Franz Karl) having abdicated, and her husband having renounced his claim to the throne, her eldest son, the Emperor Franz Joseph, then a boy of eighteen years, succeeded, by her adroit management, and she became, in the stormy period which followed, the controlling spirit in the councils of the empire, and urged on with implacable resolution the sanguinary conflict with the Hungarians, who, under the leadership of Kossuth, refused to recognize Franz Joseph, and battled, heroically for independence. The ferocity with which this war was waged is laid to her charge; and it was she, although nominally the young Emperor, who appealled to Europe by causing the execution of thirteen Hungarian nobles and generals on a single day. Her reactionary policy, which was carried into every one of the governmental measures, momentarily triumphed, only, as the recent history of the Austrian Empire shows, to be reversed in after-years, when successive disasters proved the want of wisdom she had displayed. Besides the Emperor, the archduchess was the mother of three sons, the elder of whom was the unfortunate Archduke Maximilian (so-called Emperor of Mexico), whose melancholy fate in Mexico saddened her heart to the last. The other two sons hold positions in the Austrian Army.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY, an empire in Europe. Emperor, Francis Joseph I., born August 18, 1830; succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand I., on December 2, 1848. Heir-apparent, Archduke Rudolph, born August 21, 1868. The ministry for the common affairs of the whole monarchy was at the beginning of the year 1872 composed as follows: Count Andrassy (formerly Prime-Minister of Hungary), Minister of Foreign Affairs; Baron von Holzegthun, Minister of Finances; Baron Kuhn von Kuhnenfeld, Minister of War.

The area of the total empire is 240,581 square miles; that of the cis-Leithan provinces 115,925. Total population of the whole empire, according to the last official census of 1869, 38,904,455; * of the cis-Leithan provinces, 20,394,980 (or, exclusive of the army, 20,217,531). The following table shows the population of each of the cis-Leithan provinces, according to official calculation based on the movement of population, at the close of the year 1871, as well as its area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCES.</th>
<th>Square Miles</th>
<th>Population.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Cis-Leithan Provinces (Austria proper):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Austria below the Enns</td>
<td>7,035</td>
<td>2,000,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Austria above the Enns</td>
<td>4,633</td>
<td>725,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Salzburg</td>
<td>2,767</td>
<td>163,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Steyr</td>
<td>8,071</td>
<td>1,143,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Carinthia</td>
<td>4,006</td>
<td>437,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Carniola</td>
<td>5,857</td>
<td>463,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Gorizia, Gradiska, Littia, and Trieste</td>
<td>3,985</td>
<td>395,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Tyrol and Vorarlberg</td>
<td>11,283</td>
<td>683,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Bolckow</td>
<td>20,934</td>
<td>5,723,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Moravia</td>
<td>8,658</td>
<td>2,619,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Silesia</td>
<td>1,968</td>
<td>929,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Galicia</td>
<td>30,313</td>
<td>5,557,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Bukowina</td>
<td>4,036</td>
<td>621,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Dalmatia</td>
<td>4,940</td>
<td>440,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cis-Leithan Provinces</td>
<td>115,925</td>
<td>30,555,370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1890, these provinces had a population of 15,588,142, showing an increase, during the period from 1830 to 1869, of 29.70 per cent., or of 0.76 annually. More recently the increase has been more rapid. In 1850, the cis-Leithan provinces had a population of 17,534,950, and in 1857 of 18,224,500, showing since 1850 an annual increase of 0.81 per cent., and since 1857, of 0.91.

The population of the capitals of the several provinces of cis-Leithania, according to the census of 1869, was as follows:

* The population of each of the provinces of the empire, according to the census of 1869, is given in the American Annual Cyclopaedia for 1871.
The following is a complete list of other towns which have, according to the census of 1869, have more than 10,000 inhabitants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Csacow</td>
<td>49,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sigm.</td>
<td>29,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klein</td>
<td>33,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felsen</td>
<td>23,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riebenberg</td>
<td>22,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarnow</td>
<td>21,779</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the number of persons of higher education are included 31,398 clergyman and nuns, 72,147 officers in active service, 7,701 military persons, 40,503 teachers, 75,642 students, 1,852 authors, 14,536 artists, 7,280 lawyers and notaries, 4,646 physicians, 3,876 surgeons, 11,759 midwives, 2,278 apothecaries, and 6,095 persons otherwise engaged in the sanitary service. Among those engaged in agriculture and forestry are, 1,784,752 proprietors, 59,248 tenants, 29,570 officers, 3,846,266 persons engaged for permanent help, 1,977,649 day-laborers, and 8,955 hunters and fishermen. The class of persons without incomes are divided: male persons above 14 years, 192,661; below 14 years, 3,067,302; female persons above 14 years, 2,006,456, and below 14 years, 3,137,944.

Although the conflicts arising out of the national question have assumed in no country of Europe so large dimensions as in Austria, no official census of nationalities has been taken since 1865. The careful calculations made by Dr. Fieker, in his work, “Völkerstämme der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie” (Vienna, 1869), have, however, been generally accepted as being on the whole entirely trustworthy by all writers on the subject. G. A. Schmitter, in his work, “Statistik des österreichisch-ungarischen Kaiserstaates” (Vienna, 1872), gives the number of the different nationalities in the several provinces as follows: Germans, 7,108,900 (32.16 per cent.); Czechs, Moravians, and Slovaks, 4,718,800 (23.84 per cent.); Poles, 2,443,500 (12.09 per cent.); Ruthenians, 2,584,600 (12.50 per cent.); Slovenets, 1,196,800 (5.92 per cent.); Croats and Servians, 522,400 (2.59 per cent.); Magyars, 17,700 (0.09 per cent.); Italians, 897,500 (2.01 per cent.); Roman Catholics, 207,900 (0.45 per cent.); Israelites, 890,200 (1.80 per cent.); others, 9,000 (0.04 per cent.). As regards the several provinces, the German nationality exclusively exists in Upper Austria and in Salzburg; it also prevails in Lower Austria (Germans, 90.18 per cent., Czechs, 5.66, Israelites, 2.66, the remainder being divided among other nationalities); Carinthia (Germans, 68.85, Slovenets, 31.15); Styria (Germans, 63.78; Slovenets, 38.66); Tyrol (Germans, 60.41, Italians, 39.48); Silesia (Germans, 50.98; Czechs, 71.79; Israelites, 2.19). The Czechs are a majority in Bohemia (90.22 per cent.; Germans, 90.61;
Israelites, 1,751, and Moravia (71,791; Germans, 23,992; Israelites, 2,137). In Carniola, the Slov-

In the Austro-Hungarian monarchy viewed as a whole, the Germans constitute 25.27 per 

The number of people's schools (Volksschulen), in 1868, was 15,054, with 34,951 

The following table shows the number of periodicals which were, in 1870, published in 

The movement of the companies for the navigation of the Danube and of the Austrian 

The Austrian army, in 1872, numbered on the peace-keeping 280,197 men (16,700 of whom
were officers), with 47,315 horses, and 724 pieces of ordnance. In time of war, the army embraced no less than 1,062,949 men, with 161,645 horses, and 1,680 pieces of ordnance.

The provincial diets are composed of the archbishops and the bishops (the diet of the Tyrol has also four clerical delegates of the Stift), the rectors of the universities, the delegates of the large real estates (in the Tyrol, only of the large landed estates of the nobility, in Dalmatia, of those paying the highest taxes), of the delegates of the towns, market-towns, and industrial places, of the delegates of the Chambers of Commerce and Trades, and of the delegates of the rural communities. The subjoined table exhibits the composition of the several diets, and the number of delegates to the Reichsrath, which are chosen by each:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Church, Diplomatic &amp; Other</th>
<th>Large Real Estates</th>
<th>Towns &amp; Market-Towns</th>
<th>Industrial Places</th>
<th>Chambers of Commerce &amp; Trades</th>
<th>Rural Comm. &amp; City</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Delegates to the Reichsrath</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower Austria</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper Austria</td>
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<td>Salzburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Styria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carinthia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carniola</td>
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<tr>
<td>Görz-Graudisk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Istria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tyrol</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vorarlberg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bohemia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moravia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silisia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Galicia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bukowina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalmatia</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the beginning of the year 1871 the cis-Leithan provinces were under the administration of a ministry representing the German Constitutional party (Deutsche Verfassungs- partei). In the Reichsrath this party, however, did not control a majority, but numbered 33 out of 203 members. In the speech with which the Emperor, on December 27, 1871, opened the Reichsrath, two measures had been designated as prominent features of the Auersperg cabinet. The Government, it was said, would accede to the wishes of Galicia, in so far as they were compatible with the interests of the empire, and steps would be taken which would render the Reichsrath a completely representative body. In reply to the speech from the throne, both Houses adopted, without amendment, an address to the crown, calling its attention to the manifest increase of discontent among the subjects of various portions of the empire, arising from recent misgovernment, and particularly opposing an increase of taxation for military purposes.

On February 20th, the House of Delegates adopted, in compliance with the wish of the Government, an important supplement to the electoral law, providing that "when delegates chosen from a provincial Diet into the Reichsrath resign their seats as members of the provincial Diet, or, of the Reichsrath during the session of the latter, or when, in consequence of permanent absence, they must be regarded as having left the Reichsrath, the Emperor can order new members of the Reichsrath to be elected by the direct vote of the districts from which the members of the Diet had been chosen." The Upper House consented to this election bill on March 5th, by a vote of 70 against 10. In order to secure, if possible, a trusty, orderly majority in the House of Delegates, the Government, on March 15th, dissolved the Diet of Bohemia, which was entirely under the control of the opposition, and ordered elections for a new Diet, which was convoked for the 24th of April. As these elections were to have a decided influence on the political complexion of the Reichsrath, they were for the time the chief subject of discussion in cis-Leithan Austria, and were hotly contested. The vote of the large landed estate being favorable to the Government, the latter saw its expectations realized. Forty of the fifty-four members elected by the new Bohemian Diet to the Reichsrath joined the Constitutional party, which thus controlled a two-thirds majority in the Lower House of the Reichsrath, even if the Poles should not vote for it. The session of the Diet was closed on June 23d. The two great reforms, the introduction of which had been regarded as the chief task of the ministry, the substitution of direct elections to the Reichsrath for the indirect election of the delegates by the provincial diets, and the Ausgleich (agreement) with the Poles, were not carried through. The ministry offered to the Poles extensive concessions, but at the same time declared that nothing would be granted incompatible with the dualistic basis of the entire empire.

All the diets of the cis-Leithan provinces were opened on November 5th, and to each the Government submitted a bill for the establishment of friendly courts of arbitration. In the Tyrolean Diet a violent opposition was made to the Government because the latter had deprived the theological faculty of the
BACHE, HARTMAN.

BABINET, JACQUES, University of Innspruck, all the professors of which are Jesuits, of its right to elect the recto- 

BACH, among its president, and a died among its dean, as in the Government dissolved the Diet. In the Diet of Galicia there was, as usual, a conflict between the Poles and Ruthenians. The latter advocated a law introducing direct elections to the Reichsrath; but the Polish majority voted it down. In the Diet of Lower Austria a resolution was presented calling upon the Government to hasten the constitutional introduction of direct voting for members of the Reichsrath. In the Bohemen Diet a resolution was proposed in favor of the appointment of a committee for the modification of the present system of electing the Diet.

The session of the Reichsrath, which was opened on December 12, 1872, was likely to exceed in importance any previous one. In order to prevent the frequent refusal of members of the minority to attend the Reichsrath, the Government, immediately after the opening of the session, proposed a new electoral law, the principal features of which were as follows: The members of the House of Depu- 

ties are no longer to be chosen by the Diets of the several provinces, but directly by the people. Their number will be increased by one hundred and twenty. The deputies to be chosen by each province will be distributed (in accordance with the law regulating the election of the provincial diets) into the four groups of—1. The holders of large real estates (or those paying the highest taxes); 2. The towns, market-towns, and industrial places; 3. The Chambers of Commerce and Industry; 4. The rural communities. In the groups of large holders of real estate, and of the rural communities, the increase in the number of deputies will be fifty per cent. For the towns and rural communities, the electoral districts will in future be arranged so that in every district only one deputy may be chosen. Every one who has a right to vote is eligible in every district of any of the countries represented in the Reichsrath. The deputies are elected for a term of six years. For the group of rural communities, they are chosen indirectly, through electors; in all the other groups, directly by the voters.

The report made by the Minister of Finances was most favorable. He expects to be able to close the financial year (1873) by a surplus of three and a half million florins.

BABINET, JACQUES, a French physicist and astronomer, born at Lusignan, March 5, 1794; died in Paris, October 24, 1872. He was a pupil of M. Binet at the Imperial Lyceum Napoleon, entered the Polytechnic School in 1812, and was subsequently transferred to the higher Military School of Metz, whence he graduated as sub-lieutenant of artillery. He soon abandoned a military career for that of a teacher, and was successively Professor of Mathematics at Fontenoy la Comte, at Poitiers, and at the College of St. Louis in Paris. From 1825 to 1828 he delivered courses of lectures on meteorology at the Atheneum; in 1838 he succeeded Savary at the College of France, and two years later he entered the Academy of Sciences as the successor of Dulong. He became soon after Assistant Astronomer at the Bureau of Longitudes. He was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor in 1831. M. Babinevin possessed a high degree of mechanical genius, and invented numerous valuable instruments and machines for the facilitation of physical research; among these were an important improvement of the pneumatic machine, which has long been known as Babinein's improved pneumatic machine; a hy- 

grometer, for measuring the absorption of liq- 
uids; a goniometer for measuring and deter- 

mining the angles of refraction in transparent substances, etc. He had also devised a new method of cartography, by which he produced what he termed homolographic maps; i.e., charts or maps in which the spaces on the earth and those on the maps preserved a fixed relation to each other. M. Babinevin was a vol- 

uminous writer on scientific topics, and added very largely to the sum of human knowledge in regard to them. He published an admirable elementary treatise on "Descriptive Geometry," a valuable series of "Studies and Lectures upon the Sciences of Observation and their Practical Applications," in eight vols.; and nearly thirty memoirs, some of them of great length, on astronomy, meteorology, mathematics, theoretical and applied physics, most of which appeared first in the "Annals of Physics and Chemistry," or in the transactions of the Academy. Yet this able and accomplished physicist sometimes fell into error from too strict adherence to preconceived theories; as when, in 1866, he published an elaborate memoir to demonstrate the folly of attempting to lay a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic. It was, he declared, an absurdity, and, even if it were possible to send communications through it, it would not at the longest work more than two or three days. His memoir was hardly printed before the admirable working of the cable disproved his predictions.

BACHE, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., an eminent civil and military engineer, born in Philadelphia in 1797; died in that city, Octo-
BADEN.

BER 8, 1872. He was a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin, a cousin of the late Prof. A. D. Bache, and a brother of Dr. Franklin Bache. He entered the Military Academy in 1814, graduated thence in 1818, and was at once promoted as brevet captain of staff, and assistant topographical engineer. For a period of forty-seven years, without any extended leave of absence, he was constantly employed on topographical surveys and works of hydrographic and civil engineering under the direction of the War Department, and subsequently served on the Light-house Board till May 7, 1867, when he was at his own request placed on the retired list. He had risen through the various grades of engineer rank by the faithful and continuous performance of his duties, and in March, 1865, received the brevet of brigadier-general, the highest honor of his corps, for long, faithful, and meritorious services. Among his engineering works of most conspicuous merit were the construction of the Delaware breakwater, and the successful application of iron-screw piles for the foundation of light-houses upon sandy shoals and coral-reefs. But his long record is too full for a mention of even its most salient details. Bearing a name distinguished in the annals of the army and of science, he not only kept it unsullied but added to its lustre by his numerous and important services to his country, dignifying the corps of which he was an honored member by his abilities and achievements, and sustaining always the high title of a soldier and gentleman.

BADEN, a grand-duchy in Southwestern Germany, forming a part of the German Empire. Grand-duke Frederick, born September 9, 1826, became regent of Baden in the place of his imbecile brother, Grand-duke Ludwig, on the death of his father in 1852; assumed the title Grand-duke of Baden in 1856; married on September 20th to Louise, only daughter of the Emperor of Germany; heir-apparent, his eldest son, Frederick William, born July 9, 1857. The state ministry consists of Dr. J. Jolly, President (since February 13, 1868) and Minister of the Interior (since July 27, 1866); R. von Freydorf, President of the Ministry of the Grand-ducal Houses of Justice and Foreign Affairs (since February 2, 1871); L. C. F. Turban, President of the Ministry of Commerce (since October, 1873); and M. Ellstaüer, President of the Ministry of Finance (since February, 1868).

During the session of the Diet, which was opened on November 21, 1871, and closed on March 21, 1872, the relations between church and state were a prominent subject of legislation. An additional section to the law on public instruction was adopted, according to which members of religious orders, or of religious congregations resembling orders, are not permitted to act as teachers at any school or educational institution of the grand-duchy. The law was adopted by all votes except the eight of the Catholic and the three votes of the democratic party. The Government was authorized, in individual cases, to exempt persons from the provisions of the law. The Diet also, for the first time, discussed the woman's rights question, Deputy Müller, of Pforzheim, advocating the principle that in all questions relating to women, and in particular to all questions concerning female schools, woman should take a part in the discussion and the adoption of the laws.

The special ministry of war was abolished on December 27, 1871, as the military convention concluded with Prussia provided for the entire consolidation of the Baden army with that of Prussia. Area, 5,912 square miles; population, according to the census of 1871, 1,461,428. The country is divided into four districts, which, in 1871, had the following area and population:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICTS</th>
<th>Area, sq. miles</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constance</td>
<td>1,686</td>
<td>276,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freiburg</td>
<td>1,577</td>
<td>494,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlshausen</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>252,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannheim</td>
<td>1,593</td>
<td>281,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,912</td>
<td>1,461,428</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The population of the largest cities, in 1871, was as follows: Carlshausen, 36,622; Mannheim, 39,614; Freiburg, 24,599; Heidelberg, 19,988; Pforzheim, 19,801; Rastatt, 11,559; Baden, 10,068; Constance, 10,052; Bruchsal, 9,786.

In the budget for the two years 1872 and 1873, the revenue and expenditure were estimated at 37,529,829 florins each. The general public debt, on January 1, 1872, amounted to 38,608,015 florins; the railroad debt to 283,955,416 florins. The army of Baden constitutes the larger portion of the Fourteenth Army Corps of the German Army.

BALTA, ColonJ José, President of the Republic of Peru from August, 1868, to his death; was murdered by order of his late Minister of War, General Tomas Gutierrez, July 26, 1872. Colonel Balta, who had taken an active part in the various revolutions with which Peru has been afflicted for many years, and who had led a revolt in Northern Peru against the sway of the Dictator-President Prado in 1867, was elected President himself by a large majority in April, 1868, and was inaugurated August 2, 1868. His administration had been on the whole a prosperous and popular one, though there had been some small disturbances between the Peruvians and Italians resident in the country, and a serious insurrection of the Chinese coolies. But the people, or rather the politicians who rule them, are fickle, and ready for any change which will give them a hold on power. The principal complaint made against Colonel Balta was, that his administration was too progressive; too ready to adopt the views and policy of other prosperous American republics. As the time for the presidential election drew near, and he could not, according to the Constitution, be at once reelected, he had thrown his
influence in favor of the election of Dr. Arenas, who would carry out his policy. The opposing candidate was Don Manuel Pardo, and so close was the vote, the mode of choosing a president being, like ours, by an electoral college, that the election was thrown into the Peruvian Congress, and a preliminary meeting of Congress was assembled July 14, 1872, to decide the question of the presidency. Meantime General Tomas Gutierrez, Balta's Secretary of War, had been urging the President to annul the election, and by a coup d'état assume the power of dictator over the republic. Balta was, however, a man of too much principle to do this, and having ascertained that Congress would decide in favor of Don Manuel Pardo, his opponent, he made public his intention of resigning his office on the termination of his term, to the successor appointed by Congress. This did not suit Gutierrez, and he immediately seized and imprisoned Balta, and proclaimed himself supreme chief of the republic, placing his brothers, Sylvestre and Marcellano, in office as ministers. This usurpation was of brief duration. The President-elect fled to the foreign warships in the port of Callao for protection, but neither the people nor the soldiers would rally under Gutierrez, and four days after the usurpation commenced, under the leadership of Colonel Zevallos, a body of the people attacked and killed Sylvestre Gutierrez, the usurper's Minister of War. Hearing this, and resolved to be revenged, General Gutierrez sent his brother Marcellano to the military barracks, where President Balta was confined, with orders to kill him there and then. Marcellano shot him at once as he lay on his couch, ill, but the same night both he and his brother, the usurper, were killed, and their bodies hung the next morning, naked and disfigured, in front of the cathedral. (See Pera.)

BAPTISTS. Regular Baptists. — In the following table is given a general sketch of the associations, churches, ministers and members, of the Baptist denomination throughout the world:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Associations</th>
<th>Churches</th>
<th>Ministers</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Ratio of Baptists to Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>829</td>
<td>18,297</td>
<td>1,023</td>
<td>1,489,191</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>45,509</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2,532</td>
<td>2,392</td>
<td>271,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1,501</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australasia</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>5,394</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Indies</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22,729</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>22,847</td>
<td>15,145</td>
<td>1,561,427</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are the statistics of the regular Baptist churches in the United States, as given in the American Baptist Year-Book for 1872. The table is arranged in the order of the proportion of members of the Baptist churches to the entire population of each State:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>Churches</th>
<th>Ministers</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Ratio of Baptists to Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1,964</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>145,854</td>
<td>1 to 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>53,811</td>
<td>1 to 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>1,558</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>191,450</td>
<td>1 to 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>1,270</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>91,146</td>
<td>1 to 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>68,549</td>
<td>1 to 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>95,879</td>
<td>1 to 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>66,040</td>
<td>1 to 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>64,544</td>
<td>1 to 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>17,789</td>
<td>1 to 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>19,947</td>
<td>1 to 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>90,536</td>
<td>1 to 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>53,192</td>
<td>1 to 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>17,923</td>
<td>1 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>18,196</td>
<td>1 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>15,535</td>
<td>1 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>10,670</td>
<td>1 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5,785</td>
<td>1 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4,345</td>
<td>1 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,415</td>
<td>1 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>1 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>1 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakota</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>1 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>1 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>1 to 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total for U. States: 12,907 12,013 1,489,191 1 to 9

The churches are grouped into associations, of which the number is now 820.

The following table shows the growth of the Baptist denomination throughout the United States, by periods averaging ten years each, since the year 1770:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Churches</th>
<th>Ministers</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Members to Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1770</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1781</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>35,101</td>
<td>1 to 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1792</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>1,156</td>
<td>65,345</td>
<td>1 to 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1812</td>
<td>2,164</td>
<td>1,605</td>
<td>172,972</td>
<td>1 to 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>3,923</td>
<td>3,016</td>
<td>364,903</td>
<td>1 to 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>8,361</td>
<td>6,628</td>
<td>770,289</td>
<td>1 to 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>12,370</td>
<td>7,735</td>
<td>1,016,134</td>
<td>1 to 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>15,302</td>
<td>10,018</td>
<td>1,489,191</td>
<td>1 to 38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following statistics of the Baptist churches of Great Britain are given in the Baptist Hand-Book for 1872:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Churches</th>
<th>Ministers</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Sunday Scholars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>2,420</td>
<td>2,021</td>
<td>238,938</td>
<td>336,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>54,958</td>
<td>62,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>11,274</td>
<td>14,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>4,873</td>
<td>5,103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 2,994 2,108 245,925 315,200

Of the 2,459 churches in England and Wales, 1,940 are in England, and 519 in Wales. The
number of members is, in England, 178,188; in Wales, 54,905. The total number of chapels or preaching-stations in the United Kingdom is 3,044.

The annual meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Union was held in the city of New York on the 21st of May. The American Baptist Free Mission Society, having determined to close its operations as a separate organization, had invited the Union to take charge of its work in Japan. The offer of the Society was accepted, and the members of the Free Mission Society were welcomed to full cooperation in the work of the Union. A report was made of the sixth annual meeting of the Burmah Baptist Missionary Convention, held at Maulmain, October 21, 1871. Ninety ministers, missionaries, teachers, and lay delegates, and two hundred and ninety-two natives were present. The convention had appropriated 2,150 rupees for preaching and educational purposes at the different stations. The Karen Christians of Burmah had been for a time divided into two branches, but a reunion had been effected between them. A plan for the reorganization of the Missionary Union was presented, and was designated as a proposition to be considered at the next annual meeting. It provides that the Union shall be composed of the members for life who shall have been constituted such previous to June 1, 1873, and of delegates to be chosen annually by the conventions and associations of the United States and the British Provinces, upon the following basis: Seven delegates to be chosen by each association, and one additional delegate for every four thousand members of the Baptist churches. The gross receipts of the Union for the year ending March 31, 1872, were $212,199.10. Of this sum $2,000 were received to be held as permanent fund; $5,137.04 were received from the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society East; and $2,685.54 from the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society West. The expenditures of the Union during the same period were $228,932.17. The number of missions under the care of the Union is fourteen; of these, eight are in Asia, five are in Europe, and one is in Africa. There are in the Asiatic missions 20 stations at which American missionaries reside, more than 400 out-stations, and 455 churches. The number of persons baptized during the year was 1,902. The whole number of members in the churches was 20,318. There are also several Baptist churches in Burmah which are not under the immediate supervision of the Union. If the members of these churches are added, the entire number of Baptist members in Asia will be not less than 24,000. One hundred and one American laborers are connected with the missions in Asia, of whom 44 are men, and 57 are women. The number of native assistants is nearly 500, of whom about 80 are ordained ministers.

In the missions designated as German missions are included churches in Germany, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Poland, Russia, Turkey, and British Kaffraria. The report gives the number of churches in these missions as 103; stations and out-stations, 1,236; ministers and colporteurs, 270; persons baptized in 1871, 1,390; members, 19,398.

The returns from the French mission are imperfect. Eight churches reported 21 baptisms during the year, and a total of 574 members. The number of persons baptized in Sweden was 674; number of members in the churches, 14,727. No statistics were received from Spain and Greece. So far as reports had been received, the total number of members in the European missions was shown to be 28,694; number of churches in Europe and Africa, 331; of preachers and colporteurs, 394; of children in Sunday-schools, 5,244. The reports of all the missions in Asia, Europe, and Africa, give a total of nearly 1,700 stations and out-stations; 770 churches; 1,000 laborers of all classes; 3,887 baptisms; and 52,700 members.

The receipts of the American Baptist Bible and Publication Society, for the year ending on the last of April, were: in the business department, $335,254.94; in the missionary department, $51,114.01; in all, $386,368.95. This amount exceeds the receipts of any previous year by $54,219.36. Fifty-six colporteurs and Sunday-school missionaries were in commission during the year. They had constituted 28 churches, and organized 56 Sunday-schools. The Society publishes a paper for Sunday-schools, a series of uniform Sunday-school lessons, a paper for teachers, "helps" for Sunday-schools, and is preparing to establish a paper for infant classes. It conducts a Sunday-school mission-work in many of the States and Territories. Its executive board has appointed a Sunday-school secretary, who is to devote himself exclusively to the extension, organization, and improvement of Sunday-schools and Sunday-school missions. State Sunday-school secretaries, or missionaries, are sustained in connection with this Society in each of the following States: West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Colorado, Oregon, Missouri, Arkansas, and Kentucky; and among the colored people in Virginia and North Carolina. The Rev. W. C. Van Meter was, on the 14th of February, appointed a missionary of the Society to Rome. At the anniversary, which was held in New York in May, a plan for the reorganization of the Society was proposed. It is similar to the plan which is at present under consideration in the American Baptist Missionary Union. This plan proposes that the Society shall consist of its life-members and honorary life-members, who shall have been constituted such previous to June 1, 1873, of five delegates from each State Association or Convention, of additional delegates in the ratio of one for each ten thousand members of the Baptist churches,
and of three representatives from each of the denominational societies. The Society expressed its sympathy with the efforts of Southern Baptists to erect a meeting-house in Rome. The Executive Board were instructed to prepare and publish a history of the denomination in the United States, including its work in missionary education and in other forms of benevolence, to be issued in 1876.

In the volume of the *Annual Cyclopædia* for 1871 a mention was made of the negotiations for a union between the *American and Foreign Bible Society* and the late American Baptist Publication Society, now the Bible and Publication Society. The negotiations failed. The causes of the failure are thus explained in behalf of the American and Foreign Bible Society, by its secretary, the Rev. Dr. Gillette:

The American and Foreign Bible Society has not been united with the American Baptist Publication Society in Philadelphia; they, the Publication Society, refusing to accept the enabling act passed by the New York Legislature, and we failing, after application, to obtain another. The Society is now restored to its former position in the denomination that originated it in 1836, and appeals to pastors, churches, and individuals, for support in its good work.

The contributions to the *American Baptist Home Missionary Society* for the year ending in April, 1872, were $195,650.58. Four hundred and twenty-five missionaries were employed, who organized 160 churches, and baptized 5,850 members. The work among the freedmen in the South was carried on by 107 laborers, at an expense to the Society of $49,000. Seven schools were conducted for the education of preachers and piano teachers. The work in Mexico had been interrupted by the civil war. The assets of the Church-edifice Fund were valued at more than $300,000. One hundred and eleven churches in twenty-four States and Territories had borrowed from it, and 53 churches had been aided in building meeting-houses. Many church-lots had been secured in new villages and cities, and arrangements had been made to secure lots in every rising town along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. Not one dollar of the funds of the Society, says its annual report, has ever been lost by injudicious loans or otherwise. At the anniversary meeting a proposition was introduced for the reorganization of the Society, and was referred to the next annual meeting. It is similar in character to those already noticed in connection with the Missionary Union and the Bible and Publication Society, and has in view the same general object. This object is to make the annual meetings of the Societies assemblies of delegates rather than mass meetings, as they have heretofore been. The attendance of members at the annual meetings has become inconveniently large, so as to tax severely the hospitality of the people with whom the societies meet. It is hoped, by the adoption of the new plans of organization, to reduce the size of the bodies so that they may be more easily accommodated.

*A National Baptist Educational Convention*, called by the National Baptist Educational Commission, met at Philadelphia on the 28th of May. One hundred and twenty-one delegates were in attendance from twenty-one States, one Territory, and the District of Columbia, representing sixty different institutions. The Hon. Francis Wayland, on being elected president, announced the purpose of the convention to be the consideration of means by which the standard of denominational education in the United States might be revised, and its methods improved. The secretary of the National Commission communicated the proposition of that body to surrender its functions to the National Convention, and made known the results of its operations, to the time of this meeting. The commission was at first limited in its scope, being intended for New York and New Jersey. It soon became evident, however, that there was a demand for a national organization. A convention national in character was accordingly held in Brooklyn, New York, in 1870, and was followed by others in the following year at Worcester, Mass., Chicago, III., Richmond, Va., and Marion, Ala. These conventions have already been noticed in the *Annual Cyclopædia*. It was thought that the cause of education had been perceptibly advanced by them. The three days of the session of the convention were occupied in the discussion and adoption of a constitution for a permanent body, and in the reading of papers on topics pertinent to the interests of education. These topics were as follows: "Institutions of Learning, established by Christian Denominations, considered with reference to Present and Probable Systems of Public Instruction;" "How, and to what Extent, may Colleges established for the Education of Young Men, and adapted to that End, be made by the Teaching which they offer, and by the Apparatus of Instruction, to serve without Damage to that Original Purpose, in the Education of Young Men;" "Methods and Uses of Classical Studies;" "Organization in Educational Work;" "Education a Development in Christian Life, the Supplement and Support of all Evangelization, and therefore due, in its higher Practical Forms, to the Whole Body of the Ministry and the Laity;" "Causes which hinder the Increase of the Ministry;" "What is a Theological Education;" "The Moral Elements of the Teacher's Art;" "Methods and Limits of Beneficiary Aid;" "Relative Claims of our Educational Institutions and our Benefactions;" "The Place of Theological Science in the Sciences comprised in a Liberal Education;" "On limiting the Number of our Institutions by our Power to make them strong." The following are the more important details of the constitution which was adopted for the permanent organization:

**Article I.** This association shall be styled the American Baptist Educational Commission.

**Art. II.** This Commission shall have for its object
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the promotion of education and the increase of the ministry in the Baptist denomination. It shall perform its work by forming centres of counsel and cooperation; by collecting and diffusing information in respect to the cause of education as connected with the Baptist denomination; by inducing and fostering the organized action of the denomination in behalf of its institutions of learning and the education of its youth; by endeavoring to awaken and sustain a broader interest in the increase and education of the ministry.

It may perform its work further by collecting and appropriating funds for nourishing and sustaining, organizing and operating special educational unendowed or inadequately endowed institutions of higher learning in States or Territories requiring exterior aid, and may receive and hold in trust moneys for the endowment of such institutions of learning, given under conditions, until such conditions permit their transfer to the institutions for which they are designed. It shall not take part in the work of raising endowment funds, except by advising the institutions how to proceed, so as not to interfere with each other, or make unreasonable demands on the friends of education.

Art. II. This Commission shall be composed of the subscribers to the original five years' fund of the Commission, and, for the time being, of the members of the present National Baptist Educational Convention, the following, to wit:

1. Of delegates from incorporated institutions of learning, whose boards of control are wholly or chiefly of the Baptist denomination. Colleges or universities, having under-graduate classes or schools, and conferring degrees, theological seminaries and educational societies of one or more States, may each send two delegates. Academies or preparatory schools may each send one delegate.

2. Of delegates from Baptist State Conventions, or General Associations, and from Baptist State Pastoral Conferences. Each such Convention, General Association or Pastoral Conference, may send two delegates.

3. Of persons or associations paying money into the treasury of the Commission, to promote its purposes, as follows: Any person paying $50 annually shall be a member while so paying; any educational association formed to aid the purposes of the Commission, paying into its treasury not less than $100 annually, may appoint a delegate.

The officers of this Commission shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, an Executive Committee of ten, whose seats shall be at New York, and four Advisory Committees of twelve each, whose seats shall be respectively at Boston, Chicago, Richmond, and Nashville. These officers, when sitting together, shall constitute the Board of Councillors. This Board of Councillors shall appoint a corresponding Secretary.

 Provision is also made in the constitution for triennial meetings to be held, and for annual meetings of the Board of Councillors, for which arrangements shall be made by the Executive Committee.

The income of the Baptist Historical Society for 1871 was $399.60. The Society received during this year, chiefly by purchase in Europe, 419 volumes, 328 pamphlets, and 37 likenesses. It has now in its library about 6,000 volumes, 13,000 pamphlets, and 713 likenesses.

The Second Baptist National Sunday-school Convention was held in Cincinnati, November 20th, 21st, and 22d. Twenty-one States were represented by 458 delegates. J. J. M. Curry, of Virginia, was President. A large number of papers was read on topics appropriate to the object of the convention. Among the most noticeable were one by Dr. Jeffrey on conversion, one by the Rev. M. B. Wharton, of Kentucky, on church-membership. Dr. Jeffrey did not demand that children should be members of the church, but thought they ought to be. Mr. Wharton said: "Taking the conversion of the children for granted, I remark that it is clearly our duty to receive them. The practice of Pedobaptists, instead of influencing us to hesitate, should tend to facilitate the reception of children by us." One of the resolutions expressed the conviction that, on the one hand, every member of the Church should, if possible, be in the Sunday-school; and, on the other, every member of the Sunday-school should attend the preaching of the Word. The statistical report showed 9,069 schools in the United States, 84,763 officers and teachers, 642,504 scholars, and 10,842 baptisms. It was stated that, including those among the colored population, there was probably a total of 12,000 schools and 1,000,000 scholars.

The Southern Baptist Convention met at Raleigh, N. C., May 9th. The Rev. J. P. Boyce, D.D., president. The Board of Foreign Missions reported that the receipts for the year had been $31,881.22. The three principal missions under their care are in Liberia, China, and Italy. The Liberian mission has six stations, at which seven missionaries are laboring. The three principal stations connected with the Chinese mission are at Shanghai, Canton, and Shantung. To these are attached thirteen American missionaries and assistant missionaries, two native pastors, twelve native assistants, and 363 members. The stations of the Italian mission are at Civita Vecchia, Bari, Bologna, Modena, and La Tour. The Rev. Dr. W. N. Cote superintends the work, and 174 native assistants and 250 members of church-members connected with this mission is 571. The Board called attention in their report to the necessity of procuring a building for a church at Rome. Assurances were given that, if $20,000 could be secured toward this purpose, a corresponding amount would be given by the Baptists in the North. The $20,000 asked for were subscribed during the session of the convention. The Board of Domestic and Indian Missions reported receipts of $38,378.66, or $6,791 more than those of the previous year. This Board had employed 177 missionaries, who reported 5,628 persons baptized by themselves and others laboring with them, and 2,579 persons converted but not yet baptized. The strength of the work among the Indians has been largely increased. Many of the missionaries had devoted their labors entirely to the colored people, with prosperous results. A wearing away of the prejudices of color was noticed as one of the fruits of this work.

The principal Indian missions of the Board, says the report, are among the Creeks and Seminoles speaking the Creek language, of the
former of whom there are 13,000, and of the latter about the same number. A special want among them is schools. The Council of the Creek Nation have offered 640 acres of land and $10,000 in money, with $75 per year for each scholar educated, to any denomination who will found a permanent school there. Measures were recommended to found in the Creek Nation, as such a school, an Orphans' Home, on the plan of an industrial school; or, if this shall be found inexpedient, then to devote the funds raised for this purpose to the establishment of a select school.

The receipts of the Sunday-school Board were $14,240.65. It publishes a paper, Kind Words, a library of fifty volumes, lesson and question books, etc. An improved interest in Sunday-schools was remarked. The debate on a motion to continue the Board revealed a nearly equal division of opinion in the convention on the subject. The motion prevailed by a small majority. The trustees of the theological seminary at Greenville, S. C., reported that they had determined to remove the institution as soon as a suitable location should be found elsewhere. It was considered desirable to place it where it would not interfere with any other institution. Propositions had been received from Louisville, Ky., Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga.; but they were not so matured at the time of the meeting of the convention that a final choice could be made then. It was considered desirable that at least $300,000 should be provided by the State and place to which the seminary should be removed. The matter was left open till the meeting of the Board of Directors in August. The Board met at the appointed time, and decided to establish the seminary at Louisville, Ky.

A letter and resolutions were read in the convention from the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, in response to a resolution adopted at the previous meeting of the convention, expressing sympathy with the position assumed by the Baptists of the United Kingdom, in cooperation with other non-conformist denominations, in favor of the dissolution of the connection of Church and state.

The Consolidated Baptist Convention is an organization of colored Baptists. Its thirty-second annual meeting was held in St. Louis, Mo., in October. Its published report gives the number of churches as 38; of church-members, 9,457. The treasurer's receipts for the year ending on the 1st of October, 1872, were $43,315.03. The sum of $37,029 is reported as having been "raised generally by local agents and auxiliaries," and as having been expended in the same manner. The convention have property in Hayti which is valued at $2,000.

The English Baptist Union meets twice a year, in the spring and in the fall. The spring meeting of 1872 was held at Exeter Hall, in London, in April. Forty-three new church organizations had been formed during the preceding year, sixty new chapels built, and forty-seven chapels enlarged. The total amount of expenditure on church-buildings in the same time was £130,000. Eighty-two ministers were inducted to the pastoral office. From reports presented at this meeting it appeared that forty-three congregations were sustained by lay agency alone. It was shown that this feature of the denominational polity had been largely developed within a few years past. The number of church-members reported at this meeting was 294,395; a net increase of 9,720 was shown from the previous year.

The autumnal meeting was held in Manchester in October. A paper was read on the progress of the Baptist churches in England during the present century. By this paper it was shown that, in 1801, there were in England 417 Baptist churches; in 1871 there were 1,940. The increase was nearly fivefold, or in the ratio of 21 to 100 in seventy years. During this time the population of the country had increased about threefold; so that the increase of churches had exceeded the growth of the country in population. This excess of increase appears still larger when reckoned by the number of members. "At the beginning of the century the average number of members in each church was probably 60 or 70. In 1841 the average number of members in 714 churches reporting to the Baptist Union, was 110; in 1860, the average in 1,012 churches was 131; and, in 1871, the average in 1,496 churches was 129." Counting the aggregates in 1801, there were about 30,000 members, and every 270th man or woman of the whole population was a member of a Baptist Church. In 1871, with nearly 130,000 members, every 190th man or woman was a member of a Baptist Church.

The action of the Non-conformist Conference on the separation of Church and state was laid before the Union at its autumnal meeting. The following resolution was adopted as the response of the Union to it:

Resolved, That this Union, being thoroughly convinced that the establishment by law of the Churches of England and Scotland involves a violation of religious equality, deprives those churches of the right of self-government, imposes on Parliament duties which it is incompetent to discharge, and is hurtful to the religious and political interests of the community, and that it ought, therefore, to be no longer maintained, urges on all its members the desirability of earnest efforts to place these views fully before the nation, and especially of forming in their own districts local non-conformist associations, and otherwise promoting the principle of full and complete religious equality.

The English Baptist Union, at its autumnal meeting, adopted a scheme for the settlement of denominational disputes by arbitration. It provides for the appointment annually, by the Union at its autumnal sessions, of a standing committee of five members, "of whom three shall not be stated ministers," who "shall undertake the reference of any dispute cogniz-
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Tense by law, arising within or respecting any church in the Baptist Union, which shall be duly submitted to it by the parties." It is further declared, that the award of the Board shall be final. It is, however, provided, that the reference of disputes to the arbitrative committee shall be "wholly voluntary."

Seventh-Day Baptists.—The General Conference of the Seventh-Day Baptists met at Southampton, Peoria County, Ill., September 11th. The letters of 62 churches were read. Four churches were admitted to the conference. The committee appointed by the previous General Conference to procure and publish essays, discussing the subject of communion, reported that they had essentially failed of the object of their appointment. They had invited articles on both sides of the question, as involved in the doctrine of "close" and "open" communion. Only two papers had been formally submitted to them, although a few others had been published in the Sabbath Recorder. A new committee was appointed to present a paper to the next conference. The year 1872 being the bi-centennial year of the foundation of the denomination, provision was made for the publication in book-form of the essays, which the previous conference had ordered, prepared in reference to that event, together with a concise account of the bi-centennial celebration, its origin, and its purpose. Provisions were made for raising a memorial fund of $100,000, for educational and other denominational purposes. A Sabbath-school department was formed. A committee was appointed to obtain from the Legislature of Illinois legislation more favorable to "sabbath keepers" in the care of common-school meetings. The Tract Society reported its receipts to have been $4,262.07. The Missionary Society had 16 missionaries at work in the home-field on the Western frontiers.

Albion Academy, Albion, Wis., has property worth $50,000, upon which is some indebtedness of $15,000. Endowment of $20,000 and endowment of $40,000. Milton College, Milton, Wis., reported its income less than its expenses. Alfred University, N. Y., reported receipts at $9,641.50, and expenses at the same amount.

The Board of Missions reported that they had employed seventeen missionaries in the home-field, through whose agency two hundred or more persons had been baptized, and not less than fifty had been "converted to the sabbath." The Board has under its care a mission at Shanghai, China, with which a native pastor is connected. The receipts of the Board for 1872 promised to be less than usual, on account of the greater attention given by the churches to other objects.

III. Six-Principle Baptists.—"The Rhode Island and Massachusetts General Baptist Yearly Meeting of the Ancient Order of the Six Principles of the Doctrine of Christ and his Apostles" is now divided into two bodies. Each meeting claims to be the regular one. The meetings for 1872 were held in different places in Rhode Island. They are represented to have been "earnest and successful religious meetings, more largely occupied with Christian conference than with any other exercise." The reports do not give the statistics, nor even the number of churches. The best estimate gives some seven or eight churches to each branch.

IV. General Baptists.—The one hundred and third annual meeting of the association of General Baptists in England was held at Nottingham, commencing June 23d. The President, Rev. J. Clifford, in his inaugural address, spoke strongly against the Church Establishment. A vote of thanks was offered for the address, and it was ordered to be printed. The association offered welcome to ministers and members of other churches. The secretary's report states that all the returns had not been received, but, taking them as they stood, it appeared that the churches had 20,970 members against 20,628 last year, and that 1,024 had been baptized, against 889 the previous year. 79 churches had raised £1,641 for foreign missions; 44 churches had raised £421 for home missions; 43 churches, £270 for the college; and 80 churches, £2,288 for Sunday-schools. No new churches were received into the association.

V. Mennonites.—The subject of emigration to the United States has been agitated among the Mennonite colonists near Berdiansk, Russia. These people, who now number about 40,000 souls, emigrated from Prussia several years ago, under the promise of the Russian Government that their cardinal doctrines of non-resistance should be respected, and that they should be exempted from military service. They have since complained that this promise was not kept according to their expectations, and have thought of looking for a home in America. A number of young men of their community came over during the summer, and visited the States and Territories of the Mississippi Valley. Some of them returned, in the fall, prepared to make a favorable report. The Government of Canada has offered the colonists very liberal terms to induce them to settle in that country. It does not appear that any formal organization exists to promote the emigration. The movement is described as spontaneous and voluntary on the part of the several families, but the sentiment in its favor is so widely diffused in the community that the emigration, if it take place, is expected to be general.

Bavaria, a kingdom in South Germany. King, Louis II., born August 25, 1845; succeeded his father, Maximilian II., on March 10, 1864; heir-apparent, his brother Otto, born April 27, 1848. Count von Heggenberg-Dux (appointed in 1871) having died in 1872, the ministry was composed toward the close of the year of the following members: Prime Minister, A. von Pfretzschner (appointed September, 1872); Minister of Finance, L. Berr;
Minister of War, Lieutenant-General S. Baron von Franck; Minister of Public Worship, J. von Lutz; Minister of the Interior, S. von Pfeuffer; Minister of Justice, Dr. J. H. Faustle; First President of the Chamber of the Reichsrathe (First Chamber), Baron T. Scheven von Stauffenberg; Second President, Baron von Schrenk; First President of the Chamber of Deputies, Baron von Ow; Second President, Count von Seinsheim-Grünbach. The area of Bavaria is 29,292 square miles; the population, according to the census of 1871, was 4,861,402, against 4,824,491 in 1867. The kingdom is divided into eight Regierungsbezirke (administrative districts), the population of which in 1871 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICTS</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Bavaria</td>
<td>6,580</td>
<td>841,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Bavaria</td>
<td>4,154</td>
<td>602,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhenish Palatinate</td>
<td>2,283</td>
<td>615,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Palatinate and Ratisson</td>
<td>3,793</td>
<td>497,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Franconia</td>
<td>2,712</td>
<td>540,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Franconia</td>
<td>2,017</td>
<td>593,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Fran. and Aschaffenburg</td>
<td>3,943</td>
<td>566,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sausia and Neuburg</td>
<td>3,368</td>
<td>528,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army of Occupation in France</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>29,292</td>
<td>4,861,402</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The population of the largest cities in 1871 was as follows: Munich, 169,478; Nuremberg, 82,929; Augsburg, 51,584; Würzburg, 40,008; Ratisbon, 29,234; Bamberg, 23,748; Fürth, 24,569; Baireuth, 17,837.

In the budget for the 11th "financial period" (embracing the years 1872 and 1873) the annual revenue and expenditure were estimated at 74,009,635 florins each. The public debt, in December, 1869, amounted to 425,175,254 fl., 163,413,300 of which were railroad debt. The Bavarian army, according to the treaty of November 23, 1870, regulating the entrance of the kingdom into the German Empire, constitutes two army corps of the army of the German Empire; in times of peace under the exclusive administration of the King of Bavaria, it is in time of war under the supreme command of the Emperor.

The Government of the kingdom remained throughout the war in the hands of a ministry which favored abroad the continuance of friendly relations with the German Empire, and at home the principles of the Moderate Liberal party. A ministerial crisis occurred after the death of the Prime-Minister, Count Hegnenberg-Dux, in the beginning of September. The leaders of the Conservative and "Particularist" party, which holds the opinion that Bavaria in entering the German Empire made too great sacrifices and that the Government should now be chiefly intent upon maintaining the rights of the Bavarian crown, gained sufficient influence on the King to induce him to intrust to Herr von Gasser the mission of forming a "Particularist" ministry. The crisis lasted during about three weeks, and ended in a failure of the entire scheme and the appointment of the Minister of Finance, Herr Přetřezchn, as Prime-Minister. Herr Přetřezchn is known to be a supporter of the imperial policy and a member of the National Liberal party.

In the Bavarian Diet the conflicts between the "Patriots" (Catholics and Conservatives) and the National Liberals continued. Although the Patriots were believed to have a small majority in the Second Chamber, they suffered a number of defeats. Thus the Chamber declined (by a tie vote of 76 and 76 votes) to support a complaint of the Bishop of Augsburg against the state ministry for allowing a pariah priest who had joined the Old Catholics to remain in his office. On questions relating to the consolidation of the German Empire, a sufficient portion of the Patriotic party supported the proposition of the Government, to strengthen the connection of Bavaria with the empire. Thus a law for the supply of horses in the east of the mobilization of the army, which was opposed by the Ultra-"particularists," passed the Second Chamber by a vote of 88 against 35, showing the Government that it could obtain a two-thirds majority whenever it was necessary to fulfill its obligations toward the Imperial Government. The King also authorized new regulations for the Bavarian Army which are to make its organization more conform to that of the remainder of the Imperial Army. These went into effect on April 1st. The Diet adjourned on April 29th.

The Old Catholics of Bavaria made great efforts to perfect their organization, and in July, at their request, the Archbishop of Utrecht (of the Old Catholic or Jansenist Church of Holland) visited a number of congregations, and administered the sacrament of confirmation to about 400 children. Nearly every important town of the kingdom has now its congregation, but the number of priests is still very small. A general assembly of delegates from all parts of the kingdom was held in Munich, to regulate the organization of the congregations on a firm basis.

The failure of the so-called Dachauer banks in November created a profound excitement. These banks had been patronized by many prominent members of the Patriotic party and of the clergy, and even the name of the Pope must have been used to induce the Catholic people to make deposits in these banks, for the Osservatore Romano found it necessary to declare that the Pope had never had any thing to do with them. As the promise of large interest, added to the patronage of the heads of the party, had induced a very large portion of the lower classes of Bavaria to prefer these banks to all others, the number of sufferers was very large.

BEAL, ABRAHAM, a Christian reformer and philanthropist, born in Chatham, Kent, England, about 1803; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 25, 1872. He was from an excellent family in England, his father having been for many
years High-Sheriff of the county of Kent, and many of his relatives among the gentry of the county. At an early age his great, sympathizing heart seems to have been affected by the condition of the unfortunate and the prisoner. When but eighteen years of age, he walked thirty-three miles to defend and obtain the release of a young man unjustly imprisoned. Very soon after his marriage and establishment in business in London, he became convinced of the great injury which intemperance was causing to the interests of working-men, and he devoted himself with the most earnest zeal to the propagation of the doctrines of temperance, or rather of total abstinence. The temperance cause was less popular then in England than in this country, and he encountered much opposition and some serious persecution. In his efforts to rescue interminable men from imprisonment and punishment, with a view to their more thorough reformation, he was led to make his appearance at the courts as their advocate; and soon acquired the title of "the Prisoner's Friend." In 1848, he emigrated to the United States, where a part of his family had preceded him. He commenced business here, but his heart was still with the prisoner, and the wretched victims of intemperance, and it was not long before he was in attendance upon our courts and endeavoring to aid those who were unjustly imprisoned or condemned. He made himself very thoroughly familiar with the criminal laws of New York and other States, not to enable any hardened offender or deliberate villain to escape its penalties—for to these he was uniformly a stern and severe accuser and judge—but to pluck, if he might, as brands from the burning; those who had been unjustly accused, or who had through ignorance or sore temptation, and not from vicious intent, violated the laws. In 1863, soon after the death of the lamented Isaac T. Hopper, Mr. Beal was offered and accepted the position of General Agent of the New York Prison Association, and for more than eighteen years he had been the indefatigable and sympathizing friend of the prisoner. More than ten thousand prisoners released, pardoned, or their sentences suspended through his active agency, were restored to society, and became good, respectable, and many of them honored citizens. Thousands of discharged prisoners reformed from their evil habits were by his efforts provided with situations, where they could and did earn an honest livelihood. Thousands of drunkards, too, were led by his urgent appeals and his unwearied efforts to sign the temperance pledge, and, if they fell into temptation again, to renew the pledge till they could once more stand up as free men. Realizing, also, that, without a radical reform of the heart and moral nature, there could be little hope of permanent reformation of the outward life, he was, in the highest sense, a preacher of righteousness, and great was his success. In this great and good work he wrought so wisely and prudently as to win the confidence of all whose confidence was desirable. The judges of the criminal courts trusted him implicitly. They knew that he investigated every case thoroughly and honestly, and if Mr. Beal suggested that a prisoner should be discharged, or that sentence should be suspended, they were ever ready to do it, because they knew that he would not abuse their confidence. The Governors, in whom, in New York, inheres the pardoning power, were always greatly influenced by his reports. Every case presented to them was very thoroughly investigated, and all the evidence pro and con clearly presented. In the record of pardons published by Governor Hoffman nearly a year ago, the sentence occurs over and over again, "at the recommendation of Abraham Beal, Esq., Agent of the New York Prison Association," and the record of pardons, by those Governors who had preceded him, would tell the same story. He had great influence with the Presidents of the United States in cases which came within their jurisdiction. And it should be said to his honor that this influence was never abused. Often was he offered large sums of money by the friends of wealthy secondrels, if he would only put his name to petitions for their pardon, but, though he was poor, their proffers roused his indignation as nothing else could. At one time some friends of one of these cormorants who had amassed a vast fortune by fraudulent contracts with the Government, and who had come to grief through Secretary Stanton's watchfulness, came to Mr. Beal's office, and pleaded with him to sign a petition for his pardon. "No!" he said, "I cannot do that. I don't believe his sentence is so severe as it should be." "But," said one of them, drawing near to him "Mr. Beal, you stand in your own light. You can have forty, fifty thousand dollars, if you will sign this paper!" Instantly his face was aflame, and turning to his clerk, he said "J——, show these people down-stairs!" But his philanthropy was not confined to prisoners. All the poor and wretched shared his sympathy, and his bounty, even to his own continual impoverishment. To the immigrant who found himself penniless and a stranger in a strange land, he was peculiarly tender; in hundreds of cases he procured situations for immigrants, or, failing in doing so, or finding them incapable and longing for their old home, obtained for them a return-passage. These favors were not only done without thought of fee or reward, but it was very seldom the case that he was not out of pocket from thirty to a hundred dollars by them. He was for many years an efficient officer of the New York Port Society; and so wide and beneficent had been his labors for good that, whenever he visited adjacent States, he was always surrounded at once by those who desired to show their gratitude to him for rescuing them from sorrow and
shame. His zeal and earnestness in his work continued to his last hours; in a momentary delirium, but a few moments before his death, he imagined himself conversing with a prisoner, and said: "My friend, I am a dying man; I cannot do anything for you; you must apply to the Governor."

BELGIUM, a kingdom of Europe. King Leopold II., born April 9, 1835; succeeded his father, Leopold I., on December 10, 1865. Heir-apparent, the brother of the King, Count Philippe of Flanders, born March 24, 1837; married April 25, 1867, to Princess Maria of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; has one son, Baldwin Leopold, born June 3, 1869. The ministry appointed on December 7, 1871, is composed as follows: President, B. T. Count de Theux de Meylandt; Minister of Foreign Affairs, G. B. T. C. Count d'Aspremont-Lynden; Minister of Finances, T. E. X. Malou; Minister of the Interior, C. Delcour; Minister of Justice, T. C. A. de Lantschoo; Minister of Public Works, F. D. V. Moncheur. The Minister of War, Lieutenant-General Guillaume (appointed July 2, 1870), resigned in December, 1872, and his portfolio was provisionally intrusted to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Russell Jones was accredited minister resident of the United States at Brussels, July 14, 1869, while Belgium is represented at Washington by its minister resident, Mr. M. Deleosse (appointed January 1, 1865).

The area of Belgium is 11,373 square miles, with a population, according to the official calculation of December 31, 1870, of 5,087,105 inhabitants.

The public debt of Belgium, on May 1, 1871, amounted to 715,936,114 francs.

The development of Belgian commerce during the period from 1854 to 1870 is illustrated by the following table (value in francs):

The following table shows the movement of shipping in 1869 and 1870:

Among the arrivals in 1870 there were 866 vessels, with 101,428 tons, under the Belgian flag; among the clearances 858 vessels, with 98,919 tons.

The budget for 1871, as approved by the Chambers, fixed the revenue at 178,124,000 francs, and the expenditures at 169,695,455 francs. The standing army numbers, according to a decree of April 5, 1868, 100,000 men in time of war.

The exports and imports of Belgium in 1869 and 1870 were as follows (in francs):

The merchant navy numbered as follows:

Of railroads, there were in January 1, 1871:

The aggregate length of the telegraph-lines, on January 1, 1871, was 2,693 miles; of telegraph-wires, 8,774 miles. The number of bu-
BELGIUM.

The arrival of the Count de Chambord at Antwerp, February 14, 1871, and the consequent gathering of prominent Legitimists from all parts of France, created an intense excitement and riotous demonstrations. Large crowds of persons opposed to the legitimist principles assembled near the residence of the count, and a number of violent disturbers were arrested by the authorities. On February 24th the Mayor of Antwerp issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens to have some respect for the Count de Chambord, and announcing that ample measures had been taken to suppress any disorder. The excitement against the count and the Legitimists continued, however, unaltered. A meeting of citizens, held on February 24th, adopted resolutions, protesting, in forcible terms, against the sojourn of the count, and the gendarmes charged and dispersed several gatherings. The count, therefore, requested his friends to refrain from visiting Antwerp, and left the city himself on February 17th. The subject was also in the meanwhile discussed in the Second Chamber, a liberal deputy declaring that a pretender had arrived in Antwerp to conspire against France, and that the Government therefore should be very careful in its action. The Minister of the Interior replied that the count was no conspirator, and that the Government had given him no sign of sympathy. The total number of French Legitimists who visited the count was estimated at 5,000; among them was Bishop Dupanloup, of Orleans, and Dukes Rohan and Tremouille. In March, the Chamber of Representatives had a very animated discussion on the question, whether Belgium should, as the Catholic party demanded, retain an accredited minister with the Pope. The Liberal party insisted upon the abolition of the office, but the Chamber, on March 6th, by a vote of 63 yeas to 32 nays, decided to maintain it.

The elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies for the provinces of Antwerp, Brabant, Western Flanders, Namur, and Luxembourg, were held on June 11th. In Brussels the thirteen Liberal candidates were re-elected by a majority of about 3,000 votes. There were three tickets in the field, a Liberal, which received from 0,420 to 0,606 votes; a Catholic, receiving 3,071 to 3,421 votes; and a Flemish, at the head of which was the celebrated writer, Hendrick Consience, receiving from 140 to 199 votes, a clear proof that the Flemish question as yet awakens in Brussels no political interest. The total number of Deputies elected in the five provinces was 63; of whom, in the last session of the Chamber, 21 had been Liberals and 42 Catholics; at the new election 19 Liberals and 44 Catholics were returned. This result increased the Catholic majority in the Chamber of Deputies from 18 to 22 (71 Catholics against 51 Liberals). The Minister of Justice, De Lantsheere, being elected in Dixmude, all the members of the ministry, with the exception of the Minister of War, have a seat either in this Senate or in the Chamber of Deputies.

On July 1st, the municipal elections were held throughout the kingdom, on the basis of a new electoral law adopted during the last session of the Legislature. The interest shown in these elections was generally very considerable; nearly everywhere the different sections of the Liberal party united against the Ultramontanes. In nearly all the large cities the former were successful; in Brussels the Catholics did not even put up a ticket, and the administration of the Liberal mayor, Anspach, one of the most decided opponents of the Catholic party, continues therefore without opposition. In Liege, Ghent, Mons, Tournay, and even in Malines and Louvain, the Liberals either gained or retained the ascendancy; in Namur and Bruges the two parties are now about equally represented. The chief victory of the Liberal party was won in Antwerp, where, nine years before, the popular opposition against the fortifications proposed by the Liberal Cabinet, Frère-Orban, had caused the success of the Catholic party, and it had since remained in power. Now, the opposition of the merchants to the location of the commercial buildings, which the present Catholic ministry, contrary to the wishes of the merchants, intends to erect on the left bank of the Scheldt, has put an end to the Catholic administration, and reinstated the Liberals in power.

There were, in the course of the year 1873, several strikes of considerable dimensions among the laboring-classes, attended, as in former years, by much turbulence and disorder. In the coal district of Boringue no less than 10,000 men were, in July, on a strike, and troops were sent from Brussels and Mons to prevent their violence.

BENNETT, JAMES GORDON, a noted and remarkable journalist, for fifty years engaged in the profession, the founder and for thirty years editor and proprietor of the New York Herald; born at New Mill, near Keith, Banffshire, Scotland, in 1795; died in New York City, June 1, 1872. His parents were Roman Catholics of French descent, and James was brought up a believer in the doctrines of the Roman Church. He was "a liberal Catholic," as he characteristically described himself, "just believing as much of their mysteries and dogmas as I deem compatible with the Scriptures and common-sense, and tolerating the form and ceremony of worship as a mere matter of taste, no way essential to Christian belief." He went to school in his native place until he was fourteen years of age. Then he was sent to Aberdeen to study for the priesthood. Two or three years of seminary life convinced him that he had mistaken his vocation. He had read the poems of Byron as fast as they were published,
as well as those of Scott and the Lake School of poets, and wrote very fair sentimental poetry himself. But the book which seems to have exerted the greatest influence upon his subsequent career was the Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin, then just published in Scotland. This seems to have determined him to emigrate to this country. Without money or friends, or even a definite purpose, he sailed for America in April, 1819, to seek his fortune, and landed at Halifax. He had less than twenty-five dollars in his purse, and knew no better way of earning more than by teaching book-keeping. Halifax had no use for the young Scotchman and, after a few months of hardship, he made his way along the coast to Portland, and thence embarked for Boston in a schooner. He wandered hungry about the streets for two days without food, looking for work. His first employment was as salesman in the shop of a man named Wells, and afterward as proof-reader in the publishing-house of Wells & Lilly, then the publishers of the North American Review. When the firm went into bankruptcy, he came to New York, about 1822, and found work as an occasional contributor to some of the newspapers. Journalism, however, in those days was a beggarly resource for occasional contributors; and hence we find him accepting gladly the offer of Mr. Edmund Morford, of Charleston, to become Spanish translator and general assistant in the office of the Charleston Courier. He did not remain there very long, though he always expressed a great liking for Charleston and its people. Having returned to New York about 1824, he advertised a "permanent Commercial School," to be opened at 148 Fulton Street; but he had so few pupils that it proved temporary instead of "permanent." He next commenced a course of lectures (which were very poorly attended), at the Old Dutch Church in Ann Street, on Political Economy; and, these resources failing, he again turned to the newspapers, as reporter, paragraphist, poet, and general-utility man. In 1825 he bought the Sunday Courier on credit; but he made nothing with it, and soon gave it up. The next year he became connected with the Democratic National Advocate, and, when that journal, having changed hands, advocated the election of John Quincy Adams as against Jackson, he left it, and joined the late M. M. Noah, as associate-editor of the Enquirer, succeeding W. G. Graham, who had been killed in a duel. The new associate was at that time, and ever afterward, a non-resistant on principle, with supreme contempt for the cowardice of the duellist. He began to interest himself strongly in party politics. He joined the Tammany Society. That virulent spirit, which was so conspicuous in his writings during his whole subsequent career, was already a characteristic of his style. He looked at all great movements, all conflicts of principle, from the point of view of an outside observer, who found it for his business interests to espouse either one side or the other, but had no real sympathy with either. In 1828 he was in Washington as correspondent of the Enquirer, and it was in this capacity that he made his first decided hit in his chosen profession. Reading Horace Walpole's letters in the Library of Congress, he was inspired to attempt a little newspaper correspondence in a somewhat similar vein, and the Enquirer soon appeared with a series of lively personal letters, sketching prominent characters, without, however, offensive freedom, and tickling the public appetite with what was then a new sensation. The letters attracted notice, and were extensively copied. Mr. Bennett's earnings at this time, from correspondence, poems, police reports, paragraphs, leading articles, and miscellaneous sketches, ranged from five to twelve dollars a week. The Enquirer, at his suggestion, was consolidated soon afterward with another paper, and the result was the Courier and Enquirer, which, under James Watson Webb, became the leading American newspaper of the time. For three years Bennett was Webb's most efficient assistant. But on August 18, 1832, the Courier and Enquirer abandoned Jackson for Nicholas Biddle; the positive editor and his equally obstinate assistant quarrelled, and the paper lost the services of Mr. Bennett; "and in losing him," says Parton, "lost its chance of retaining the supremacy among American newspapers to this day." He had not yet learned, however, the difference between a newspaper and a political organ; so, when he left General Webb, he started a cheap party-paper of the old style, devoted to the support of General Jackson and Martin Van Buren. It lived only thirty days. Then he carried the wreck of his savings to Philadelphia, and placed them in a Jackson paper called the Pennsylvanian. He appealed to the party for help, and they refused it. "Van Buren has treated me in this matter," wrote he, "as if I were a boy—a child—cold, heartless, careless, and God knows what not." He gave up the venture, and returned to New York. He endeavored to get employment on the Sun, but failed. It was a fortunate thing for him that Van Buren had given him nothing, and that the Sun rejected him; for he resolved now to trust no more to politicians, and the fruit of this resolve was the Herald. The first number appeared on the 6th of May, 1835, "price one cent, and for sale everywhere." It was started without capital. Two young printers, named Anderson and Smith, agreed to print it, and share the profits or losses. The firm name was James Gordon Bennett & Co. Another printer, of his own name, refused to accept a half-interest in the project, preferring to work at a salary, and so continued for thirty-four years to serve the journal which he saw grow from nothing into a magnificent property. The publication-office and editorial room was a deep cellar at No. 20.
Wall Street, where Bennett transacted all the business of the little concern: received advertisements, sold copies of the paper, and wrote all the articles, reports, and paragraphs, behind a deal board. The late William Gowans, bookseller, wrote the following description of a visit to the office, soon after the paper was established: "The proprietor, editor, and vender, was seated at his desk, busily engaged writing, and appeared to pay little or no attention to me as I entered. On making known my object in coming in, he requested me to put my money down on the counter, and help myself to a paper; all this time he continuing his writing operations. The office was a single, oblong, underground room; its furniture consisted of a counter, which served also as a desk, constructed from two flour-barrels, perhaps empty, standing apart from each other about four feet, with a single plank covering both; a chair, placed in the centre, upon which sat the editor, busy at his vocation, with an inkstand by his right hand; on the end nearest the door were placed the papers for sale." It was a small four-page sheet, sold for one cent. There was very little news, for Bennett had no money to spend in collecting news; but it was bright, sharp, insolent, personal, contemptuous, and nothng whatever stood aghast at the boldness of this unknown Scotchman, who violated all the proprieties which newspapers had been accustomed to respect, and attacked private character with such reckless freedom and such wicked good-humor. The paper soon became popular. It offended all parties and all creeds. It was denounced from the Catholic pulpits for blasphemy. It shocked the sense of decency of all respectable Protestants; and of course people bought it out of curiosity. Bennett had no assistant in writing it. He rose at five in the morning, and worked in his room until eleven. Then he was out in his noon, selling papers, writing advertisements for customers whose education had been neglected, and preparing copy for the printers. At one he went out into the streets to pick up news and gossip. From four to six he was again at his counter, and the evening was spent gathering materials for reports in the next day's paper. He could not have gone through these sixteen or seventeen hours of drudgery had not his vigorous constitution been strengthened by the abstemious and regular habits by which his life was always marked. At the end of five weeks, the paper was gaining headway, but still he did not meet expenses. He now thought of telling the public every day what had been done in the stock market the day before. The money article, now such an important feature of every leading newspaper, was then unknown. The first ever published in the United States appeared in the *Herald*, June 13, 1835. At the end of the third month, the receipts equalled the expenditures, and Mr. Bennett hired his first reporter. The next month the printing-office was burned, and Anderson and Smith, discouraged, abandoned the enterprise. But the *Herald* was "raked out of the ashes," and re-established, on August 31, at No. 202 Broadway, with Bennett as sole proprietor, and the printer of his own name almost his sole compositor. Thence the office was removed, October 12th, to No. 148 Nassau Street, "a remarkably pious, theological, and religious neighborhood," says the *Herald* of that date, with the Bible Society, Tract Society, Dr. Spring's Church, and Arthur Tappan's Anti-Slavery Society, for surroundings. At this time Bennett advertised, editorially, for a business partner, and explained briefly how the *Herald* had been established, and its condition and prospects. The statement is a revelation of character as well as a history of the paper. "Heretofore," he says, "I have done every thing myself. I have written my own editorials; for I employ, at five dollars a week, no Peter Simple" (alluding to Dr. Townsend, an editor of the *Star*, who had just before assaulted him for his personal allusions to his colleagues). "I have written my own police-reports—I have written my own Wall-Street reports—I have written my own squibs, crackers, and *feux d'esprit*. I have been my readers' books, and my compositors, my own books, made out my own bills, and generally attended to the business in the office. Now, as the business of the *Herald* is rapidly increasing, I should like to get some competent business person to become connected with me as a part owner and proprietor, one who would devote the whole of his time, as I do mine, to the business of the office. I will venture to say, without any boast, that for the last six months I have written more matter for the press, and collected more facts of every kind, than any three editors in this city. But, in addition to this labor, the business connected of such an establishment as the *Herald* are a little more than one man can do. I would, therefore, like to have a business partner, in whom I could place entire confidence, and, if he could bring into the concern capital sufficient to make certain improvements, enlargements, etc., we could make the *Herald* in less than a year surpass every paper in the city, and yield a clear annual income of from $12,000 to $20,000." In seven years he had, unaided, made the income of the paper $100,000, and for many years past it has been ten or fifteen times the highest expectations of 1835. After its re-establishment, the *Herald* had a struggling but not doubtful existence. Its total cost for an edition of 2,000, which it attained in September, 1835, was fifty dollars a day. It contained only local news, the chief topic of interest being told in detail, the minor news condensed but never omitted. The great fire of December 16, 1833, gave the struggling journalist an opportunity to display his peculiar talents in this direction, and for many weeks after the fire the *Herald* was filled with accounts of the appearance of the ruins, the
incidents of the conflagration, the struggles of merchants to retrieve their losses, and the rebuilding of the burned district. Of the edition of December 21st, miserably illustrated, 50,000 copies were printed. So absorbing and profitable did this work prove, that Bennett abandoned—to find greater room for his descriptions—a burlesque which he begun and promised to continue from day to day, of the Congress reports which the Courier and Enquirer was publishing a day ahead of all competitors, through the Pony Express which Gen. Webb had established to "beat the mails." This method of relating in detail, and in familiar style, events of purely local interest was a new revelation in journalism, and Bennett found that it repaid him handsomely. Shortly after, in 1836, when Helen Jewett was mysteriously murdered, he employed the same system and described the scene of the murder, the life of the woman and her surroundings, with a faithfulness of detail which would put to shame the Police Gazette of the present day. He did not hesitate to relate in like manner the several castigations which he suffered, nor even five years later to describe his own marriage (June 6, 1840), in the same grotesque style.

In 1841 the income of the paper was at least $100,000, and the circulation about 20,000 copies. The office was removed the same year to Nassau and Fulton Streets. From that time until the war, the Herald gradually increased in circulation and value as a property. During the civil war its circulation more than doubled. Of one issue, during 1864, no less than 132,000 copies were sold. It employed, in addition to its regular force, 63 war correspondents, at an expense for four years of $525,000. Its annual expenditures for correspondence and the collection of news have been, for years, something immense, and altogether disproportionate to its payment for editorial and critical matter. It was as a collector of news that Mr. Bennett shone conspicuous. He had an unerring judgment of its pecuniary value. He knew how to pick out of the events of the day the subject which engrossed the interest of the greatest number of people, and to give them about that subject all they could read. He had a method of impressing the importance of news upon others in his employ, which inspired many who served him to energetic action, some of them in a remarkable degree. But he never tolerated defeat. He once refused to pay the expenses, including one item of a horse killed, of a correspondent who was one day behind the World correspondent, and added, in the half-humorous, half-satirical manner in which he habitually indulged, that "a horse which couldn't beat the World wasn't worth paying for." He never questioned or examined the account of reporters who were in advance of their rivals, and frequently paid contributors double rates for welcome news when in advance of contemporaries. He once gave a reporter twenty-five dollars for a news-telegram of three words, for which a bill of one dollar had been rendered. At another time, he ordered one hundred dollars to be paid to a contributor for an article of six columns, which had been already contracted for at eight dollars a column, adding by way of explanation to the editor, "He may have something else as good." In this instance, his judgment was confirmed, and several valuable contributions (relating to the secret history of the civil war) followed from the same pen. He developed the capacities of journalism in a most wonderful manner. His one object was the success of the Herald; all aims and efforts tended to that one end, which he sought regardless of means or consequences, and he cared for no good opinion save his own. "Since I knew myself," he wrote as late as 1856, when his success was fully confirmed, "all the real probation I sought for was my own. If my conscience was satisfied on the score of morals, and my ambition on the matter of talent, I always felt easy. On this principle I have acted from my youth up, and on this principle I mean to die. Nothing can disturb my equanimity. I know myself."

Nothing could be truer than this; in the passage he has told his whole character. He was strictly temperate and virtuous. He had neither low habits nor idle hours. He never drank, even at dinner, and nothing stronger than claret was ever displayed on his table. The impression prevails that years ago he withdrew from work on his paper, but this is a great error. No exchange editor in the profession was so close and constant a reader as he of the great papers of the country down to within a few months of the close of his life. Files of the principal journals were sent to him daily, and all were religiously read. He often clipped passages for insertion in the Herald, but generally for texts for editorials or special articles, and when he visited the office it was to unpack his mind of the suggestions stored there by reading the exchanges. He seldom gave an editorial writer more than the suggestions for an article, leaving him to fill up the details. He required his editorial writers to meet daily for consultation and the distribution of topics. When another person presided, the several editors made suggestions; when Bennett himself was present the editors became mere listeners, and wrote, as it were, at his dictation. In nothing more did his personality display itself than in these meetings, and his manner of "consulting his editors," by directing them what to do, and disregarding suggestions from any one! Frequently, when a writer expressed his views on a subject, Mr. Bennett pressed himself by ordering him to write, taking precisely the opposite view.

In personal appearance, Mr. Bennett was, in many respects, remarkable. He was considerably over six feet in height, and down to
within a year or two he walked erect and straight as an arrow, and with the stately tread of an old soldier. He was slight of figure, but strong limbed, and the strength of his arms was something remarkable. He was very fond of physical exercise, and generally employed the early hours of dawn in running, in Highland fashion, around the walks at his Fort Washington home; BOLIVIA. an independent republic of South America, lying between lat. 10° and 24° S., and lon. 57° 25' and 70° 30' W., bounded north-east by Brazil, from which it is partly separated, southeast by the river Paraguay, south by the Argentine Republic and Chili, and west by the Pacific Ocean and Peru. Bolivia, however, claims that portion of the Gran Chaco comprised between the rivers Paraguay and Bermejo, which would extend its southern limits to 26° 30' S. The republic is divided into nine departments, which, with their areas in square miles, capitals, and population, in 1865, are as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Capitals</th>
<th>Population</th>
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<td>7,948</td>
<td>Cobija</td>
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<td>54,000</td>
<td>Sucre</td>
<td>36,034</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The departments are subdivided into 37 districts, and these into 45 provinces. No official survey of the country has ever been made; but the above areas are, with the exception of that of the department of Beni, according to a map of Bolivia published in 1859 by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ondarza. Behm gives only 553,747 square miles as the total area; but the former is probably more correct. The population consists of native whites, for the most part descendants of the Spanish settlers, mestizos or cholas (mixed white and Indian), mulattoes, zambos (mixed Indian and negro), Indians in a domesticated state, and savage Indians. Of the last there are about 250,000, which, added to the figures of the table, gives a total population of 2,081,585, rather more than one-fourth of whom are whites. The aboriginal is by far the most numerous element of the republic; it forms in the province of La Paz nine-tenths of the population; in that of Tarjia it is five times as numerous as the white. Of the many aboriginal tribes still existing in Bolivia, the most noteworthy are the Ayumaras, or Aymaras, Quechuas, Moxos, and Chiquitos. The first two, once united under the dominion of the Incas, speak languages of kindred origin, while in their customs and manners little dissimilarity is noticeable. The Ayumaras dwell chiefly in La Paz, although some are met with in Oruro, and the Quichuas inhabit the coast, the valley of the Desaguadero, and the northern and eastern portions of the republic. Most of these Bolivian Indians have embraced Christianity and fairly entered upon the career of civilization. The language of the Chiquitos is copious and flexible, and remarkable for possessing a special vocabulary for the use of females. The Spanish creoles are most numerous in the mining districts and in Cochabamba; immigrants to the country since the separation from Spain have chiefly settled in these places and in La Paz. By the provisions of the Constitution of Bolivia, drawn up by Simon Bolivar in 1826, and considerably modified in 1828, 1831, and 1865, the whole executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years. The legislative authority rests with a Congress of two Chambers, the Senate and the House of Representatives, both elected by universal suffrage. The President appoints a Vice-President to assist him in his functions, and also a ministry, divided into the departments of the Interior, Justice, Finance, War, and Education and Public Worship. The ministers are liable to impeachment before Congress. The seat of the executive government, formerly at La Paz, was transferred to Oruro in 1869.

The President is Don Adolfo Ballivián, elected in November (1872); Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, Mr. C. Corral; Minister of Finance, etc., Don J. S. García; Minister of War, General J. Sjmnej; and Minister of Justice and Public Worship, Dr. M. Terrazas. Archbishop and Primate of the Republic, Dr. S. J. Puch y Solana (1861). There are four bishoprics, namely: La Paz, vacant; Santa Cruz de la Sierra, F. X. Rodríguez (1870); and Cochabamba (titular bishop), F. M. del Granado.

The standing army is composed of 51 generals, 859 commanding officers, 654 subaltern officers, and about 4,000 men. The cost of the army is about $2,000,000 annually.

The commerce of Bolivia is limited to the importation of cotton goods, hardware, furniture, jewelry, and silks, in exchange for Peruvian bark, guano, copper-ore, tin, borax, furs, hides, woolens, and wool hats. To facilitate the development of trade, the port of Cobija has been declared free.

The total imports, in 1871, amounted to $6,000,000; and the total exports to $5,000,000. In 1859 the export of calisaya-bark through the Peruvian ports of Arica and Ilay amounted to $153,970; and from January to November, 1860, to $223,850. The internal trade reached in 1868 about $50,000,000. The State mint at Potosí coins annually about 2,250,000 pesos in silver. In October, 1872, the National Assembly adopted a law permitting the exportation of silver in bars from June 1, 1873, subject, however, to an export duty of 50 c. per mark, and 20 c. per oz. for gold. An export duty of 4 per cent. is still paid on good money. A very large trade is carried on with cocoa leaves, used, with lime, for mastication
by the Peruvian and Bolivian Indians; over $60,000,000 change hands annually in the traffic in the republic.

The following table shows the extent of the commerce with Great Britain from 1866 to 1870, inclusive:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>809,275</td>
<td>64,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>700,315</td>
<td>19,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>816,786</td>
<td>19,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>653,965</td>
<td>26,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>610,005</td>
<td>2,650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the budget of 1867, the last which has been published, the receipts amounted to 4,529,345 pesos, and the expenditure to $5,927,275, which constitutes a deficit of 1,427,930 pesos. The revenue is chiefly derived from customs duties, mines, and other state property, and a land-tax levied upon the Indian population, and forming almost one-half of the total receipts.

The republic receives annually from Peru 500,250 pesos as compensation for duties collected on goods landed at the Peruvian port of Arica in transit for Bolivia. The receipts at the custom-house of Cobija, the only port of importance in Bolivia, were 135,382 pesos in 1867.

Bolivia has a larger population than Chili or the Argentine Republic, whose stocks stand at 55 to 100 in the money market; and while the debt of Peru is (according to the Money Market Review, July 6, 1872) 15s. 9d. per head of population, that of Bolivia is only 1s. 1d. In short, though Bolivia is one of the largest of the South American republics, her debt is the smallest, being only about $10,000,000 in 1872. In 1892 it was merely nominal. In 1872 a new loan was negotiated in England of £1,700,000, at 68 per cent., payable in 25 years, at par. This loan is guaranteed by the general revenues of the republic, and by a first charge on the entire customs dues collected on imports into Bolivia through the Amazon River. The Government engaged to make arrangements for the receipt and remittance of the customs dues, to the satisfaction of the bond-holders; and, as a further security, the National Bolivian Navigation Company and Madeira & Mamoré Railway Company have entered into deeds hypothecating their net profits. It is to be borne in mind, however, that if Bolivia's national debt is small in comparison to that of the sister republics, her commerce and industry are likewise at a low ebb, as compared with those of the other South American countries, and, in the way of developing her material resources, little has as yet been done that should require the investment of large sums. But a happier era has at last been inaugurated: Bolivia has awakened from the lethargy which so long paralyzed the best energies of the nation; and the first impulse toward the moral and material progress of the country has been given. The late President Morales, in his message to the representatives of the Constitutional Assembly of 1872, gave a flattering account of the improved state of the country in general, and in the departments of the Government since the fall of the Melgarójo administration.

A highway, preparatory to the full navigation of Lake Titicaca, was determined upon. The construction of a railway from La Paz to the frontiers had been resolved upon, and the works were to commence without delay; and another railway, from Mejillones to Caracoles, at the expense of the state, was contracted for, and to be finished in three years. A telegraph-line between the two last-named places, and an iron mole capable of admitting alongside it a steamer of 4,000 tons, were to be finished in a like period of time. A Lima house had undertaken to build a railway from Tarija to Oruro; American enterprise had penetrated into the republic, and the navigation of the Bolivian branches of the Amazon was regarded as an accomplished fact, the rapids of the Madeira being avoided by a railway; the whole of this great undertaking was due to the energetic efforts of Colonel Church. A steamer, the Explorador, was already plying on the river, and would, it was expected, soon be followed by others. A road from Apolo to Madidi was to be made, from which, among other benefits, would be derived that accruing from the relation the road would bear to the navigation in the north of the republic, the subjection and civilization of the many savage tribes in the forests, and the opening up to commerce the varied natural products of that region. Two new territorial districts, those of the Mamoré and the Chaco were created, and in process of organization, and will one day form two departments. The town of Caiza is to be the capital of the Gran Chaco district. In March a geographical commission was appointed to investigate the documents relating to the limits with Brazil, Paraguay, and the Argentine Republic. A branch of the Cobija National Bank was established in La Paz.

General Quintin Quevedo was proposed by one party as candidate for the presidency of the republic.

As it was certain that Cobija would fall into decay when the railway was opened at Mejillones, it was decided to give sites for building in the latter port to people from Cobija who chose to move thither, poor families being assisted with money. Railways were in contemplation to place La Paz and Cochabamba in communication with the nearest tributaries of the Amazon. Laborers were flocking to Caracoles, and all finding employment; the town by the middle of the year consisted already of twenty-four blocks of 300 feet, besides a number of different kinds of lodgings; water was plentiful. All the examinations at the Caracoles silver-mines continued favorable. Assassinations were of daily occurrence at Antofogasta, but the Bolivian authorities in-
terfered and social order was reestablished. An ancient copper and gold mine, known by the name of the original discoverer, Narango, was again discovered, and found to contain 20 per cent. of the precious metal. By supreme decree of June 7th, foreigners living in Bolivia were exempted from service in the National Guard.

A conspiracy against the Government, by Quintín Quevedo, for the purpose of reinstating the old M'gargjast party in power, was discovered and frustrated on the 20th of June. On the 23d of August Augustin Morales was elected constitutional President of the republic. For some months before and after the election, unfriendly sentiments existed between the President and the Congress, that body persistently refusing to sanction the President's scheme to possess himself of the valuable Anuallas mines. On the 24th of November, the President, in a state of intoxication, left a banquet in which he had been celebrating the second anniversary of the downfall of M'gargjast, and proceeded to the halls of Congress for the purpose of using his personal influence, in the hope of obtaining his desired end. Seeing that his endeavors were in vain, he sought to intimate the members of the House by the presence of troops; a similar attempt was made on the following day, when Morales declared the labors of the legislature at an end.

In the evening, while Morales was in his palace, still under the influence of passion and wine, his nephew, Laffay, entered and read aloud a letter in which it was stated that one of the President's aides-de-camp designed to arrest him that very night. On hearing this, Morales, losing all further control of his rage, flew to an adjoining apartment where his aides were in waiting, called them traitors, and addressed them in a tone so violent and so insulting as to render reasoning impossible. Throwing his daughter and nephew, who implored him to desist. All was in vain: blows, epithets, and invectives, were showered upon the officers, until Laffay, infuriated by the outrage, shot Morales with a revolver, inflicting a wound of which the latter died after a lapse of two hours. Don Adolfo Ballivan was selected as President in his place, and with the downfall of the tyrant the country became more tranquil; the apple of discord was cast out, and opposing interests conciliated. Morales met his death in the same apartment in which M'gargjast had assassinated Belzé.

Bolivia and Brazil are strengthening their good relations, inaugurated a few years back by the treaties concluded by Señor López Netto, through the appointment of a resident minister at Rio Janeiro. One thousand Bolivians were, in December, at work on the Madoira Railway in Brazilian territory.

BOND, Rev. Thomas Emerson, M.D., a Methodist clergyman, physician, and journalist, born in Baltimore, in 1813; died in Harford County, Md., August 18, 1872. He was the son of Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Bond, who was also a Methodist minister, physician, and journalist; and inherited his father's talents as well as his professional occupations. Whether Dr. Bond passed through a full collegiate course or not, we are not informed, but he early became a local Methodist preacher, and studied medicine and took his degree in one of the Baltimore medical schools. His father was at that time editor of the Baltimore Christian Advocate and Journal, and in the office of that paper young Bond first took his lessons in journalism. For some years previous to his father's death in 1856, he had been his efficient assistant in both his editorial and professional labors, and was distinguished for his vigor, humor, and sarcastic power, as a writer, and his ability in conducting a religious journal. In 1860, pending the difficulties which culminated in the late war, he joined the Methodist Church South, and gave his fine abilities to the cause of the South. After the close of the war, he was one of the originators of the Episcopal Methodist, the organ of the Southern Church, but subsequently severed his connection with that paper, and established another journal in the same interest. After publishing that for a short time, he consolidated it with the St. Louis Southern Christian Advocate, which was published simultaneously in Baltimore and St. Louis, and of which he was associate editor. For some time before his death, Dr. Bond suffered from cancer in the stomach. He was an earnest and devoted friend, and in all the relations of life was highly esteemed for his integrity and unwavering adherence to the cause and principles which he believed to be right.

BOWRING, Sir John, K. C. B., LL. D., an English poet, publicist, philologist, and diplomatist, was born at Exeter, England, October 17, 1792; died in Leicester, November 22, 1872. He was descended from a Puritan family, and was himself a dissenter. He was a pupil and disciple of Jeremy Bentham, who made him his literary executor, and whose works he published in twenty-two volumes royal 8vo, with an added volume of his memoirs. Mr. Bowring possessed a wonderful facility for the acquisition of languages, and his poetical faculty made the national poetry of the different nations whose languages he had acquired very attractive to him. His translations of the Russian, Baltic, Spanish, Polish, Hungarian, Servian, and Bohemian national songs and lyrics, the greater part of them prepared before his thirtieth year, gave evidence alike of his learning, his poetical abilities, and his unwearied industry. But he was as deeply interested in political and politico-economical science (the result of his studies with Bentham) as in poetry and linguistics. He was a contributor to the Westminster Review from its establishment in 1824, and from 1825 to 1880 its editor. He visited Holland in 1828, and his letters from that country, which appeared in the Morning Herald, and were soon afterward
translated into Dutch, procured for him the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Gröningen. Soon after, he was appointed by the British Government a commissioner to inquire into its commercial relations with several of the European states. He visited for this purpose France, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Syria, and the states of the German Zollverein, and his reports in relation to these countries possess great and permanent interest. He was a Member of Parliament for the borough of Clyde, from 1835 to 1837, and from Bolton from 1841 to 1849, and took an active part in the business of the Commons, introducing and promoting many important measures connected with the revenue and commercial affairs of Great Britain. He was an earnest advocate of free trade, although the Government which conferred so many appointments and honors upon him was not then so much in favor of that policy as it has been since. In 1849 he was appointed British consul at Canton, and superintendent of trade in China; and in 1854, after receiving in the mean time the honor of knighthood, he was promoted to be Governor of Hong-Kong. In 1855 he proceeded on a special mission to Siam, and concluded a treaty with the two kings of that country. He had charge of the European affairs of the Hawaiian Government for some years, and in 1861 was sent abroad by the British Government to report on the state of the commercial relations between Great Britain and the now kingdom of Italy. The published works of Sir John Bowring, aside from the collected edition of Bentham's Works and Life, in twenty-three volumes, already alluded to, were: "Specimens of the Russian Poets," two vols., 1821–23; "Matins and Vesperas, with Hymns," 1823 and subsequently (several of his hymns are among the choicest lyrics of our English hymnology); in conjunction with H. S. Van Dyck, "Botanical Anthology," 1824; "Ancient Poetry and Romances of Spain," 1824; "Specimens of the Polish Poets," 1827; "Servian Popular Poetry," 1827; "Poetry of the Magyars," 1830; "Czeckian Anthology, being a History of the Poetical Literature of Bohemia," 1832; "Minor Morals for Young People," three vols., 1834–39; "Reports on the Commercial Relations between France and Great Britain," two vols. folio, 1835–36; "Reports on the Statistics of Turkey," etc., 1837; "Observations on the Oriental Plague, and on Quarantines," etc., 1839; "First Lessons on Theology, for Children," 1839; "Manuscript of the Queen's Court, with other Ancient Bohemian Poems," translated, 1843; "Decimal Coinage," illustrated, 1854; "Decimal Systems in Numbers, Coins, and Accounts," 1854; "The Kingdom and People of Siam, with a Narrative of the Mission to that Country in 1855," two vols., 1857; "A Visit to the Philippine Islands in 1858," 1859. He also published a collection of his poems and some religious works.

BRACE, JOHN PIERCE, a distinguished teacher and journalist, born in Hartford, Conn., in 1793; died in Litchfield, Conn., October 18, 1872. He was educated at Williams College, whence he graduated in 1812, and, after devoting several years to the study of the three learned professions, he took charge of the Litchfield Academy, then just opened, where he remained until 1832, when he became principal of the Hartford Female Seminary, where his niece, Miss Catharine E. Beecher, had already become distinguished as a teacher. In these two institutions Mr. Brace trained many young ladies who have since become leading women in society, charities, or literature, throughout the land; among them, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois, of New York, Mrs. Wilson of Brooklyn, Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, the missionaries Mrs. Bliss and Mrs. Van Lennep, of Hartford, Mrs. McCullough, the wife of the United States Secretary of the Treasury, and numerous others. No other teacher in the United States has ever had so many influential and intelligent pupils. After teaching for many years, Mr. Brace entered the editorial profession, and was for a number of years the editor of the Hartford Courant, and gave to that paper a higher literary reputation than it had previously enjoyed. Mr. Brace’s acquirements were vast and multifarious. He was fitted thoroughly in the studies of the three professions—law, medicine, and theology—and could have entered any one with honor. His knowledge of ancient and modern history was both wide and minute. In mineralogy he had made extensive researches and collections; in botany, he was a correspondent of De Candolle and other European botanists, and his valuable herbarium will be found a treasure-house of collections. Even in out-of-the-way subjects of investigation, such as heraldry, astrology, deciphering the hieroglyphics, and musical composition, he was singularly well versed. But these vast and varied acquirements were all most willingly consecrated to the service of his pupils. For the past nine years he had been living in quiet and comfort on the old homestead in the village of Litchfield, enjoying the treasures of his ample library, and the society of friends and pupils who gratefully remembered “the faithful teacher.” Mr. Brace published very little in a collected form; several monographs on mineralogy and botany; a volume of lectures to young converts; a learned but humorous work entitled “Tales of the Devil”; and two novels, “The Fawn of the Pale-Faces,” and another story of early New-England life. His great work, and one which will be imperishable in its results, is the thorough mental training he imparted to those who, in their turn, have become the lights of the present age.

BRAZIL (Império do Brazil), a country of South America, and the only empire in the New World, extending from lat. 4° 30' N. to
BRAZIL.

38° S., and from lat. 33° to 73° W. It is bounded north by the United States of Colombia, Venezuela, British, French, and Dutch Guiana, and the Atlantic Ocean; east by the Atlantic; south by Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, and Paraguay; and west by Bolivia, Peru, Equador, and the United States of Colombia. Thus it is seen that the empire borders upon all the South American states, save Patagonia and Chili. It occupies more than two-fifths of the South American Continent, and has, after Russia, the most extensive contiguous territory of any government on the globe. The line of division at the extreme northwest has not been definitively drawn; but, including the tract annexed to the empire by a recent treaty with Bolivia, it covers an area of about 3,300,000 square miles. Paraguay ceded in 1872 to Brazil, as a war indemnity, a long-disputed territory comprised between the Paraguay and Parana Rivers, north of the Apa and Iguarin. This territory has an area of 1,000 geographical square miles, and costs Brazil at the rate of $95 per acre, or $225,000 per square league; nearly 40 times as much as the best lands in the United States or Australia can be had for. Its greatest breadth is 2,470 miles, and its greatest length 2,600. The empire is divided into 20 provinces, and one neutral municipality (municipio neutro), which, with their areas, population in 1871, and capitals, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Area, sq. miles</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amazonas</td>
<td>696,700</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>Manaus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grão Para</td>
<td>460,000</td>
<td>260,000</td>
<td>Belem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maranhão</td>
<td>165,000</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>São Luiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piauí</td>
<td>94,500</td>
<td>292,000</td>
<td>São Luis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceará</td>
<td>22,331</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>Fortaleza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Grande do Norte</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>Natal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraíba</td>
<td>21,300</td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td>Paraíba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pernambuco</td>
<td>37,335</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
<td>Recife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alagoas</td>
<td>21,201</td>
<td>390,000</td>
<td>Macaé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergipe</td>
<td>12,849</td>
<td>275,000</td>
<td>Aracaju</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahia</td>
<td>283,243</td>
<td>1,490,000</td>
<td>São Salvador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Espírito Santo</td>
<td>14,010</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>Victoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>930,000</td>
<td>Niterói</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santo André</td>
<td>92,547</td>
<td>355,000</td>
<td>Rio Panó</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parana</td>
<td>72,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>Carilba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Catarina</td>
<td>28,229</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>Desterro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Pedro</td>
<td>72,386</td>
<td>420,000</td>
<td>Porto Alegre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minas Gerais</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>1,450,000</td>
<td>Ouro Preto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goyaz</td>
<td>284,000</td>
<td>351,000</td>
<td>Goyaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matto Grosso</td>
<td>531,257</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>Cuiabá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Município Neutro</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>145,000</td>
<td>Rio do Janeiro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 3,300,000, 9,913,000.

The population of Brazil has been variously estimated at different periods, since no facility exists for computing it with absolute accuracy, and no regular census has been taken. Some authorities set down the population as high as 12,000,000, while others admit no more than 7,000,000, but the foregoing table is regarded as the nearest approach to accuracy at the present time. There are in the empire more than 200,000 nomadic Indians, not included in the above figures. The population of Brazil is made up of a mixture of whites, aborigines, and Africans. The early settlers, rarely accompanied by women of their own country, intermarried with the Indian women, from which union sprang the mamalucos, or mestizos; and at a later period with the negro women imported as slaves, producing the mulattoes. An extensive intermixture also took place between the blacks and the Indians, whence originated the cafuzos. The mamalucos and cafuzos, with the civilized and the savage Indians, and the Africans, compose perhaps two-thirds of the whole population, the remainder being whites. The African element is most numerous in the central-coast provinces and Minas Gerais; the Indian predominates in the northern provinces; while the large cities of the seaboard are chiefly descendants of Europeans. It is a curious fact that, despite the superabundance of suitable and fertile regions for the establishment of colonies in Brazil, almost all the colonial nuclei have been formed in districts either mountainous and of limited fertility, else subject to periodical inundations, or far removed from highways, navigable rivers, and seaports. There are a few, but very few, exceptions; but, altogether, colonization in the empire has not so far justified the sanguine expectations and predictions of the instigators of the scheme. A number of the colonies (there were fifty in 1869, with about 40,000 settlers), which are mostly in the central and southern provinces, have, in spite of all difficulties, flourished and become dependent of state direction; others are still under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. Over 1,000 of the 1,108 immigrants from Hamburg to Brazil, in 1871, were Germans. The number from the same port in 1872 was about 3,000.

The Government is constitutional and hereditary: Emperor, Dom Pedro II., born December 2, 1825; proclaimed April 7, 1831; regency from the latter date till July 23, 1840; crowned July 18, 1841; married September 4, 1843, to Theresa Christina Maria, daughter of the late King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies.

Minister of the Interior, Dr. J. A. Corrêa de Oliveira, Deputy; Minister of Justice, Dr. M. A. Duarte de Azevedo, Deputy; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. F. Corrêa, Deputy; Minister of War, J. J. de O. Junqueira, Deputy; Minister of Marine, J. D. Ribeiro do Luz, Senator; Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, Baron d'Ataína, Senator; and Minister of Finance, Viscounl do Rio Branco, Senator, Councilor of State, President of the Council of State and of the Tribunal of the National Treasury. The Council of State is composed of the following members in ordinary: the Princess Imperial, Donna Isabel; Prince Gaston d'Orleans, Count d'Eu; Viscount de Abacé; Viscounl Sapucy; Viscount São Vicente; Viscounl do Rio Branco; J. T. Na- buco de Araujo; Baron do Bom Retiro; Baron de Muritiba; and members extraordinary: Senator F. de Salles Torres Homem; D. Leite Ribeiro; Senators Baron das Três-Barras; C.
Carnoivo de Campos; Duke de Caixas; and F. P. de Negreiros Sayão Lobato. President of the Senate (58 life-members), Viscount de Abacé; Vice-President, Baron das Três-Barras, President of the Chamber of Deputies (123 members for four years), Councillor J. J. Teixeira, Junior; Vice-Presidents, J. M. O’ Araujo Goes; Councillor A. J. Henriques, and L. C. de Fousca.

The army is composed of a special corps of 641 men; 21 battalions of foot: 16,163 men; 5 regiments of horse: 4,152 strong; and one regiment of artillery of 5 battalions, and one battalion of engineers: 4,326; total, 25,282 men. The police force numbers 6,110, 1,110 of whom in Rio de Janeiro. The National Guard is made up of an active force of 522,094 infantry, horse, and artillery; and a reserve of 89,147 men of all arms; making a total strength of 611,241.

The navy comprises: steamers, 18 iron-clads, 27 corvettes, 2 gunboats, and 7 transports; with 33 sail-of-the-line, with an armament of 316 guns; 2 ships without armament, 2 frigates, 2 corvettes, 1 transport, 1 schoolship, and 1 brig for midshipmen. There are in the navy 18 general staff-officers, 545 first-class officers, 142 second-class officers, 101 sanitary corps, 284 accountants, 152 engineers, 3,268 imperial and 2,016 apprentice marines, and 62 boys: in all, 8,423. By decree of March 27, 1872, a credit extraordinary of $1,031,125 was opened to the Ministry of Marine for arsenals, lights, etc.; and a supplementary credit of $837,481 for the naval force of the empire, and for unforeseen and extraordinary expenses.

The chief article of export from Brazil is coffee, supplying four-fifths of the consumption of the United States, and more than half of the consumption of the world. Among the other products sent in large quantities to foreign countries are cotton, sugar, cacon, hides, horns, tobacco, India-rubber, diamonds, etc. The principal imports are cotton and woolen fabrics from Great Britain, wrought and unwrought iron from various countries; wines from Portugal, Spain, and France; agricultural implements, hardware, land, flour, timber (pine), petroleum, biscuits, coal, ice, ham, soap, boots and shoes, etc., from the United States. The value of the total exports and imports for the three years 1866–69 is shown by the following table, from which it appears that the exports exceeded the imports during that period by the sum of $46,600,000:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>Coffee</th>
<th>Sugar</th>
<th>Cotton</th>
<th>Hides</th>
<th>Horns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sacks</td>
<td>Boxes</td>
<td>Boxes</td>
<td>Boxes</td>
<td>Boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>3,099,783</td>
<td>7,617</td>
<td>31,485</td>
<td>31,081</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>3,538,483</td>
<td>10,230</td>
<td>31,487</td>
<td>32,361</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>2,030,395</td>
<td>7,785</td>
<td>31,977</td>
<td>33,661</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>2,070,377</td>
<td>12,833</td>
<td>37,393</td>
<td>34,716</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>1,693,229</td>
<td>12,929</td>
<td>70,312</td>
<td>137,386</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>1,350,139</td>
<td>12,815</td>
<td>51,918</td>
<td>115,489</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>1,350,139</td>
<td>5,782</td>
<td>63,944</td>
<td>283,337</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>1,530,200</td>
<td>7,136</td>
<td>55,190</td>
<td>180,175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>1,450,203</td>
<td>4,622</td>
<td>90,716</td>
<td>119,583</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>1,310,203</td>
<td>6,042</td>
<td>75,663</td>
<td>191,285</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>1,254,465</td>
<td>8,450</td>
<td>101,485</td>
<td>257,692</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>1,293,465</td>
<td>8,540</td>
<td>117,910</td>
<td>147,445</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>1,203,465</td>
<td>6,540</td>
<td>17,910</td>
<td>65,675</td>
<td>140,902</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exports to the United States from 1867 to 1871, inclusive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARTICLES</th>
<th>1867-'68</th>
<th>1868-'69</th>
<th>1869-'70</th>
<th>1870-'71</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coton</td>
<td>225,400,000</td>
<td>320,793,000</td>
<td>320,793,000</td>
<td>320,793,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>10,447,741</td>
<td>9,033,392</td>
<td>9,033,392</td>
<td>9,033,392</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value of Imports from the United States from 1867 to 1871, inclusive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U. S. PRODUCTS</th>
<th>American Shipment</th>
<th>Foreign Shipment</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>3,005,411</td>
<td>3,619,613</td>
<td>9,624,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>2,005,397</td>
<td>3,106,968</td>
<td>5,112,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>2,986,191</td>
<td>2,719,170</td>
<td>5,705,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>2,906,069</td>
<td>2,546,398</td>
<td>5,452,467</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the 2,209,456 sacks of coffee exported in 1870, the United States took 1,373,654. In the first half of 1871 were shipped 1,253,656 sacks, 645,749 to the United States; and the same country took 371,266 out of a total of 625,429 sacks exported during the first half of 1872. From these figures it results that the coffee exports to the United States alone during the first six months of 1871 were greater than the total exports of that article to all countries in the corresponding period of 1872.

In the year ending September 30, 1872, Brazil furnished 866,000 of the 4,773,006 bales of cotton consumed by Europe.

The value of the exports to Great Britain for 1870 was $30,637,240; that of the imports, $26,854,170; and the value of the British cotton manufactures imported in 1869 was almost exactly covered by that of the raw cotton exported to the United Kingdom during the same period. The cotton-crops were remarkably large in the principal cotton-growing provinces.

From a comparison of the trade returns of several years, it is observed that one-fourth of the exports go to England and about one-fifth to the United States, the remainder being divided between France, Portugal, Germany, and the Argentine Republic.

In Alagoas the direct foreign trade is in-
increasing rapidly; 30 foreign vessels entered Maceió in January and February, to load.

The foreign trade of Bahia for 1871 amounted to $20,542,535: imports, $8,915,305; exports, $11,627,230. The port movements in the empire in 1870 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,340 sea-going vessels</td>
<td>1,446,000 tons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,605 coasters with an aggregate of</td>
<td>1,959,000 tons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleared</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,635 sea-going vessels, with an aggregate of</td>
<td>1,500,000 tons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,964 coasters, with an aggregate of</td>
<td>1,198,000 tons.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A line of clippers between Genoa and Rio Grande do Sul was organized in 1872, with vessels of 500 tons burden, but of light draught to suit the bar of the latter port.

The Guanabara Fishery Company, with a capital of $300,000, in 100 shares at 25 per cent. first call, has been organized for the purpose of supplying Rio de Janeiro with fish brought alive in steamers provided with suitable tanks.

The expenditure of the empire from 1855 to 1859 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1855-56</td>
<td>$20,120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856-57</td>
<td>21,120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857-58</td>
<td>25,877,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858-59</td>
<td>26,899,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After the Paraguayan War commenced, the expenditure increased as given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1864-65</td>
<td>$33,424,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865-66</td>
<td>49,939,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866-67</td>
<td>60,596,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867-68</td>
<td>73,923,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868-69</td>
<td>88,913,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869-70</td>
<td>73,192,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870-71</td>
<td>53,386,047</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amount to be disbursed in 1872, for emancipation annuities, was estimated by the Minister of Finance at $500,000; and that for 1902, when slavery is to cease, at $8,000,000. About one-third of the ordinary revenue is derived from land, license, and other taxes, such as that on transfer of property, etc.; more than one-half proceeds from duties, export as well as import, the former being 13 per cent. on coffee, and 9 per cent. on all other articles. From 1865 to 1870, when deficits were of frequent occurrence, these were covered by loans made, and bonds and paper money issued by Government, and treated in the finance accounts as extraordinary receipts. The total receipts for the financial year 1864-65 were $29,738,598; and for 1871-72, $46,884,316. The expenditure in 1871-72 was:

| Ministry of the Interior |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Civil List               | $999,735 |
| Legislative Chambers    | 375,680  |
| Total                   | 1,499,415 |

| Ministry of Justice |
|---------------------|---------|
| Total               | $2,564,060 |
| Ministry of Finance | 1,718,764  |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs | 1,712,570 |
| Ministry of War     | 498,999   |
| Ministry of Marine  | 6,316,635 |
| Ministry of Marine  | 4,944,326 |
| Ministry of Commerce, Agriculture, Public Works, etc. | 6,004,256 |

Total: $41,154,492
Receipts in 1871-72: $46,884,316
Expenditures in 1871-72: 41,154,492
Surplus: $5,739,894

The revenue has been steadily increasing since 1864, at the rate of 75 per cent. approximately; while the increase of the ordinary expenditure in the same period has not exceeded 30 per cent.

The indebtedness of Brazil to England in 1862 was $25,000,000, the foundation of which had been laid by loans to cover old charges of the colonial times, the war of independence, that with Uruguay, payments of indemnities to foreign nations, and to cover deficits originating from year to year; and in 1872 the amount reached $300,000,000, exclusive of railway guarantees; being an increase of $275,000,000 in ten years. A loan of $18,000,000 was contracted in February, 1871.

In 1872 the following were the constituent elements of the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign debt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home debt, at 4, 5, and 6 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt prior to 1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphans' funds and deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper money*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $528,442,796

The issue of the 4½ per cent. loan in 1860 amounted to $6,865,000; of that sum $2,566,500 were redeemed on June 1, 1870, leaving $4,598,500 still to be reimbursed by the operation of the accumulation sinking fund.

Besides the general receipts of the empire, there are the provincial and municipal receipts. The former amount to $11,500,000; the latter to $2,500,000.

There are in Brazil 19 banks, and innumerable private banking-houses. Chief among the former are the Bancos do Brazil, da Bahia, de Campos, Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, do Maranhão, do Rio Grande do Sul, do Pará, and the English of Rio de Janeiro, limited, London and Brazilian, Oregonian and Portuguese; the Banco Rural e Hypothecário, and the bank of Maná & Co. Two new banks were put on the Rio Exchange in 1872, the Commercial Bank of Pernambuco, and the Mercantile Industrial, with capitals of $3,000,000 and $10,000,000 respectively, in $100 shares. The Sociedad Económica de Consumo, having for its object the establishment of cheap shops, has a capital of $150,000.

Public education has not yet reached a high point of development in Brazil; but numerous schools have been established of late in the provinces; and the Government at last seems disposed to spare neither money nor energy in strengthening and developing a system on which the future greatness of the nation so immediately depends. There are at present in the empire 4,437 schools; 3,603 being public, and devoted to primary and secondary education, and 834 private schools. The number of secondary schools is in the proportion of one for every 18 primary; and there are twice as many schools for males as for females. The average annual cost of each

* We do not vouch for the accuracy of this amount.
school is $467; and the whole of the public schools cost annually $1,081,000, or about 17 per cent. of the average annual revenue of all the provinces. Each of the latter has one private primary school for every five public; and one school for every 2,404 inhabitants of all classes and colors; and these schools are each attended by an average number of 305 children. The total number of scholars enrolled is 183,950, of whom 125,867 receive primary, and 58,083 secondary education. These figures show a marked improvement as compared with the returns of former years: in 1868 only 107,483 children attended school in the whole empire, or 26,467 less than at the present time. There are two faculties each of law and medicine maintained at the expense of the Government: the Imperial Academy of Medicine has an annual subsidy of $1,000. To the foregoing should be added an Imperial College of Pedro II., and 29 private establishments, in which a thorough course of education is given; the Historical and Geographical Institute, with a subsidy of $3,500 per annum; Academy of Fine Arts; Conservatory of Music; Lyceum of Arts and Professions of the Society for the Propagation of the Fine Arts; and a school for the blind; as also 11 seminars for the education of clergy, subsidized by the state; a School of Agriculture; two military, one naval, one preparatory, one normal, and some other schools. The whole educational system is under the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Interior, and the control of the General Assembly. The English merchants of Rio de Janeiro subscribed $6,500 in 1872 for the establishment of a gymnasium for the use of the English-speaking youths of that capital. Besides the libraries attached to the various public scientific and literary establishments, there are in Rio de Janeiro 11 public libraries, chief among which is the Gabineto Portuguez, possessing 50,000 volumes, and being visited on an average by 2,314 persons yearly. By the provincial law of December 28, 1871, the creation of libraries in all the cities of the provinces of Rio de Janeiro was authorized; and there are libraries in most of the other provinces in the empire. There is a Dramatic Conservatory, and other institutions for the promotion of literature, art, and science. The Astronomical Observatory of Rio de Janeiro was the object of important modifications in 1872.

Save in the immediate neighborhood of the capital and other large cities, the want of adequate highways is still sensibly felt, and notably impedes the development of trade and industry, especially in the landlocked provinces. There are, nevertheless, a few exceptions to this rule; and the Department of Agriculture and Public Works is devoting unremitting attention to this all-important subject. Railways are fast multiplying in all the coast provinces; those already established are in process of extension, and new ones are projected.

Bills for the construction of some dozen lines were passed by the legislature in the course of 1872; and telegraphs are united to all the railways in order to facilitate the service of the lines. A project is at present on foot to extend the railway net-work of the central provinces from the capital to the city of Pará in one direction, and to Rio Grande do Sul in another; so that, perhaps, by the end of 1874, the traveller can proceed by rail from the Amazon to Uruguay almost without change of train. One line of special importance is shortly to be built, for the transportation of coal from the Candiota mines to the coast in Santa Catharina.

The following table comprises the Brazilian railways existing before 1873, with their respective lengths, and the receipts and expenditures in 1870. The first three are subsidized by the Government:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LINES</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>São Paulo</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>$4,143,596</td>
<td>428,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahia</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>185,189</td>
<td>182,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pernambuco</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>493,406</td>
<td>493,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dom Pedro II.</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>2,312,908</td>
<td>1,073,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantagallo</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>129,019</td>
<td>84,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minas, or Petropolis</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>269,831</td>
<td>269,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in 1870</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>$4,418,873</td>
<td>$2,118,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4,204,014</td>
<td>$4,051,460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The deficit in the Bahia line is attributable to continual outlays for repairs, and to a serious diminution of traffic that year, during the meagre productions of the province caused by the drought, and the disease in the sugarcane the year before. The most important of the above lines is the São Paulo, from Santos to Judiahy, and deserving of especial notice, from its flourishing condition and brilliant future, due to the wealth and prosperity of the province which it traverses. A railway was opened in Alagoas, on October 1st, from Maceió, the capital, to the interior; up to the end of the year the carrying powers of the company were taxed by the abundant traffic. A petition was presented to the Rio Grande legislature for a 90 years' privilege of a railway from Pelotas to the São Lourenzo colony. The Bebadoiro Railway bill passed the Pernambuco Legislature; and the Central Railway Company contracted to complete the Rio da Villa branch from Lazarinhas to sale. There were, at the end of 1872, nearly 1,600 miles of telegraph in operation, and the works had commenced on a line from São Pedro to Rio Grande do Sul. But the grandest telegraph scheme hitherto attempted in the empire is that of a submarine cable from Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon, the concession for which was given August 16, 1872, to the Baron de Mauá, conditional on his uniting forces with a Portuguese concession under date of May 11, 1864. A line of telegraph, from the southern frontier to São Matheus, had been completed as far as Victoria; the clearing and preparation of that portion of the
line cost $10,140; and the provincial government contributed $5,083 in money and $8,063 in products toward defraying the expenses of construction.

Street-cars, of which there are numerous lines in Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, and some other cities, have largely contributed to the development of trade and industry, and been productive of a marked social revolution. The Brazilian women, until lately kept in a more than Turkish seclusion, and never seen abroad save in the company of father, brother, or husband, are now constantly met with in the horse-cars, entirely unaccompanied.

The navigation of the Araguaya is now an established fact: a steamer plies regularly between Pará and Goyaz, the capital of Minas Geraes. A new survey of the Amazon was made at the end of the year, at the expense of Government, and the steam communication on that vast river is to be notably extended. Indeed, Brazil is exploring all her great rivers, and establishing upon them, slowly it is true, a regular system of navigation; so that in a few years the interior of the empire, so long shut out from the world, will be opened to commerce and commercial industry. On the one hand, the British have replaced the former Brazilian company in the management of steaming on the Amazon; on the other, American enterprise is penetrating the Madeira and Mamoré, opening up communication by steam, and substituting the locomotive for the steamboat wherever natural obstructions present insurmountable impediments to navigation.

On the 8th of January died the Viscount d'ltaborahy, formerly President of the Council of State, and afterward leader of the party opposed to the emancipation of slaves. Ratifications of the peace treaty between Brazil and Paraguay took place March 26th, and the text of the treaty was published on the 20th of April. Its more important points are as follows:

Article 3. The Government of the Republic of Paraguay will recognize as debt of the said republic:
1. The amount of the indemnity of war costs ($369,000,000), incurred by his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and the losses caused to the public property, which will be treated of in the special convention treated of in article four.
2. The amount of the losses and damages caused to persons and citizens of said state. This indemnity will be fixed according to article 6.

Article 4. A special convention, which will be held, at the latest, within two years, will fix benevolently the quantum of the indemnities treated of under the first number of the preceding article, in view of official documents; will settle the mode of payment, and the quotas of interest and amortization of the capital; and will designate the revenues which shall be applied to their payment.

Article 5. Two months after exchanging the ratifications of the present treaty, a mixed commission, composed of the judges and two appointed, to examine and settle the indemnities resulting from the causes mentioned under the second number of article three.

This commission shall meet in the city of Rio de Janeiro or Asuncion, as may be agreed on by the two Governments.

In cases of disagreement between the judges, one of the umpires shall be chosen by lot, and he will decide the question.

Should it occur (what is not expected) that one of the above-mentioned parties fail, for any motive whatever, to appoint the commissioner and umpire within the terms stipulated above, or, after appointing them, do not, if it becomes necessary to substitute them, within an equal time, the commissioner and umpire of the other contracting party will proceed to the examination and settlement of the respective claims, and their decisions shall bind the government whose mandatories are wanting.

Article 6. The term of eighteen months is fixed for the presenting of all the claims which are to be judged by the mixed commission vessels in the preceding article, and after the expiration of the term no other claim will be received.

Debts of this origin will be paid by the Paraguayan Government, as they become settled, in bonds at par, drawing 6 per cent. annual amortization.

Article 7. Binds both parties to put into force at once in their respective jurisdictions the clauses relating to the river navigation of the Paraguay, Paraná, and Uruguay.

Article 8. The navigation of those rivers, from the mouth to the ports qualified therefor by the respective states, is free to the commerce of all nations.

Article 9. The liberty of navigation for all flags, treated of in the preceding article, does not extend to the tributaries (save special laws or stipulations to the contrary) nor to the navigation between port and port of the same nation.

Each state may thus reserve to its own flag one or other of these navigations, but it will be free to the citizens and subjects of other riverain states to load the vessels in the vessels employed in the said interior or coasting-trade.

Article 10. Ships-of-war of the riverain states will also enjoy liberty of transit and entry in all the course of the rivers opened to merchant-vessels.

Ships-of-war of non-riverain nations may come only to where in each riverain state they may be permitted, and the concession of one state shall not extend beyond the limits of its territory, nor in any way draw it nearer riverain states.

Article 11. Provides for extra places where vessels may call for repairs, fuel, etc.

Article 12. Declares ships-of-war exempt from all dues and formalities.

Article 13. Provides for a uniform navigation and police regimen, to be made by mutual agreement of all the riverain states.

Article 14. Provides for the free transit of the rivers in time of war, except as contraband of war and ports effectively blockaded.

Article 15. Declares that both states adhere to the declaration of the Paris Congress of April 16, 1856.

Article 16. Declares that both states agree to the engagement contracted by articles 8 and 9 of the treaty of May 1, 1855, which he made with the Argentine Republic and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

Consequently, he binds himself to perpetually respect, on his part, the independence, sovereignty, and integrity of the Republic of Paraguay, and to guarantee them both to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

Article 17. Declares that this treaty does not prejudice the special stipulations of the Brazilian treaties with Argentina and Uruguay.
ART. 20. The Government of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil may, by agreement with the republic of Paraguay, keep in the territory of the republic, even after the date of the present treaty, what part of his army he may consider necessary to the proper execution of the agreements entered into.

In a special convention will be fixed the number of the forces, the time of their stay, the manner of satisfying the cost incurred, and any other needful conditions.

Art. 21 provides for the mutual surrender of prisoners of war.

Art. 22 provides for the surrender of all Brazilian deserters, his imperial majesty promising not to execute any of them.

In the treaty of limits, article 1 declares that the border states are:

The bed of the Paraná from the mouth of the Iguaçu to the Salto Grande das Sete Quedas. From these falls the line runs along the highest divide of the Serra do Marajoá to its termination; thence, as nearly as possible in a straight line, along the highest ground to the Serra Amambaí, following the highest divide of the serra to the principal source of the Aya, and down the river to its junction with the Paraguay.

All the streams flowing to the north and east belong to Brazil, and to those to the south and west to Paraguay.

The Island of Fecho dos Morros (in the Upper Paraguay) belongs to Brazil.

Art. 3 provides for the appointment, within three months after ratification, of a joint boundary commission to mark the boundary where needed.

A third treaty provides for the mutual extradition of criminals not natives of the surrendering state, and specifies the offences. Political offenders are except from extradition.

A fourth treaty, of friendship, commerce, and navigation, equalizes the civil status of Brazilians and Paraguayans respectively, with that of the citizens of the other country. Free trade in national products is to be allowed between Paraguay and Matto Grosso.

On the 31st of March, their Majesties the Emperor and Empress returned to the empire, after an absence of ten months. In the month of April, an epidemic fever, which had been travelling along the Lower Amazon since 1858, extended its ravages until one-third of the population of some towns was attacked; and in Maranhão the Berberi epidemic, which made its appearance in 1871, continued, though with less virulence, a change of air being in most cases sufficient to bring a cure or relief. At Pará, the yellow fever, after having subsided, reappeared at the end of March among the shipping. On shore pernicious fever was common. An unknown epidemic visited three towns, carrying off 18,000 out of 18,000 inhabitants.

A new Cabinet was formed on the 20th of April. The Chambers were reopened May 3d, on which occasion the Emperor, in his speech, promised various reforms, especially in the mode of elections, recruiting the army and the National Guard. Senador Ribeiro da Luz was appointed Minister of Justice on the 15th of the same month, and on the 21st the Chamber of Deputies was dissolved by 50 votes against 49, a motion of the opposition. The Emperor on the following day dissolved the House, and ordered new elections for the 18th of September. About the same time, the Rio Grande Hydraulic Company was chartered, with a capital fixed at $200,000, and power to raise it to $250,000. The object of the company is to supply the city of Rio Grande with potable water.

The traffic on the São Paulo Railway was frequently interrupted by landslides, which seriously damaged the road.

An insurrection of fifty slaves took place, on a plantation some thirty miles from Rio de Janeiro, whence a body of police was sent, who succeeded in capturing one-half of the number in two or three days, and the remainder in about a week.

The elections for members of Congress began in August, and were attended with much agitation and disorder, especially in the northern provinces; the troops were called out, and some bloodshed ensued.

A decree was issued during the course of the year, granting permission to the Presbyterian congregation of Rio de Janeiro to incorporate and hold real estate, with demise to the New York Presbyterian Missionary Society, in case of the dissolution of the congregation. The decree was hailed with almost universal approbation.

A definite contract with the Brazilian Navigation Company, for the transportation of the northern mails, was signed on the 25th of September by the Director-General of Mails, and by the representatives of the company. By the terms of the contract, the headquarters of the company were to be transferred from New York to Rio de Janeiro. Half the capital has been subscribed in the empire, and the vessels fly the national flag; so that, to all intents and purposes, this enterprise is Brazilian. The Beaton contract for the introduction of immigrants was assented to by the imperial Government, with some amendment, however; the obligatory number of immigrants is reduced to 5,000, and the Coffee Estates Company, formed in London for carrying the contract into effect, will now receive £6 per adult on embarkation, and 120 milres—$60—on his arrival in Brazil, together with free transport on subsidized steamers and railways. The company will likewise receive an annual bonus of $15,000 for a term of five years. This contract, by far the most liberal yet granted, proves how earnest the Brazilian Government is, in its wish to secure foreign population.

The discovery of coal on the Amazon, near the port of Manaus, the seat of management of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company, attracted considerable attention, and it must eventually prove of immense advantage to steam-navigation, when steamers commence to ply between Bolivia and Brazil via the Madeira. In anticipation of the success of the latter enterprise, the formation of a new Brazilian province in the basin of the Madeira was spoken of.

The result of the general elections was the return of 83 Ministerial Conservatives, 24 pro-
BRAZIL.

slavery Conservatives, 10 Liberals, and 5 Deputies of unascertained political complexion; total, 122. So great a reduction in the Liberal ranks of the Deputies was regretted, as the Liberals are the advocates of general reform, and would, if in strength, have assisted the proposed improvement of the election laws: those returned are exclusively from the two great provinces of Rio Grande do Sul and Minas Geraes, and the small one of Ceará. The large majority of the ministerial party indicates how completely the empire has accepted and is prepared to carry out the principle of gradual emancipation, and to support the policy of careful and temperate reform.

A railway was talked of to connect the provinces of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro by a junction with the Dom Pedro II line; and a branch to connect the São Paulo line with the same metropolitan railway was likewise under contemplation; while surveys of lines, from the termini of both Pernambuco and Bahia railways to points on the San Francisco river, were contracted for.

The journals of Rio de Janeiro teem with announcements of concessions and privileges for every imaginable purpose; many of which are simply devices of speculators to launch companies on their projects, or futile visions of projectors; but they, nevertheless, indicate a tendency toward material improvement, and a readiness on the part of Government to assist the nation in all useful undertakings. Several new orders and titles were conferred by the Emperor during the second half of the year. A controversy which arose toward the close of 1871, between the Brazilian and Argentine Governments, seemed for a time likely to remain unsettled without appeal to arms. Brazil, after the Paraguayan War was terminated, made treaties concerning boundaries and a war indemnity with Paraguay without the intervention of either of the other members of the triple alliance treaty of May 1, 1865. Against that movement the Buenos Ayres Government protested, and a note from the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Tejedor, gave great offence in Rio de Janeiro, and war seemed inevitable. But General Bartolome Mitre, the Argentine envoy extraordinary, assured Dom Pedro's Cabinet that no offence was intentionally offered in Dr. Tejedor's note, an assurance which was corroborated by another note to that effect from the latter minister himself. This explanation being accepted, friendly negotiations were begun, which terminated in the restoration of cordial relations between the two countries, and the mutual decision that the Argentine Republic, following the example of Brazil, should settle boundary questions by separate treaty with Paraguay.

Strikes had penetrated into Brazil, and were suspending industry at the founderies in Bahia.

In Rio Grande do Sul the public-spirited Baron de Mauá was making arrangements for planting an agricultural colony on a part of his estate, and reorganizing a vast establishment for preserving and exporting meat.

New coal-fields, easily workable, are said to exist in the province of Santa Catharina.

BROWN, DAVID PAUL, an eminent and eloquent lawyer and author, of Philadelphia, born in January, 1795; died there, July 11, 1872. He received a very thorough classical and literary education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1816, wrote largely for periodicals, and published several dramas, which were put upon the stage with very good success. He soon, however, devoted himself to his profession, and was for many years the ablest criminal lawyer in Philadelphia. His eloquence and his thorough knowledge of criminal law made him very popular in all important cases. Throughout his whole career, he retained his strong attachment to literature, and he was greatly in demand as an orator on public occasions. Mr. Brown was a zealous advocate of anti-slavery principles, at a period when there was a strong opposition to them in Philadelphia. His published works were: "Sertorius, a Tragedy;" "The Prophet of St. Paul's, a Melodrama;" "The Trial, a Tragedy;" "Love and Honor, a Farce;" "The Orator, or try the Full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar," 4 vols., Svo, 1856-59; and "Speeches and Orations of David Paul Brown," 4 vols., Svo, 1859.

BROWN, JOHN PORTER, an American diplomat and Oriental scholar, for about forty years connected with the U. S. embassy to Turkey, born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1814; died of heart-disease in Constantinople, Turkey, April 28, 1872. He went to Turkey in 1832, accompanying his uncle; Commodore Porter, who was in that year appointed the first American minister to the Porto, and whose son is now minister of the United States. Although then only eighteen, Mr. Brown had already served for some years as a midshipman in the American Navy, but, possessing a rare linguistic talent, he applied himself at once to the study of Oriental languages and literature, and with such success that for many years he has been regarded as one of the most accomplished Orientalists in Turkey. Within a twelvemonth of his arrival, he was able to discharge the duties of assistant dragoman, in 1836 was promoted to the post of first dragoman, and, in 1838, secretary of legation, which he held till his death. During this long term of service, he represented his Government nine times as chargé d'affaires; first, in 1843, during a vacancy in the legation, and, for the last time, during the recent interval between the departure of Mr. McVeagh, and the arrival of Mr. Boker, the present minister. One of these interregna was rendered memorable by the incident of Koszta, the Hungarian refugee, who, in 1853, was seized by the Austrian authorities at Smyrna, and rescued some days after, by Captain Ingraham,
of the United States corvette Dale, which then happened to be lying in the bay. As Koszta, before going to Smyrna to take passage for the States, had given the usual notice of intended citizenship at the Peria legation, he claimed American protection on being arrested. But the Austrian consul at once sent him on board an Austrian frigate in the harbor, and, thereupon, Captain Ingraham applied to Mr. Brown for instructions, which the latter gave in two words: "Take him." On receipt of this pithy order, the commander of the Dale gave the Austrian captain three hours to deliver up his prisoner, and, in the mean time, prepared for action. Half an hour before the time expired, Koszta was given up to the French consul, and by him to Captain Ingraham, who sailed just in time to miss a couple of Austrian line-of-battle ships, which entered Smyrna Bay the next day. For his pluck and decision on this occasion, Mr. Brown's fellow-citizens of Ohio presented him with a massive service of plate, and Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, also warmly approved his conduct. His long residence was, of course, broken by several visits on leave to the United States—his home sympathies and associations with which Mr. Brown kept up with singular freshness to the last. Besides the publication of two locally well-known works—one a very learned "History of the Dervishes," and the other a translation of Patriarch Constantius's "Ancient and Modern Constantinople," with very valuable notes and appendices—the deceased gentleman was a frequent contributor to the American newspapers and magazines. Mr. Brown had been the local head of the Masonic order, in Turkey, since the departure of Sir Henry Bulwer (Lord Dalling and Bulwer), whom he succeeded in 1869, as District Grand-Master for Turkey. In this office, as, indeed, in his private relations, the extent of his practical philanthropy was only equalled by its modesty, neither counsel nor pecuniary help being ever refused to any deserving case. In general society, his courteous and kindly manner made him a universal favorite, while in public life he was equally esteemed and respected by all who knew him. Of his integrity, nothing more need be said than that he has died poor, leaving to his widow and adopted son little beyond the heritage of a name on which not even forty years of Levant official life have left a stain. Not alone the American colony, therefore, to which his loss will be great, but Turks, Armenians, Greeks, and Europeans of nearly every nationality, will hold in kindly and respectful remembrance the name of John Porter Brown.

BROWNELL, HENRY HOWARD, an American author, poet, and soldier, born in East Hartford, Conn., in 1820; died there October 30, 1872. He was from an eminently gifted family, his father, Dr. Pardon Brownell, and his uncle, the late Bishop of Connecticut, being especially distinguished for intellectual ability. He was educated at Trinity College, Hartford, and, we believe, studied law, but his tendency to literary pursuits was so strong that he never attempted the practice of the law to any extent. His tastes were poetical, and his wide and thorough culture aided his genius in giving scope to his poetic fancies. A little volume of lyric poems, published by him as early as 1850, gave evidence of rare power and brilliancy. For a time he turned his attention to other fields of literary labor, which, if less inviting, yet offered a fairer prospect of remuneration. He wrote a history of the War of 1812, giving special prominence to the naval portion of the war, and two or three other books of a somewhat similar character. At the opening of the late war, his whole soul was absorbed by it; he entered first the army, and then the navy, as a volunteer, was a participant in the naval battles of the Gulf, and the Lower Mississippi, and became the intimate friend and private secretary of that noble hero, Admiral Farragut. He was with Farragut at that famous fight in Mobile Bay, and his poem, "The Bay Fight," which subsequently gave the title to his volume of war lyrics, was the finest descriptive poem of the war. Mr. Brownell had the dramatic power of Robert Browning, in a large degree, and a rare humanity which softened and rendered beautiful all the creations of his fancy, all the transcripts of his large and varied experience. He was a "genre" poet; he caught his inspiration directly from common things, and rendered them enduring and sublime in the spirited and picturesque forms in which he embodied them. As the war grew in dignity and scope, so grew his poems. He never annoyed the world with a too frequent enunciation of the quorum pars fut, but it was evident that he always wrote of what he knew, and what he had seen. He wrote in strong, broad American; sometimes his language was not gracious, but it had meaning; even the rough expression of the tyro soldier bent into poetic form by his facile pen.

BRUNSWICK, a duchy of the German Empire. Duke, Wilhelm, born April 25, 1806, assumed the government in 1831, his brother, the reigning Duke Karl, having been declared by the German Confederation incapable of governing. Area, 1,400 square miles; population in 1871, 311,819. Capital, Brunswick, with a population, in 1871, of 57,883. In the budget for the financial period from 1870 to 1872, revenue and expenditure were estimated at 7,196,400 thalers each. Public debt, in December 1871, 12,706,768.

As Duke Wilhelm, his brother, as well as the dethroned Duke Karl, is without heirs and already sixty-six years of age, it is the common expectation that at his death the ducal line of Brunswick will become extinct. In 1871 the Diet of Brunswick requested the Government of the duchy to take, conjointly with the Diet, all the necessary steps for guarding the interests of the country in the case of a sudden
# Genealogy of the House of Brunswick, Hanover, and Great Britain

## Ernest the Confessor (d. 1516)
Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Son</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ERNEST I (d. 1560)</td>
<td>Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRANCIS OTTO (d. 1550)</td>
<td>Henry (d. 1563)</td>
<td>Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JULIUS ERNEST (d. 1666)</td>
<td>Augustus (d. 1666)</td>
<td>Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg-Dannenberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ERNEST II (d. 1611)</td>
<td>Duke of Br. Zelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHRISTIAN (d. 1633)</td>
<td>Duke of Br. Zelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AUGUST (d. 1653)</td>
<td>Duke of Br. Zelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FREDERICK (d. 1645)</td>
<td>Duke of Br. Zelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GEORGE (d. 1641)</td>
<td>Prince of Harburg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| RUDOLPH AUGUSTUS (d. 1705) | ANTHONY ULBRICH (d. 1714) | Duke of Br.-Luneburg-
| | FERDIAND ALBRICHT I (d. 1657) | Duke of Brunswick-
| | DAVID WOLFGANG (d. 1705) | Wolfenbüttel |
| AUGUSTUS WILLIAM (d. 1732) | LOUIS RUDOLPHUS (d. 1750) | Duke of Br.-Luneburg-
| | FERDIAND ALBRICHT II (d. 1731) | Wolfenbüttel |
| | CHARLES (d. 1730) | Duke of Br.-Luneburg-Wolfenbüttel |
| | CHARLES WILLIAM FERDIAND (d. 1807) | Duke of Br.-Luneburg-Wolfenbüttel |
| | FREDERICK WILLIAM (d. 1813) | Duke of Br.-Luneburg-Wolfenbüttel |
| | CHARLES | Duke of Br.-Luneburg-Wolfenbüttel |
| | WILLIAM | Duke of Br.-Luneburg-Wolfenbüttel |
| GEORGE IV. (d. 1830) | WILLIAM I (d. 1837) | (IV. of Great Britain), King of Hanover and Great Britain |
| | VICTORIA, | Queen of England |
| | EDWARD ALBERT, | Prince of Wales |
| | EDWARD AUGUSTUS (d. 1830) | Duke of Kent |
| | GEORGE V., | Ex-King of Hanover |
| | ERNEST AUGUSTUS, | Ex-crown-prince of Hanover |
CALIFORNIA appears to advance in material prosperity, and the condition of her affairs shows a marked increase and expansion.

The number of immigrants, for permanent settlement within her boundaries, is considered as less by far than her climate and the vastness and variety of her resources seem to entitle her to. No State in the Union is better known abroad as a place inviting immigration, although this knowledge is connected chiefly with her mines of precious metals. This sameness of immigration, as compared with the almost steady tide pouring into other States of the Union, less favored by Nature, is attributed to a want of care on the part of the State herself, as she has not appointed Special Commissioners for that purpose, nor agents, to reside at the proper ports.

Within an area embracing 120,000,000 acres, or about four times as much as the State of New York there are, in California, some 40,000,000 acres of arable land; of which, according to the report of the Surveyor-General, 2,670,671 acres were under cultivation in 1870. This number was increased to about 2,900,000 in 1872.

Mining, agriculture, and the raising of sheep for wool, are the chief objects of industry in the State. The product of the mines this year, owing to an abundant supply of water, which allowed them to be more extensively worked, and new ones started, is set down at $25,000,000. This is considerably more than during several preceding years. This interest, which engrossed the attention of the people in the State almost exclusively at first, and continued for many a year to be their chief occupation, has steadily declined since the opening of the mines in Nevada, though these also are mostly worked on account of people residing in San Francisco. They regard the gold-crop gathered in both places as one. The yield in Nevada, whose population is reckoned at 41,836, has been increasing of late in very remarkable proportions. From $13,000,000 in 1869, it grew to more than $25,000,000 in 1871, and is set down at $40,000,000 in 1872.

The wool-crop, in 1872, is placed at 25,000,000 pounds; and its return in money at $10,000,000.
Agriculture, properly so called, is very extensively pursued in its several branches, and assuming each successive year vaster dimensions, both in the raising of fruit-trees and small grain, above all of wheat. Besides furnishing the people with a supply for home consumption, there are considerable quantities left for export.

The grape-crop, in 1871, when a large number of new vines came into bearing, was better than in the previous year; though it was injured to a very great extent by frost and grasshoppers. These two seem to be the greatest dangers threatening the grape in California. The quantity destroyed by them in 1871 was estimated equal to the yield of 600,000 gallons of wine. The value of the surplus of wine for export, from the vintage of 1872, is estimated at $1,000,000.

The "California Vine Growers' and Wine and Brandy Makers' Association" held a meeting at Sacramento, near the close of February, 1872, when the Committee on Statistics submitted the following figures of the production in the State for the four years preceding:

- 1868, Wine, gallons, 1,854,000
- 1869, Wine, 2,098,000
- 1870, Wine, 3,500,000
- 1871, Wine, 6,000,000

The committee estimate the wine of 1872 at thirty cents per gallon, the brandy at $1.50, and say that table-grapes were sold to the amount of $600,000, making a gross yield to the vineyardists of $2,700,000, exclusive of grapes wasted, or used for home consumption. The price of the wine and brandy to consumers out of the State is three times as much as the grape culturists receive.

The raising of wheat surpasses in extent all other agricultural products in the State. In 1863 she had no wheat for export, but, to supply the wants of her people, imported considerable quantities from Chili. Crops sufficient for home consumption, and more, were subsequently obtained, and the largest of any previous year was that of 1870, when the export amounted to 6,000,000 sacks. In 1872, which has been a very good season, the surplus wheat for export has reached 12,000,000 sacks; the amount of money to be realized from its sale being estimated at from $20,000,000 to $34,000,000.

There are three wheat-farms in the San Joaquin Valley, with areas respectively of 36,000 acres, 23,000 acres, and 17,000 acres. On the largest of these farms the wheat-crop for 1872 is reputed to be equal to an average of forty bushels to the acre, the yield running up on some parts of the farm to sixty bushels. The product of this farm for the year is 1,440,000 bushels. The boundary on one side of this farm is about seventeen miles long. At the season of ploughing, ten four-horse teams were attached to ten gang ploughs, each gang having four ploughs—or forty horses, with as many ploughs, were started at the same time, the teams following in close succession. Lunch or dinner was served at a midway station, and supper at the terminus of the field, seventeen miles distant from the starting-point. The teams returned on the following day. The wheat in this immense field was cut with twenty of the largest reapers, and thrashed and put in sacks. It would require over forty ships, of medium size, to transport the wheat raised on this farm to a foreign market. Even the sacks required would make a large expenditure in the surplus of money of most farmers. Touching the product of the two other farms, the average is not much below that of the first. There are thousands of tons of wheat which cannot be taken out of the valley before winter, and must remain over as dead capital, or, what is nearly as undesirable, will only command advances at heavy rates of interest.

The raising of cotton has begun to engage the attention of agriculturists in California; some portions of which are said to be well adapted to its growth. It was estimated that about 1,000 acres of land were devoted during the year to the culture of this plant. Notwithstanding its copious rains, California is subject to drought. With a view to counteract its injurious effects by the employment of artificial means, and thus facilitate the operations of agriculture, a law was enacted by the Legislature, providing for and regulating irrigation. The provisions are applicable to all the counties, except four, in the State; the substance of the act being summarily as follows: "It authorizes the formation of irrigation districts to which one system of irrigation is applicable, and authorizes the appointment of trustees, the assessment of benefits, the levying and collection of taxes, and the condemnation of water needed for the district. It recognizes irrigation as a public pursuit, and gives it the benefit of the use of the public treasury. Fresno, Tulare, Kern, and Yolo Counties, are excluded from the operations of the act."

The aggregate amount of all the industrial products of California for this year, allowing $20,000,000 of the gold-crop in Nevada to be on her account, was estimated at $80,000,000, against $61,000,000 in 1871, and $53,000,000 in 1870.

The means of transportation for passengers and merchandise within the State and connecting with those without, as also along the coast, are furnished by several railway lines which, chartered separately at the time of their construction, are now merged into one corporation, owned, it is said, by three persons. This company keeps also a number of steamers on a water-route of many hundred miles. A list giving the names of the said railways, and showing their capital stock and amount actually paid in, as taken from the reports of the
proper officers and the sworn statements of the heads of the company, presents the following results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Total capital stock</th>
<th>Actual amount paid in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Pacific Railroad Company</td>
<td>$100,000,000</td>
<td>$54,985,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Pacific</td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco &amp; Northern Northern Railroad</td>
<td>$88,600,000</td>
<td>290,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Pacific Railroad</td>
<td>$7,000,000</td>
<td>4,049,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento Valley Railroad</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>938,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockton &amp; Visalia Railroad Company</td>
<td>$8,500,000</td>
<td>71,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockton &amp; Copperopolis Railroad</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Pablo &amp; Tulare Valley Railroad</td>
<td>$3,750,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Railway</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
<td>27,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Railroad Company</td>
<td>$8,400,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cash actually paid in</td>
<td>$73,594,772</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The earnings and expenses on five of the roads in 1871, as stated in their reports, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Earnings</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Pacific</td>
<td>$8,000,000</td>
<td>$8,351,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Pacific</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>1,172,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco &amp; Northern</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>128,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Pacific</td>
<td>620,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento Valley</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>134,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expenses of the Central Pacific Railroad, as above set down, are said "not to include the interest due to the Government," which would show it to be in arrears to the amount of the interest above the excess of the expenses over the earnings.

The length of roads built and in complete working order within the State in January, 1872, as compared with the extent of her superficial area, was in the proportion of one mile of railway for every 204 miles of area.

From the report of the Assembly's Committee on Railroad Rates and Freights, published in February, 1872, it appears that the rates per mile charged by the railroad for the transportation of merchandise to different points of destination, are remarkably various, although the starting-place is the same: "The rate on ordinary merchandise from San Francisco to Modesto is 3.9 cents per ton per mile; to Marysville, 3.15 cents; to Sacramento, 2.6 cents; to Colfax, 4.22 cents; and to Truckee, 7.3 cents. Intermediate rates vary from three to 15 cents, which is the maximum allowed by law."

On the Sierra Nevada the charge for transporting freight is seven times as much per mile as in the valleys, owing to the extraordinary additional expense which the company must sustain for working that part of the road, and for the frequent repairs of all sorts to be made on the tracks worn out by the immense strain. A train of cars which requires one locomotive to run on a level, takes five to be dragged up the mountain-side.

The taxes paid on the railroad property in the State amounted in 1871 to $132,290.04. Of this sum, $90,773.86, or more than two-thirds, represent the taxes on property located in only five counties intersected by the main line of the Central Pacific Railroad, namely, the counties of Alameda, Nevada, Placer, San Joaquin, and the county and city of Sacramento.

The contest about Goat Island, which had been carried on for some time between this powerful corporation and the citizens of San Francisco (the former endeavoring to get possession of the island, and locate there the terminus of their roads, the latter striving to prevent the realization of their design), was renewed in the present year with increased energy and determination. Seeing the importance attached to the matter, the vigorous means employed by each to carry their point, and the excitement prevailing among them, this contest, and the meeting of the parties for an amicable adjustment of their differences, and its result, may perhaps be regarded as the greatest event of 1872 in California.

Goat Island is in the midst of the bay of San Francisco, at nearly an equal distance from that city and its opposite shore at Oakland. It is the property of the Federal Government, and used as a military station. The railroad company, regarding the island as a desirable place for their operations, resolved to locate on it the terminus of their roads, and join it by a bridge to San Francisco. They therefore caused a bill to be introduced into the Lower House of Congress giving them a grant or lease of the island for that purpose. This demand and project were met by the citizens of San Francisco with decided opposition, both because they held the company bound to locate the terminus of the road within the city, as a condition on which they had contributed to aid in its construction, and because, upon the judgment of experts, the building of the contemplated bridge from Goat Island to San Francisco must necessarily obstruct the free passage of the tide-water, and seriously injure, and in time destroy, the present harbor.

The bill was not finally acted upon at the session of 1871. It was taken up again in 1872, and its passage urgently pressed in behalf of the company, a large number of influential persons outside and within the House strenuously working for it; prominent among whom were the representatives from California. The excitement in San Francisco was...
then intensified to the highest degree; the grounds of opposition to the measure were the company's attempt to break the compact, the injury to the harbor from the intended bridge, and chiefly the apprehension that the location of the terminus at Goat Island would cause it gradually to grow into a city, whither would also be transferred a large proportion of the business now transacted in San Francisco.

This apprehension seems not to have been ill founded. Within six weeks after the introduction of the bill at Washington, in March, the market value of real estate in San Francisco declined 25 per cent, and it was anticipated that, in case of its passage by both Houses of Congress, the depreciation would reach 75 per cent.

On the 6th of April, 1872, a number of citizens met and appointed a committee of seven, enjoining them to select, from among the prominent residents of San Francisco, one hundred persons belonging to every department of trade, to be organized into a committee representing the citizens, "for the purpose of considering the interests of San Francisco in respect to railroads, etc., and report a form of organization at a future meeting." The meeting took place at the Chamber of Commerce on the 17th of the same month, when the Committee of Seven presented their report. This document contained a list of 148 names of well-known residents, unanimously selected; organized them into an association to be styled "The Committee of One Hundred;" nominated their officers, consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer; and proposed the names of twenty-nine members to act as an executive committee, "whose duty should be to arrange and execute the business of the association, and whose acts should be subject to the approval of the general committee." The president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, were ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. This report was unanimously adopted by the association at the said meeting. It also adopted by acclamation the following resolutions, setting forth the causes of the organization and the purpose intended to be accomplished by its action:

**Whereas,** The Central, Western, and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies have received enormous grants of land and subsidies of bonds and money from the Federal Government, from the State of California, from various counties of the State, and from the city of San Francisco, which grants and subsidies were more than sufficient for the entire construction and equipment of said roads; and—

**Whereas,** This State and city have given to said railroads large subsidies and valuable grants of land within this city, with the intention and understanding that the said roads should make their western terminus within the city of San Francisco, and upon the tract of land granted for the purpose in Mission Bay; and—

**Whereas,** The said companies have obtained large grants of land on the opposite side of the bay, in front of Oakland, and have directed the entire railroad system of the above lines, and all the railroads of this coast, toward said last-mentioned point, in disregard of the conditions of the said compact; and—

It has been said that these companies have been, and are now, making strenuous efforts to obtain from the Federal Government a grant or lease of Goat Island, lying in the bay of San Francisco, midway between this city and the mainland shore, for the purpose of making the terminus of all the lines aforesaid, in spite of and against the expressed wishes of this city, and in defiance of the damage and danger to the harbor and commerce of the State, as conclusively demonstrated by scientific investigations and the judgment of eminent engineers:

**Resolved,** That the city of San Francisco has a right to protect and defend its interests, and does expect, of said railroad companies a strict compliance with the terms and conditions of the compacts made by said companies, to wit: the actual and immediate location of the said roads, with Goat Island, and at once cease all further construction of wharves, piers, or slips, in the channel of this bay or the terminus of their present Oakland wharf or elsewhere.

**Resolved,** That in case the said companies shall decline, refuse, or omit to comply with this reasonable request, it is the right, the duty, and the purpose of the citizens of San Francisco to take all lawful measures for maintaining their rights in the premises, and to prevent the said wrongful acts of said companies.

**Resolved,** If the city of San Francisco should be compelled to resort to legal tribunals to assert and maintain her rights as against said companies, it would be proper and just that the grants and subsidies, conditionally made to said railroads be annulled and set aside.

**Resolved,** That it is to the interest of San Francisco and of the said companies that there should be complete accord and harmony of action between them; and that, to facilitate and aid the requirements of commerce, this city should not be, and will not be, governed by any hostile or unfriendly feeling toward said companies, but that it should continue to be cordial and accommodating; only demanding in return, on the part of said companies, the same prompt and exact compliance with agreements as would be demanded and expected from all other companies and associations.

**Resolved,** That it eminently concerns the whole Pacific coast, and especially the city of San Francisco, that another railroad, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, and traversing a route free from danger of obstruction and delay by severities of winter, and having its terminus in San Francisco, should be constructed as soon as possible; and that this city and the adjoining counties should contribute liberally to such an enterprise.

**Resolved,** That the Executive Committee of this association be instructed to act upon and carry out the spirit of these resolutions, and to take such measures for the doing as in their judgment may be most efficient.

**Resolved,** That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Leland Stanford and to every member of Congress, and to the Mayors of St. Louis, and to the President of the Pacific Railroad Company.

The Committee of One Hundred then prepared a memorial to Congress, which was signed by twenty-five thousand residents of
San Francisco, representing, it was said, not only "all the prominent business-men of the city," but "nearly all the voters of every class," in the United States Senate, both of the members from California were opposed to the granting of Goat Island to the railway company.

In the Lower House of Congress, the bill granting the island to the company had been called up, and on the 22d of April it was finally put to the vote and passed.

The Committee of One Hundred, while firm in the determination of using all the means in their power to prevent the ultimate success of the said bill in Congress, thought it expedient to endeavor amicably to adjust the matter, if possible. They deputed five of their number as a special committee, styled "The Committee on Municipal Legislation," to treat with the railroad company. The company favorably responded to their overtures.

After repeated conferences held by the Special Committee with Mr. Leland Stanford, who acte[d] in his own name, and in the name of his co-partners, a definitive arrangement was agreed to. A full report of this negotiation and its result was prepared and signed by three of the five members of the Special Committee on the 14th of August, 1872, and submitted by them to the Executive Committee on the 23d, at a meeting held for that purpose.

The report recommended the adoption of this agreement, by showing the benefits accruing to San Francisco from a realization of the objects contemplated in its several articles, as follows:

Article I. The abandonment of the demand for Goat Island destroys the availability of Oakland and its water-front as a terminus for railroads, and the contemplated cession of the island to this city, for hospital purposes exclusively, would, if acquiesced in by Congress, effectually remove forever the possibility of any railroad in that section from the cession of the island to San Francisco, for such use, would, in our estimation, be worth at least a million dollars.

Article II. The construction of the proposed short-line of road to Niles, commencing at Mission Bay, and its completion within eighteen months, would, in the expenditure of three million dollars, give great activity to labor and skilled industries, and reestablish, by its anticipated speedy completion, the confidence in the future of this city.

The commencement of the construction at Mission Bay would require the expenditure of more than a million dollars, in the building of the first ten miles, where great difficulties are to be overcome; and the payment of the proposed subsidy being made by law, on completion of each five miles, and then only proportionate to the entire length of the road, the amount to be received by the companies for this ten miles would be little over one-half the cost of construction, thus insuring the completion of the remainder.

Article III. The modification of the sixty-acre tract is believed to be an improvement upon the present system of streets, the blocks being arranged by rectangular lines, with the front street fronting on Fourth Street, which is, and probably will continue to be, an important artery to the southern districts of the county. The concession of the market-places was assented to for the reason that, as the city holds them only to be disposed of for railroad or commercial purposes, and, as they would be practically inaccessible to any other contemplated railroad, their pecuniary value to the city would be small; and, if not disposed of by the city, might, by some repealing act of the Legislature, be placed beyond her power to control.

With this section, the injustice of which the railroad companies have reason to complain, the prohibitory condition of access to the water-front, is removed by the extension of their two hundred-foot strip along the westerly line of China Basin, thus affording them the needed approach to deep water, and reducing the area of the basin by only about four acres.

Article IV. Relating to the issuing of two million five hundred thousand dollars of bonds to aid in the construction of the Mission Bay lands to be sold to the companies, but believed by the committee to be far less than the pecuniary benefits to be gained by the city under the provisions of the agreement.

Article V. The right of the city to grant the use of the lands south of Mission Bay, donated by the State to the companies for right of way, and extending to San Bruno Point—ten miles—will enable San Francisco to resist some of the provisions of the grant of roadway that would be costly to obtain by purchase. The same privilege is secured for the use of the bridge across the bay.

Article VI. Stipulates for the permanent location of the terminus of the roads in Mission Bay, and that the main business of the Southern Pacific road, which has diverged at San José toward Oak- land, shall be done over the new line. This will be greatly beneficial to San Francisco in fixing the location of that business at the point required by the mercantile interests of the city.

Article VII. Provides for railroad facilities to trade and commerce along the entire city front. This was demanded by the committee as an act of justice to that portion of the city remote from Mission Bay, and upon which burdensome expenses for drayage have been made or will be made the only point for receiving and delivering freight. Its advantages, though not immediate (being subject to future but necessary modification of the water-front line), will be none the less beneficial, and will, we think, be admitted by all.

The committee has endeavored, in this negotiation, to serve fully the interests of San Francisco, and, while deserving such consideration as railroad companies as were important to secure, has aimed to be just to both parties.

This report is respectfully submitted for your consideration, and the hope that the subject matter upon will be found satisfactory to your body and worthy to be recommended to the people of San Francisco.

ALFRED WHEELER, Chairman.

F. W. WATERMAN,

TYLER CURTIS,

Committee on Municipal Legislation.

Dated San Francisco, August 14, 1872.

Two among the members of the Committee of Five, regarding the amount of subsidy to be granted to the railway as too large, did not sign the report of their colleagues, but presented the following minority report:

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Municipal Legislation, while agreeing to many of the suggestions contained in the report made this day by said committee, have declined to sign the same, for the reason that, in their opinion, the concessions proposed therein to be made by the railroad companies are not commensurate with the amount of the subsidy proposed to be given to said railroad companies.

J. G. MERRILL,

WILLIAM SHERMAN.

San Francisco, August 14, 1872.
The majority report was approved by the Executive Committee, and the proper steps taken to execute its provisions by both parties. Subsequently, in 1873, the contest was revived, the details of which will be stated in the next volume.

While opposing the Central Pacific Railroad Company in reference to the location of their terminus on Goat Island, the Committee of One Hundred took steps for the construction of some competing line to connect San Francisco with the Eastern States. Their object was, to guard the people against exactions to be feared from a monopoly, and to avoid the delays occasioned by the natural obstacles to the progress of trains on that route in winter. In accordance with one of their resolutions, they met in the beginning of May, and appointed a Committee of Three to proceed to the Eastern States, and collect reliable information concerning the affairs of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, with a view to bring about a connection of the city of San Francisco with the city of St. Louis, Missouri, by a continuous line along the thirty-fifth parallel. The commissioners, finding the condition of the company satisfactory, conferred with its managers, and also with the municipal authorities of St. Louis upon the subject of their mission. The result of their inquiries and action was an arrangement entered into between the city of San Francisco, the city of St. Louis, and the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, to continue the said line to San Francisco.

Enthusiastic meetings were held in favor of this line to accelerate its construction; but the enthusiasm seems to have then subsided, further investigations having produced a distrust in the scheme.

No general election for State officers took place in California during the year; but the presidential campaign has afforded occasion for action to the political parties.

A Republican Convention was held at Sacramento on the 25th of April, and delegates were nominated to the Philadelphia Convention. It also adopted the following resolutions unanimously:

Resolved, That we have a firm and abiding faith in the principles of the Republican party, and point with pride to its achievements, believing that the party which brought order out of chaos, saved and preserved the nation, is alone worthy of administering its affairs in the future.

Resolved, That we fully and heartily indorse the wise, patriotic, just, and economical Administration of U. S. Grant as President of the United States; and that our delegates to the National Convention are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure his renomination, he being the unanimous choice of the Republican party of the State of California.

Resolved, That the delegation from California to the National Convention at Philadelphia vote as a unit for a candidate for Vice-President.

A Democratic State Convention assembled at San Francisco on the 20th of June, nominated delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the best interests of the nation require a change in the administration of the Government, and all good citizens should regard the prejudices and differences of the past, and unite in one grand effort to restore the Government to its original purity.

Resolved, That we earnestly condemn and protest against the machinations, tyranny, extravagance, and corruptions of the Administration of U. S. Grant, which, for lobbying schemes and building up monopolies, has no parallel in the history of our country.

Resolved, That we fully recognize the patriotism and pure motives of the Liberal Reform Republicans, and trust that such action may be taken at the Baltimore Convention as will result in the hearty cooperation of all parties opposed to the present Administration, and that we recommend to the consideration of the National Democratic Convention the principles enunciated in the platform of the Cincinnati Convention.

Resolved, That, having an abiding confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the Democratic National Convention soon to be assembled at Baltimore, we pledge ourselves to give the nominees of that convention a hearty support.

Resolved, That we leave our delegates to the National Convention free and untrammeled, believing that wise counsels and devoted patriotism will govern their action.

Upon the reading of the report submitted by the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, to a member of the convention said: "I move that all that part of the report of the Committee on Resolutions pertaining to endorsing the Cincinnati, or any other Republican platform, be stricken out." The chair declined to entertain the motion, saying, "It comes up on the question, whether the report shall be adopted or not." The third resolution passed with the same vote as the others.

The Republicans met also in convention at San Francisco on the 2d day of August, when they nominated a full electoral ticket, and adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That the Republican party of California, in convention assembled, heartily indorse the declaration of principles embodied in the platform of the National Convention of the Republican party, adopted at Philadelphia, and pledged themselves to the exercise of united support of the standard-bearers there selected for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That in U. S. Grant we recognize the patriot, soldier, and statesman, under whose leadership the Union was preserved, and whose record as a soldier is fully equalized by his wise and prudent administration of national affairs, by which peace has been restored and the Union cemented, the debt and taxation greatly reduced, and the national flag respected throughout the world.

Resolved, That in Henry Wilson we hail the true friend of labor, whose whole career has illustrated that the Republic recognizes true merit in her sons, who, by their ability, honesty, and worth, commend themselves to the confidence of the people.

Resolved, That General U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson, by their course in civil life, and by their public and official acts, have proved themselves to be the true, fast, and firm friends of labor and reform.

Resolved, That the party claiming to be the followers of Jefferson and Jackson, that enunciated the doctrine of "principles, not men," having, by the endorsement of Greeley and the Cincinnati platform, made an unconditional surrender of all that was left
of its political principles, it only remains for the National Republican party to consign it, with its unholy coadjutors, to political oblivion forever.

Resolved, That the Republicans need no "new departure," and have no faith in that so-called liberal reform which involves the desertion of true and tried leaders, or abandonment of the principles of republican government and the rights of man.

Resolved, That we fully concur in the opinion of Horace Greeley, and that General Grant never has been beaten and never will be, and propose to "fight it out on this line" until November, when said prediction will be fully realized by the verdict of the American people.

The German citizens of San Francisco held two mass meetings on the 17th and 28th of August, in favor of the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President. Both meetings were reported as having been very largely attended, enthusiastic, and addressed by numerous speakers. The meeting of the 17th gave expression to its political sentiments in the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The German-born citizens of our country most ardently desire the welfare, prosperity, and perpetuation of the United States of America,--the fatherland,--and the preservation of our own free political institutions, as well as our peaceful and happy relations with all foreign countries; and,

Whereas, the Republican party has, by the abolition of slavery and the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, established a republic in its real meaning, free and equal to all men; and

Whereas, we believe the services of those who remained true to these Republican principles in war, as well as in peace, who defended these principles with the sword as well as the pen, and who caused our beloved new fatherland to be to-day united, free, great, and mighty; and whereas, in the event of the election of Greeley and Brown, we consider the rights and liberties of the people endangered by the introduction of, to us, distasteful temperance and Sunday laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the German-born citizens of San Francisco, here assembled—

1. That we record with pleasure and pride the platform of the great National Republican party, as presented to the people by the Philadelphia Convention; and we recognize in the nomination and election of Grant and Wilson the future preservation of our adopted fatherland.

2. That we denounce the alliance of discontented Republicans with Democrats and secessionists, as unnatural, and portending danger to our republic.

3. That we pledge ourselves to use, during the coming campaign, all our energy, and all honorable means, to defeat a party supported by such elements as Tweed, the New York Tammany, Jeff Davis and secessionists, and drifting to anarchy and increase of the national debt.

4. That we now organize a German-American Grant and Wilson Club for the coming campaign, and for the purpose of uniting all German-born Republicans of our State; and we, therefore, earnestly invite every German, having the interest of his adopted fatherland at heart, to join and aid us, by word and deed, in this just and noble cause.

A new apportionment of the State, for election purposes, was proposed to the Legislature at the session of 1872, and defeated. This result was condemned, it is said, by all the Republican and independent press in the State, with one exception. It was characterized as unjust, and as brought about by fraud and the employment of other undue means. In San Francisco it was asserted that, by the present system, their representation in the State Legislature was less than their due proportion.

The State Asylum for the Insane is overcrowded. In order to supply the deficiency of room, three commissioners were appointed to select a proper site whereon to erect a building for a branch asylum. They decided to locate it on a spot situated about a mile and a half from the town of Napa, and bought for that purpose a tract of 207 acres of land, at a cost of sixty dollars an acre. The selection was regarded as an excellent one for the purpose intended, and the price of the land moderate.

The Territory of Arizona, in the welfare of whose inhabitants the people of California feel great interest, has been frequently subject to depredations and massacres at the hands of the Apache Indians. The commission of these outrages was repeated in the beginning of 1872. Under these circumstances, the Legislature of California, at its session, thought proper to act on that matter, and both Houses, without a dissenting voice, passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, We are fully assured that the following statements are true:

That the inhabitants of the Territory of Arizona are now, and for years past have been, the victims of the most cruel outrages at the hands of the Apache Indians.

That hundreds of them, including women and children, have been murdered by these savages within the last few years.

That neither homes nor property in that Territory, outside its principal towns, are safe from savage incursion.

That in but exceptional places can any high-road be travelled without great danger.

That many of the citizens of our own State, while there on business, have fallen victims to these Indians.

That at no time in the history of that Territory have the Indians been more hostile, or the lives and property of the people less safe, than within the past two months.

That the nation is rich enough to afford and strong enough to enforce protection to its people living in its own territory and under its own flag, as well as those abroad in other lands.

That, for the murder of the fewest number of its citizens, who have been slain by these savages in Arizona in any two months in the last two years, the United States Government would have declared war against every power in Europe, had its citizens been so murdered there, for want of proper protection from European powers.

That the feeling and belief is universal on the part of the people of this State, and, we believe, of the Pacific slope, that, when General Crook was sent to Arizona, he was the right man in the right place.

That he is as humane as energetic, and, if allowed sufficient means, and given the discretion to which his experience in the management of Indian affairs entitles him, and not interfered with in his operations, he will in a brief period arrest this reign of terror and blood, and give security to the long-suffering people of this Territory; and—

Whereas, We do most seriously believe that in all the land none more prompt and efficient measures are required for the protection of our people as in the Territory of Arizona; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate, the Assembly concurring:
1. That it is the duty of the Government of the United States to give the most prompt and efficient protection to the people of Arizona against the Apache Indians; that all attempts to treat with or otherwise appease them, until they are made to feel the power and the Government will prove futile in the future, as they have in the past, and must result only in encouraging these savages to continue deeds of carnage.

2. That in no other way can this protection be so promptly and efficiently extended to our suffering brethren in Arizona, as by furnishing General Crook with ample means, and by giving him the largest discretion in the course to be pursued toward the savages.

3. That the President of the United States be and he is hereby urged and implored to prevent further interference with the military operations of General Crook, otherwise than by aiding his designs, until these savages are subdued, and the people of Arizona are made secure in their life, homes, and property.

4. That his Excellency, the Governor of this State be requested to telegraph these resolutions and the preamble to the same to the President of the United States; that he cause to be sent copies of the same to each and every Senator and Representatives in Congress of the Pacific States and Territories, and to each of the Governors of the same; and that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to urge upon the Government at Washington such action in the premises as is indicated by these resolutions.

The total vote of the State, at the presidential election in November, was 95,861; of which President Grant received 54,044; Mr. Greeley, 40,749; and Mr. O'Conor, 1,068. For members of Congress the vote was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Crook</td>
<td>47,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>47,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Clayton</td>
<td>31,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O'Conor</td>
<td>3,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Piper</td>
<td>3,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lindell</td>
<td>3,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Ewing</td>
<td>1,821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the Federal census of 1870, the total number of manufacturing establishments in California was 3,984, using 604 steam-engines, with 18,483 horse-power, and 271 water-wheels, with 6,577 horse-power. The total number of hands employed was 25,392, of whom 4,040 were males above 16, 872 females above 15, and 479 youths. The total capital employed was $39,728,202; wages, $13,136,722; materials, $35,351,193; products, $66,594,556. The total number of church organizations was 643; edifices, 592; sitting, 195,538; property, $7,404,235. The leading denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Organized in</th>
<th>Situations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>16,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregational</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>11,915</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>13,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>43,093</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presbyterial</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>91,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>96,469</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of libraries was 1,617, with an aggregate of 474,299 volumes. Of these, 872, with 314,674 volumes, were private; and 744, with 159,625 volumes, other than private. The total number of newspapers was 201, with a circulation of 491,903; copies annually circulated, 47,479,756. There were 23 daily, with a circulation of 941,100; 4 tri-weekly, circulation 9,500, 4 semi-weekly, circulation 2700; 140 weekly, circulation 298,608; 1 semi-monthly, circulation 300; 17 monthly, circulation 82,200; 2 quarterly, circulation 4,500.

CARAVA, MICHAEL HENRY, an Italian musician and musical composer, born in Naples November 28, 1855; died in Paris July 26, 1872. He received his first instruction in music at the College of La Nunziatella, and subsequently entered the Conservatoire of Loretto. He was in the army of Joseph Murat, attained the rank of captain of Hussars, and was in the Russian campaign of 1812. After the restoration of the Bourbon branch at Naples, Carafa retired from military service, and resumed his career as a composer. His first work was "Il Vascello d'Ocidente," at the Fondo, Naples, in 1814, followed by the "Ge- losia Corettesa," in 1815, "Gabrielli di Vergi," in 1806, "Iphigenia in Tauroia" in 1817, and in subsequent years, "Adele di Lusignano," "Berenice in Siria," "Elisabetha," and "Gli due Figari," all brought out in Italy. In 1821 he went to Paris, and at the Opéra Comique produced "Jennie d'Arc," succeeded by the "Solitaire" in 1822, the libretto by Planard. The "Solitaire" was the most popular of his operas. Scribe and Mélèseville supplied him with the libretto of the "Valet de Chambre" in 1823. In the following year "L'Auberge Supposée" appeared. His next venture was at the Académie Royale de Musique, in 1825, with "La Belle au Bois Dormant." He composed for Naples, "Tamerlane," for Rome, "La Cappriciosa ed il Soldato" and "Enemio di Messina," and "Aminfar" for Vienna. In 1825 he had "Il Somnambulo," for Milan, and in 1826 "Il Paria," for Venice. He then ceased to write for his native country, and in 1827 his three-act opera, "Massaniello," was represented at the Opéra Comique in Paris, which work, full of beauty as it was, was extinguished by Aubert's "Muette de Portici." His prolific pen did not, however, cease; "Vi- olette" and "Jenny" followed. In 1829 he set Sir Walter Scott's romance, "The Bride of Lammermoor," for the Italian Opera in Paris, and in this "Nozze di Lammermoor" Madame Sangot was the Lucia. He selected another of Scott's novels, "La Prison d'Edinbourg," for the Salle Favart in 1833. The music allotted to Effie and Jenny Deans was much admired, and there was a fine finale to the second act. His other operas were "L'Orgie," "Le Livre de l'Ermitte," "L'Auberge d'Au- ray," "Une Journée de La Fronde," "La Grande Chanteuse," his last opera was "Thé- rèse," in 1838. He composed, at the request of Rossini, some ballet music, when the French version of "Semiramide" was produced at the Grand Opera-house, for the sisters Carlot-
ta and Barbara Marchisio. Catlin was naturalized in 1834, and was the successor of Le- suer as Member of the Institute. He was also named Professor of Composition at the Con-
servatoire. His operas had the defect of not being original, but he has left some charming compositions, and he wrote well for the voice.

CARTWRIGHT, Peter, an eccentric but useful Methodist preacher and author, born in Amherst County, Va., September 1, 1785; died at his home, near Pleasant Plains, Sang-
amon County, Ill., September 25, 1872. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and about 1790 removed with his family to Logan County, Ky. In his autobiography he thus describes the condition of affairs in the rude district where his boyhood was passed: "When my father settled in Logan County, there were not a newspaper printed south of Green River, no mills short of forty miles, and no schools worth the name. Sunday was a day set apart for hunting, fishing, horse-rac-
ing, card-playing, balls, dances, and all kinds of jollity and mirth. We killed our meat out of the woods, wild, and beat our meal and hominy with a pestle and mortar. We stretched a deer-skin over a hoop, burned holes in it with the prongs of a fork, sifted our meal, baked our bread, ate it, and it was first-rate eating too. We raised, or gathered out of the woods, our own tea. We had sage, bohea, cross-
vine, spice, and sassafras teas, in abundance. As for coffee, I am not sure that I ever smelled it for ten years. We made our sugar out of the water of the maple-tree, and our molasses too. These were great luxuries in those days. We raised our own cotton and flax. We water-
rotted our flax, broke it by hand, scutched it; picked the seed out of the cotton with our fingers; our mothers and sisters carded, spun, and wove it into cloth, and they cut and made our garments, bedclothes, etc. And when we got on a new suit thus manufactured, and sallied out into company, we thought ourselves 'so big as anybody.'" The Methodist preachers had just begun to make "circuits" in that section, and Rev. John Lurton obtained permission to hold public services in Mr. Cartwright's cabin whenever he touched there on his rounds. After a few years a conference was formed, known as the Western Conference, the sev-
enth then in the United States. In 1801 a camp-meeting was held at Cane River, at which nearly two thousand persons were con-
verted. Peter was then a wild, wayward boy of sixteen, fond of horse-racing, card-playing, and dancing. He was soon convicted of his sinfulness, but resisted the good influences which surrounded him for some time, plunging more recklessly than ever into his wild and wicked life, until, after a night's dance and de-
bauch at a wedding some miles from his fa-
ther's house, he felt deeply convicted and be-
gan to pray. He sold a race-horse he had, burned his cards, and gave up gambling, to which he was greatly addicted, and, after three months' earnest seeking, he, too, was converted. He immediately started out to preach as a "local," but was soon (in 1803) received into the regular ministry, and or-
dained an elder in 1806 by Bishop Asbury. He had done effective work about sixty-seven years. In 1833 Mr. Cartwright removed from the Cumberland district and travelled through Illinois in quest of a home, settling the year following in Sangamon County, at that time people only by a few hardy and en-
terprising pioneers. After a few years he was elected to the Legislature, wherein his readi-
ness at reply and resolute spirit made him the victor in many contentions into which he was drawn. He soon retired from politics and ever afterward devoted himself exclusively to the duties of his ministry. He attended annual conferences with almost failing regularity for a series of years, and was always a con-
spicuous member. Year after year he attended camp-meetings, finding his greatest happiness in the good fruits which followed his preaching. He was a delegate to numerous general conferences, and retained his interest in the spread of religion to the last. He was, from a very early period, a zealous opponent of sla-
very, and was rejoiced when the Methodist Episcopal Church was rid of all complicity with it by the division in 1844. He was for more than fifty years presiding elder in the Church, which he saw rise, from 73,874 mem-
ers when he joined it, to nearly one million and three quarters when he left it to receive his reward. He was a powerful preacher and a very laborious pastor. He was quaint and eccen-
tric in his habits, and in his style in the pulpit and out, and was possessed of a fund of humor and humorous experiences which always gained favor and popularity wherever he went. He was for many years contemporary with Bishop Asbury. His "Autobiography," published in 1856, is, we believe, his only published work, except a few pamphlets long since out of print.

CATLIN, George, an American painter and author, born in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne County, Pa., 1796; died in Jersey City, N. J., Decem-
ber 22, 1872. After he had received a good academical education, his father sent him to Reves's Law School, in Litchfield, Conn. There young Catlin remained for two years, bending all his energies to the mastery of law. Then he proceeded to Philadelphia, where he practised in his profession two years; but, notwithstanding his legal studies, he had for several years devoted his leisure moments to the art of painting, for which he had always ent-
tertained a passionate admiration, long before he left his father's roof. Art was his idolized profession. So strong did his passion for art become that he finally abandoned the law, and came to New York, where he was soon en-
gaged in the painting of portraits and mini-
tures. In 1829, being then thirty-three years old, Mr. Catlin had his attention called to the fact that the pure American race was disap-
pearing before the march of civilization. He, therefore, resolved, if possible, to rescue from oblivion the types and customs of the unfortunate Indians. From that moment dated the commencement of his life-study, to which he clung through the remaining years of his existence, in good or evil fortune. In 1831 Mr. Catlin, though discouraged by his friends and by the Government, accompanied Governor Clark, of St. Louis, then Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in a Western tour among the Winnebagoes and Menomonees, the Shawnees, Sacas, and Foxes, and with these interviews began the series of his Indian paintings. After the close of the "Black Hawk War," he visited Black Hawk and five of his warriors, prisoners, at Jefferson Barracks, where he painted their portraits. In the following year he descended the Missouri River, from the mouth of the Yellowstone to St. Louis, in a canoe, with two men, a distance of two thousand miles, steering it the whole way with his own paddle; and in that campaign visited and painted the Mandans, Crows, Blackfeet, Nis- teneux, Assiniboins, Minataries, Riccarrees, Sioux, Pucans, and Iowas. During these voyages he was the correspondent of the New-York Spectator. These letters and others, written during subsequent trips to the West, were collected and published in 1841, the volume being entitled "Catlin's Life among the North American Indians." The artist's anxiety to procure faithful and complete portraits of all the Indian celebrities, and of representatives of every well-known or obscure tribe, led him into many dangers, and he travelled thousands of miles in a bark canoe and on horseback. He visited nearly every State in the Union, and he was, the best-informed man in the world on Indian life and customs. He married and went to Europe in 1840, taking with him his collection of paintings, which he exhibited in London for three years. He afterward went to Paris, where his wife suddenly died, leaving three daughters who are yet living, while the French Revolution turned him out "neck and heels," as he expressed it in his book. In 1852 he sailed to Venezuela, and for several years was employed in exploring the innermost parts of South America, interviewing scores of tribes of wild Indians. "Last Rambles in North and South America," from his pen, is a graphic description of his life in the wildernesses of those countries. He also wrote a little book entitled "Lifted and Subsided Rocks of America," based on his observations made during his travels. A very valuable work, "North American Folio," containing twenty-five plates of hunting-scenes, was published by him in London. He also prepared, some years since, a little volume entitled "Mouth Shut; or, The Breath of Life." His books and customs of a very considerable merit, and his paintings, though perhaps, not ranking among the highest specimens of the limner's art, are yet of great value as faithful portraits of a fast-departing race, and views of landscapes, which, under the progress of civilization, are already undergoing a rapid transformation. They will be of in-calculable worth by-and-by in an historical point of view. His works descriptive of Indian life, and his adventures among the tribes both of North and South America, are also valuable, both for their graphic delineations of the Indian character and their unswerving fidelity to real life. In the autumn of 1871, his collection, comprising five hundred portraits and landscapes, was exhibited in New York city, and a movement has been set on foot by the artist's friend, Gen. J. G. Wilson, for its purchase and preservation in the Central Park.

CENTRAL AMERICA (CENTRO-AMÉRICA) comprises five independent republics: Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. In the city of La Unión, Republic of San Salvador, Central America, on February 17, 1872, the ministers plenipotentiary of four of the Central-American States, Guatamala, Costa Rica, Honduras, and San Salvador, united in conference, with a view to establish the bases of the union of the Central-American States, conformably to the desires of their respective governments; to protect in an effectual manner the interests of Central America, and of each one of the high contracting parties; to preserve and maintain peace between them, and within each of the republics, as the best means of insuring prosperity at home and respect abroad; to extend and sustain republican principles, guarantee the autonomy of Central America, and the integrity of its territory against the aggressions and pretensions of all foreign powers, and to defend the sovereignty and independence of each one of the States, and, finally, to promote every branch of the public interest, moral, intellectual, and material. The representatives, having duly conferred together upon the various subjects of their important mission, agreed upon certain stipulations, the chief of which were as follows:

Article I. The Central-American Republics engage to preserve intact the autonomy and integrity of the Central-American territory, so that none of the Governments, for any motive or pretext, shall make any sale, cession, or alienation whatever, which might affect the sovereignty or diminish the respective territory; nor admit annexation to, or the protectorate of, any government or foreign power. In this resolution are not comprehended voluntary territorial arrangements by whom it may concern, provided always that these be with Spanish-American States; but, should any of the republics be violently deprived of her rights, it shall be the duty of the other Central-American States to assist in an efficacious manner toward revindication, making common cause with the State aggrieved.

Art. II. No other form of government than the republican shall ever be established or permitted in Central America.

Art. III. The preservation of peace in the Central-American Republics is one of the bases of their respective governments and peoples, and all disputes which may arise between them, no matter what may be the motives thereof, shall be settled by the mediation of the other Governments that had no
part in the question. In case of non-agreement, the matter will be submitted to the arbitral judgment of the Central-American authority about to be established, or to a tribunal of arbiters, in the manner prescribed by the respective laws of the neutral Central-American Governments. The infringement of this principle shall be considered as a crime of treason against the Central-American Union.

Art. IV. Rebellion in Central America, against the lawfully-constituted authorities, is a treasonable crime against the Central-American Union.

Art. V. The duration of the provisional term shall be uniform in all the Central-American Republics, without immediate re-election, or any extension whatsoever. All infractions of this principle will be violations of the national pact.

Art. VI. The civil and a slave within Central-American territory. Should a Central-American come to possess slaves in a foreign country, he thereby loses his nationality and the protection of the laws of Central America.

Art. VII. Central America guarantees to all its inhabitants the imprescriptible rights of public meetings, associations, petitions, liberty of printing, of writing, of instruction, and of opinion uniformly to the respective laws of each republic.

Art. VIII. Every citizen of any of the Republics of Central America may acquire the rights of citizen in any of the other Republics from new birth or from the time he wishes to do so before any government authority; and such petition shall not necessarily deprive him of his primitive citizenship.

Art. IX. The right of asylum is recognized for immigrants or political exiles of all nationalities, in all the Central-American Republics; with some restrictions, however, tending to protect the interests of the State of the place of residence.

The extradition of political offenders is prohibited.

Art. X. Literacy, academic, and military titles, conferred in one of the Central-American Republics, shall be recognized in the others.

Art. XI. The civil and criminal legislation and procedure shall in future be the same in all Central America, save the modifications required in each particular State.

Art. XII. Confiscation is abolished in Central America.

Art. XIII. Property is inalienable; and entails cannot hereafter be established in the Union.

Art. XIV. That the laws and measures shall be the same in all Central America, as well as the weight and alloy of coin, which shall follow the decimal system for gold coins and for those of silver above that which is now in force.

Art. XV. The plan of official primary instruction shall be uniform in all Central America, being at the same time gratuitous, compulsory, and conformable to republican and evangelical principles.

Art. XVIII. All questions of boundaries, existing or that may arise in the future, between the Republics of Central America, shall be judged and decided upon by a definitive treaty by the national authorities of the respective States, if the parties interested cannot arrange amicably between themselves.

Art. XIX. As material ties to establish, foster, and develop the union of Central America, the following are declared to be national undertakings and shall be carried out, viz.: 1. The establishment of a line of telegraphs, which, starting from the port of Colon, in Colombia, crosses the territory of Central America, to the frontier of Mexico. That part of the telegraph to be constructed on a substratum of silver between Colon and Port Limon, in Costa Rica, shall be paid for by contributions in equal parts by the five Central-American Republics.

2. The construction of a national highway to open communication between all the capitals of the Central-American Republics, the quality and condition of said road being optional with each State within its respective territory. The cost of construction and repairs of this national road shall be represented by each of these States in an equal proportion to the territory traversed by said road.

3. The establishment of mail-stations on the coast of the Pacific, which, leaving Punta Arenas, or any other station in Costa Rica not more than 30 leagues, shall arrive at Port Champerico or any other in Guatemala near to the coast of Mexico, touching at the intermediate ports of the Central-American coast. The expenses of the establishment of the line of mail-stations of the aforesaid line of steamers shall be born in equal parts by all the Republics of Central America, the use and management thereof being dependent solely on the Central-American national authority.

4. The excavation of an interoceanic canal by way of the river known as the San Juan of Nicaragua, which will be proposed by the Central-American authority or by representation in common of all the nations contributing to the undertaking, and through which the said canal will be connected.

This association once formed, the contributing Governments shall acquire the right, as has been said, to use the same for the purposes of navigation and for the administration of the canal, and the distribution of the net profits. Central America will exercise over said canal jurisdiction and political sovereignty, guaranteeing to the Central-American neutrality and universality of the route.

Art. XX. In consequence of what has been agreed on in the preceding articles, the Governments signing this treaty engage to convene a National Central-American Congress to frame laws in conformity with the bases and stipulations laid down, developing and arranging them, and providing for the creation and maintenance of the national authority which shall consist of three principal representatives and an equal number of substitutes for each State.

Art. XXI. This Central-American Congress shall have no power to pass any law that would augment or diminish the obligations which the present pact imposes on each of the republics taking part therein; but may convene another National Congress, to be held after the expiration of four years at least, or eight years at most, for the purpose of altering the bases of union according to the common wants and conveniences which experience may have shown to be necessary.

Art. XXII. Besides the functions above enumerated, the Congress will issue laws for the interior, indicating the place of residence of the national authority to be in the capital city of Panama, determined, as above spoken of, by the constitution of the nation as well as its dependencies, agree on the means to carry out the enterprises which are proposed by Central America, authorizing, if needed, the national authority to negotiate, either at home or abroad, a Central-American loan, sufficient to realize them; and, finally, to determine the amount of military force necessary for the security and honor of the National authority and the protection of the nation as well as its dependencies, and to fix the charge of the defense of the nation, which force shall not, however, exceed one hundred men.

Art. XXIII. All the expenses declared in the budget, common to the Central-American Republics, as also
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the cost of the guard of honor of the national author-

ity.

Art. XXIV. The Central-American Congress will meet in the city of La Union, of Salvador, three months afterward, unless otherwise decided by this pact, and a minority of its members united may dictate the means for obtaining the presence of the others, but the Congress cannot be held with less than two-thirds of its members present.

The travelling and daily expenses of the latter shall be determined and paid by their respective Governments.

Art. XXV. In the place appointed for the residence of the national authorities about to be established, there shall not exist any other armed force than that subject to its orders; the republic in whose territory it is located engaging itself to have no military jurisdiction or authority.

Art. XXVI. The Central-American Governments oblige themselves to carry out the stipulations of the present convention in those points which are, or may be, deemed essential for the preservation of peace in Central America.

Art. XXVII. Even before the exchange of ratifications of credentials, all the Governments oblige themselves to preserve the peace by dissuading by employing conciliatory measures; but, if these should not be sufficient, each one of said Governments has full liberty, while such is in process, to act in this proper without forfeiting the right to carry out, when the time comes, the union stipulated in the agreement.

Art. XXVIII. All and each of the Central-American Governments are obliged to lay down, sustain, and fulfil all and each of the principles and stipula-
tions contained in the present pact; any breach of it shall be made the subject of the arbitral and collective judgment of the Governments or of the national authority, which obliges itself to fulfil and cause to be fulfilled.

Art. XXIX. The Governments of the Republic of Central America, after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, are under obligation to make the latter known to foreign Governments with whom they are or may be in relations.

Art. XXX. The exchange of ratifications of this treaty shall take place in the city of La Union, of Central America, within three months from the date of the signing thereof, or before if possible.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Art. I. Capital punishment for political crimes is abolished in Central America; and there shall be ascertained for disposal, on one of the islands of the Central-American coast, a special penitentiary for the reception of such criminals as any one of the several Legislatures may send thither.

Art. II. The representative of the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua not having been present at this Congress, the minister plenipotentiary of Costa Rica will visit the city of Managua, and present to that Government the present pact for the purpose of obtaining the adhesion of that Government, in which case its effects will be equal over all Central America. In case she refuses, the stipulations contained in Article XIX, concerning the establishment of telegraph-lines, a national highway, and interoceanic canal, shall remain without effect.

In witness of the above stipulations, we, the aforesaid ministers plenipotentiary, sign five copies of the same tenor in the city of La Union, of Central America, under the date aforesaid, and in the fifty-first year of the Independence of Central America.

R. J. RAMIREZ.
J. J. CAMAYO.
MÁXIMO ARAUJO, MARTÍN MERIDA.

(For further details, see COSTA RICA, GUA-
TEMALA, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, and SAN
SALVADOR.)

CHEMISTRY. Ozone.—Prof. Croft, of the
Toronto College, describes in the Canadian

*Journal* his accidental production of ozone in the evaporation of syrupy iodide acid over sulphuric acid. When the acid was allowed to crystallize, the air in the jar which covered the boiling-serving dish developed a strong smell of ozone. In all cases the solution had been boiled down to thin syrup, so that no trace of chloric or nitric acid could possibly remain to act on the ozone-paper. It was only when the crystallization set in freely that the ozone was evolved to a marked degree. It is suggested that this ozonization of the air arose from a partial de-
oxidation similar to that which produces ozone when hydrogen peroxides are decomposed; but Prof. Croft gives reasons for not accepting this explanation, and does not himself attempt to account for the phenomenon.

M. Houzeau has experimented upon the proportion of ozone met with in pure country air, at a height of two metres above the ground. Taking the specific gravity of ozone at 1.658 (according to Soret), he ascertains that country air contains a maximum of **23,370** of its weight, or **49,548** of its bulk of ozone. As regards the origin of the ozone, he supposes it to be due to atmospheric electricity, constantly acting in the manner of a huge-sized condenser, between the soil and the clouds.

A simple apparatus for the production of ozone, with electricity of high tension, is described by Prof. A. W. Wright, in the American Journal of Science. It may be used in connection with any electro-machine. The author says:

If this discharge is made to take place in an en-
closed space through which air or oxygen can be driven, the ozonizing effect of the electricity is heightened, and can be utilized. The apparatus which I have employed, and which has afforded very satisfactory results, consists of a straight glass tube about 30 centimetres long, and having an internal diameter of 2.5 centimetres, the two ends being stopped with corks covered on the inner side with a thin coating of cement to protect them from the action of the ozone. Through this tube is inserted a glass tube of about 5 mm. calibre and 7 centimetres in length, having a branch tube inserted perpendicularly at the middle, and long enough to permit a rubber tube to be slipped upon it. The outer ends of the tubes themselves are closely stopped with corks, through which are passed straight, thick copper wires, carrying suitable terminals at their inner ends, and bent into a ring at the others. They are fitted so as to make tight joints, but to allow of motion in order to vary the distance between their inner ends. One of these wires carries a small bell; the other terminates in a disk with rounded edge, set perpendicularly to the axis of the tube, and so large as to leave an annular space of some 2 or 3 millimetres breadth around it. The gas is admitted through one of the branch-
tubes and escapes from the other, after having passed through the whole length of the tube.

In using the apparatus, the wires must be connect-
ed with the poles of the machine in such a manner that the disk becomes the negative terminal, as this arrangement gives the greatest degree of expansion and diffusion to the current. On turning the machine on, the ball and disk to a proper distance, a nebulous aggregate surrounds the latter, quite filling the interval between it and the wall of the tube, while the part of the tube between the disk and ball is crowded with innumerable hazy streams.
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converging upon the positive pole, or simply causing the latter to be covered with a faint glow. A current of air or oxygen sent into the tube must pass through this, for the oxide is very movable, and in great quantity. The condensers are of course not used with the machine when this apparatus is employed.

M. Widemann, a distiller of Boston, claims to apply ozone for the removal of fusel-oil from whiskey—the volatile oil disappearing, after contact with ozone, in about twenty minutes. He writes to the *Mechanics Magazine* that during the past year he was applying this process (undescribed) to 300 barrels of whiskey of 40 gallons each, daily. Adding water to Indian-corn whiskey, and subjecting it to the same process, he transforms it into vinegar, for pickling purposes, and at a factory in White Plains, N. Y., was making 90 barrels, of 40 gallons each, of this vinegar, per day.

Fluorescence.—In a series of papers contributed to *Poggendorf’s Annalen*, Hagenbach has given his extensive researches on this subject. The following are his main conclusions: All substances which give an All-electrical or excited fluorescence. As to the extent of fluorescence in the spectrum, there are cases (as that of fluor-spar) in which it only begins in the violet after G; and others (as chlorophyll) in which it is spread over the entire spectrum. No fluorescent substance was met with which did not fluorescent in the neighborhood of the line H. It was proved that, where rays excite fluorescence, a corresponding absorption takes place; also that the rays called forth are never more refrangible than the exciting rays. These proportions were first laid down by Stokes. The question whether fluorescence in the solid state implies fluorescence in a state of solution, and vice versa, must be answered differently for different substances. Some substances fluoresce in the solid state, and not at all in solution; some greatly in the one state, little in the other; some show strong fluorescence in both states; some fluoresce little in the solid state, and greatly in solution; some fluoresce only in solution. Herr Hagenbach considers it probable that phosphorescence and fluorescence are phenomena differing in degree only, not in kind; though further data are necessary to the elucidation of this. He finds much similarity between the fluorescence spectra and many of the spectra of phosphorescent substances.

Atoms and Molecules.—Dr. S. D. Tillman discusses in the *American Chemist* the much vexed question of the indivisibility of atoms, and makes out an apparently strong case for the atomic theory. Conceding, however, that atoms are indivisible and indestructible in the present order of things, he does not regard that fact as precluding the supposition that the atom may be a cluster of smaller particles held together by a powerful affinity, which, when counteracted, would leave them free to move within a given sphere, and he suggests that the relative position of such particles may modify the combining capacity of the atom. Moreover, the normal position of such particles may determine not only the peculiarities of elemental spectra, but produce other effects not dependent on the amplitude of atomic oscillations, thus favoring the inference that the atom itself is a receptacle of force. Dr. Tillman thus summarizes the present evidence in support of the atomic theory:

1. Atomic Weights.—Elements combine in extremely minute proportions, according to the law of definite and multiple proportions. The atomic weight of an element is either its equivalent weight, or a multiple of it; as such multiple cannot be divided by reactions, its weight must conform with the atomic number. During changes of position the combining weight of an element may undergo in a series of molecular metamorphoses, that is to say, however many times it may be displaced and replaced in chemical union, the same variety is its characteristic weight. This invariability of weight is an essential property of the atom.

2. Atomic Volume.—Gases unite in equal volumes or multiples thereof. If by hydrochloric acid, and by ozone, the density of each elementary gas is identical with the weight of its atom. The atomic volume, determined by dividing the atomic weight of a body by its specific gravity, has been the means of revealing many interesting relations among compounds of similar structure, and among many containing different components and of unlike structure.

3. Atomic Reactivations.—It has been shown by experiment that quantities of each element conforming with its atomic number have the same capacity for heat, excepting only carbon, boron, and silicon; these, it is believed, will yet be found in the law that the specific heats of all atoms are the same. This law is regarded as a direct confirmation of atomic weight.

4. Molecules.—According to the atomic theory, chemical forces are brought in equilibrium when atoms combine and form a molecule. Every gas and every vapor undecomposed has a density proportional to its molecular weight. All known molecular combinations are in definite proportions, in accordance with the atomic doctrine. Decomposition by electrolysis affords some evidence that the constituent parts of a molecule which are simultaneously separated are in proportionate to atomic weights.

5. Atomic Combining Capacity.—The modern doctrine of types and substitutions is solely based on the individuality of the atom, without which the whole fabric of typical structure and reactions is impossible. This homogeneity is retained under different degrees of pressure, thus making it apparent that molecules are not only identical in structure, but that they approach and reach in precisely the same manner under the same conditions.
Use of Carbo lic Acid.—The value of carbo lic acid as a disinf ectant has been severely at tacked of late. The English Mechanic prints an article declaring carbo lic acid far inferior to common chloride of lime. The effect of the former is short, and it does not destroy the vitality of infectious germs. The writer complet ely disinf ects apartments by stopping up all the openings, and placing in different parts of the room several plates containing common salt and a little vitriol. A chlorine vapor is evolved, and the seeds of infection are de stroyed. This opinion of the inferiority of carbo lic acid is not shared by most authorities, though all agree that its odor is highly offensive. To overcome this objection, Prof. Church prepares the acid for use in the following way: He pours one pound of the best com mercial article of carbo lic acid into two gallons of distilled water (cold), not permitting the whole of the acid, however, to enter into solution. The watery solution is siphoned off and filtered, and then placed in a tall cylinder, and powdered common salt added to it, the salt will no longer dissolve. After a while, the most of the carbo lic acid will be found floating on the top of the water, and may be skimmed off for use. At ordinary temperatures, the acid thus prepared has a faint, pleasant odor, like that of geranium-leaves.

The Prevention of Putrefaction.—Dr. F. Crace Calvert reported to the Royal Society in February his laborious investigations of the relative power of various substances to pre vent putrefaction, and also to develop proto plasmic and fungous life. To carry out his experiments, small test-tubes were thoroughly cleansed, and heated to dull redness. In each were placed 26 grammes of a solution of albumen, containing one part of white of egg and four parts of pure distilled water, and to this was added 27% or 0.026 grammes of each of the substances whose action he desired to study. The fermentation was kept up for periods ranging from 29 to 80 days, in a room the tem perature of which varied from 12.5° C. to 15.5° C., and each day a drop was taken from each of the tubes, and examined with a micro scope having a magnifying power of 800 diameters. In order the better to show the influence of the antisepsic used, he examined two specimens at the same time, one of which was kept as above described, and the other in the open air. A marked difference was ob served in the result, the one kept in the open air becoming impregnated with animal life in less than half the time required by the other, while as many vibrios were detected in the former class of tubes in 6 days as were de veloped in 30 days in the latter. Over 30 sub stances, among the acids, alkales, phosphates, sul phocarbonates, and chlorides, were experiment ed upon. The following is a tabular state ment of the results, in which the substances are grouped according to their chemical na ture:

Dr. Calvert also undertook a series of experiments, substituting gelatine for albumen, con tinuing these for a period of 47 days. Vibrios appeared in 2 days in the standard gelatine solu tion, and bacteria after 4 or 5; and, during the whole time of the experiment, life was far more abundant than in the albumen solu tion. A distinct putrid smell was emitted after 26 days. With bleaching-powder, it took 20 days for life to appear, instead of 7 as in the case of albumen, while at no time during the 29 days which remained was life abundant. No putrid odor was emitted, but a mouldy one could be detected on the thirtieth day. With chlorine solution, vibrio-life was only observed after 40 days, no putrid or mouldy smell being given off at any time. Arsenious acid
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presented a marked difference in its nature in the two solutions; for, although, with abu-
men, 22 days elapsed before vibrios were present, and 18 before fungi appeared, animal life was present in relation after 2 days, and at no time did any fungi exist.

Preservation of Meat and Vegetables.—A new process of preserving alimentary sub-
stances is described by the inventor, M. Sace, in a communication to the French Academy, accompanying specimens of meat and vegeta-
tables so prepared. The food to be preserved is placed in a barrel, with layers of powdered acetate of soda, in the proportion of one-fourth by weight. In winter the temperature must be raised to 20° C. After 24 hours, the bar-
el must be turned, and, after 48 hours, the process is complete, the salt having absorbed the
water of the meat or vegetables, which may then be headed up in the pickle, or dried in the air.

If the barrels are not full, they are to be filled up with brine of one part acetate of soda in three parts
water. The pickle is evaporated down to half its
bulk, crystallizing and regenerating a portion of the salt employed. The mother-liquors form
an excellent extract of meat, representing three per cent.

The process of cooking is to be continued until
the preserved meat is tender and salt, when prepared, as to restore the original flavor of the fresh meat, of which it is otherwise bereft by the retention of
the potassic salts in the pickle. For cooking, the preserved meat must be sliced for from twenty-four hours, according to size, in tepid water,
containing 10 grammes of sal-ammoniac per litre. This salt decomposes the acetate of soda contained in
the meat, forming salt, and also ammoniacal acetate, which causes the meat to swell, and restores to
it the odor and acid reactions of fresh meat. The bones also yield an excellent soup. By adopting the precaution of simply removing the
insoluble solids, etc., many butchers save the meat as a whole. Fish, poultry, and game, have been so
prepared, with excellent results. Meat may be dried in a stove, losing one-quarter in weight thereby, in
addition to one quarter lost in pickling; but, in gen-
eral, fish cannot be dried at all. Vegetables are sim-
ilarly prepared, losing generally five-sixths of their weight; before salting, they should be heated until
they lose their crispness. In twenty-four hours they may be pressed, and dried in the air. For use, they
must be steeped for twelve hours in fresh water, and
then boiled as if fresh. Potatoes must be steamed before salting. Finally, all food thus prepared must be kept perfectly dry, as the salt absorbs moisture from the air.

Cheap Saline Disinfectants.—After discussing
the respective merits of a variety of disinfectants for common use, Mr. Sidney W. Rich

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gives the preference, on some accounts, to
chloride and sulphate of iron, because they have
all the action of the corresponding alumi-
na salts, and, besides, they possess the power of
absorbing the sulphuric products of de-
composition. The latter fact places them at
the top of the list in respect of efficacy. There
is one objection, however, to the use of the
iron salts: that, when employed in large quan-
tities for ordinary purposes, the iron itself is
likely to be injurious to the vegetation with
which the fluid or other matter may ultimate-
ly come in contact. The very best results, the
author thinks, are to be obtained from a solu-
tion containing hydrochlorate of alumina with a
small quantity of chloride of iron. The hy-
drochlorate of alumina will serve to do the

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general work of a disinfectant and antiseptic,
while the iron salt will absorb the sulphuric
compounds which arise from the decomposi-
tion of some kinds of organic matter.

Arsenic in Paper-Hangings.—Among the
papers in the Third Annual Report of the
Massachusetts Board of Health, is one by Dr.
F. W. Draper, on the evil effects of the use
of arsenic in certain green colors. He pays
much attention to the employment of
the poison in the manufacture of wall-paper. He
shows that arsenical paper-hangings include
those well-defined varieties known as un-
glazed, satin, and flocked. These comprise
all grades, from the costliest to the cheapest,
and vary from the plainest surface to the most elaborately-figured designs. In some there is
a small coating of the poisonous article, loose-
ly applied, either for a perfectly undecorated
paper or to serve as a ground on which to im-
press the figures. In others, any isolated or
small patterns of foliage contain the green pig-
ment. Of all the kinds, those which have the unglazed surface are most likely to do harm,
since in that class, the color is only moderately
adherent, and is removed by the slightest fric-
tion. The glazed papers are less open to this
objection, because the process which gives
the polish tends also to fix the pigment more se-
curly. From such a surface the green dust
would not escape readily until after long wear,
or by frequent dusting, abrasions in the glazing
were produced. The flock-papers occupy an
intermediate place between the two other
varieties. The wool constituting the flock is
generally of a dark-green color, from vegetable
dyes; and if the arsenical pigment is used, it
is found in the ground-tint on which the flock
is laid, or in the green-figured foliage formed in
the intervals. The flock, when properly pre-
pared, is not poisonous; but it may become so,
since it is easily detached from the pa-
per, and may bear away with it particles of the
subjacent color. Various analyses have proved
that the quantity of poisonous color in
wall-paper is frequently from fifty to sixty
grains per square foot. In one specimen
seventy grains, and in another nearly a drachm,
were obtained. Taking the average of the re-
sult, it appears that a room of ordinary dimen-
sions decorated with arsenical paper-hangings
would hold on its walls considerably more
than a pound of poisonous coloring-matter,
containing half its weight of arsenic. The
author remarks as follows upon the effects of
this pigment and the health of persons occu-
pying rooms so prepared:

Does the presence of this pigment, in such large
amount, on the walls of rooms habitually occupied
by day or night, exert any deleterious influence on
the health? Authorities of the U.S. Public Health
Avord very poisons when swallowed, become dis-
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surface to which it is but loosely attached, and contami-
nate the atmosphere to such a degree as to pro-
duce, by slow but continuous absorption, unmistak-
able symptoms of injury! There will be those who, through incredulity or fear, may not immediately realize its immunity under such conditions, and will maintain that the brilliant color is inert, even granting the presence of arsenic, and that there is nothing in the paper-hangings in question to arous
e the term. The alleged cases of ill-
ness from this cause ought rather, they say, to be at-
tributed to bad ventilation and other abuses. Never-
theless, when the many-recorded and well-authen-
ticated instances of impaired health, including a
considerable number which have terminated fatally, are
examined impartially, little room is left for scep-
ticism. The cases are too numerous and too un-
equivoal to be thrown aside, and constitute a mass of

evidence which cannot well be refuted. It will be
unnecessary to cite a great number of these cases
here. The columns of the medical and of the gener-
al press of the last ten years contain the histories of
numerous instances.

He then cites a few of the latest or most re-
markable cases, in which the arsenical wall-
paper caused serious injury to the health of
persons. Each case was thoroughly inves-
tigated, and no room was left for doubt that the
arsenic had done the mischief. Upon
removing the paper, or changing the apart-
ment, the evil symptoms ceased to be man-
fested. All green paper-hangings are not ne-
necessarily poisonous; some may derive their
color from other pigments than the arsenite of
copper, only the chemist's tests can determine
which of the papers contain arsenic.

Mr. J. Wallace Young, of Glasgow, referring
to Dr. Draper's paper, writes to Nature con-
cerning some pigments other than greens
which contain arsenic. He says:

The pigments were of French manufacture, and
said to be used in calico-printing, and were sent here
for trial, and rejected for two reasons: 1. Because of
the purity of the green of the calico present; 2.
Because colors equally good could be obtained on
calico by other methods, without the use of that
dangerous substance and at less expense. The
methods were as follows:

Bright scarlet pigment.—Contained alumina, ar-
senious oxide, and aurine.

Scarlet paceau.—Contained carbonate of lime in
addition to above ingredients.

Dark green.—A preparation of aniline green
and arsenious oxide.

Chocolate and catechu pigment.—Both contained
arsenious oxide.

Now, as these lakes were very brilliant, I have no
doubt they would be found suitable for paper-hang-
ings. The arsenious oxide is not at all necessary for
the production of the lake, but is used, I believe,
solely for the purpose of giving body to the pigment.

My object in writing is, to warn chemists of the
necessity of examining for arsenic the bright scarlets,
red, and other pigments found in paper-hangings, as
well as the greens.

Logwood Test for Alum in Bread.—The
Chemical News, May 17th, contains a com-
munication from Mr. John Horsley, giving his
process of detecting the presence of alum in
bread. He makes a tincture of logwood by
digesting for eight hours two drachms of fresh-
ly-cut logwood-chips in five ounces of methyl-
lated spirit in a wide-mouthed vial and filters
it. Then he makes a saturated solution of
carbonate of ammonia in distilled water. A
teaspoonful of each solution mixed with a
wineglassful of water in a white-ware dish forms a
pink-colored liquid. Bread containing
alum immersed in this for five minutes or
so, and placed upon a plate to drain, will, in
an hour or two, go blue on drying; but, if no
alum is present, the pink color fades away.

If, on drying, a greenish tinge appears, that is an
indication of copper, as carbonate of ammonia
produces that color, but never a blue.

As a counter-check for iron, a piece of moist blue-
colored bread may be dredged with a few drops of
glacial acetic acid, when that containing iron is
bleached of a dirty-white color, but with alum a rose-
pink or slight buff color will be observed. Or it may
be tried another way, thus: Take a piece of the bread
in its plain state, and, having digested it in dilute
acetic acid for an hour or so, press out the liquor and
filter; then put in a lump of carbonate of ammonia,
and, when all effervescence ceases, add to the clear
liquor a few drops of solution of sulphide of potassium
or sodium. If iron is present it will be indicated by
a dark color, there being no color produced with alum;
but the addition of a little tincture of logwood im-
mediately reveals it. The alumina may be estimated
quantitatively thus: Take, say, one-quarter of
a pound of crumb-bread, digest it in a clean basin with
some dilute acetic acid, and allow it to stand a few
hours; then break up the mass, and pass the liquor
through a glass percolator, the rim being covered
with calico, repeating the percolation two or three
times till the liquor is clear. Throw in a lump of
carbonate of ammonia to saturation, and add tinc-
ture of logwood in excess, when, if alum is present,
a dark-blue color will be produced, with a flocculent
blue precipitate on standing a while. Collect this pre-
cipitate on a filter, wash it off into a dish with
white nitric acid, and evaporate the red liquor to dryness.

Collect the residue in a small Berlin crucible and
ignite it at a red heat, when a white powder will be
obained consisting of alumina, with possibly a little lime;
treat this with liquid potassium, to dissolve out the
alumina, mix with a little water, filter, and boil
with carbonate of ammonia to obtain the pure alu-
mina.

Aniline Colors.—Of aniline black, M. Rhei-
neck declares that a swatch of cotton dyed
faintly black with that article, forms a good
test for acids and alkalies, and can be used
alternately for either without losing its col-
or. If colored green by an acid and washed in
distilled water, it may be blackened again
by a very faintly alkaline liquid, such as com-
mon spring-water. He has analyzed the an-
iline black known in commerce as lucas black.
The sample was a black paste, formed by the
drying up of a liquid. On filtering and washing
the powder, there remained, evidently, muriate
of nigraniline. In the filtrate and washings
were found ammonia, iron, copper, lime, and a
little aniline. The liquor was dark and acid.
Its acidity is due to hydrochloric (muriatic)
acid, with a trace only of sulphuric. The mix-
ture is therefore probably muriate of aniline,
chloride of copper, chloride of iron, and chlo-
ride of calcium. In consequence of this great
acidity it damages the fibre, and, a large part
of the material being already combined, the
result is deficient in body. The hydrochloric
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acid used in the preparation of aniline black should be from iron, or the color has a gray tint.

The Mechanic's Magazine speaks very highly of Nicholson blue for wool-dyeing. It differs from all other aniline colors in the fact that it is not, like magenta, aniline violet, etc., the soluble salt of a base insoluble in water, but is a base soluble in water of itself, yet capable of forming, in union with acids, colors and insoluble salts. The base is in itself colorless and very pale. To obtain a dye, the base already fixed on a fibre must be united with an acid. This is effected by passing the dyed wool through an acid-bath. Thus, for ten pounds of wool, a very dilute solution is prepared by boiling one to one and a half ounce of the dye in pure water; a color-bath is next prepared, at a hand-heat, in which one and a half to two ounces of borax must be dissolved. An equivalent quantity of the carbonate of potash or soda may be used instead. The borax serves to neutralize any traces of acid existing in the water or the wool to be dyed (possibly also to prevent the working on of certain impurities which may be present in the dye). The solution of Nicholson blue, previously well filtered, is next added. The goods, previously saturated with water, are next entered and kept constantly in motion, while the temperature of the bath is very gradually raised to the boiling-point. They are then taken out, worked well in water at a hand-heat, and passed into the acid-bath, which for ten pounds of wool should contain ten ounces of sulphuric acid. Here they are worked till the color is fully developed.

The beautiful red-coloring matter called saffranine is to a great extent superseding cathararine for dyeing silk and cotton. To prepare it, heat in a suitable vessel a mixture of two parts nitrite of aniline and one part arsenic acid, for five minutes, to a temperature of 80° to 120° Cent. The contents of the vessel are then thrown into boiling water and neutralized with chalk. The liquid takes a pure, beautiful red. It is allowed to settle, and passed through a woolen filter. It is then precipitated with common salt, which is dissolved in the solution to the extent of five times the weight of the nitrate of aniline employed. After some time the saffranine precipitates, and is collected on a filter, allowed to drain, and pressed, when it is ready for use or sale. Nitrite of aniline is easily obtained by passing a current of nitrous acid through a solution of aniline. Starch and nitric acid are heated in a rosette, when nitrous acid is given off. This acid, sufficiently washed, is introduced into a mixture of aniline, water, and common salt. The complete conversion of the aniline is indicated by the clear, light-brown color passing into a deep chestnut. It is repeatedly washed in water, and then used.

Platinum-Black.—The usual methods of obtaining platinum-black are attended with much trouble. Prof. J. Lawrence Smith informs the American Chemist of a new process of making the article. He first reduces the platin-chlorides of the alkalies thoroughly; the residue is dried at a temperature not exceeding 320° F., when it is ready for use. The operation can be readily conducted in a capsule of porcelain or platinum; the platin-chloride is introduced, and covered with a circular piece of mica a little smaller than the wide diameter of the capsule, with a hole in the centre, through which the tube conducting the gas is introduced. The capsule is then heated by any convenient arrangement by which a temperature not exceeding 400° or 500° F. is obtained, at which temperature it can be maintained with a little management; a small Bunsen burner with a rosette can be used. If the temperature be too high the platinum-black will not be as good as that made at a lower temperature. Washing the platinum-black, after the chloride is taken out, with a solution of caustic potash or soda, and subsequently washing with distilled water, may improve the product.

Commercial Chloral.—Edward R. Squibb, M. D., a manufacturing chemist of Brooklyn, N. Y., sends a valuable paper to the Chemical News, containing his practical observations upon the new and powerful agent, chloral. He finds that the finest specimens of chloral crystallize between 118.4° F. and 123.8° F.; those which crystallize at the higher temperature having the most anhydrous chloral, and those which crystallize at the lower temperature having an excess of water. Accurately hydrated chloral crystallizes at about 118.4° F. to 120.2° F. The large crystals contain the most watery liquid in their solutions, and therefore soonest deliquesce. They keep best in an imperfectly-stoppered, wide-mouthed bottle. Small granular crystals which form from the melted chloral, when carefully under-hydrated, are the best form for convenient practical use. An important test of quality for commercial chloral is its boiling-point. Chloral should not begin to boil fairly below 203° F.; if it does, it is too much under-hydrated, and therefore too liable to decomposition; and it should boil down to one-half steadily at 206.6° F. to 208.4° F. If it boils off above the latter point, the indication is that it is over-hydrated and deliquescent. In conclusion, Dr. Squibb remarks that, while several of the grades of chloral now to be found in the market are worthy of confidence, they are by no means uniform, but are improving in this respect. The enormous scale upon which it has been made in Germany, and the difficulty of reducing this scale to meet the reaction which fatal cases of poisoning in popular use have caused, have overstocked and very much depressed the market; and it is to be feared that some of this overstock may become decomposed before
it can be consumed. The quality should therefore be closely watched, and as soon as a parcel is found to be strongly acid it should be rejected. The test of acidity, by means of a glass rod, wet with solution of ammonia, held near the mouth of the bottle, though useful, is not entirely trustworthy, and is hypercritical, since the vapor of anhydrous chloral, whether of itself or by slight decomposition from air contact, produces a cloud with ammonia.

Artificial Butter.—The Victualling Department of the French Navy some time ago caused experiments to be made upon the artificial production of butter, as a substitute for the real article, which easily becomes rancid. It was observed that cows, kept on a very scanty diet, continued to give milk, although in very much smaller quantity, and that such milk always contained butter; this suggested that the butter was due to the absorption of the fat contained in the animal tissues, which was converted into butter under the influence of some unascertained agent of the milk-secreting glands. This led to experiments on the splitting up of animal fats, and further, to the following process for making butter artificially: Best fresh beef-suet is first mechanically cut up, by means of circular saws fitted to a cylinder, and is next placed in a vessel containing water, carbonate of potassa, and fresh sheep’s stomachs previously cut up into small fragments; the temperature of this mixture having been raised to 45°, the joint influence of the pepsine of the stomachs and heat causes the fat to be separated from the cellular tissue; the fatty matter floating on the top is decanted, and, after cooling, submitted to very powerful hydraulic pressure; the stearine is used in candle-making, and the semi-fluid oleomargarine is used for making the artificial butter in the following manner: 50 kilos. of the fat are poured, along with 25 litres of milk and 20 litres of water, into a churn, while there are added 100 grms. of the soluble matter obtained by soaking for some hours in milk from cows’ udders and milk-glands; a small quantity of annatto is also added, and the operation of churning then proceeded with. The butter thus obtained is well washed with cold water, and, if required to be kept for a long time, melted by a gentle heat, to eliminate all the water. According to reports of sanitary committees, as well as of the authorities of the Victualling Department of the French Navy, this artificial butter is really an excellent substitute for genuine butter, and can be exposed for sale if the vessels are marked to distinguish the artificial from the genuine butter.

New Method of obtaining Potassium.—The American Chemist prints a note from Prof. A. E. Dolbear, relative to a new and convenient mode of obtaining potassium, which had hitherto only been procurable by the reduction of the carbonate of potash mixed with charcoal, heated to a high degree, in iron retorts. Prof. Dolbear dissolved some white stick caustic potash of commerce in water, and treated it with sulphuretted hydrogen in the way adopted for making potassium-sulphide. The solution was evaporated until it was solid when cool, when the yellowish mass was mixed with more than its bulk of iron filings and chips, and the whole put into an alembic for distillation. The heat of a furnace was applied till the alembic was of a bright red heat, and the products of distillation were received in common coal-oil. The product was rather small, as some of the potassium-vapor decomposed the heated vessel; nevertheless the potassium showed itself, when the oil was poured off and the residuum turned upon water, by its characteristic ignition and flame. The reaction is simple, and may be thus represented: K₂S + Fe = FeS + K₂.

He did not have conveniences for experimenting upon this on a scale large enough to test its comparative value; it needs some special arrangements of protected vessels, as it violently attacks common crucibles, porcelain, and glass. The materials used for thus obtaining it are of the required cheapness, and the iron sulphide product can again be used to furnish sulphuretted hydrogen for another quantity. The author thinks it probable that sodium can be obtained by an analogous process.

Researches on Alcoholic Fermentation.—The eminent French chemist, Prof. J. Dumas, lays down the following laws of Nature in the process of alcoholic fermentation, as observed by himself: “No chemical movement excited in a saccharine liquor can convert sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid; the simple fermentation of a saccharine liquor and yeast may be regulated like any other chemical reaction; the duration of the fermentation is exactly proportionate to the quantity of sugar contained in the liquid; fermentation proceeds more slowly in the dark and in vacuo; no oxidation takes place during the fermentation; sulphur is converted into sulphuretted hydrogen by the fermentation; neutral gases do not modify the fermentation-inducing action of yeast; acids, bases, and salts, can exercise an accelerating or retarding, disturbing or destructive, action on fermentation, but the accelerating action is more rarely observed; very dilute acids do not affect fermentation, but acids in larger quantity completely destroy it; the same applies to alkalies; carbonated alkalies only impede fermentation when they are present in, or added to, the fermenting liquid in large quantity; earthy carbonates do not interfere with fermentation; neutral salts of potassa and of some other bases exert no influence upon the process; silicate of potassa, borate of soda, soap, sulphites, hypomorphites, neutral tartrate of potassa, and acetate of potassa, may be applied for the physiological analysis of ferment and for studying its mode of action.”

Distillation by Cold.—This is the name of a process by which the author, Mr. D. H. Smece,
proposes to detect and estimate the presence of ammonia and other organic impurities in the atmosphere with greater ease and precision than it can be done by any other method. A glass funnel eight or nine inches long is closed at the pointed end, supported on an ordinary stand, and filled with ice. Condensation of the watery vapor of the atmosphere takes place; the dew collects into drops, which trickle down the outside of the funnel, and at last fall from the point, under which a small receiver is placed to catch them. The total quantity of liquid collected in a given time is measured, and the ammonia determined by Nessler's test. By the method of distillation by cold, the author found it possible to distill many substances which are decomposed at a high temperature. Thus many delicate odors of flowers were distilled by placing the flowers under a bell-glass sufficiently large to cover the funnel containing the ice. The odors were found to be more rapidly and completely abstracted by placing a dish with a little ether under the bell-glass at the time of distillation. He gives the results obtained in 107 experiments, together with the atmospheric conditions prevailing at the time. The experiments were made in a garden, in a bedroom, in hospital-wards, in the open country, etc. A few of the numbers obtained are here given by way of example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field collected in Minutes</th>
<th>Ammonia in Grains per gallon</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.9712</td>
<td>Erypsches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>0.1791</td>
<td>Garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>6.887</td>
<td>Drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>1.0000</td>
<td>Bedoom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>2.9363</td>
<td>Stables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>0.0683</td>
<td>Victoria Park</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Improved Carbonate of Potash.**—In France carbonate of potash is made from the residues of molasses after fermentation, but the product has been found to be injurious by the presence of cyanide of potassium. In trying to destroy this, the manufacturers formed a carbon of the nature of graphite, which blackened the carbonate to a gray shade, rendering it unmarketable. By using a new arrangement of furnaces this difficulty is now overcome. The furnaces are calcining furnaces, and are constructed rather differently from our carbonating furnaces. The working-door is exactly opposite the fire-hole, and the fire escapes through a hole at the top, just above the working-door inside. After a certain time the salt gets to that point that it will be impossible to destroy the cyanides, so as to burn out the carbon completely, without fluxing the salt at the same time, because the carbon would be there as graphite, and it is quite impossible to burn it out at a temperature at which the carbonate of potash does not fuse. When it has arrived at that stage the furnace-man fills his furnace with a thick smoke. He then suddenly opens the working-door, which is right opposite the fire, and thus burns the smoke throughout the furnace; and it appears as if by a kind of infection, perhaps by the local heat produced right through the salt itself, the cyanide is completely destroyed, and also the graphite burnt off. The product coming from this process is a most beautiful white carbonate of potash of great strength.

**Nitrification.**—M. Houzeau has been analyzing the soil about Tantah, a town situated in the delta of the Nile, where a process of nitrification has for a long time been going on. The deep soil of the mounds there is dug up for manure, and the surface-soil is also rich in the same property. Both soils are of deep guano-yellow color, inodorous, tasteless, and neutral to test-paper, contain ammoniacal salts and nitrates, and yield a red ash free from carbonates. The surface-soil contains a good deal of straw, and some green organic matter, soluble in alcohol, while the deep or ancient soil contains only a little straw, and a very little greenish-yellow organic matter; the recent soil has 18.276 per cent. of moisture, and the older, 10.719 per cent. Both soils were dried at 110° C. per analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recent Soil</th>
<th>Ancient Soil</th>
<th>per cent.</th>
<th>per cent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organic matter</td>
<td>9.915</td>
<td>4.328</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay, silt, oxide of iron, etc.</td>
<td>84.093</td>
<td>89.605</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen, phosphate of iron</td>
<td>5.447</td>
<td>4.550</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soluble chlorine equivalent to chloride of sodium</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>0.129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitriphate of calcium</td>
<td>0.171</td>
<td>0.319</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitric acid of the nitrates</td>
<td>0.089</td>
<td>0.965</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia (already formed)</td>
<td>0.630</td>
<td>0.184</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen of the organic matter</td>
<td>0.696</td>
<td>0.679</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this table it is seen that in the ancient soil half the organic matter has disappeared, and that the quantity of the nitrogen has not changed, but that the quantity of the nitrate of ammonia has increased tenfold at the expense of the organic matter.

This investigation exhibits the process of nitrification in the soil of alkali lands. It has these been present, as the editors of the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique" point out, the ammonia would, no doubt, have been also converted into nitrates.

**Iron in the Blood.**—Experiments, made by Dr. Boussingault, upon the constituents of blood, have led to the following determinations, thought to be more exact than any previously obtained, with regard to the proportions of iron: 100 parts of fibrine contain 2.151 of mineral matter, and 0.0466 metallic iron. 100 parts of the blood-globules contain 1.325 mineral matter, and 0.350 iron. 100 parts of albumen contain 8.715 mineral matter, and 0.0863 iron. 100 parts of human blood contain 0.3 fibrine, 7.6 albumen, 12.7 globules, 1.0 mineral matter, and 79.9 water. 100 parts of cows' blood contain 0.4 fibrine, 7.4 albumen, 10.5 globules, 1.0 mineral matter, and 80.7 water. The large quantity of iron met with in the blood-globules is due to the hematocynse, which, when separated from defibrinated blood, is of a deep-brown color, insoluble in
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pure water, but soluble in water which has been rendered slightly alkaline. 100 parts of hematosine contain 10,750 of mineral matter, wherein are 6.33 metallic iron, equal to 9.045 peroxide of iron, leaving 1.707 other mineral matter. Further research exhibited the presence of lime and phosphoric acid in the ash of hematosine, which (the ash) was found to consist, in 100 parts, of 84.121 peroxide of iron, 13.512 phosphoric acid, and 2.986 lime. 100 parts of hematosine consist of 89.25 organic matter, 9.04 peroxide of iron, 1.45 phosphoric acid, and 0.32 lime.

The Explosion of Detonating Compounds.—In his researches on gun-cotton and nitroglycerine, Prof. Abel advanced the hypothesis that explosion takes place in detonating compounds, on the production of the most of a certain kind of wave of vibration depending on their properties and constitution. On this theory, the heat developed in explosion of the priming is not capable of producing the noticeable change necessary to instantaneous decomposition. MM. Champion and Pellet have made this theory the subject of direct experiments, which are reported in the Comptes Rendus.

The following is an abstract of their statement:

First Experiment.—Two glass-tubes were joined by a paper band; giving a total length of 2.40, and 1.30, internal diameter. In each extremity was placed a little paper boat holding 0.03 grams of iodide of nitrogen. The iodide at one end being exploded by a heated wire, that at the other immediately exploded also. Gradually increasing the length of the tube, it was found possible to explode the same weight of iodide in this way at 7 metres distance. M. Barbe has experimented similarly with dynamite, but he attributes the explosion to the pressure of air caused by expansion of gas. To examine this alleged influence, a small pendulum, consisting of an elder ball suspended by a silk thread, was placed 50 centimetres from the end of the tube in which the iodide at the farther end was exploded. The slight shock given to the pendulum was like what would be given it by blowing into the tube with the mouth. By diminishing the quantity of iodide, this could even be kept from striking the upper surface on explosion taking place. If the tubes are separated by an interval of 5 or 6 millimetres, explosion in the above manner does not take place, unless the quantity of the compound is very much increased. The direct explosion need not be produced within the tube. A little nitro-glycerine or fulminate of mercury exploded before the mouth of the tube will produce the same effect.

Second Experiment.—Some iodide of nitrogen in a moist state was attached with gold-bearing-skin to the end of a double-bore; when it was sufficiently dry, the strings were sounded with the bow. The iodide on the lower strings did not explode. That on the string giving the highest note exploded, on the slightest application of the bow. When the latter string was relaxed till it gave its natural, no effect was produced by the vibrations. When the sound was again raised several notes, explosion took place. There appeared to be an inferior limit in the number of vibrations necessary, and this was estimated about 60. By putting the two farther removed strings in unison, the explosion caused in the lower induced explosion at 47 centimetres, and giving his metallic sound. Small quantities of iodide of nitrogen were attached by membranes to the centre, the circumference, and the intermediate parts. On sounding, the outer layers caused no explosion; the iodide on the other exploded when the vibrations had acquired sufficient amplitude.

Fourth Experiment.—Two parabolic mirrors, of 50 centimetres, were placed back to back, and covered with metallic paper. 100 parts of iodide (similarly attached) was placed between the mirrors. In the focus of the second mirror, a large drop of nitroglycerine was exploded; the iodide then exploded in the first mirror, while the other portion of iodide was not affected. In these experiments, they remark, the heat, produced by the explosion of the nitro-glycerine, having been concentrated in the other focus, caused the explosion of the iodide. According to M. Berthelot, a kilogramme of iodine, exploding in a confined space gives 19,700,000 calories; while gunpowder exploding in open air gives only 644,000 calories. The quantity of nitro-glycerine that produces explosion of the iodide when it explodes in a concentrated space was 0.03 grams, and represented 591 calories (allowing the detonation to correspond to that produced in a confined space). The quantity of powder giving the same number of calories is 0.2 gramme, one gramme of powder was then exploded in place of the nitro-glycerine, but the result was nil; and it required 8 to 10 grammes of powder to produce the heat necessary to explosion of the iodide in the other focus.

Nestly-found Substances.—Acridine is the name given to a new derivative from anthracine, by its discoverers, MM. Graebe and Caro. They obtain it by the following process: The semi-solid portion of coal-naphtha, boiling between 300° and 360° F., is heated with dilute sulphuric acid, bichromate of potash is introduced, and a brown precipitate appears, which can be dissolved in boiling water. Upon filtration and cooling, this solution yields orange crystals of the chromate of the base, and the free base is yielded up after warming the crystals with ammonia. Acridine melts at 107° F., and distils at a point above 360°, is insoluble in cold water, and slightly soluble in boiling water, but easily dissolved in alcohol, ether, and the bisulphide of carbon. Its dilute solution give a beautiful olive color by reflected light. It takes its name acridine from its irritating action on the skin and mucous membrane. The discoverers do not mention any useful purpose to which it may be applied.

Morin has succeeded in extracting a substance, which he calls galactine, from animal organisms—sometimes constituent element, sometimes morbid product. It is found in the blood and the gastric juices, also in liquids produced by disease. It closely resembles gelatine, to which it may be transformed by the prolonged action of water or heat. Galactine is soluble in water, but not in alcohol, and may be precipitated by a solution of tannin. In nutritive qualities, it is thought to rank with albumen, fibrine, and caseine.

CHESENY, General Francis Rawdon, D. C. L., British Army, a distinguished and
gallant officer, the pioneer of the overland route to India, born in Ballyren, in the north of Ireland, in 1789; died at his country-seat in Ireland, January 30, 1872. He was named Francis Rawdon after his sponsor, the late Marquis of Hastings. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and obtained a commission in the Royal Artillery in 1805. Having seen some active service in 1815, he became captain, and in 1821 was sent to Gibraltar, where, after the death of his wife and daughter, he offered his services to the Government to cross the African Desert to solve the problem of the origin of the Niger, but they were not accepted. In 1827 and 1828 he went over the great battle-fields of Napoleon in France, Italy, and Germany, and afterward carefully examined the battle-fields of the East. In 1829 Captain Chesney sailed for Constantinople, intending to assist Turkey in her struggle with Russia, and on his arrival found that the preliminaries of a hollow peace had been signed at Adrianople. After examining the fortresses and positions occupied by the contending armies, Captain Chesney obtained an extension of his leave of absence for the purpose of visiting Asia Minor, Greece, and Egypt, with a view to the solution of the problem of a regular steam communication with India. He sailed down the Red Sea to Coasir, carefully examined the practicability of a steam voyage in twenty-one days between Bombay and Suez, and of five more between Suez and Alexandria. After having made these explorations, he went on a journey through Palestine, Arabia Petrea, and across the Arabian Desert to El Kaim, whence the great river was followed to Ana. The result of this expedition was a large map and a memoir forwarded to Sir R. Gordon from Shuster, in June, 1831, describing about eight hundred miles of the river Euphrates. In 1835-36 Captain Chesney accompanied the British expedition against Persia, encountered great difficulties and dangers, from shipwreck and the perils of the desert, the descent of the Euphrates, from its source to its outlet, and afterward led an expedition across the heart of Arabia from the Mediter- ranean to the Indian Ocean, returning to England in 1837. He commanded the artillery in China, as brigadier-general, in 1843-47, held the command of the artillery in the south of Ireland from 1848 till 1852, and was created an honorary D. C. L. of Oxford in 1851. The question of the practicability of the overland route to India for the transport of mails and merchandise has long been decided, and General Chesney has had the honor not only of opening another route to India, but of introducing commerce and civilization into regions which they have never before penetrated. In 1850 he published his "Observations on the Past and Present State of Fire-arms, and on the probable effects in War of the New Musket;" in 1854, "Narrative of the Russo-Turkish Campaigns of 1828-29;" and in 1865, a "Critical Review of the Battle of Gettysburg." He attained the rank of major-general in 1855—a tardy acknowledgment of his great services; in 1860 he was promoted to be lieutenant-general, and in 1866 was raised to the rank of general, though without its usual accompaniments of knighthood and investiture with the order of the Bath.

**CHILI (REPUBLICA DE CHILE), an independent state of South America, extending from latitude 24° to 56° south, and between longitude 70° and 74° west; and bounded north by Bolivia, south by Cape Horn, and west by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 182,233 square miles; to which may be added 115,500 square miles, the area of that part of Patagonia claimed by the Government. The territory of the republic is divided into fifteen provinces and one colony, which, with their population, in 1870, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aconcagua</td>
<td>38,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armauco</td>
<td>87,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artenaga</td>
<td>58,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chillo</td>
<td>62,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coehumas</td>
<td>150,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concepcion</td>
<td>155,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coquimbo</td>
<td>159,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curico</td>
<td>100,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provinces with Population:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Llanquiln</td>
<td>43,542</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 1,972,426

President, F. Errazuriz, September 18, 1871; Minister of the Interior, E. Altamirano, September 18, 1871; Minister of Foreign Affairs, A. Ibañez, December 9, 1871; Minister of Religion and Instruction, A. Cifuentes, September 18, 1871; Minister of Finances, R. Barros Luco, April 12, 1872; Minister of War and Navy, A. Pinto, September 18, 1871.

Archiduc, San Carlos, R. V. Valdivieso; Bishops: La Serena, M. Orrego; Concepcion, J. H. Salas; San Carlos de Chiloé, Fr. de Paula Solar.

The army consists of 1,400 foot, 712 horse, 804 artillery, 6 generals, 38 lieutenant-colonels, 54 majors, 141 captains, 256 lieutenants: total, 3,916 men and 540 officers; 165 of the latter belonging to the National Guard. The latter comprises 30,542 foot, 21,300 horse, 245 artillery, and 2,149 officers.

The navy is made up of 10 vessels, with 39 cannon and 121 marines. In January, 1872, an appropriation of $2,200,000 was made for increasing the naval force of the republic; and it was decided that one small ship-of-war and two iron-clads should be purchased. There are in the navy 1 counter-admiral, 19 captains, 40 lieutenants, 38 midshipmen, 1 battalion of artillery, 400 strong, commanded by 1 colonel, 1 major, 4 captains, and 19 lieutenants; besides which there is at Valparaiso a battalion of marine artillery, with 6 captains, 24 lieutenants, and 910 men.
By far the greater part of the foreign trade is with Great Britain. The imports consist chiefly of cotton and woollen fabrics; linens, silks, paper, perfumery, leather, wines, and brandy; nankins, tea, sugar, tobacco, spermaceti, candles, oil, etc. From Peru and Central America are received dyes, coffee, pearls, sugar, cacao, tobacco, cotton, rice, salts, and spirits; and from Brazil and the Argentine Republic, maté or Paraguayan tea, and also European goods.

The imports for 1870 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>$18,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>6,060,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2,093,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1,365,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>1,470,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>99,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentine Republic</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>380,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>670,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various European States</td>
<td>330,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$38,300,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To the above totals may be added, perhaps, $200,000 for imports from Asia, etc., and about $500,000 for exports to countries not enumerated in the table; so that the whole foreign trade of Chili for 1870 may be recapitulated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>$38,100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>$38,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$55,300,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ordinary receipts of the Government amounted, in 1871, to $11,758,500; and the ordinary expenditures to $12,542,395, showing a deficit of $753,893. The deficit in 1869 reached $2,481,443; in 1870 it was $2,464,484.

The various sources of the national revenue, with the amounts produced by each, were, in 1870, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customs duties</td>
<td>$6,435,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State railways</td>
<td>1,607,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National monopolies</td>
<td>1,407,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real-estate tax</td>
<td>460,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcabala (exchange duties)</td>
<td>367,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patent rights</td>
<td>347,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-office</td>
<td>100,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Villiones guano</td>
<td>91,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sundries</td>
<td>467,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$11,597,781</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the expenditure for the year 1872:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department Description</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Amortization, 1870</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debt at 3 per cent</td>
<td>$3,316,500</td>
<td>$97,833</td>
<td>$45,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt at 8 per cent</td>
<td>2,965,000</td>
<td>85,709</td>
<td>110,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other debts, from 3 to 5 per cent</td>
<td>7,945,149</td>
<td>383,144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$16,265,549</td>
<td>333,682</td>
<td>$175,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOREIGN DEBT</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Amortization, 1870</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loan of 1845, at 8 per cent</td>
<td>$1,915,500</td>
<td>58,925</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan of 1848, at 7 per cent</td>
<td>5,013,000</td>
<td>205,175</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan of 1850, at 6 per cent</td>
<td>5,235,000</td>
<td>217,300</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan of 1858, at 7 per cent</td>
<td>5,645,000</td>
<td>255,320</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$27,933,500</td>
<td>1,154,510</td>
<td>$551,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The port movements in 1870 were as follows: Entered: 5,091 vessels, with an aggregate of 15,970 tons measurement.

There were, in the republic, at the end of 1872, the following railways completed from Santiago to Curico:

**Kilometres.**

- From Santiago to Curico: 180
- From Santiago to Valparaiso: 184
- From Caldera to San Antonio: 180
- From Ovalle to Tongoy: 88
- From Coquimbo to Las Canas: 43
- From Pichilemu to Chacabuco: 43
- From Curico to Tucapel: 40
- From Rancagua to San Felipe: 29

Total in operation: 701

The following lines are in course of construction: From Talcahuano to Chilian, 180 kilometres; from San Fernando to La Palma, 30 kilometres; and from San Felipe to Santa Rosa de los Andes, 15 kilometres. The lines from Santiago to Curico and from Santiago to Valparaiso are almost exclusively the property of the state, as will also be the lines at present in process of building.

But few telegraph-lines exist hitherto in Chili; but several have been projected, and are in course of construction.
In July, 1872, a transandine line, connecting Santiago and Buenos Ayres (the capital of the Argentine Republic), was opened to the public service.

About the close of 1871 an exclusive privilege was granted to Carlos D. Gibbs, for the introduction of a new method of illumination by means of purified naphtha.

The President of the republic decreed that in every one of the Catholic cemeteries a space should be set apart for the interment of dissenters, who will be buried according to the rites of their respective churches. This measure was denounced by the press as unconstitutional, and against the canonical laws, as depriving the church of a portion of her property, and devoting it to the sepulchre of the bodies of her declared enemies.

In January, 1872, a bill was presented to Congress conceding to one C. D. Ramirez, as discoverer of guano at Magellan’s Straits, the right to remove and sell 8,000 tons of that fertilizer from the islands of Santa Magdalena and Cuarto Maíter, for the sum of $8,000, within the space of one year. A controversy was likely to arise between Chili and the Argentine Republic respecting the Straits territory, the discovery of guano having already caused much noise in the Argentine press, which is clamoring for the Government to examine the question of sovereignty.

About the beginning of the year an offer was made to the Brazilian Government to construct a railway, eighteen hundred miles in length, across Brazil, for £10,000,000. The object proposed to be realized was the union of this line with another to cross Peru, and thus put Rio Janeiro in connection with Lima. The councillor Manuel da Guncha Galdino reported favorably on the subject.

The Chili Government announced its intention of applying to that of the United States for permission to send on board their ships-of-war a few Chilian youths destined for the naval service, as has been done with respect to the English men-of-war.

Large deposits of coal were discovered in Coloquecura, in the department of Itata.

By virtue of an act of Congress passed in February, the Government was shortly to call for tenders for the construction of a mole in the port of Valparaiso, the cost of which was not to exceed $400,000.

The Council of State approved of the bills passed by Congress for the navigation of the river Valdivia, and the construction of the Illnaso & Vallenar Railway.

A measure was adopted by the Legislature in March, by which religious instruction would no longer be obligatory in private educational establishments, and a spirited discussion was maintained in the periodical press concerning the expediency of that act.

Some of the principal inhabitants of the department of Elqui, which contains a population of 13,000, petitioned the Government to raise the town of Viña to the rank of a city, and the petition was granted.

At the port of Tres Montes, in the island of Queltecas, in the archipelago of Chiloé, an establishment has been commenced for the purpose of preserving shell-fish, among which the white muscle, which grows so large and fine on this coast, is perhaps the best; $25,000 were already invested in the enterprise, and it was the intention of the proprietors to invest in it $25,000 more.

The President of the republic visited the city of Valparaiso in the early part of the year, for the purpose of inspecting in person the different institutions in that city, with a view to the promotion of the material and intellectual progress of that part of the state.

On the 4th of March died, at his country-seat, the General of Division, Don Manual Garcia, aged 70 years, forty-three of which had been spent in the service of his country; he had lived in absolute retirement from public affairs since 1862, when he ceased to occupy the position of Minister of War and the Navy, in the discharge of which functions he gained much honor. He particularly distinguished himself in the war of independence; and his uprightness and bravery throughout his long military experience elicited universal admiration and esteem. He was several times deputy, and twice minister of state, in which latter capacity his determined and patriotic spirit enabled him on numerous occasions to render signal service to his Government. Another hero of the independence died at Santiago about the same time as General Garcia, at the advanced age of 130 years.

Some idea of the mineral wealth which still abounds in the district of Copiapó may be gathered from the fact that one steamier took from the port of Caldera alone upward of $9,000,000 in value of gold, silver, and copper.

It was decided that the Caracoles Railway should have Mejillones for its terminus.

The appointment of Señor Don Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna as Intendente of Santiago, in March, was universally hailed with satisfaction. It was now to be hoped that a new era of enterprise and prosperity would dawn upon Santiago. Señor Mackenna is acknowledged to be a man of talent as well as energy. Having returned from abroad shortly before his appointment to his new post, he is undoubtedly imbued with the spirit of enterprise of other lands, and will not fail to see that that wealthy and beautiful city requires many radical improvements.

The streets of Iquique were shortly to be lighted with gas, a twenty-years privilege for which had been granted by the Government.

Several important coal-mines were discovered along the Gulf of Arauco, particularly on both banks of the Carampangue River, near its mouth, where important labors were in prosecution with a view to their working. The coal is considered not inferior in quality.
CHILI.

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to what has already been worked in the territory. From these discoveries there will accrue not only a profit to the country in general, but a saving to the national treasury, coal being in great demand, for which reason people have had to contract for it at Lota at the rate of $7 per quintal. According to report, in one single vein five feet in height and about 150 cuadras in superficial extent, there are estimated to be 4,000,000 tons.

At Santiago it is in contemplation to form a joint-stock company for the exportation of quillay-bark, great quantities of which have been exported for some time back. The new company may cultivate it in this country, establishing new industries and rendering it more productive.

The exportation of silver and copper from Coquimbo during 1871 was as follows:

To England. —217 kilos bar-silver; 2171 ditto fine silver; 14,141,590 ditto regulus; 1,703 ditto copper-ore; 37,490 ditto argentiferous copper-ore; and 110,102 ditto silver-ore.

To France. —69 kilos fine silver.

To Peru. —2,502 kilos bar and ingot copper. The total value, according to the tariff, is $44,179,520. The duties paid amounted to $82,193.18, and the municipal dues to $112.01.

Congress was opened June 1st, by the President. Among the measures first submitted was one for making vaccination compulsory.

Messrs. Sanchez & Cox have made a proposal to the Government to grant them permission to bring to Chili 5,000 immigrants, possessed of sufficient capital to purchase 450,000 hectares of cultivable land, at or near to Santiago, at the rate of $1 per hectare. In other words, they solicit permission to pay into the national exchequer, during a period not exceeding ten years, the sum, in hard cash, of $450,000. In exchange for their services, Messrs. Sanchez & Cox demand for themselves 1,000 hectares of land for every 100 colonists they procure, and, for the colonists, exemption from import duty on their effects, exemption from taxes for fifteen years, and a free school to every 500 colonists.

The Santiago correspondent of the Patria says that an agent of the house of Rothschild has purchased the Santiago & Valparaiso Railway, and also offered to construct the proposed new line between Valparaiso and Santiago, via Melipilla.

The Banco Nacional de Bolivia was declared legally incorporated.

125 tons of ore from Caracoles produced in London an average of over $10,000 per ton.

An exclusive privilege was granted, for a term of eight years, for the introduction into Chili of an apparatus for the carriage of passengers and goods, by metallic cables affixed to posts, or, in other words, a kind of aerial railway.

President Errazuriz, in his message to Congress, referring to the treaty with Spain, said:—

The treaty of armistice and indefinite truce which, with the mediation of the Government of the United States, was signed at Washington, on April 11, 1871, between the representatives of the allies on the one part, and the representative of Spain on the other, has been already ratified by the respective Governments, with the exception of that of Peru, to which it was addressed an extension of time, to enable it to obtain the approbation of the Congress which is about to assemble in that republic.

The refusal of Spain to make us the repairation due for her exactions has postponed to an indefinite period the celebration of peace, but the truce entered into has removed the obstacles that the former state of affairs opposed to the security of allies and neutrals, and which was the principal cause that induced us to celebrate this treaty.

With respect to the settlement of the boundary question between Chili and the Argentine Republic and Bolivia, the President spoke hopefully, as follows:

Questions of limits with the Argentine Republic and Bolivia continued to be discussed with all the temperance and moderation which our right and the friendly and fraternal bonds that link us to those countries require; and I hope that in a short time the difference in the boundary extending in the way of the celebration of definite and mutually satisfactory arrangements will be overcome.

The late troubles and disputes concerning the burial of Protestants, or of those outside the pale of the Roman Catholic Church, have suggested the necessity of the following measure, namely: That in all Catholic cemeteries there be set apart a portion of ground for the reception of the bodies of those to whom the Church denies ecclesiastical burial, and that the cemeteries that may be constructed in future, with their fiscal or municipal moneys, shall be ideal or common.

The justice of the latter determination cannot be denied. The money of all ought to be employed in the service of all. But, as some time must elapse before legal cemeteries exist in all our towns, it is necessary to order the separation of the part of which I have spoken, in the Catholic cemeteries. By this measure the repetition of past conflicts will be avoided, and the legitimate interest of all consulted.

The remainder of the message is devoted to indicating measures of social reform.

The opening of Congress was signaled by the presentation of several very important measures. Among them may be mentioned a bill for legalizing civil marriages; one for abolishing the privileges of the clergy (predilection clericale); one for authorizing the President of the republic to enter into contracts with private individuals for the introduction of immigrants; one for the abolition of flogging; one for a new assessment of landed property; one for the abolition of the tobacco monopoly; and another for the repeal of the duty on foreign coal.

The fiscal revenue for 1871 was $11,788,500.83.

A vast number of subjects of public necessity were laid before Congress after the opening of the session in June; and both Chambers seemed to rival each other in activity and determination to discharge the duties imposed upon them.

Señor Reyes presented a bill to the Senate for the formation of a new plan of the city of Santiago, with a view to widen the streets,
beautify it, and improve its sanitary condition; and another concerning marriage among dissenters. The non-Catholic residents of Valparaíso expressed, in a memorial to Congress, their appreciation of Senator Favres's bill for the reform of the articles of the civil code relative to marriages between dissenters, declaring that they prefer civil marriage to being married by a Catholic priest.

The President asked the permission of Congress to close contracts relating to the colonization of lands belonging to the Government.

In the Chamber of Deputies the business was larger, and a number of projects were proposed, some of which were of considerable importance. Among the latter was one for a reform of the electoral law, which, if adopted, would justify the claim of Chili to the sovereignty of the people. Another, worthy of mention, was for the abolition of flogging, and suggested by the cruelty with which that punishment had been inflicted in several instances during the year.

The Council of State approved a bill authorizing the President of the republic to appropriate a sum not exceeding $50,000 to the construction of such works as may be necessary to improve the navigation of Maule bar, which is the port of Concepción.

Much interest was excited by the publication of the sentence of the Judge of the Court of Appeals, Señor Ugarte Zenteno, for the flogging of José Reí, who died from the effects of the infliction. The judge condemned the chief of police, Don Diego Perales, to the penalty of death; the acting-surgeon, Don Juan N. Favres, to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, forbidding him at the same time to exercise his profession; and the jailer, Guillermo Silva, for the crime of perjury in the same case, to ten years' confinement.

Mr. Studdy Leigh presented a petition to Congress, stating that the obstacles no longer existed which had hitherto prevented the laying of a submarine telegraph-line to connect South America with the United States and Europe. Within eighteen months, at the very latest, the company now engaged in laying telegraphic lines in various parts of the world will devote its whole attention to the submersion of the cable through the Pacific and Atlantic.

The subscriptions of the port of Valparaíso for providing accommodation to the sick through the prevailing epidemic—small-pox—amounts to $18,000, and it was expected that the fund would reach at least, for Valparaíso alone, the sum of $27,000, independently of the sums given by the municipality. Liberal subscriptions had been raised for the sufferers. In Santiago they amounted to $10,504. The directory of the National Bank sent to the intendente a donation of $2,000. The artillery barracks were transformed into a huge lazaretto. A joint-stock company, with a capital of $100,000, was formed, for the purpose of establishing drug-stores in Valparaíso, and such other places as the shareholders might decide upon. The company was called "Drógueria y Botica Nacional."

The Chilian Minister of Finance approved of the articles of association of the new bank called "Banco Sud-Americano." The capital to commence with is $500,000, and five per cent. to be kept as a reserve.

An attempt was made to form a company for the purpose of constructing a railway from the Palumillos to Port Rapel, or some other post near to Rapel.

The Intendente of Valparaíso addressed a note to the Minister of Marine, recommending, in view of the increase of the navy, the construction of a dry dock in some convenient place in the archipelago of Chiloé. From the report of the Minister of Finance, it is seen that the receipts of the custom-house in 1871 show, as compared with 1870, a falling off of $495,276.22. The first five months of the present year show an increase of $856,205,31, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The net profits of the Estanco in 1871 amounted to $711,634.55, a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of $62,390.13.

A new joint-stock company was formed, called La Empresaria, with a capital of $600,000, for the purpose of working several mines at Caracoles. Among the large transactions in mining property that took place during the year was the purchase, by the wealthy firm of Escobar, Ossa & Company, of the mines of Don Federico Verela, at Chañaral, for the sum of $1,200,000. Messrs. Watson & Meiggs, of Valparaíso, and Don Marcial Martínez, of Santiago, obtained a privilege from the Bolivian Government for the construction of a railway from Mejillones to the celebrated silver-mines at Caracoles, in Chili. The price, including stations, rolling-stock, wharf at Mejillones, water-condensers, etc., was to be $40,000 per mile. The total line will be about 49 miles. The works were to be commenced six months after the date of the contract, under a penalty of $200,000; and the line to be finished in three years and a half, under a penalty of $5,000 a month, the Bolivian Government to pay to the contractors a like sum for each month of delay beyond that time. Payment is to be made in bonds issued at 80; but, if the price should at any time exceed 90, the excess is to be equally divided between the Bolivian Government and the contractors. The contractors oblige themselves to place the bonds at 7% per cent. interest, with an accumulative amortization of 2 per cent. It is understood that the construction of the line was intrusted to Mr. Joseph Hill.

The National Agricultural Society distributed a considerable quantity of tobacco-seed, for the purpose of testing the capabilities of Chilian soil for the cultivation of this plant. The Chilian Congress was interrupted up to the end of August. Fears of the epidemic—small-pox—was said to be the reason why a quorum could not be obtained.
A rupture of diplomatic relations took place between the Bolivian Minister, Dr. R. Bustillos, and the Chilian Government, toward the end of the year; but friendly sentiments were afterward reestablished between the two countries.

An International Exhibition was inaugurated at Santiago in September. Among the measures to be taken into consideration by Congress at the close of the year, during an extraordinary session, was the petition of Messrs. Clark & Company, soliciting an exclusive privilege for a period of twenty years for working a railway line that shall cross the Andes and connect the State lines with the provinces of San Juan and Mendoza.

The value of the commerce between Chili and the Transandine provinces, in 1871, was $1,412,198. Sixty thousand head of cattle are yearly imported from the Argentine provinces. The yearly number of passengers by this line it is calculated would be 90,000. The line of steamers of the Compañía Sud-Americana was to be extended as far as Callao not later than January, 1873. The first of the new steamers to arrive in Valparaiso will probably inaugurate the extension of the line to Callao.

A proposition of the Peruvian President to impose an import duty on nitrate of soda created a feeling of uneasiness in Chili. It was alleged by well-informed persons that, if the measure was sanctioned by Congress, Iquique would be ruined.

A subscription was opened for the purpose of defraying the cost of an expiatory column, and a small chapel also, to be erected on the site occupied by the ill-fated church of La Compañía, in Santiago. The Hon. J. P. Root, United States minister, addressed a letter to the Minister of Marine, thanking him, in the name of the United States Government and in his own, for the assistance rendered at Punta Arenas to the survivors of the crew of the American vessel Golden Hyde. A postal convention between Chili and the United States of Columbia was approved. There were exported from Lota, in July and August, for foreign parts, 2,086 tons of coal, 619,146 kilos. bar copper, and 40,000 fire-bricks.

A joint-stock company was about to be established for the construction of a telegraph-line between Caldera and Lota, communicating with all the principal intermediate towns upon the coast. According to published reports, from the 15th to the 22d of September, there arrived at Santiago, over the Southern Railway, 8,375 persons, being at the rate of 2,000 persons daily. This shows the interest which the late exhibition has excited throughout Chili. The enterprising Intendente of Santiago, Señor Vicuña Mackenn, decided upon two other exhibitions: one, in December, was to be of flowers produced by plants or seeds fo-cundated and grown in the open air, and of flowers the product of hot-house plants or seeds; the other, from March to April, 1873, will be of fruits and vegetables.

The National Society of Agriculture, an indefatigable toiler in behalf of the agricultural interests of Chili, was preparing to send a collection of various agricultural products to the great exhibition to be opened at Vienna on the 1st of May, 1873.

A company was to be formed at La Serena, for the construction of a railway from that city to Elgin; and the Copiapó Railway Company are to extend their line to the Cordillera. Considerable interest has been awakened concerning the development of the carboniferous deposits of the republic, in consequence of a recent and unexampled advance in the price of coal. Successful explorations have been made in the south, and numerous companies formed for the purpose of working the seams that have been hitherto discovered.

CHINA,* an empire in Eastern Asia. The present name of the Emperor is Tung-Kih (signifying "United Order"). At first the name Kee-tsing had been adopted for the new government, but it was subsequently changed. The Emperor was born in April 21, 1866, and has ruled since August 21, 1861.

The population of China proper is estimated at from 1,294,000 to 1,648,000 square miles; of China and its dependencies, about 4,700,000 square miles. The population of China proper is about 420,000,000; of the dependencies, Mantchooria has 3,000,000; Mongolia, 3,000,000; Thibet, 11,000,000; Corea, 9,000,000; aggregate population of the dependencies, 26,000,000; population of the empire and its dependencies, 446,000,000.

The army is said to consist of 678 companies (of 100 men each) of Manchoos; of 211 companies of Mongolians, of 108,000 Chinese, all cavalry, and 500,310 native infantry. To these must be added 125,000 irregular militia; total, 820,000. The soldiers when not in active service carry on a trade in their own houses, and China has, therefore, not a regular army like the countries of Europe and America.

The customs returns show the following amount of duties paid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duties paid in Haikwan Tael (1 Tael equal to $1.52) at 8 Francs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import duties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export duties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonnage duties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty paid by coasting trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty on home productions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total tael</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is the official report of the foreign commerce of China in the years 1869 and 1870—the commercial tael at $1.43. It embraces a list of the countries with which a trade was carried on, with the imports from and the exports to these countries; also the trade at each of the open ports:

* See American Annual Cyclopaedia of 1871 for an account of the Council of State.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRADING COUNTRIES</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1871</th>
<th>PORTS OPENED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES</th>
<th>1871</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>Imports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>30,690,000</td>
<td>39,610,000</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>56,970,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong-Kong</td>
<td>15,730,000</td>
<td>22,350,000</td>
<td>Canton</td>
<td>6,610,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Indies</td>
<td>29,570,000</td>
<td>20,920,000</td>
<td>Swatow</td>
<td>5,580,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1,490,000</td>
<td>2,130,000</td>
<td>Amoy</td>
<td>4,280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>530,000</td>
<td>620,000</td>
<td>Foochow</td>
<td>2,980,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>730,000</td>
<td>820,000</td>
<td>Tako (Formosa)</td>
<td>430,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra</td>
<td>340,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>Tamsui (Formosa)</td>
<td>420,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Isles</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>Ningpo</td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Java</td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>240,000 Tientsin (Chefoo)</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochin China</td>
<td>270,000</td>
<td>310,000</td>
<td>Kiu-kiang</td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoor Provinces</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>Hankow</td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siberia</td>
<td>1,490,000</td>
<td>1,490,000</td>
<td>Chang-haang</td>
<td>530,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>430,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Ningpo</td>
<td>1,240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>630,000</td>
<td>100,000 New-famenz</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Continent</td>
<td>510,000</td>
<td>469,000</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80,410,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Channel</td>
<td>310,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>Reexports</td>
<td>2,520,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>830,000</td>
<td>830,000</td>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>78,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>72,950,000</td>
<td>89,410,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reexports, 1871</td>
<td>3,900,000</td>
<td>3,280,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>69,200,000</td>
<td>72,900,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The movement of shipping, in all the Chinese ports (arrivals and clearances), was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLAGS OF</th>
<th>1869</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1871</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ships</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>Ships</td>
<td>Tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>6,727</td>
<td>3,032,839</td>
<td>6,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>5,513</td>
<td>2,178,512</td>
<td>5,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2,957</td>
<td>866,365</td>
<td>1,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>103,723</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>63,515</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>50,954</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>23,568</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>46,197</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>10,120</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>32,740</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14,893</td>
<td>6,543,972</td>
<td>14,193</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The majority of the people are attached to the religion of Fo (Buddha); next to it the religions of Confucius and Lao-Tse have the largest number of adherents. The Buddhists have numerous monasteries, which have endowments sufficient to maintain their occupants in more or less comfort. Morning and evening service is chanted in Sanscrit, which neither the priest nor his hearers understand. The monasteries afford shelter to travellers, and the inmates are strict vegetarians, for the destruction of life is hateful to Buddha. They are celibate, and they shave the entire head, instead of only the crown. Personally, they seem little respected, but command some consideration in virtue of their office. The people are rather prone to believe evil of them, and still more so of the nuns. But, if ignorant, lazy, and dirty, the monks seem at least harmless members of society; they are civil to visitors, and quite tolerant of foreign heretics. They are, moreover, innocent of political intrigue, which is a monopoly of the literati.

The Mohammedans belonging to the Chinese Empire number from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000, chiefly in Chinese Toorkistan, and the southwestern province of Yunnan. In both parts of the empire the Mohammedans have been for more than ten years in a state of insurrection against the Chinese Government, and have for years maintained independent states. The population of the English colony of Hong-Kong, according to the official census of 1871, was 124,198; namely, 5,931 Europeans and Americans, 2,823 Indians, and others of mixed blood, and 115,444 Chinese. These num-
bers include the military establishment, and the crews of ships in the harbor; and allowance must be made for the circumstance that many of the Chinese evade enumeration, suspecting that there may be some covert design in view in taking a census. The resident European and American population is 2,736; 869 of them British, 1,367 Portuguese, 170 Germans, 133 Americans, and 60 French. Mr. Stewart, inspector of Government schools, reports that the number of scholars taught in those schools in 1870 was 1,190 boys and 111 girls, the cost being nearly £8,900. The central school had an average attendance of 237, and the school-fees for the year amounted to £1,701. Nearly all the first class, and many boys in the second class, were married. The inspector says that their extreme docility makes a school of Chinese boys a disciplinarian's paradise. His annoyance is, that, in case of a marriage or a funeral in the family, nothing less than a month's absence is thought sufficient. The school holidays are now fixed to suit the two most important Chinese holidays—viz., the new-year and the tomb festival. The boys work hard, stimulated by the desire for respectable and lucrative employment. The failures at the annual examination, by obtaining less than a third of the total number of marks assigned, are few. In the course of the year, 95 boys left school. Of these, 40 are in business as interpreters, clerks, assistant compradores, etc. The village schools, supported or aided by the Government, are purely Chinese schools, using Chinese books alone. Many of the people are in extreme poverty, and the majority of the children do not attend any school at all. The inspector says that if education was made compulsory, the extreme poverty of many of the people in the villages and in boats would throw on the Government the onus of clothing and feeding as well as educating the children. He adds that this is not peculiar to Hong-Kong; in the villages on the main-land only a fraction of the children attend school.

In the province of Tien-Tsin, disastrous floods again occurred, spreading distress and ruin over a large tract of country. According to the opinion of all the geologists who have visited the country, there is no longer any doubt that the gradual upheaving of the northeast of China, which has long been suspected, and to which the change in the course of the Yellow River some years back is attributed, is throwing out all the natural provisions for the drainage of that wide region, and the accumulated waters of the heavy rains of the summer months, unable to pass away by their accustomed channels, break out annually in disastrous floods in the autumn, lasting throughout the winter. Unless the foreign ministers at Peking induce the native Government to avail itself of the resources of Western science in discovering the direction in which new channels should be cut, and to apply themselves with energy to carry out the plans competent engineers could devise for doing so, it is feared that the doom of the country round Peking is pronounced. The Emperor of China was married at Peking, on October 16th. There was no public ceremony outside the palace, except the procession to bring the bride thither, and the whole affair passed off very quietly.

The Parsee or Mohammedan rebels in the western province of Yunnan attracted unusual attention, from the fact that their ruler Suleiman sent his son Hassan as a special messenger to the courts of Europe, in order to establish friendly connections. Sultan Suleiman, who has now, for several years, been able to maintain a complete independence, is described as an intelligent and energetic man, who has gained the confidence of his people to a high degree. He resides at Talifu, and rules with the assistance of four military and four civil mandarins. To the former certain districts are assigned, but every matter of importance must be laid before the Sultan, who, before giving his decision, consults the civil mandarins. As soon as Suleiman appeared to have established his rule on a firm basis, Major Sladen was sent out by the Government of British India, in order to explore this territory. In his report, Sladen states that he had an interview with Suleiman, and that the latter expressed to him his wish to enter into commercial relations with the Western countries. The Sultan was, moreover, represented by the English press of India to be desirous to open a good commercial and military road between Burmah and Yunnan, and to secure the support of England in his struggle for maintaining the independence of his kingdom. The English authorities appeared to be anxious to smooth the way for the establishment of friendly relations, and already have opened two steamship lines between Rangoon and Mandalay, the capital of Upper Burmah and Bhamo, the ancient emporium of the caravan road to Yunnan, where the Dutch formerly had as many as 1,550 factories. In connection with these lines, another between Rangoon and Glasgow has been opened, and thus England is fully prepared to enter into commercial relations with Western China. In order to complete the alliance between Great Britain and Yunnan, the Sultan, probably at the suggestion of the English Government itself, resolved to send a grand embassy to England. The embassy consisted of Prince Hassan, the son, and Prince Yussuf, the nephew of the Sultan, an interpreter, and five high dignitaries. The embassy is intrusted with a letter from the Sultan to the Queen, in which the latter is asked for her patronage and support. The embassy travelled by land to Mandalay, which journey lasted one month; then visited Calcutta and Bombay, and from there paid a visit to Constantinople, where they arrived on October 7th. Accounts from Constantinople state that the prince recognized the Sultan of Turkey as caliph, and head of the orthodox Mohammedans.
The agitation of the natives against the foreigners, and, in particular, against the French and English, continued also throughout the year 1872. The English minister, Mr. Wade, was even insulted in the streets of Peking, and consequently presented to the Chinese court a memorial summing up all the complaints of the foreigners, and demanding satisfaction. Prince Kung recognized the justice of the remonstrances, and promised redress.

The treaty between China and Japan, which was negotiated in the latter part of the year 1871, was kept very secret by both Governments, and the representatives of the foreign powers were led to suspect that it embraced a defensive and offensive alliance directed against the foreign powers; for, in the latter part of the year, it was reported that Japan demanded a modification of the treaty.

CHRISTIAN UNION (Tm). The Fourth General Council of the Christian Union of the United States met at Woodhull, Henry County, Ill., on the 30th of May. Twenty-six delegates were present from the States of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio. A standing committee, appointed at the previous General Council, to meet commissioners from the Quadrennial Convention of the Christian Connection North, reported that they had not been notified of the appointment of any commissioners on the part of the Christian Connection, and that no meeting had been held, and added: "Therefore no official action has been taken. We have been ready and anxious for the consummation of union with all who follow Christ, but not at the cost of Christian liberty and the loss of our sectarian vantage-ground." A similar committee, who were appointed to confer with commissioners from the Christian Connection South, reported: "We have taken no action in the premises, further than an informal correspondence with a few prominent brethren of said Christian Connection, who have represented their organization as willing to unite, on the conditions of our adopting their articles of religion, rules of order, and organic nomenclature. Conceiving that union, upon such conditions, is not desirable to any of the independent, creedless churches in this Union, and in consideration of the fact that the union we seek is not the amalgamation of sects, or the establishment of any creed, other than the Bible; and, as our chief object is to develop the unity of the Spirit, in striving to promote and intensify esteem and affection among all the true disciples of our Divine Master, we would respectfully submit that the union indicated by the Christian Connection South is not such as would be acceptable on the part of this body." An address on fraternal relations was adopted. It states that the members of the Christian Union "do not propose any interference with the doctrines, peculiarities, or conscientious predilections of Christians for their own modes of worship or external rites;" that, in their confederate and conciliar relations, they "seek the meeting together of Christians whose sympathies and labors are earnestly directed toward the unity of all God's children who recognize the one head and master of the Church of Christ;" that it is their desire, in their councils, "to confine the worship and business thereof to the momentous and vital points in which there is an avowed agreement; that the oneness of our faith and agreement in the Gospel of Christ may be exhibited, without associating with it other and minor objects, which might, by dividing attention, prevent the importance of union in fundamental objects from being daily recognized;" and that they "recognize the ground of such union to reside in the supreme importance of the points in which all Christians are and must be agreed."

The churches connected with the Union in the different States were represented as generally in a prosperous and peaceful condition. The Council chose a board of missions, and appointed a general missionary. The next meeting of the General Council will be held at Wesley, Montgomery County, Ind., in May, 1874.

CHURCH OF GOD. The Tenth Triennial General Eldership of the Church of God in North America met at Mount Carroll, Ill., on the 20th of May. Delegates were in attendance from the East Pennsylvania, West Pennsylvania, East Ohio, West Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Southern Indiana and Illinois, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas and Missouri Elderships. The German eldership was represented by letter. The regular business of the session related chiefly to the publishing interests, the newspapers, and missions, of the Church. The publishing interests and papers, though not extensive, were found to be well established and prosperous. The Board of Missions, which was met at Mount Carroll, Ill., in 1873, conducted missionary work successfully in Kansas and Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, among the freedmen, and at special points in the Central States, and had founded two funds of $1,000 each. The most important missionary work had been conducted at Chicago, for the use of which a property, valued at about $20,000, had been accumulated. Several efforts had been made, between 1854 and 1866, to establish a denominational school, but all had failed. The General Eldership was visited by a fraternal delegate from the Free-Will Baptist General Conference, who proposed, on behalf of that body, that the Church of God should take an interest in Hillsdale College, a denominational school of the Free-Will Baptists at Hillsdale, Mich., by endowing a professorship, and designating a professor. The offer was accepted; a professor was chosen; arrangements were made for paying his salary, and for permanently endowing his chair, by the sale of scholarships, and a visiting committee to the college was appointed. Three frater-
nal delegates were appointed to attend the next General Conference of the Free-Will Baptists. It appeared that some irregularities had taken place in one of the Annual Elderships in designating the name of the Church in the Eldership titles. In view of this fact, the General Eldership directed that the singular form of the word church should always be used. The preservation and perpetuation of the German Eldership were recommended. Permission was granted for the organization of an eldership in Maryland. Measures were taken for the collection of material relating to the early history of the Church, particularly to the labors of John Winebrenner, its founder. The Board of Publication were advised to publish annually a Church almanac. The next meeting of the General Eldership will be at Smithville, Ohio, on the last Wednesday in May, 1875.

CLEVELAND, Rev. Charles, widely known as "Father Cleveland," a missionary to the poor in the city of Boston and its vicinity for more than fifty-five years, born in Norwich, Conn., June 21, 1772; died in Boston, June 5, 1873. He lived in Norwich till he was twelve years old, when he became an inmate of the family of an uncle who resided at Salem, Mass. His surroundings at that place incited him for a seafaring life, which, however, a single voyage to the Cape of Good Hope effectually banished. After having passed through a mercantile apprenticeship of two or three years, he was appointed deputy-collector at the Salem Custom-House, which position he retained until 1802.

Removing to Charlestown in the same year, he became a clerk in the employ of Mr. Henry Higginson, with whom he remained until seven years later, when he commenced business for himself in Boston as a stock and exchange-broker at No. 21 State Street. This occupation he continued until 1822, when the firm of Cleveland & Dane, of which he was the senior partner, was formed. Their shop was at No. 43 Market Street, since changed to Cornhill, where they dealt, as the Directory of the year informs us, in "English goods," a style of commodities that would now be classed under the head of drygoods. In 1829 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Cleveland resumed his old employment as a broker at No. 40 State Street. Here he continued for four or five years, and until he finally abandoned all labors but those of charity. In September, 1816, the Society for the Moral and Religious Instruction of the Poor, in the formation of which he was one of the prime movers, was organized at his house. He applied himself at once to the work of collecting funds for the erection of a mission-house for the use of this Society, which, through his exertions, was finally built, and was dedicated in May, 1821. Nine years later he entered upon the duties of a missionary to the poor of Boston, being associated with Revs. Ethan Smith and D. D. Rossiter. He was not as yet a formally-authorized clergyman, but in 1835 he received a license to preach from the Harmony Association at Upton, and on the 10th of July, 1838, he was ordained as an evangelist. From that time until his final sickness he was incessantly employed in charitable undertakings, his field extending throughout the whole city, and his strength being the only limit to his efforts. Throughout all the districts where poverty and wretchedness abound his familiar step was heard, and his liberal bounty and words of comfort and cheer lightened the sufferings and smoothed the path of innumerable despairing souls. He was at one time or another intimately connected with all the benevolent institutions with which the city abounds, and has contributed in no small degree to their success. His work was, however, independent of them, and he was not formally accredited by any. He had a long list of wealthy and influential gentlemen, who were in the habit of placing in his hands a certain fixed sum annually. These he called his "patrons," and he published a report each year of the way their benefactions had been disposed of. This custom of furnishing a report he had kept up for a great number of years, the last, that of 1871, being the thirty-eighth. His domestic relations were very happy. He was married for the first time, when twenty-six years of age, to a lady with whom he lived in unbroken sympathy and affection until her death, which occurred forty-three years after. At the age of sixty-nine he again married, and this second partner he also survived, although she was his companion for twenty-seven years. She died in November, 1869. Her death was a severe blow to him, and it was soon followed by another scarcely less trying—the loss of his son, Prof. Charles Dexter Cleveland, LL. D., of Philadelphia, who was cut off in the vigor of his powers and at the summit of his usefulness. Through all his trials he preserved a hearty interest for the class whom he affectionately termed "my poor," and his care for them was never relaxed. He was widely known by all conditions of society, and universally respected. No man, it is probable, ever lived who had done so much to create a fellow-feeling between the favored and the unfortunate in respect to worldly possessions, and to build up a mutual interest. His decease was caused as much by old age as by sickness. He suffered but little, and calmly passed away, leaving a host of sincere mourners to sorrow for his departure.

COLOMBIA (United States of), an independent republic of South America, lying between latitude 1° 37' south and 11° 25' north, and longitude 69° 30' and 83° west. It is bounded north by the Caribbean Sea; east by Venezuela and Brazil; south by Ecuador; west by the Pacific; and northwest by Costa Rica. The territory of the republic is divided into nine States, which, with their areas and population (1870), are given in the following table:

COLOMBIA, UNITED STATES OF.
According to the President's message, April 4, 1873, the national debt was composed of the following elements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOREIGN DEBT</th>
<th>Nominal Capital</th>
<th>At the Present Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old Debt</td>
<td>$14,817,899</td>
<td>$8,819,077 = 19 per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Debt</td>
<td>3,887,000</td>
<td>1,360,459 = 35 per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended Debt</td>
<td>14,815,000</td>
<td>1,317,465 = 9 per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOME DEBT</td>
<td>$33,964,330</td>
<td>$5,496,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tot. Nat. Debt</td>
<td>$43,469,090</td>
<td>$8,967,061</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thirty-seven and a half per cent. of the customs receipts is applied to the interest and principal of the foreign debt, and ten per cent. to the home debt. Besides ten per cent. is applied to pay foreign indemnities. The law of April 31, 1872, authorizes the Government to negotiate with the foreign creditors for the transformation of the total foreign debt into a debt of $7,000,000 at five per cent.

There are at present but two railways in the republic; that of Panamá, about 48 miles in length, and that from Sabanilla to Barranquilla, 18 miles long. The number of passengers carried by the first, in 1867, was 35,076. Some other lines are projected, or in process of construction, as will be seen hereafter.

There are telegraphs along the two lines already mentioned, and a submarine cable from the port of Aspinwall to that of Kingston, Jamaica. As the Colombian Government was anxious to have a railway built from Bogotá to the Lower Magdalena, General Hurlbut, the United States minister, proposed to that Government to guarantee the construction of the same to an amount not to exceed $10,000,000; that is to say, the constructing company should be guaranteed by the United States interest at six per cent, on all sums expended by them up to $10,000,000, for fifteen years. In return, the United States were to have the privilege of opening, free of rents and charges, the long-projected Interocean Canal. At the beginning of the year the public press entered extensively into the subject of the necessity for peace and liberty of discussion, in opposition to the Church authority, who, as a body, are opposed to the latter.

It was expected that Bogotá would soon be lighted with gas.

Dr. María Mallarino, formerly President of the republic, died January 6th.

Various representations were made to the Legislative Chambers by merchants of note in Cúcuta, claiming the intervention of the General Government for the opening of the road of Sardinata, which would afford communication with foreign markets.

The relations with Venezuela were characterized as in the highest degree shameless and humiliating. The vexations to which Colombians were subjected for the mere use of the waters which lead to the ocean were equivalent to a prohibition; while Colombia, on the other hand, to the injury of its own interests, had frankly opened its territory to Venezuela, in order that it might supply the State of
COLOMBIA, UNITED STATES OF.

Tachira and a great part of Casanare and Mérida.

The House of Representatives rejected, by 14 votes against 7, the contract between the National Government and Messrs. Saravia and Duran, for the opening of a road from San Agustín, in the State of Tolima, to San Sebastián on the Caucan.

In the Senate, at the session of February 2d, the following secretaries were voted for: Señor Aquileo Parra, Secretary of the Treasury; Señor Florencio Vezza, Secretary of the Interior and Foreign Relations; Señor Manuel Abello, Secretary of War; Señor Ramon Santo Domingo Vila was black-balled for Secretary of the Treasury.

The Senate declared that "the political conduct of Citizen Eustorgio Salgar, as President of the Union, had satisfied, as far as the present circumstances of the country permitted, all parties. The administration which terminates will be held as the happiest in the annals of Colombia." A copy of the resolution, duly signed and authorized, was sent to Señor Salgar, "in testimony of the national esteem which he gained as first magistrate of the republic."

Mr. the House of Representatives, Senator M. A. Arango asked for the collection of the acts in force issued by the Provisional Government, relative to a convention celebrated for the settlement of accounts with Mexico, as well as the documents which refer to the claims of ancient Colombia, known as the "claims for the caño of Maracaibo."

The telegraph-line between Bogotá and La Mesa is in working order. The English engineers destined to survey the north road would commence their labors in April.

In Bolivar, a merchant of Barranquilla exported to Europe 500 bales of sugar, in cakes, known as panela. The tobacco of Carmen was in demand. The industry of the State was becoming rapidly developed. The production of sugar and panela increased at a rapid rate, the value of that exported being not less than two millions and a half annually. The financial and political condition of the State of Boyacá was not satisfactory. The public roads were bad, and the money advanced for them by the national Government had somehow disappeared; public instruction was at a stand-still, and there was no money to pay the teachers. Tolima was occupied, both Government and people, with the schools and roads of the State.

An important law was passed in April, in reference to the foreign debt of the republic. The following is a summary of it:

**Articla I.** The Executive power is hereby authorized to enter into arrangements with foreign creditors for the purpose of converting the foreign debt, conformably to the Convention of Paris, of March 31, 1871, into a new debt to the amount of $7,000,000, with an interest of 5 per cent. per annum.

**Art. II.** The Executive has the power of appropriating, for the payment of the interest of the new debt, the branches of the Federal income which it may deem convenient. It can also arrange the manner and time of said payments, so as to give complete security to creditors in regard to the fulfilment of the new agreement.

**Art. III.** If the Executive power cannot come to any general agreement for the conversion and amortization of the foreign debt, according to the terms of this law, it can also convert the debt, in the terms of Article I., partially, or as a whole, within and without the Union, at the following rates: The new debt active, to the extent of 40 per cent; the old debt active, to 54 per cent; the deferred debt, 14 per cent. The Government bonds of the foreign debt obtained in this way will, like the others, go into circulation toward the collection of the interest, and to the reduction of the debt on account of the republic, in conformity with the existing agreement, until the entire conversion of the debt has been effected.

**Art. IV.** While the income of the Federal Treasury is not sufficient to meet the expenses of the public administration, the Executive power can reduce to a minimum of $800,000, guaranteed by Article IV. of the convention now existing, the sums appropriated to the payment of interest, and the amortization of the debts. The difference between the $800,000 and that produced by the 371 per cent. of the rents of the customs, applied to the foreign debt, shall be carried by the general Treasury to the accounts above-mentioned, to be faithfully paid over as soon as the causes mentioned in this article cease.

**Art. V.** The agreement made by the Executive in accordance with the cases of the present law, shall be definitive, and not require the further sanction of Congress. Given in Bogotá, this 21st day of April, 1872.

The balance of £72,100, the value of the foreign debt bonds emitted in 1845 and 1861, is by Congress declared to have been cancelled.

The House of Representatives, among other matters, voted an additional credit of $50,000 in case of war with Venezuela, Brazil, or Ecuador.

A memorial, signed by numerous influential citizens, was presented to Congress, petitioning that body to cause the Indians of the Guajiro region to be instructed and civilized, in order that they might be united politically and socially with the rest of Colombia.

The Congress of 1872 passed the following bills: The law prohibiting pearl-fishery with diving-machines; a law reforming that of June 10, 1870, respecting the custom-house of Cúcuta; a law designating places of detention, and punishment of violators of the constitution and national laws.

The Senate on the fourth day (February 6th) proceeded to verify the ratification of the act reformatory of the constitution establishing a federal district. There were eight votes affirmative and one negative. The former were of the States of Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyacá, Cauca, and Tolima, and the latter the State of Cundinamarca.

The following resolution, dictated by Senator Carlos Holguin, was agreed to: To recommend to the Executive power the active prosecution of the suit against the house of James S. Hermann, his trustees, or legal representatives, to make effective the guarantee given for the North American steamer "Uncle Sam,"
in case the transaction referred to in the law of the 2d of June of last year be not verified. The following law was passed concerning the Panama Railroad:

Article I. In the event provided for in section 7th of Article I. of the legislative decree of August 15, 1897, with respect to the Panama Railroad, the Executive power shall exact the strict fulfillment of the stipulations of Articles XXIX. of the contract to which said legislative decree refers.

Art. II. The Panama Railroad being turned over to the republic, in fulfillment of the aforesaid stipulation, the Executive power shall dictate the necessary dispositions to secure its good management, while it endeavors to celebrate a contract with said railroad to an individual or company, national or foreign, which gives guarantees of fulfilling the conditions which the Executive power thinks fit to exact.

Art. III. To this effect the Executive power shall publish tenders in Europe and America, six months beforehand, of the day of the celebration of the contract, and shall endeavor to have inserted into said contract all stipulations required for the interests of the republic. The contract entered into must have the sanction of Congress before it can be valid.

Bogotá, April 29, 1872.

The President of the Colombian Union, on the 7th of May, convoked Congress by decree to hold extraordinary sessions, beginning on the 8th, for the purpose of finishing affairs of a general character still pending, and any others that might be presented to it by the Executive power.

The message sent by the President to Congress in session extraordinary, among other matters, recommended a bill to be brought forward for the construction, on account of the Union, of an interoceanic road from the bay of Buenaventura on the Pacific, crossing the valley of Cauca, and descending the Magdalena to the Atlantic. But that which concerns Panama more particularly is the section between Buenaventura and the river Cauca, which, by opening up a communication with the valley of Cauca, would bring the valuable exports of that fertile valley by way of the Panama Railroad.

The Bogotá poor-house was to be closed in May, for want of funds.

President Murillo dismissed, as unnecessary, the guard stationed at the government palace. A few immigrants had arrived from the Canary Isles and from Alsatia.

General dissatisfaction reigned in those parts of the republic bordering upon the lake of Maracaibo (the whole of whose waters belong to Venezuela), caused by the onerous duties levied by the Venezuelan Government upon Colombian merchandise entering or leaving the republic by that lagoon, which forms the natural and easiest outlet for the productions of those regions which are separated from the Magdalena by the Central Cordilleras. The Colombian Government had remonstrated with that of Venezuela on this subject. "Colombia," says the Bogotá press, "has at her disposal two ways of remedying the evil: diplomacy, which is the best, or building a road through her own territory to fluvial or maritime ports of her own." It would, however, be found cheaper to keep peace with Venezuela by admitting her claim to moderate protective imports, than to try to make a railway across the Andes to the Magdalena River. It was a grand oversight that Colombia did not secure for her citizens the right to one-half of the Maracaibo waters; but it is not too late, nor is Venezuela in a state at present to dictate the law to the United States of Colombia, above all in a question of limits and the vexatious abuse of her citizens. The legation about to be sent to Caracas will be adequate to the mission with which it is intrusted by the nation. In 1871 Venezuela received by way of transit duty on effects introduced into Colombia, and exports by the same route, the value of $148,972.38. The importations and exports into Colombia, by the port of Los Cachos, produced to Venezuela in 1871 $656,293. The conviction is that, if a railroad were constructed between Cúcuta and the Magdalena, in ten years there would be exported no less than 240,000 bags of coffee, while the above $656,293, Venezuela dollars, would remain in Colombia.

Public works and public instruction were equally prosperous in Boyacá and Santander. In the month of March there were 11,494 children attending the schools. Bolivar was chiefly occupied with the advancement of its agriculture; and the State of Magdalena with the consideration of its water and road communication.

A numerous meeting of Catholics was held in Zapaquirá, to resolve what should be done in view of the recent law of Duninamarca, which excludes religion from the public schools. A proposition to found schools, essentially Christian, at the expense of Catholics, was adopted. A collection was taken up, which gave $400 toward that object, which is considered, besides, to be the most dignified rebuke to the Government.

Six curates were to be sent, at the expense of Government, to the territory of Casanare, each to establish and direct a school for primary education; $3,600 per annum were appropriated from the national Treasury to defray the expenses of the missions.

Society in Bogotá was reported to be in a state of continual alarm; and assassinations were becoming frequent.

A railway from the port of Buenaventura, on the Pacific, to the river Cauca, in the State of that name, was contracted for. Dr. N. R. Cheyne, a distinguished physician of Bogotá, died at that city, in July. The Tradicionista states that he came to South America about the termination of the War of Independence. Bolivar and the other heroes of that time were his particular friends. He had been suffering for some time back with a painful disease, which ended his life at the age of seventy-three years. The Government or-
dpered that at his funeral the honors due to a medical officer of the Army of Independence should be shown to his remains.

A law of Barranquilla, in June, entered into a contract with the Government of New Granada to lay a submarine cable from Aspinwall to Cartagena and Santa Martha.

The epidemic called the *lomba*, which closely resembles the yellow fever, had been raging for several months in Cartagena, but was not very fatal. There had been 5,500 cases, only 300 of which proved fatal.

The Aspinwall and Jamaica cable (date, November 27th) was still silent, as it has been since the 5th of November. It probably will not be repaired for some time. Sir Charles Bright, who has charge of this cable, is at variance with the West India Cable Company. No tariff for through business has yet been agreed upon, nor will any be fixed until the trouble between the managers is settled.

The conduct of business on the West India Company's lines (the cable from Cuba to Kingston, Jamaica, etc.) is stated to be very unsatisfactory to the public.

A revolution broke out in the State of Cartagena, December 13th. General Mosquera, the existing President of Cartagena, was determined to sustain at any sacrifice his party—the Liberals—in power, and place, as his successor, a candidate of his own selection in the presidential chair, regardless of the wishes of the people. The constituent assembly or convention, which had been called for the consideration of needed reforms in the State, laid aside its legitimate work, and took up that of designating who should be the next President of the State. The body soon divided into parties, each of which had its own candidate for the high office. Meade, Palan, Trojillo, and Payan, were the names respectively selected, but none of them suited the views of Mosquera, who, in opposition, named General Peregrino Santacoloma, formerly President of the State of Panama, and ever a most devoted Liberal, to be his successor. Mosquera made a speech in support of his own candidate, and denounced the other three, against whom he threatened to "make all kinds of sacrifices, even to the loss of life," rather than that any of them should succeed him. General Santacoloma being the first Designado to exercise the presidential power, it only required a well-managed *coup d'état* to place him permanently in the chair of the first magistrate, and secure to General Mosquera two years more for carrying out his views. The Conservative party opposed this move of General Mosquera, and the Liberals had taken up arms in defence of their rights, the Church, in the person of Bishop Pasto, heading the revolution, that prelate being unsatisfied that the management of the schools had been taken out of the hands of the priests. General Santacoloma had taken the field against the revolutionists of Pasto, who were marching on Baquerres, Obando, and Barbacoas. It was rumored that an engagement had occurred.

In Panama, the government put up at public auction the right to sell ice, which has been hitherto a government monopoly. The cession is for five years, and the price restricted to fifteen cents a kilogramme.

Politics on the Isthmus were in an unsettled state, not so much from any contemplated struggle between Liberals and Conservatives, as from divisions in the Liberal party itself.

There was a great inundation of the city of Bogotá, caused by the overflowing of two of the small rivers that run through it. Several lives were lost, and property damaged to the value of $150,000. This is the first inundation since the establishment of the city at the time of the conquest.

COWEL, Stephen, an American publicist, political economist, and philanthropist, born in Brooke County, Va., March 25, 1800, died in Philadelphia, January 15, 1872. He was educated at Jefferson College, Pa., whence he graduated in 1819, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Virginia in 1821, practiced his profession for some years in Pittsburgh, but about 1830 removed to Philadelphia, and became an iron-merchant. Fond of study, and especially of investigating knotty questions of finance, political economy, social science, and ethics, he soon commenced publishing his views. His first published work was a pamphlet, "Letter to Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the Removal of Deposits from the Bank of the United States by order of the President," over the signature of "Mr. Penn," 1834; in 1850 he published an able essay, entitled "The Relative Position in our Industry of Foreign Commerce, Domestic Production, and Internal Trade," by Jonathan B. Wise. In 1851 a new work appeared from his pen, which attracted much attention and some sharp criticism; it was entitled "New Themes for the Protestant Clergy;" two reviews of it were published, to which he replied in "Hints to a Layman," and "Charity and the Clergy," both published in 1853. In 1852 he published "Politics for American Christians," and an elaborate article in the *Merchants Magazine*, on "Money of Account," and subsequently (in 1857) discussed the subject still further in the *Bankers' Magazine*. In 1855 appeared a very able essay on the "Position of Christianity in the United States, in its Relations with our Political System and Religious Instruction in the Public Schools;" and, in 1856, "The South; a Letter from a Friend in the North with Reference to the Effects of Disunion upon Slavery." He edited the same year, with preliminary essays and numerous notes, "Frederick List's Treatise on National Economy;" and in 1856 published a large and valuable work, entitled "The Ways and Means of Commercial Payment." At the commencement of the late civil war, Mr. Colwell was...
COMET (BIELA'S).

earnest in the support of the Union, was one of the founders and an active member of the Union League of Philadelphia, and by purse, pen, and voice, sought to further its work. He was also an associate of the San
gi board, and did good service in caring for the
soldiers. After the war, he was appointed by the
Government one of the commissioners to examine the whole internal revenue system, and suggest such modifications as might lighten
its burdens and increase its efficiency, and to this work he devoted much time and labor.
He was connected with most of the prominent literary, scientific, and benevolent institutions of Philadelphia, and was a liberal giver to all
objects of benevolence. He had accumulated a large and very valuable library, which was
especially full on political and social science, and this he bequeathed to the University of Pennsylvania, with an endowment for a pro-
fessorship of Social Science.

COMET (BIELA'S).—About the close of
1872 news was received in England of the re-
discovery of Biela's comet by Mr. Poyson, the
government astronomer at Madras. This com-
et, which has a period of about six and three-
quarter years, had not been previously seen
since 1852. At that time it appeared in the
form of two distinct comets, as also it did on
the occasion of its return in 1846, before which
it was a well-defined single object. In
1839 Biela's comet was invisible—supposed to
be lost to observation in the sun's light. It
was not found in 1866, and then the impres-
sion obtained that in some way it had been
disipated or destroyed. Subsequently, the
distinguished astronomer M. Schiaparelli ad-
avanced and ably sustained the theory that
meteoric showers are phenomena caused
by the passage of the earth through cosmic
matter. This theory, generally accepted by
physicists, is now confirmed in the most strik-
ing manner, as follows: Calculations showed
that Biela's comet, if in existence, would cross
the orbit of the earth November 27, 1872.
On that particular day occurred a great star-
shower, especially visible over a large part
of England. The champions of M. Schiaparelli's
theory ascribed the magnificent meteoric dis-
play to the fact that the earth on November
27th had actually passed through the tail of
Biela's comet. At a meeting of the Royal As-
tronomical Society, Mr. Hild, superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, pointed out how closely the
phenomenon of the shower accorded with the
theory. A Continental astronomer, M. Klinkerfues,
followed up the subject. It occurred to him that since the earth had passed through the train of the comet, the actual
track pursued by the comet was indicated;
and, after some calculations, he sent this
dispatch to Mr. Poyson at Madras: "Biela's
touched earth on 27th; search near Theta Cent-
tauri." In November and December that con-
stellation is not visible to advantage except in the Southern Hemisphere. Mr. Poyson did as
requested, and, surely enough, in December he
found what appeared to be a comet in the re-
gion pointed out. It presented a circular as-
pect with a bright nucleus and a faint but dis-
tinct tail, about as long as a fourth part of the
moon's apparent diameter. At the date of our
advice Mr. Poyson had not rendered a full and
clear report of his observations; but there was
no doubt that he found a comet on the track
where Biela's, as calculated, should have been.
Nothing is said of a companion comet (the half of
the original one) which was first seen in
1846. This reported rediscovery of Biela's
comet confirms most remarkably the theo-
retical considerations by which the star-shower of
November 27th had been attributed to col-
losion with the comet's tail. The radiant point
of the shower was in Andromeda, and it had
been calculated that Biela's comet would over-
take the earth in that constellation. The fol-
lowing is from the pen of a well-informed
writer in the "Illustrated London News, prepared be-
fore the news of Mr. Poyson's good luck had reached
England:

It thus appears certain that the display of
November 27th was a shower of Bielan meteors. But the
reader may desire to have some evidence showing
that this is not an after-thought, but in accordance
with ideas expressed before the shower had occurred.
It may be well, therefore, to mention that, in the
Monthly Notices of the Astronomical Society pub-
lished on October 24, 1872, a month before the star-
shower, there appeared a list of 13 showers among
which is one (No. 190), whose date is set at
November 30th by the Italian observers, Schiaparelli and Zecchini, while our English meteor students set it
down for November 25th; and not only is the radi-
ant of this shower set in Andromeda, but the remark
is appended that the shower is "supposed by D'Ar-
rest and Weiss to be connected with Biela's comet."

Then, in the same number, but in another article,
Prof. Herschel invites astronomers to be on the watch
for a display of Bielan meteors, mentioning that
"the date of the earth's passage through the comet's
orbit now falls in the end of November."

But the actual appearance of the shower, so soon
after Biela's comet had passed, combined with the
perfect agreement between the movements of the
meteors and the position of the comet's path, must
be regarded as rendering certain that which before
had been but highly probable. Those who wit-
nessed the display of November 27th may be per-
fectly assured that they were then watching the fall
of bodies associated with one of the most interest-
ing of all the comets ever studied by astronomers.
The collision so dreaded in 1832 was in 1872 act-
ually in progress; the process of dissipation com-
enced in January, 1846, was illustrated and per-
haps, carried to a further stage last November; and,
lastly, the disappearance of Biela's comet becomes
explicable when we perceive what slight materials
the comet's train is formed. During the five hours
of the display the earth tunneled a path (as it were)
through this train—a path a quarter of a million
miles long, and having a circular section nearly
9,000 miles in diameter; and yet, in this enormous
section of the train, having a volume of about
twelve millions of millions of cubic miles, there
were but some thousands of scattered shreds of mat-
ter, so minute that they could not be detected in
the atmosphere. Melted and vaporized high in the more
uous regions of the atmosphere, these small bodies
doubtless sank in the form of an invisible powder
to the surface of the earth, occupying many days,
perhaps, in their descent.
COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The general commerce of the country, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, shows the sum of $640,377,540 in foreign imports (gold value), being an increase of $96,845,882 on the total imports for the same period in 1870-71. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, the total exports amounted (gold estimate) to $501,164,971, being a decrease of $11,879,929 from the total exports of the previous fiscal year. Reexports for the same period—up to June 30, 1872—foot up $22,769,749, or less by $5,690,150 than those for the fiscal year preceding. The value of foreign goods in warehouse, June 30, 1872, was $122,211,266, as compared with $68,324,855, June 30, 1871—a difference of $53,886,411.

Annexed are summaries of the last two fiscal years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Domestic Exports</th>
<th>Re-Exports</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twelve months ending June 30, 1872</td>
<td>$640,377,540</td>
<td>$501,164,971</td>
<td>$22,769,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twelve months ending June 30, 1871</td>
<td>$411,493,706</td>
<td>$313,044,278</td>
<td>$28,439,898</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following were the respective amounts of the foregoing, which consisted of merchandise, and of specie and bullion:

**Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1872.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Domestic Exports</th>
<th>Re-Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Merchandise</td>
<td>$802,963,654</td>
<td>$482,566,731</td>
<td>$15,690,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specie and bullion</td>
<td>13,743,886</td>
<td>29,598,240</td>
<td>7,070,204</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1871.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Domestic Exports</th>
<th>Re-Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Merchandise</td>
<td>$519,963,648</td>
<td>$423,839,017</td>
<td>$14,421,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specie and bullion</td>
<td>21,900,024</td>
<td>51,005,266</td>
<td>14,088,669</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The respective amounts of the foreign commerce of the country, carried in American and foreign vessels, and in cars and other land vehicles, stand thus:

**Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1872.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Domestic Exports</th>
<th>Re-Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>$177,885,306</td>
<td>$61,219,905</td>
<td>$6,732,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>445,417,927</td>
<td>561,680,956</td>
<td>12,311,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land vehicles</td>
<td>17,834,430</td>
<td>6,379,137</td>
<td>2,293,992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1871.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Domestic Exports</th>
<th>Re-Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>$183,308,710</td>
<td>$90,762,956</td>
<td>$9,753,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>133,090,844</td>
<td>270,670,096</td>
<td>16,885,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land vehicles</td>
<td>15,187,354</td>
<td>5,417,384</td>
<td>2,860,372</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From these tables it appears that of our total foreign trade for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, carried in vessels, about 71 per cent. was in foreign bottoms, while, in 1871, it was a little over 68 per cent. The number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at United States ports are as follows:

**Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1872.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Entered</th>
<th>Cleared</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Tonn.</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>16,621</td>
<td>3,711,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>15,674</td>
<td>7,061,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>32,295</td>
<td>10,773,111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1871.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Entered</th>
<th>Cleared</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Tonn.</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>10,715</td>
<td>3,742,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>19,466</td>
<td>6,266,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30,121</td>
<td>10,009,184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Full comparative tables of commerce at the port of New York for the year 1872 are given by the Journal of Commerce. The total imports for the year are over $439,000,000, exhibiting a gain of more than $47,000,000 on the imports for 1871. The relative totals of these imports for the last ten years are thus tabulated:

**Foreign Imports at New York.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Dutiable</th>
<th>Free Goods</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>174,621,766</td>
<td>15,567,700</td>
<td>190,189,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>234,123,536</td>
<td>17,513,300</td>
<td>251,636,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>212,688,301</td>
<td>12,439,200</td>
<td>225,127,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>210,653,567</td>
<td>14,051,000</td>
<td>224,704,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>207,774,017</td>
<td>9,090,000</td>
<td>216,864,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>207,774,017</td>
<td>7,860,000</td>
<td>215,634,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>210,500,017</td>
<td>9,860,000</td>
<td>210,360,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>237,760,017</td>
<td>13,090,000</td>
<td>250,850,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>232,244,481</td>
<td>13,090,000</td>
<td>245,334,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>275,000,017</td>
<td>13,090,000</td>
<td>288,090,017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Goods entered directly for consumption, and the total entered for warehousing, are included under “Dutiable.” The specie and bullion mostly came in transit to foreign ports, and the greater part appears again included in the exports. The following are the tables of monthly summaries for five years:

**Foreign Imports entered at New York during the Years 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>1869</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1871</th>
<th>1872</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>11,608,735</td>
<td>8,107,711</td>
<td>1,206,506</td>
<td>2,752,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>14,405,479</td>
<td>13,739,351</td>
<td>1,964,043</td>
<td>2,013,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>14,250,069</td>
<td>14,477,755</td>
<td>2,292,471</td>
<td>3,023,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>10,836,998</td>
<td>14,423,458</td>
<td>1,516,045</td>
<td>2,663,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>12,514,354</td>
<td>13,257,939</td>
<td>1,564,019</td>
<td>1,996,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>11,287,124</td>
<td>12,387,273</td>
<td>1,475,138</td>
<td>1,929,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>10,580,224</td>
<td>12,570,723</td>
<td>1,610,318</td>
<td>5,985,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>17,908,783</td>
<td>12,778,282</td>
<td>3,609,698</td>
<td>2,033,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>13,089,698</td>
<td>17,710,470</td>
<td>1,418,468</td>
<td>1,784,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>13,089,698</td>
<td>14,076,076</td>
<td>1,743,724</td>
<td>1,524,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>11,287,124</td>
<td>13,023,984</td>
<td>1,508,708</td>
<td>1,985,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>12,288,775</td>
<td>11,216,966</td>
<td>1,148,353</td>
<td>1,199,045</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | 152,493,901 | 170,730,863 | 7,787,727 | 19,963,418
## Imports at the port of New York for the last three years are thus classified:

### Classification of Imports at New York.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1871</th>
<th>1872</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>Dry-goods</td>
<td>$2,340,321</td>
<td>$2,340,321</td>
<td>$2,340,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Gen'l merchandise</td>
<td>2,340,321</td>
<td>2,340,321</td>
<td>2,340,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Specie</td>
<td>2,340,321</td>
<td>2,340,321</td>
<td>2,340,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,340,321</td>
<td>2,340,321</td>
<td>2,340,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,340,321</td>
<td>2,340,321</td>
<td>2,340,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,340,321</td>
<td>2,340,321</td>
<td>2,340,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,340,321</td>
<td>2,340,321</td>
<td>2,340,321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The monthly cash receipts for duties in each of the last three years are:

### Receipts of Customs at New York.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>$18,864,302</td>
<td>$18,958,075</td>
<td>$19,026,791</td>
<td>$19,076,321</td>
<td>$19,116,675</td>
<td>$19,156,662</td>
<td>$19,196,512</td>
<td>$19,236,245</td>
<td>$19,276,095</td>
<td>$19,316,066</td>
<td>$19,356,047</td>
<td>$19,396,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>$20,854,677</td>
<td>$20,944,393</td>
<td>$21,034,115</td>
<td>$21,123,847</td>
<td>$21,213,589</td>
<td>$21,303,331</td>
<td>$21,393,073</td>
<td>$21,482,815</td>
<td>$21,572,557</td>
<td>$21,662,299</td>
<td>$21,752,041</td>
<td>$21,841,783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## The general statistics of commerce at the port of New York are completed by the following series of tables showing the export movement for the past four years. The figures are given chiefly in paper currency. The shipments of gold are mostly counted at their tare value, but all others, with unimportant exceptions, are reckoned at their market value in paper money at the time of shipment:

### Exports from New York to Foreign Ports during the Years 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>$21,034,115</td>
<td>$21,123,847</td>
<td>$21,213,589</td>
<td>$21,303,331</td>
<td>$21,393,073</td>
<td>$21,482,815</td>
<td>$21,572,557</td>
<td>$21,662,299</td>
<td>$21,752,041</td>
<td>$21,841,783</td>
<td>$21,931,535</td>
<td>$22,021,337</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The subjoined table, giving the monthly withdrawals, completes the exhibit of the warehouse movement. This movement was quite irregular, owing to the storing of goods at last made free by changes of tariff and the withholding of others, to take advantage of reduction of duties. The largest portion of these consisted of tea, coffee, sugar, and other articles of general merchandise.
The total foreign trade of New York is usually about two-thirds of the imports and about 40 per cent. of the exports of the whole United States.

A quarterly summary (herewith given) of the exports hence to foreign ports is exclusive of specie and bullion, includes reshipments of foreign products, but is chiefly made up of domestic produce and manufactures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTHLY</th>
<th>1869</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1871</th>
<th>1872</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>$7,965</td>
<td>$63,083</td>
<td>$43,412</td>
<td>$80,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>4,941</td>
<td>40,193</td>
<td>28,565</td>
<td>37,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>31,192</td>
<td>50,500</td>
<td>131,068</td>
<td>130,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>4,450</td>
<td>42,157</td>
<td>97,833</td>
<td>61,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>29,214</td>
<td>97,798</td>
<td>197,950</td>
<td>30,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>2,398,350</td>
<td>71,712</td>
<td>76,213</td>
<td>97,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>1,192,212</td>
<td>28,329</td>
<td>131,556</td>
<td>61,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>4,046,560</td>
<td>14,155</td>
<td>145,519</td>
<td>320,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>6,960,660</td>
<td>11,451</td>
<td>169,707</td>
<td>81,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>7,362,812</td>
<td>1,965</td>
<td>15,052</td>
<td>106,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>4,145,992</td>
<td>1,963</td>
<td>64,466</td>
<td>181,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>37,933</td>
<td>12,571</td>
<td>56,845</td>
<td>161,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$48,669,600</td>
<td>$329,094</td>
<td>$1,133,363</td>
<td>$1,558,010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTHLY</th>
<th>1873</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>1875</th>
<th>1876</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>$7,963,933</td>
<td>$568,592</td>
<td>$245,706</td>
<td>$694,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>319,359</td>
<td>793,999</td>
<td>430,314</td>
<td>395,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>615,141</td>
<td>927,929</td>
<td>800,521</td>
<td>806,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>4,489,114</td>
<td>919,557</td>
<td>683,527</td>
<td>520,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>283,846</td>
<td>918,936</td>
<td>783,977</td>
<td>1,001,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>605,688</td>
<td>831,088</td>
<td>890,820</td>
<td>946,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>6,942,788</td>
<td>727,784</td>
<td>630,377</td>
<td>528,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>829,419</td>
<td>868,944</td>
<td>641,349</td>
<td>569,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>690,930</td>
<td>929,077</td>
<td>598,096</td>
<td>633,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>377,473</td>
<td>638,923</td>
<td>251,950</td>
<td>641,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>8,778,245</td>
<td>785,533</td>
<td>564,359</td>
<td>688,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>653,300</td>
<td>651,465</td>
<td>389,140</td>
<td>743,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$7,009,370</td>
<td>$9,559,658</td>
<td>$7,979,727</td>
<td>$8,755,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTHLY</th>
<th>1869</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1871</th>
<th>1872</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>$3,314,580</td>
<td>$33,636</td>
<td>$52,145</td>
<td>$1,540,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>3,229,028</td>
<td>2,194,596</td>
<td>4,022,000</td>
<td>972,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>3,209,966</td>
<td>1,581,601</td>
<td>7,769,850</td>
<td>2,143,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>1,767,601</td>
<td>1,686,501</td>
<td>6,588,099</td>
<td>4,369,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>2,125,200</td>
<td>4,425,973</td>
<td>9,016,689</td>
<td>14,390,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>2,835,931</td>
<td>4,357,933</td>
<td>6,040,738</td>
<td>12,588,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>6,747,924</td>
<td>10,988,431</td>
<td>7,200,085</td>
<td>17,248,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>3,087,990</td>
<td>10,584,076</td>
<td>7,901,587</td>
<td>2,056,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>1,763,171</td>
<td>6,416,556</td>
<td>2,130,520</td>
<td>1,429,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>3,591,070</td>
<td>4,470,756</td>
<td>2,096,891</td>
<td>4,729,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>1,138,485</td>
<td>4,590,357</td>
<td>2,154,593</td>
<td>4,883,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>1,723,899</td>
<td>1,900,797</td>
<td>2,604,192</td>
<td>3,983,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$32,198,448</td>
<td>$28,191,475</td>
<td>$23,865,546</td>
<td>$7,935,042</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The CONGREGATIONALISTS are the National Congregational Council held at Oberlin, Ohio, in November, 1871, had appointed a committee to confer with the directors of the American Home Missionary Society, and arrange some plan by which the churches in the West might participate more directly in the work of the society. Early in January, a conference was held in New York, at which a plan was agreed upon, substantially as follows: 1. The general conference or association of each State is to organize a home missionary society in that State. 2. By this State society an executive committee of three is to be appointed in each district council; this committee to act as the agency of the American Home Missionary Society, and, cooperating with the superintendent of missions employed by that society in each State, to have a general oversight of the work within its own boundaries. 3. The chairman of these several district committees constitute a State Board of Home Missions, to which the general oversight of the work in the State shall be committed, but by the State superintendent of missions shall be nominated, the society at New York, Pennsylvania, and everywhere else. 4. The superintendents and the executive committees are to labor for an increase of contributions, and to avoid, if possible, any conflict with other denominations. 5. Each State society is to have a treasurer, who is to keep an accurate report of the collections in the State, and who is to account to the many society for the money received. 6. More efficiency and enterprise in occupying the frontiers are promised. 7. As soon as the churches in the several States are able to work within their boundaries, their State societies will be merely auxiliary to the parent society, and will transmit to that society only their surplus funds. The collections for the American Home Missionary Society during the year ending May 1, 1872, were $294,566, being $11,600 more than the collections of any previous year. The gifts to the society exceeded those of any previous year by $48,500. The society during the same year supported nine hundred and sixty-one missionaries in twenty-nine States and Territories. Six thousand three hundred and fifty persons were added to the missionary congregations. Eighty-four churches were organized, and forty-six churches attained a condition of self-support. The increase in the number of missionaries over those of the previous year was twenty-
one; the increase in the number of congregations was fifty-four.

The Woman’s Board of Missions has more than two hundred auxiliaries. About one hundred and two mission circles, which are situated in different parts of the country, from Canada to California. It supports thirty-six missionaries and about thirty Bible women, and maintains eleven school-houses in India, Turkey, and China. The “Home” at Constantinople is in successful operation. Connected with it are a seminary and a dispensary, the latter in charge of a competent woman-physician. The total receipts of the society for 1871 were $31,103; its expenditures were $44,235.

The receipts of the American Congregational Union for the year ending May 1, 1872, were $78,124.09; its disbursements to aid in building churches and for necessary expenses, $89,005.58, leaving a balance in the treasury of $9,118.71.

The receipts of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for the year ending October 1, 1872, were $428,693.40.

The expenditures were as follows: 1

**COST OF MISSIONS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zula Mission</td>
<td>$23,555.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaboon Mission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission to European Turkey</td>
<td>18,309.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission to Western Turkey</td>
<td>76,009.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission to Central Turkey</td>
<td>31,880.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission to Eastern Turkey</td>
<td>31,774.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahattan Mission</td>
<td>39,444.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madura Mission</td>
<td>41,901.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon Mission</td>
<td>19,118.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foochow Mission</td>
<td>15,071.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North China Mission</td>
<td>26,911.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission to Japan</td>
<td>18,729.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandwich Islands Mission</td>
<td>30,195.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronesia Mission</td>
<td>10,573.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North American Indians, Dakota</td>
<td>11,870.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Expenditures** $416,693.49

For missions in “nominally Christian lands,” $17,130.70 were received, and $9,920 were expended upon the same.

The following is the general summary of the missions of the Board:

**MISSIONS.**

| Number of missions     | 16 |
| Number of stations    | 77 |
| Number of out-stations| 445 |

**LABORERS EMPLOYED.**

| Number of ordained missionaries (1 being physician) | 130 |
| Number of physicians not ordained                  | 5 |
| Number of other male assistants                     | 194 |
| Whole number of laborers sent from this country    | 931 |
| Number of native pastors                            | 94 |
| Number of native preachers and catechists           | 423 |
| Number of school-teachers                           | 419 |
| Number of other teachers who were helping in schools | 128 |
| Whole number of laborers connected with the missions | 944 |

**THE PRESS.**

| Pages printed, so far as reported | 7,947,579 |
|                                 | 1,373 |

For the year ending October 1, 1872, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions expended $830,146.66, the receipts were $927,997.67, of which $209,997.65 were on the Southern field. During the year the debt of the association had been reduced to $2,347.09. It stood at the time of the anniversary, $59,513.85. The following statement was made of the work of the society:

**FOREIGN MISSIONS.**

| Number of missionaries and laborers in the Jamaica Mission, West Indies | 10 |
| Missonaries in the Mendi Mission, West Africa | 17 |
| Members in the Sandwich Islands | 7 |
| In the Siam Mission | 6 |
| Number of missionaries and laborers in the Indian Mission | 30 |
| Number of Chinese missions in California | 12 |

It appeared during the discussions of the meeting that the society had a large number of applicants for employment as missionaries and teachers, who could not be engaged for the want of sufficient funds. The Financial Committee recommended $500,000 as the sum needed to be asked for during the ensuing year. The subjects of the work among the freedmen, the Chinese in the United States,
and the Indians, received especial attention. A missionary, who had spent two years with the Chippewa Indians, spoke of an extraordinary arousing of mental activity, and the awakening of a desire to better their condition among that tribe. During two years they had built up for themselves about one hundred and fifty houses.

The Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec met at Montreal on the 5th of June. The chairman, in his address, spoke of the progress of the body as not entirely satisfactory. Sixteen years previously, the number of members of the churches was reported as 2,877, and the number of attendants on worship as 11,980. In the last year, the number of members was 5,052, and the number of attendants 14,205. He thought that the growth of the churches was hindered by failure to make the peculiarities of the denomination sufficiently prominent, and by impatience of results, manifesting itself in the frequent severance of pastoral relations. Hardly more than half the students who had been trained in the colleges were now in the country and pastors. The statistical secretary complained of the incompleteness of the returns. Many of the churches had not reported at all. Of 61 churches which had reported, all but 13 showed an increase in the number of their members. The net increase was 265. The increase in the amount of contributions for all purposes was $3,550. The receipts of the Congregational Missionary Society were $5,069. The society had aided 49 missionaries. The income of the Indian Missionary Society was about $2,000. The operations of the society are on Manitoulin Island, and the north shore of the Georgian Bay. Several stations and schools are maintained, and the work is enlarging. Thirteen students had attended the college. Fraternal courtesies were exchanged with the conferences of the Wesleyan Connection and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A motion was offered to recommend the French Canadian Missionary Society to the good-will of the churches. Upon this, the question was asked if this society was not becoming to all intents and purposes a Presbyterian society. Explanation was made that the funds contributed from Presbyterian churches for the society were devoted, to a large extent, to the support of the Presbyterian college, and that the students of that institution became Presbyterian ministers. Several distinctively Presbyterian churches had been formed among the French. The Synod Evangelique, which was formed with the hope and intention of absorbing all the converts, was not thriving. After this explanation, the Union gave its recommendation to the society.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales was held in London, May 6th. An increase was reported of more than three hundred churches in alliance with the Union.

A conference had been held in London at an earlier date, between Baptists and Congregationalists, to endeavor to effect an arrangement by which small churches of these two denominations might be amalgamated, or caused to act together as to avoid unnecessary and unprofitable divisions. A liberal disposition had been exhibited on both sides with reference to the communion, but the efforts to adjust the differences in reference to baptism were not successful. The Baptist ministers insisted that they would not baptize children, and the Congregationalist ministers would not consent to baptize over again persons who had been baptized when children. No agreement was reached. The committee of the Congregational Union reported back to it the failure of the conference to accomplish its object.

The Congregational Union of Scotland met at Glasgow, in April. Reports were made of the condition of its various enterprises. The Theological Hall had 14 students. The Chapel-building Committee had resolved to aim at raising a capital sum of £5,000, as a permanent loan-fund.

The statistics of the Congregational churches, for the year 1873, according to the Congregational Quarterly, for January, 1873, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>Churches</th>
<th>Church-Members</th>
<th>In Sabbath-Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2,377</td>
<td>5,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>20,058</td>
<td>40,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakota</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>1,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>41,506</td>
<td>24,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1,334</td>
<td>1,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>11,800</td>
<td>11,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3,803</td>
<td>4,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>10,005</td>
<td>20,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>210</td>
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<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>61,453</td>
<td>91,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>18,238</td>
<td>16,089</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>3,048</td>
<td>5,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>156</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2,410</td>
<td>4,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>1,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>18,416</td>
<td>21,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2,224</td>
<td>3,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>27,010</td>
<td>30,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>17,364</td>
<td>19,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>5,268</td>
<td>5,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4,355</td>
<td>5,461</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
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<td>218</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>747</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>18,789</td>
<td>20,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Territory</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>12,465</td>
<td>18,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total United States, 2,457, 315,916, 371,110
Ontario and Quebec, 66, 4,068, 4,677
New Brunswick, 3, 325, 447
Nova Scotia, 7, 846, 885
Jamaica, 6, 817, 505

Total North America, 2,569, 325,394, 377,574
lay before this House all the acts of insurrection, resistance, or opposition to the laws of the United States, committed in each of those counties at any time since the third day of April, 1871, and to the duty of his proclamation of martial law, giving the character of the offences, the facts relative thereto, and the names of the offenders so far as ascertained. He is further requested to lay before the House any cases of resistance to the execution of the process of the civil courts, or the officers either of the United States or of the State of South Carolina, by any of the citizens of any of the counties in which the guarantees of constitutional liberty have been annulled by his proclamation aforesaid since the passage of the act of April 20, 1871, aforesaid; and that he give the names of all of said citizens who have been arrested or imprisoned under and by virtue of the authority conferred by his proclamation, with the violations of law with which each is charged, and the dates at which it is alleged they committed the offences for which they were so arrested and imprisoned; and that he give this House full information as to all the statements of fact on which he acted in issuing his proclamation aforesaid, giving the names of his informants, their statements when made to him in writing, and the substance of them when made verbally, so that this House can determine what action is necessary to restore to the citizens of the counties aforesaid, and especially to those who are not guilty of offences against the United States, the equal protection of the laws with the people of the other portions of the country under the forms prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.

The resolution was referred to the joint committee on the condition of the late insurrectionary States.

In the Senate, on the same day, a similar resolution was offered by Mr. Blair, of Missouri, and laid over.

Mr. Blair, on the next day, asked the Senate to take up his resolution, saying: "Mr. President, this resolution contemplates that the President shall lay before the Senate an account of the manner in which he has executed the extraordinary authority devolved upon him by Congress. I understand that large numbers of citizens have been arrested for alleged crimes in the State of South Carolina, in the counties designated in the President's proclamation, and that of all those arrested nine-tenths were arrested for alleged crimes committed before the passage of the act of Congress of April 20, 1871, giving the President this authority. I have seen statements in the papers of the names of the parties, and of the crimes alleged to have been committed by them, which prove to be the same incidents or circumstances in regard to which the Committee on Outrages in the Southern States have examined witnesses, and those circumstances all occurred prior to the passage of the act under which the President proclaimed martial law, so that these parties have been arrested for offences, or alleged offences, committed anterior to the time when the Federal courts had any jurisdiction whatever, and anterior to the time when the authority was conferred upon the President—"

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "On the question of taking up the resolution at this time, I desire to say a single word. It occurs to me that the substance of this resolution was pretty well answered yesterday by the President's message. But, aside from that, it seems to me this resolution can be much more intelligently discussed after we have the report from the investigating committee in regard to Southern outrages. For that reason I shall vote against taking it up this morning."

Mr. Blair: "In reply to what has fallen from the Senator from Indiana, I will say that the President's message does not give us any of the information asked for in this resolution. The resolution asks for a detail of the names of the parties arrested, the crimes alleged to have been committed by them, and the time at which they are alleged to have been committed, none of which facts the President gives us in his message. The President states in his message that the testimony taken before the committee on Southern affairs amply sustains the proclamation of martial law I do not know how the President got that information. Certainly, he could not have got it by any report from the committee. Nobody was authorized by the committee to make any such report to the President. As a member of the committee, I can give my opinion that the facts elicited by that examination did not justify the proclamation of martial law, and I suspect that I know more about the facts elicited before the committee than the President himself. There was no authority given by the committee to any one to submit those facts to the President, or to make any report to him. And while I am not surprised that the President should have exercised the authority given to him, as his education and his genius are arbitrary and look to arbitrary measures, I am astonished, sir, at the servility of Congress in submitting the rights of all citizens of this country to his discretion, and depriving them of the guarantees of the Constitution. And I think, sir, that it becomes us, after having given him that authority, at least to ask him to show us the manner in which he has exercised it."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the motion of the Senator from Missouri."

Mr. Blair called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered; and, being taken, resulted—yeas 11, nays 45; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Blair, Cassedy, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Johnston, Kelly, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Stockton, Tipton, and Vickers—11.


So the motion was not agreed to.
In the House, on December 5th, Mr. Wood, of New York, said: "The gentleman (Mr. Dawes) proposes, in one of the resolutions which have been read, to refer a portion of the President's message to what is pleased to call the Committee on the Insurrectionary States. I deny that there are any insurrectionary States, or that there is any such committee of this House. I will say that we had in the last Congress a committee on reconstruction; that several efforts were made by the distinguished colleague of the gentleman from Massachusetts, the late chairman of the committee, to revive that committee in this Congress, and that on every occasion this House voted down the proposition to revive the committee on reconstruction. And when the other committee to which I have referred was first moved here, it was for a temporary purpose, to go into the Southern States to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate, and to do certain things. In my judgment, that committee, when it reports to this House, has performed all the duties this House delegated to it, and has no further function. Therefore I am opposed to reviving that committee for this session in this surreptitious manner."

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said: "There are various answers to the gentleman from New York; and the first is, that he seems to have forgotten that the resolution under which the committee was raised by its terms continued it during the present Congress. And, if that were not so, the gentleman should remember that yesterday certain measures were referred to that committee, and that the House by that act revived the committee if it had expired, as the gentleman seems to think it did. The committee, by the terms of the resolution appointing it, was to continue beyond the last session, and, if it were not, it was revived by a vote of the House yesterday, and is now in existence."

"It was fondly anticipated by all lovers of peace and good order, I doubt not, that the committee would be able to discover some remedy for existing evils. The evils seem, however, to continue in spite of the best efforts of that committee, certainly to such an extent that all lovers of good order will desire that it may have an opportunity to report to the House. I do not see any view the gentleman can take of it which will not bring the committee standing right up before his eyes as a committee existing."

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, said: "I would remind the gentleman from Massachusetts that the resolution creating the committee referred to, by its terms authorizes the committee to report at the then next session, the present session of Congress, or any subsequent session. By its terms, therefore, it continues the committee to this present session, or, if the committee shall find it necessary, to any subsequent session of this Congress. I make this remark in order that the statement shall not go out unchallenged that this is a side-wind to continue a committee which has already discharged its functions, and which ought to be dissolved. It is possible that when the report of the committee shall be made, and the facts gathered by it this summer shall have been brought before the House, the House may see the importance not merely of their past work, but of their continuing to prosecute the same general line of investigation that they have done."

In the House, on December 5th, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, said: "I would like to direct the attention of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) to one clause in his resolutions, which proposes to establish a special committee upon postal telegraphy. I am aware that there is a proposition to be submitted to the House and to the Congress of the United States looking to the purchase of the telegraphic lines of this country, and that the owners of those telegraphic lines estimate the cost to the Government at $35,000,000, or thereabout. I have seen during my service here the evil effect of creating special committees to consider such subjects."

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said: "Mr. Chairman, I was about to move to amend the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts, so as to refer so much of the President's message as relates to the union of the telegraphic system with the Post-Office Department to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads; because it is proposed to connect so intimately the telegraphic system with the Post-Office Department, that, it seems to me, no other committee can properly take jurisdiction of the subject. It is proposed, I understand, to buy all the telegraphic lines in the United States, and to incorporate them into the Post-Office Department, and make them a part of the post-office system. If that is to be done, the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, it seems to me, should have jurisdiction of the subject. I do not know what reason there is for the appointment of a select committee."

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said: "The very suggestion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) that it approaches a matter valued by its owners at a great many millions of dollars, the suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Farnsworth) that it affects the whole postal system, the suggestion that my colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) is about to make, that it affects the foreign relations of the country in the matter of ocean-cables—any view of it that any gentleman, who will listen to the suggestions that that committee did for some considerable time, may take, will satisfy him that no one committee, as constituted in this House, can take jurisdiction of the whole matter. And, after all, I think the Committee on Appropriations, rather than any other committee, might feel as
if they ought to have this matter to consider, if it is proposed to take very many millions of dollars out of the Treasury to purchase these telegraph-lines."

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, said: "I desire to call the attention of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) to a particular point of his remarks, in order to suggest to him another very important view which we ought to take of this question. I refer to the immense patronage which it is proposed to confer on the appointing power. According to the estimates which have been submitted to me, the number of persons to be appointed would necessarily be at least eight thousand to take charge of this telegraphic business on behalf of the Government, and to discharge the duties that would be imposed upon the Government in case we should purchase all the telegraph-lines and assume their control on behalf of the Government. To me the proposition is appalling, and that consideration would control my vote in any event, were there no other reason to operate upon me. I think that consideration is just as important to be considered as the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall), that it would probably cost $35,000,000 to purchase the telegraph-lines in this country.

"But I have sought the floor at this time for the purpose of entering my protest against this proposition in all its length and breadth. And, if it had not come from the Executive of the United States in the form it does, I would denounce it as the most extraordinary proposition brought before Congress."

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said: "It is proposed, I understand, by the President and by the Postmaster-General, to establish in every post-office in the United States, where there is a sufficient number of inhabitants, a telegraph-office, and to make every postmaster a telegraph-operator, or else to put an expert in his office to operate the telegraph. It is proposed that we shall not only legislate here for post-routes, but that we shall legislate from year to year for telegraph-routes; that every member of Congress, and every Delegate from a Territory, shall come in here from session to session with his little bill to establish a telegraph-route from one insignificant town to another.

"It is proposed that the Government shall do all the telegraphic business; for private citizens cannot compete with the Government in any kind of business which it undertakes. The Government is a monopolist, and must be such necessarily; because no citizen can compete with the Government in the prosecution of any business. Whatever the Government undertakes to do must be under its control exclusively. If it undertakes telegraphing, it must do all the telegraphing of the country, private, confidential, financial, and commercial. Every member of Congress will of course be importuned by his constituents to secure the establishment of a telegraphic station at every post-office, involving the employment, at a high salary, of an operator, an expert in manipulating the wires. We shall be called on to establish wires all over the country and throughout the Territories, to very little remote place. All these telegraphic operators are to be appointed by the Postmaster-General, which is another reason why this subject should go to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads. This business is all to be done under the Post-Office Department; and all the confidential and business communications throughout this country are to come under the view of the various postmasters, who are to be appointed, as they are now appointed, on account of their partisanship. All these things are to come under the control and direction of the Post-Office Department. That is the proposition of the President's message, and of the Postmaster-General's report. Therefore I do not see the necessity or propriety of sending this matter to a select committee."

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, said: "I only desire to say a word. I was a member of the select committee of eight, which investigated this question most carefully during last Congress. On the committee I differed from both sides, and opposed either the Government undertaking the service itself or going into partnership with any corporation, on the ground that it would produce just what the minority said it would, a political monopoly, and give to the Postmaster-General, to begin with, the control of what they here enumerate: The United States have about five thousand telegraph-stations, seventy-five thousand miles of line, and over seventy thousand employes, and transmit over eleven million five hundred thousand messages annually. We shall have the Government who there will be at least twenty thousand telegraph-offices, one hundred and forty thousand miles of line, from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand employes.

"That is from the report made by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Palmer), and indorsed by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) himself. They went on to show that the lowest estimate of it was $40,000,000, while the owners of the lines were claiming an amount very largely in excess of that. My friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) must see, therefore, that he has understated what the system would cost the Government by one-half."

The amendment of Mr. Farnsworth that the reference should be to the Committee of Appropriations was adopted in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Barnum, Beck, Bell, Beveridge, Biggs, Austin Blair, Braxton, Bright, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Clarke, Comingo, Conner, Coghlan, Cox, Creba, Critsher, Crossland, Davis, Dox, Du Bose, Duke, Dunmell, Eldridge, Ely, Farnsworth, Farwell, Finkelburg, Ford, Garrett, Getz, Griffith, Halde-


So the amendment was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

In the Senate, on December 4th, Mr. Summer, of Massachusetts, said: "I offer the petition of a large number of colored citizens of Brooklyn, in the State of New York. As it is very brief, I will read it:"

We, the undersigned, citizens of the city of Brooklyn, State of New York, feeling ourselves aggrieved, inconvenience, and degraded because of our color, and for the want of a law like unto the one offered to the Senate by Hon. Charles Sumner, known as Sumner's bill, supplementary to the civil rights bill, do respectfully pray for the passage of the same; and as in duty bound we will ever pray.

"As that bill is on the calendar of the Senate, I ask that this petition lie on the table."

The Vice-President: "The petition will lie on the table."

Mr. Sumner: "I also offer the petition of Dr. Augusta, professor of anatomy in the medical department of Howard University, and Dr. Purvis, professor of medical jurisprudence in Howard University, which is very brief, and therefore I will read it:"

We, the undersigned petitioners, respectfully request your favorable body the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, an Institution chartered by Congress, seeks to degrade us as medical practitioners on account of our race and color, and in contravention of the Constitution and laws of the United States, by denying to us rights accorded to white practitioners, and thereby violating its act of incorporation. We therefore most respectfully petition that the charter of said society be repealed. And your petitioners will ever pray.

"It will be remembered that at the last Congress I reported a bill from the Committee on the District of Columbia in pursuance of the prayer of these very petitioners. There was no final action on that bill, and of course it fell with the expiration of the Congress. I seize this earliest occasion to call attention again to that question by presenting this petition. It seems to me that Congress owes it to the colored race everywhere throughout the country to put an end to outrage, at least here in the national capital. As the Committee on the District of Columbia is not yet appointed, I ask that the petition lie on the table."

The Vice-President: "It will lie on the table for the present."

In the Senate, on December 12th, Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "If it is in order, I move to proceed to the consideration of the concurrent resolution that I offered yesterday in regard to the final adjournment, and which was then laid on the table under the rule."

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That each House of Congress shall be adjourned sine die, by the Presiding Officer thereof, on the third Monday of May, 1872, at twelve o'clock meridian.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, said: "I offer the following amendment, to be added to the resolution by way of proviso:"

Provided, That there shall be no adjournment of Congress until after the passage of a supplementary civil rights law securing equality before the law without distinction of race or color.

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, said: "Will it be in order to move an amendment to the amendment?"

The Vice-President: "Certainly."

Mr. Schurz: "Then I move to add to this amendment:"

A bill to reduce the tariff and internal taxation, and a bill to reform the civil service of the United States.

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri."

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said: "Mr. President, I do not know that I am in favor of all the propositions which are suggested. I am certainly in favor of an early adjournment; and I am in favor of giving equal rights to all our people; and I am very much in favor of a reform in the civil service; and I am for reducing taxes; but it is manifest that we cannot dispose of all those questions this morning, and I think it will be a mere waste of time to discuss this resolution. I move to lay on the table the pending propositions,
with a view of asking the Senate to take up the bill for the removal of political disabili-
ties.

The Vice-President: "The Senator from Illinois moves that the pending resolution, with the amendment and the amendment to the amendment, be laid on the table for the purpose indicated by him in his remarks."

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows:

 Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Ham-
ilton of Maryland, Hill, Johnston, Lewis, Morrill of Vermont, Rice, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Vick-
ers, and Wilson—22.

Nays—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Brown-
low, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clay-
ton, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelighsburgh, Gilbert, Ham-
ilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Hitchcock, Kellogg, 
Morrill of Maine, Morton, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, 
Pratt, Ramsey, Scott, Stewart, and Wright—31.

Avenue—Blair, Cameron, Casserly, Cole, Crag-
gin, Davis of Kentucky, Howe, Kelly, Logan, 
Osborn, Pool, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Steven-
on, Trumbull, West, and Windom—18.

So the motion was not agreed to.

The Vice-President: "The question recurs on the amendment to the amendment pro-
posed by the Senator from Missouri."

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, without final action on the amendments.

In the Senate, on December 7th, Mr. Trum-
bull, of Illinois, said: "I offer for adoption the following resolution:"

Resolved (the House of Representatives concur-
ing), That a joint select committee on retire-
ment, consisting of four members of the Senate and seven members of the House, be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, and that said committee be instructed to inquire into the expendi-
tures in all the branches of the service of the United States, and to report whether any, and what, offices or places have been abolished, whether any, and what, sal-
aries or allowances ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in public offices or agents in the civil and disbursement of public moneys; whether moneys have been paid out illegally; whether any officers or agents or other persons have been or are employed in the service without authority of law, or unnecessarily; and gen-
erally how, and to what extent, the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be curtailed. And also to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which appointments to the public service are now made as to provide for the selection of subordinate officers after due examination by proper boards; their continuance in office during specified terms, unless dismissed upon charges pre-
ferred and sustained before tribunals designated for that purpose; and for withdrawing the public ser-
vice from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage. That said committee be authorized to adopt the forms of Congress, to send for per-
sons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise; and that said committee may appoint a clerk for the term of six months, and no more.

The Presiding Officer: "Objection being made, the resolution will lie over under the rules."

In the House, on December 11th, Mr. Wood, of New York, asked unanimous consent to in-
troduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Republican party, having a large majority in both Houses of Congress, and the President, and those possessing ample power, should at once take measures to provide for the immediate reduction of direct taxation and of import duties to a strictly revenue standard; and to provide for the im-
mediate reduction of public expenditures in all the Departments of the Government; to abolish all sine-
cur offices and the system of collecting the revenue by secret informers and spies; to restore to the people of the States and their local governments the rights originally possessed by them under the Constitu-
tion; to abolish governmental paper money and to restore the only constitutional money—gold and silver; to reduce the Army to a peace footing, and abolish a system, recently established, of employing military officers in the discharge of civil duties; to provide against the accumulation and retention of large sums of money in the public Treasury, by which the interests of the people are subordinated to Gov-
ernment purposes and influence, and made dependent upon the caprice and personal views of the head of that De-
partment; to prevent the purchase and sale of the public credit by the Secretary of the Treasury, at his own discretion and at his own convenience, in his ow-
nal and personal will; to bring the President and his Cabinet advisers under the authority of law, making them obedient to its provisions, and, alike with others, accountable to the people, and to established penalties; to establish the Southern States and people peace, prosperity, and contentment, which can only be accomplished by a cessation of vindictive legislation and military in-
terference and of the pretended recognition of the way which can only be accomplished by self-government and political equality with the other States and peoples of the Union; to revive American commerce; to restore American credit; to reinstate American republican simplicity in the administration of public affairs; and to aid by all proper legal and constitutional authority in the full development of the agricultural, mineral, and com-
mercial resources of the country.

He then moved to suspend the rules in or-
der to pass the resolution, which was refused, and the resolution lost by the following vote:

Yea—Messrs. Ackerman, Adams, Archer, Bell, Biggs, Bird, James G. Blair, Braxton, Bright, 
Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Comings, Conner, Cox, 
Crosby, Dewey, Donnan, Drayton, Davis, Doss, 
Fay, Edgerly, Garrett, Getz, Gollahad, Haldeman, Hancock, 
Handley, Hatch, Harper, John T. Harris, Hereford, 
Hibbard, Holman, Kerr, King, Lamison, Leach, 
Levis, Manson, Marshall, McCormick, McHenry, 
McKinney, McNeely, Benjamin F. Meyers, Mitchell, 
Morgan, Niblack, Hoag W. Parker, Eli Perry, Pot-
ter, Price, Read, Edward Y. Rice, John M. Rice, 
Ritchie, William E. Roberts, Robinson, Sherwood, 
Shober, Slocum, Sloss, Swann, Terry, Tut-
hill, Van Trump, Vaughan, Waddell, Wells, Whit-
thorne, Williams of New York, Winchester, Wood, and 
Young—77.

Nay—Messrs. Amherst, Ames, Averill, Banks, 
Barber, Barry, Beatty, Beveridge, Bigby, Bingham, 
Austin Blair, George M. Brooks, Buffington, Bur-
chard, Bristed, Rodriquez R. Butler, Clark, Cobb, 
Coburn, Conner, Cotton, Coghlan, Darrall, Dawes, 
Dickey, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Eames, Elliott, 
Farnsworth, Farwell, Finkeburg, Charles Foster, 
Friddle, Goodrich, Griffith, Hale, Harper, George E. Harris, 
Havens, Hawley, Gerry W. Hazleton, John W. 
Hazleton, Hear, Hooper, Kelley, Kellogg, Ketchum, 
Killip, Larned, L断, Lansing, Leonard, Le,
nard, McClelland, McClary, McGrew, McKee, Mer-
cur, Merriman, Monroe, Moore, Morpho, Leonard
\n
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125.


In the Senate, on January 10th, Mr. Car- penter, of Wisconsin, said: "I ask leave to offer a resolution, to be laid on the table, and I give notice that at an early day I shall ask the Senate to proceed to its consideration, for the purpose of submitting some remarks on the recent political delusion called "civil service reconstruction," to the hands of the Government from the officers in whom the Constitution vests it, to a board of school-masters to sit in Washington."

The resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States re- quires the President to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, all officers of the United States whose appointments are not in said Constitution otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law, subject to the power of Congress by law to vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments: Therefore,

Resolved, That any law or regulation which is de- signed to relieve the President, or officers in the executive departments of the head of law or heads of Departments, of the full responsibility of such nomi- nations or appointments is in violation of the Con- stitution.

In the Senate, on January 23d, Mr. Blair, of Missouri, said: "I offer a resolution and ask that it be read, printed, and laid on the table:"

Whereas, The island of Cuba is no longer necessary to the safety of any continental dominions of Spain, and is of vast importance to secure the southern shores of the United States from invasion, and the commerce floated from the great rivers of the contin- ent into the Gulf of Mexico from depredation: and whereas the acquisition of Cuba by the United States would enhance its command in the case not only to the United States, but to all the commer- cial nations of the world, and especially to Spain, and for the same reason that the incorporation of the colonies of England, France, and Spain, under the Government of the United States, has promoted the development of their commerce with their mother-countries: and whereas the acquisition of Cuba would be the American continent from the last vestige of slavery by the operation of the Con- stitution of the United States, and would open for emigration, to the freemen of African descent now residing in the United States, a congenial climate and rich soil adapted to their physical constitution where their intelligent labor would find its richest rewards, promoting the improvement of the race, and guaranteeing their prosperity and equality under free institutions: Therefore,

Be it resolved—That the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, requested to open negotiations with Spain for the purchase and cession of the island of Cuba.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

In the House, on February 6th, Mr. Brooks, of New York, said: "I move to suspend the rules and pass the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recognize the thirteenth, four- teenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitu- tion as valid parts thereof.

The question on suspending the rules and passing the resolution was taken, and resulted as follows:


So (two thirds voting in favor thereof) the rules were suspended, and the resolution was agreed to.
In the Senate, on December 11th, Mr. Conkling, of New York, moved to postpone the pending and all previous orders, and proceed to the consideration of the resolution offered by him.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the recent defalcation of J. L. Hodge, late a paymaster in the Army, and into the facts connected with, and to ascertain and report to the Senate whether any other officer or officers of the Government are derelict in duty in respect of the observance of regulations and safeguards of expense, and to ascertain what will prevent such neglect from recurring; and to report the results of their investigation to the Senate.

That a joint select committee on retrenchment, consisting of four members of the Senate and seven members of the House, be appointed by the Presiding Officers of the two Houses, and that said committee be instructed to inquire into the expenditures in all the branches of the service of the United States, and to report whether any, and what, offices ought to be abolished; whether any, and what, offices or officers are unnecessary, and to ascertain what methods of procuring accountability in public officers or agents in the care and disbursement of public moneys; whether moneys have been paid out illegally; whether any officers or agents or officers of Congress have been or are employed in the service without authority of law, or unnecessarily; and generally how, and to what extent, the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be curtailed. And also, to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which appointments to the public service are now made as to provide for the selection of subordinate officers after due examination by proper boards; their continuance in office during specified terms, unless dismissed upon charges preferred and sustained before tribunals designated for that purpose; and for withdrawing the service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage. That said committee be authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise; and that said committee may appoint a clerk for the term of six months, and no more.

Mr. Trumbull: "I should have preferred to have had the amendment which I have offered come before the Senate as a distinct proposition, and not to have had it complicated by the resolution offered by the Senator from New York; and, if I could have got the floor to make the motion, it would have been better for the Senate to have considered this resolution first, because, so far as I am concerned, if the Senate should think proper not to continue the Committee on Retrenchment, which we had at the last Congress and for the two previous Congresses, then I should be in favor of the resolution of the Senator from New York.

"The only reason that I offer this as an amendment is, that I think it would be proper, if this committee is to be raised, that the Senator's resolution should go to this committee. If there was any parliamentary way by which we could act first on the resolution I have offered, I should much prefer it, but the Senator from New York insists upon pressing his resolution. I do not know whether he means to interpose any objection to the passage of the resolution which I have offered or not.

"Now, Mr. President, I want this committee appointed for the purpose of following up the investigations that have been begun in regard to the use of patronage. I want a reform, and a substantial reform, in the civil service. I have believed, and I still believe, that it would be a long step toward a reform to pass a law disconnecting members of Congress from all appointments. At a former session I introduced a bill to that effect, and, if no man were to be appointed to any office who had obtained the recommendation of either a member of the Senate or House for the place, it would, in my judgment, bring about a very salutary reformation in the civil service. Not only that, but it would have a salutary effect upon the members of Congress, and upon the heads of Departments. The independence of members of Congress, and of the heads of Departments, cannot be maintained so long as they continue to put themselves under obligations to each other in the matter of appointments of friends to office.

"Why, Mr. President, I think it is no unusual thing, even in this body, for appointments to be held up until other appointments are made, or at least in former times such things have occurred. The appointing power has been given to understand that, unless certain other nominations were made, certain pending ones might not be confirmed. But, sir, whether or not this has actually been the condition of things in any given case, it is liable to be. I think that it would have been a great relief to the Departments and to the members of Congress, and would have been highly promotive of the public service, if a law could have been enacted forbidding Congressmen to make recommendations for office; but the Senate seemed not disposed to pass such a law.

"But it is not simply with regard to abuses in the use of patronage that I desire this committee to be continued. I wish it continued to suggest remedies, if it be possible, against the robbery of the public by its officials. These defalcations have become too frequent to be passed over without investigation. Let us examine into them, and let us examine thoroughly; let us go to the bottom without fear or favor to any one; and if the abuses do exist, if the organization in the Treasury Department, in the pay department, in the customs department, anywhere else, is such as to afford facilities for robbing the public, let us
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apply the proper remedy. If the system is as perfect as we can make it, if the accusa-
tions recently made in the newspapers of the
country as to the abuse in the use of patron-
age, particularly in the city of New York, be untrue, let the fact be made known. I have
heard nothing in reference to the present col-
lector. The investigation from which I have
read took place before he was appointed, and
I hope he may bring about all the reforms we
desire in his office. If he has done so, and is
administering the collector's office honestly and
faithfully, let the country know it.

"Throughout the land there is an impres-
sion that corruption exists, and that there is
great demoralization in the public service.
The recent exposures, showing that the people
of the city of New York had been robbed of
millions of dollars, have awakened a public
sentiment throughout the nation; and how,
Mr. President, was it possible for Tammany to
perpetrate its frauds? Only upon this prin-
ciple of partisanship in official position. Do
you suppose that all of the many millions of
which the people of that city have been
robbed remained in the hands of the robbers?
Do you suppose the persons who were arrest-
ed in the city of New York for robbing that
city have got the many millions of dollars that
they took from the public treasury? They
may have a portion of it, but millions of it, I
doubt not, have gone to perpetuate themselves
in power from year to year. It has been paid
to just such persons as are spoken of in this
report—persons who had political influence.
It has been paid to pack conventions, to carry
elections, and to stuff the ballot-boxes. I
have no doubt millions have gone in that
way."

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: "Mr. Pres-
ident, I believe the question is up now, and
the last speech of my friend from Illinois is
fully to the point. I think, however, that my
friend misapprehends a little what the precise
point of discussion here is, after all. I think
everybody on all sides of the Chamber will
agree with him in condemning robbery, pecu-
lation, dishonesty, favoritism, every thing that
is mean and unholty. I know the Republicans
here will, and I have no doubt the Democrats
will. The point is not whether it is wise and
right to purify every department of the Gov-
ernment, but what is the wisest and most
effectual method of doing it. That is the ques-
tion, and that is all the question. My honor-
able friend need not spend time in reading
pieces of testimony taken in the city of New
York to show that appointments to office in
the custom-house at New York can be im-
proved. He does not need any special com-
mittee, or any joint select committee, to show
that the appointments in the custom-house in
New York and in other custom-houses can be
improved. It is a waste of the public treasure
to enter upon any such inquiry for such a
purpose, because every Senator who hears
me, and every intelligent man in the country
knows and has known for a great many years,
that the system of selections for appointment
to subordinate offices—and not very subordi-
nate either, for I would go up pretty high,
higher perhaps than my friend would be
willing to go—has not been the system best
adapted to subservie the public interests.

"Whether another can be devised is a sub-
ject that the Committee on Retrenchment at
the first session of its existence acted upon,
and found itself, reported upon; and it at-
tempted with all the zeal and ability it pos-
sessed then to persuade Congress to pass the
bill regulating the civil service of the United
States, which I had the honor the other day
to introduce in the identical language in
which the committee reported it the last time
I was on the committee. But there are diffi-
culties about this business, as my friend from
Illinois knows perfectly well, difficulties that
I hope he and I and the other members of the
Committee on the Judiciary, to which the bill
to which I have just referred has gone, will
be able to overcome. Where, for instance,
are you to draw the line (as he speaks of it)
between appointing a man on account of his
political status and appointing a man on ac-
count of his want of political status, or some
other reason, is the difficulty. He has read
from the testimony of Horton as showing a
case of grave misconduct on the part of Mur-
phy, and it may have been—I pronounce no
opinion on that—his statement when asked
upon whose recommendation he was appoint-
ted to office: 'Well, I guess my own political
status gave me the position.' That is exactly
the answer that might be truthfully made by
my friend from Illinois as to his being in this
Chamber at this moment. It was his political
status that made him a Senator. It was not,
I suspect, because he was thought exclusively
and solely the only man in the State of Il-
inois whose private character and whose
fidelity to the Constitution were above ques-
tion, for, as high as we all place that, and I
certainly place it as high as possible, nobody
will maintain that Senators are selected upon
that ground solely.

"But, I think we have misconceived the
issue here a little. The point is not whether
we are to have a civil service reform—which
is a subject referred to my friend's own com-
mittee, where, I trust, it will meet prompt and
favorable action—but the point simply is
whether we are to have a particular commit-
tee raised, which the Senate at the last session
decided there was no occasion for, or whether
we are to proceed with the duties of investi-
gation that belong to this body according to
the ordinary course of requiring each com-
mittee charged with a particular branch of
the public service to make inquiries into that.
That is all there is to it.

"Another thing I was a little sorry for,
and that was, to hear my friend boldly assert,
and in terms, that the President of the United States in his message had said that the civil service of the United States was demoralized. That is the language which he imputed to the President of the United States. I have read that message with some care and a great deal of satisfaction. I find no such clause in it. The President of the United States has said in his message, to his honor, that the public service of the United States in respect to appointments to office could be improved. He has shown, by his return of the management of affairs during the period of his administration, that, instead of the public service in his hands being demoralized, it has become moralized from the condition of demoralization in which he found it at the expiration of the term of Mr. Johnson. He has expelled speculators and defrauding officers from the service, and he has done it as quickly and as readily whenever he has found people who have been appointed by himself as he has in respect to officers who were appointed by others.  

The Senate then went into executive session, and further discussion was suspended indefinitely.

In the Senate, on December 13th, Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a standing committee of seven, to be known as the Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment, be created, to investigate and report on such subjects as may be committed to it by the Senate, such committee to be elected by the Senate as other standing committees.

By unanimous consent the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said: "Mr. President, if this resolution is to be adopted, creating a standing committee of the Senate for the purpose of making investigations to bring about retrenchment and correct abuses in the Government, I desire that it should be vested with the same powers that were conferred on the joint select committee which formerly existed. Some objections are made to a joint committee of the two Houses for this purpose. It will be remembered that I introduced some days ago a resolution providing for a joint committee on retrenchment, and now the Senator from Rhode Island introduces a resolution for a standing committee of the Senate on retrenchment. My object is to get at the retrenchment and correct abuses in the Government, and I have no preference as to whether it be done by a joint select committee of both Houses or by a standing committee of the Senate, if one is as thorough as the other. I will move, therefore, to amend the resolution of the Senator from Rhode Island by adding to it the following:"

And the said committee be instructed to inquire into the expenditures in all branches of the service of the United States, and to report whether any and what offices ought to be abolished; whether any and what salaries or allowances ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in public officers or agents in the care and disbursement of public monies; whether monies have been paid out illegally; whether any officers or agents, or other persons have been, or are employed in the public service without authority of law or unnecessarily; and generally how and to what extent the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be curtailed.

And also to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which appointments to the public service are now made as to provide for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage.

That said committee be authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise; and that said committee may appoint a clerk.

Mr. Anthony: "The amendment which the Senator from Illinois proposes covers the ground of subjects which will be referred to this committee; but I think it is much better to appoint it as we appoint all the other committees. If the Senator from Illinois can move to refer to this committee the subjects embraced in his amendment. We have a committee on naval affairs, but in constituting that committee we do not say that to that committee shall be referred all subjects relating to the navy. I should vote to refer those subjects to this committee immediately after its formation, but I think it is more parliamentary and orderly, more in conformity with the usage of the Senate, to state the name of the committee and its object, if at all, very generally."

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said: "Mr. President, I hope that in organizing this committee on retrenchment we shall pursue the ordinary usage of the Senate. When we organize a committee on retrenchment, as a matter of course every one knows what that means. You cannot make the definition broader than the word, because the word is known, and no definition can make it any broader. As to the power to send for persons and papers, to summon witnesses, to go about, if necessary, and take testimony—all these are powers which are conferred upon any committee of this body whenever the committee itself asks for them. I would not myself, in any case, unless it was a gross case, where an abuse of power might result from it, refuse to give these requisite powers on the request of the committee.

"Why not, then, let this committee stand like all other committees? and if any proposition is introduced and referred to this committee, and it sees proper in that particular case to send for persons and papers, an intimation of that kind from the committee, or a resolution of that kind introduced here, would be followed by the authority being conferred as usual when the Senator from Illinois desires a committee
organized to have power to investigate into all matters of retrenchment, all matters of public abuses, let the resolution be passed as it is presented, and it will be very easy at any time for this committee to call for the requisite power to investigate such matters."

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said: "Mr. President, we all agree, or profess to agree, and I have no doubt we are all sincere in it, that we desire to do every thing here that can be done to prevent abuses or to correct them when they have occurred. Now, sir, a proposition was brought in to appoint a joint committee with certain powers, and they are the powers that were given to joint committees in past years. It is thought best to have a Senate committee, a standing committee of this body, to be not only a standing committee now, but to continue perhaps for ever, to come as a standing committee of the Senate, whoever may be President of the United States. It is a general proposition, which has nothing to do with any abuses that have grown up recently or at any other time, but applying to the general service of the country, and I think applying for years to come."

"Now, sir, the proposition is to establish this committee to accomplish the very purposes suggested by the Senator from Illinois in his amendment. The Senator from Rhode Island says he will vote for that proposition just as soon as the committee is ordered. Why, then, have an apparent division here in the Senate on that subject? If he is ready to vote for it when the committee is appointed, what is the difficulty in voting for it when you make the committee? I am perfectly willing to vote for the committee, and then for the proposition of the Senator from Illinois; or I am willing to vote for the committee and for the amendment of the Senator from Illinois in one proposition. There is no real difference between the two. It is only the difference between tweedledee and tweedledee. It is an apparent difference here when in reality there is none."

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "The difference with the committee to be raised on the resolution of the Senator from Rhode Island, if it be passed without amendment, is that that committee will have cognizance of nothing but what shall be referred to it specifically by the Senate. The argument will be immediately, if that committee is to have an investigation, there must be some charge made against A B or against C D in open Senate, and then that charge referred to that committee; that instead of its being a committee to hunt up abuses itself and report them to the Senate, the Senate is to find out the abuses and prefer them to the committee. That is the truth of it, and I undertake to say that if this committee is raised on this resolution of the Senator from Rhode Island, without amendment, and then the course is taken that it is to have jurisdiction of nothing but such specific charges as may be referred to it by the Senate, it will not be worth the paper the resolution is written on."

Mr. Trumbull said: "If there were only the difference which the Senator from Massachusetts thought between the offering of the amendment which I have offered now, and waiting until the committee is formed and then offering it, I should withdraw it at once and offer it afterward. I should be entirely willing to do that if he were right about it; but, sir, he is evidently mistaken. There is something more here than the difference between tweedledee and tweedledee. The Senator from Rhode Island tells me he would vote for my proposition, and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) gives us notice that he would vote to give this committee authority to make investigations on the statement of a Senator, or on the request of the committee he would give them power to send for persons and papers. I want to vest this power originally in the committee, so that they shall have it without having their attention called to the particular subject. I cannot express that in better language than the Senator’s colleague expressed it. The object which I have in view in the creation of this committee is, to have a committee that will itself inquire into these abuses if they exist, into the manner of keeping accounts, and try and correct them, without being moved upon by the Senate. I want this committee to get the information for the Senate, and not the Senate to have the information and send it to the committee to investigate afterward. There is the difference. It is very manifest, from what the Senator from Ohio says, that he does not propose to have the committee vested with power to send for persons and papers, vested with power to examine into those abuses on its own motion, but it must be done when a particular case is called to their attention. I think such a committee as that will amount to nothing."

Mr. Anthony said: "It never occurred to me that the difference between what the Senator from Illinois proposes and what is proposed in the original resolution, so far as he desires, is merely a technical one. It is whether this committee shall be invested in the beginning with all the powers with which we can invest it, and with which we do invest other committees from time to time, or whether it shall stand precisely on the same platform as all our other standing committees. The Senator from Ohio farthest from me (Mr. Thurman) objects because the committee will not investigate matters of its own motion. That is a recommendation, in my view. I do not want a committee to investigate any matter unless there is sufficient ground for accusation for it to be referred to them, and, whenever any thing comes to the knowledge of any member of a committee that ought to be investigated, it is the duty of that Senator to make a motion in this body referring the matter to the
committee, and it is done continually. Half the business that is referred to our committees is referred upon the motion of the members of the respective committees themselves."

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: "Mr. President, when this subject was before the Senate the other day, the discussion as to the nature of the committee to be appointed for this purpose was very slight indeed. The subject seems rather to have been opened in a manner which in old times, when there was any such difference of parties as amounted to any thing, might have been called the opening of a presidential campaign. If I had been a stranger here and had not known that the politics of the country were pretty much all one way, and had listened to the speech of an honorable and respectable gentleman that I did listen to, I should have said that the presidential campaign was about to be opened in form, and that that mental malaria which sometimes obscures the eyes of great men, and of which they are themselves unconscious, had obscured the mental vision of the distinguished Senator who made a speech on that occasion, not alluding to myself, so that in seeing the brightness of a distant object he had gone into what a Massachusetts Senator once called the 'sounding and glittering generalities' of affairs with a view to open to the eyes of the American people the fact that we had suddenly fallen upon very evil times; that, instead of having improved public affairs after emerging from the war, and after having emerged from that condition of things which was rather worse than war in all civil respects—the period of the administration of Mr. Johnson—we had been rapidly growing worse and worse ever since, and that the whole people were crying aloud for vengeance upon the entire body of public officers who were plundering them in every direction, and for reform in a dozen respects that were of course entirely new, such as reducing taxes and a variety of other things which no other means of reaching could be attained than that of reviving a committee that expired in the last Congress!"

"But of course, Mr. President, this would be an entire mistake on the present occasion. I am sure that no unconscious malady has attacked my honorable friend from Illinois. I am sure that he is looking with an eye single and an eye clear to the mere details of public administration. I am sure that he believes, as I believe, and I am sure that he knows as I know (so far as any public man engaged in affairs can know about large operations), that the administration of this Government for the last three years, in respect to the fidelity of the whole body of twenty thousand agents, leaving out deputy-postmasters, will compare favorably with any administration that ever preceded it from the days of George Washington to this day, when you take into consideration the number of persons necessarily employed in the Government now, compared to its early days, and the larger amount of the transactions that they are obliged to perform."

"But what I have now said is intended to meet, in the humble and weak way which I confess is the only way I can meet, the observations of my good friend from Illinois, which had the appearance, and which were treated in a good many of the public papers as having had the intention, certainly the effect, to produce the impression upon the public mind that we were now in a very extraordinary condition of evil as it respects the administration of our Government, and that extraordinary measures in this great crisis must be resorted to. I think the contrary is quite true, and that our simple business is to go straightly and calmly on, as we have done in the last few years, applying a correction to every wrong that comes to our knowledge, improving by legislation every possible means which can be adopted to diminish the public expenditures and to insure faithfulness in the public service."

Mr. Thurman said: "In respect to this matter, I must confess that I am a little surprised at the objections to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, objections made by gentlemen, every one of whom I venture to say voted for the appointment of the joint committee on retrenchment, with far larger powers than would be conferred on this committee if the amendment of the Senator from Illinois should be adopted. But let it be so, Mr. President. The majority of the Chamber can shape this resolution and pass it just as they please. They can pass it in such wise that the country will believe that there is an earnest determination to ascertain whether there are abuses and frauds, and there are some people in the country who will not take the round and whitewashing statement of the Senator from Vermont, much as he is respected, as complete and conclusive evidence of the purity of the officeholders of the United States. There are some people uncharitable enough to require further evidence than that, and who think that something like a grand-jury ought to sit to make these inquiries. You may pass a resolution that will be regarded all over the country as evidence that the Senate intends to make a thorough investigation, or you may pass it in such form that the whole country will see, or a least will think they see, that you mean that there shall be no investigation at all. The responsibility is upon the majority of the Senate."

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, said: "I do not think there is a Senator on this floor, unless he became a member of this body during this Congress, who has not at least once voted for the powers formerly conferred on the Committee on Retrenchment, and I have yet to hear of the first objection that was made to the practice. It was done by general consent; it was considered a matter of eminent propriety. I have never heard a single complaint of the abuse of this power except in
one single instance, and that was, unless I am greatly mistaken, by the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) when the committee brought in its last report on the New York custom-house.

"Well, sir, this Committee on Retrenchment, with such powers, was organized five years ago. What was the occasion for its organization, and why were such discretionary powers conferred upon it? The Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) stated that at that time the civil service of the United States was in a very demoralized condition. I take it for granted that was the reason and no other, for certainly I cannot imagine that the Senate would have organized a committee like this actuated by mere motives of political hostility to the Administration. But if it was organized for the purpose of ferreting out abuses connected with the public service, then I think if the reason was good then the reason would be good now, unless the character of the civil service has changed so immensely as to make what was very imperfect then very perfect now.

"The Senator from Vermont has told us that great improvements have taken place. I have no doubt of it. I think in course of time all things are bound to improve, and yet I doubt whether there is a single Senator on this floor who would undertake to assert that the civil service of the United States is to-day as perfect as it ought to be or as it might be. Nay, sir, if you search the history of this country you cannot point out to me four consecutive months during which so many embezzlements and defalcations have come to light as have been laid bare to the public eye during the last three or four months. If I am mistaken, I shall be glad to be corrected. A great many of these frauds, embezzlements, and defalcations, were not discovered by diligent inquiry or investigation, but by something like accident; we simply stumbled over them, and there they are. So it would seem that as to the condition of the civil service, however much it may have improved, yet it is not so perfect at this time that a measure which was once considered eminently conducive to the public good in ferreting out abuses and wrongs can be cast aside now as entirely useless.

"For years and years the Senate without a single dissenting voice has been voting for conferring exactly those powers which the Senator from Illinois now demands upon the Committee on Retrenchment. Now it is suddenly found entirely improper, nay, even dangerous. There is something said of secret proceedings, of putting our hands into the private concerns of other people, of ruining innocent persons, of star-chambers, and other frightful things. Why, sir, if a committee with such powers was not dangerous before, I ask in all candor why it should be dangerous now? If it is dangerous now, I should like to know how Senators could find it compatible with their consciences convictions to vote for such a dangerous thing before? Either they were not conscientious when they did it before, or they would be equally conscientious in doing it to-day. Either it never was a proper thing, or it is now just as proper as it ever was. What has happened, I should like to be told, that you should look at this committee with its powers now with such remarkable apprehensions as a source of much chief and danger? Who has been injured in the past by the exercise of the powers this committee possessed, and which are now claimed for it again? Look into its record. Whose rights have ever been violated by it? Whose private affairs have been invaded? Where is the innocent person that has been harmed by it? Whom did it injure? None but corrupt men whose misdeeds ought to have been dragged into the light of day.

"I tell you, gentlemen, whatever we may say of the improvements that have taken place in the civil service, the people of the United States are startled at the frequency and the enormity of the disclosures which are now accumulating from day to day. Do not give yourselves up to any delusions in this respect. The American people demand honest government, and to secure it they want to have all the means used that are compatible with the laws of the country. The people of the United States demand the exposure and overthrow of corruption, regardless of the advantage of any party, and of the interest of any person, however high or low.

"It seems to me we are standing at the threshold of a great moral revolution in our political life that bids fair to sweep beyond the overthrow of Tammany Hall at New York, and in that revolution the science 'how not to do it' will be at a great discount, and all the arts of concealment will not be of avail much longer. Neither will the cheap declamation against corruption in the abstract, against the sinfulness of sin, and about the beauties of virtue in general, as it resounds so frequently in this Chamber, avail much longer. We have had enough of that. The people will not much longer take that worthless currency as a legal tender; the people want to see energetic and fearless efforts to put down abuses boldly, not in theory but in practice; and, if we mean to serve the country and to command its confidence, we must take such measures as shall make it clear to the whole world that we hate no political party more than we hate corruption, and that we love no party more than we love honest and good government."

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "Mr. President, the first suggestion I have to make is that that resolution as it stands is much broader than the resolution offered by the Senator from Illinois; that the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois is a limitation upon
a resolution much broader in its scope and consequences than the proposition which he offers. The resolution offered by the Senator from Rhode Island embraces all matters of re-

trenchment. Whatever may tend to retrench the expenses of this Government in reference to any department of the Government is em-

braced within the jurisdiction of the commit-

tee under that resolution; but the amendment moved by the Senator from Illinois is in its nature a limitation; it narrows it.

"But, Mr. President, the discussion has pro-

ceeded upon another theory. The resolution offered by the Senator from Rhode Island authorizes the investigation by the committee of such matters as may be referred to it by the Senate; of course, embracing within it the powers necessary for that investigation; but it has been assumed in the discussion that the committee should have the power to initiate investigations upon its own motion without any order from the Senate, and have power to send for persons and papers. I insist that such a power has never been committed to a standing committee of this body. To give to a standing committee the power to initiate investigations and to send for persons and papers is to make it an inquisition. It ceases to be a committee and becomes an inquisition, becomes a tyranny. That power might not be abused, and perhaps would not be in this instance; but we put it into the power of a committee, upon its own motion, to investigate the conduct of any officer of this Government, or any man connec-
ted with the Government, directly or indi-
rectly, upon mere private information given to that committee, or it may act without in-
formation, if it chooses to abuse its power.

"No standing committee has ever had this power. Why has not the Committee on Com-

merce this power? Can they not be as safely intrusted with a general power to initiate in-

vestigations as this new committee? And yet that power has never been conferred. It is so high that it is never granted to a commit-
tee except upon special occasion. But here it is asked to give it in general terms to a com-
mittee, to be exercised year in and year out. I understand that no such power ever has been given in Congress, or in Parliament, or by any legislative body.

"I am not mistaken about the whole drift of this debate. It has been to show that there is corruption existing under this Administra-
tion, and gross corruption. The drift of this debate is a reflection upon the Republican party. I might appeal to those distinguished Senators and ask them if there is any ground for special assault upon the Republican party in that direction. I ask if there has been an Administration within the memory of any man on this floor that has more promptly punished crime when it has been brought to light, or has more promptly removed the offender from office? I think none of us remember an Administration en-
titled to higher credit than the present.

"We propose to raise this committee. We do not propose to confine it to the narrow lim-
its specified by the Senator from Illinois in his resolution in the first branch of it, but to give it jurisdiction over all matters of retrenchment, and at the same time to give it power to send for persons and papers whenever in the opin-
on of the Senate the committee should be in-

vested with that extraordinary power; but we cannot give it these general powers to ini-
tiate investigations upon its own motion, and to arrest any man, to take his private papers and bring them to the public gaze."

Mr. Schurz said: "Now, sir, my motives have been reflected upon, and we have been asked what objects we pursue. I am ready to tell the Senate in a few words. My object is to uncover, to denounce, and to have cor-
rected any and every abuse wherever I can lay my hand upon it, without regard to the effect it may have on the interests of any party, and without regard to the likes or dislikes of any person. That, and no other, is the aim I pursue."

"I desire, also, to make a remark in reply to something that fell from the lips of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton). He dis-
closed a most horrible picture of tyranny to which the operations of the investigating commit-

tee would most certainly lead if it were invested with the powers embodied in the amend-
ment of the Senator from Illinois. It is just as if we were discussing an entirely new thing; as if the Committee on Retrenchment, invested with just such powers, had never been heard of in this body; as if it had never held a single sitting; as if it had never con-
ducted a single inquiry and investigation; as if it had never reported to this body; as if the Senate had never acted upon its suggestions. We have witnessed and sustained the exercise of these very same powers, verbatim et litera-
tim, for the last five years of our history. The Committee on Retrenchment held a meeting almost every week, and was almost continually engaged in some investigation under the very eyes of both Houses of Congress, and never, not a single time during those five years, have those immense dangers been discovered which we are now threatened with in such thrilling language. If we continue to do what we have been doing for five long years. Not once has there been a whisper in this Chamber or in the other about any abuse of these powers which the Committee on Retrenchment might have been guilty of. Not a single person has been discommoded in his private affairs; the rights of nobody have been violated. Nay, there has not even been a single complaint of anybody being dragged before that Star-Chamber, as it is called now. Only once, that I remember, were the proceedings of that
committee called in question, and that was when the committee rendered its report about the very abuses in the New York custom-house of which I have just been speaking; and mark you, that was one of the very few instances when the committee did conduct an investigation in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate. All those investigations which were conducted by the committee of its own motion, the investigation concerning the transit route, the investigation concerning the postal contracts in Texas, and many others, have never given rise even to a whisper of censure. And now we are suddenly told that the liberties of the American people will be in danger if we continue to do what all the Senators using that extravagant language have been voting for from 1866 to the opening of this Congress. Is it not an astonishing spectacle? Whence this bugbear which is raised before our eyes? What flimsy material is it made of?

"The Senator from Indiana has said something which I think is worth considering. He said:

I am not mistaken about the whole drift of this debate. It has been to show that there is corruption existing under this Administration, and gross corruption. The drift of this debate is a reflection upon the Republican party.

"A reflection upon the Republican party! How so? Do we not all profess to be in favor of reform? We have listened to the most fervid protestations in this debate time and again. There is not a Senator on this floor, it appears, who will not be glad and happy to disclose corrupt practices and to see them corrected. So we hear. The cry for reform is general and enthusiastic among us, and yet when a member of this body does attempt to lay bare a gross abuse existing in this Government, at once we are reprovingly told, 'This is done for the purpose of hurting the Republican party.' Gentlemen, either the party is not what you pretend it to be, a party of reform, or the party should, instead of repelling the denunciation of abuses, rather encourage that spirit which will prompt members of the party fearlessly and without hesitation, whenever they find a wrong in this Government, to disclose it before the eyes of the country.'"

The President Officer (Mr. Wilson in the chair): "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Illinois" (Mr. Trumbull).

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Patterson, Robertson, Salisbury, Schurz, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, West, and Wilson.


So the amendment was rejected.

The President Officer: "The question recurs on the original resolution offered by the Senator from Rhode Island" (Mr. Anthony). The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull: "I now move that the committee be instructed to inquire as was proposed in my amendment to the resolution just adopted. I now move that amendment as an independent proposition."

The President Officer: "The resolution will be read."

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment be instructed to inquire into the expenditures in all branches of the service of the United States, and report whether any and what officers ought to be abolished; whether any and what salaries or allowances ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in public officers or agents in the care and disbursement of public moneys; whether any and to what extent the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be curtailed.

And also to consider the expediency of so amending the laws, under which appointments to the public service are now made, as to provide for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage.

Mr. Trumbull said: "Whatever others may say, I have no disposition to have an investigation that is hostile to the Republican party. I disagree utterly with the Senator from Indiana that an investigation of the kind that I propose is hostile to the Republican party. I believe that the Republican party has done great good to this country. It started as a reform party; it proclaims everywhere its devotion to honesty, integrity, purity in the Government; and the Senator from Indiana is not to put me in the position of saying that the Republican party is more impure than other parties have been. He insisted yesterday that the Republican party was as pure as any of the parties that had preceded it. Did I ever suggest any thing different? But I trust we are progressing and improving, and when I propose to have an inquiry made into the expenditures of the public service and to learn whether any, and what, offices can be abolished, and an inquiry into the accountability of public officers and agents, is that hostile to the principles of the Republican party?"

"I am utterly astounded at the position taken by some members of this body. Shall it go out to the people of this country that an inquiry to ascertain what are the methods of
procuring accountability in public officers or agents in the care and disbursement of public money is hostile to Republicanism? Is that the idea of Senators? Why this zeal to rush in to the defense of Republicanism and the President when nobody proposes to assail either?

"This resolution is in aid of purifying the public service, elevating the public morals, bringing about greater security in the collection and disbursement of public money, and I am utterly astounded at the apparent effort made here by certain Senators to place others in a false position before the country. I do not know that they design it. I made no appeals to party considerations. I disclaimed them at the outset; but we find some Senators speaking of the amendment I offered as if it was hostile to some party or person. Now, sir, my hostility extends to abuses. It is against the system I protest. I am for purifying the public service, and that is my only object. It is not to hit at any individual, and no Senator here will be more gratified than I if the investigations, when they take place, show honesty and fidelity in all departments of the Government. But we have seen enough of defalcations within the last few months to justify an inquiry as to how the accounts are kept; and I think that there ought to be no objection to such an instruction to the committee as I have proposed."

Mr. Morton said: "Mr. President, I cannot permit myself or those with whom I act in this matter to be put in a false position by the remarks of the Senator from Illinois. He has represented me as saying here that a proposition to investigate the affairs of the Government is hostility to the Republican party. I have said no such thing; I have meant no such thing; but, on the contrary, I have said, and it is so recorded in the Globe, that the Republican party can bear investigation, that it courts investigation, and that it claims the merit of having exceeded other parties who have gone before it in its zeal to bring to punishment its own members who may have been guilty of crime."

"Now, Mr. President, I wish to say one word in regard to reform. There seems to be a disposition on the part of some people in this country to become professional reformers, to have it understood that they are the reformers par excellence. They seem to desire to monopolize that business, and to have it understood by the country that they of all others hate corruption, and that they are to make it the business of their lives to hunt down those who are corrupt. I desire to say to those gentlemen, wherever they may be, that for one I shall not permit them to monopolize that business, that I claim to be a good reformer as any of them, although I may not say so much about it, or make such high pretensions.

"Now, Mr. President, one word in regard to this resolution. As was stated a moment ago by the Senator from Ohio, I believe the Republican members on this floor have been in favor, from the first, of a standing committee on retrenchment. They were not in favor of the resolution offered by the Senator from Illinois, for reasons which have been given heretofore, and I will not go over them again. But it has been said that because we were opposed to investing a committee with general power to send for persons and papers in regard to matters that have never been before the Senate, to investigate anybody at all times upon any public or private charge that might be made, and thereby cast imputation, we were against the exercise of a power which has been conceded to this committee for the last five years. I want to call the attention of my friend, the Senator from Illinois, to the fact that, if that power has been ever exercised for the last five years by the committee, it was not given by the resolution creating it."

No final action was taken on this resolution.

In the Senate, on December 18th, Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment consist of Mr. Buckingham (chairman), Mr. Pratt, Mr. Howe, Mr. Harlan, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Pool, and Mr. Bayard.

Mr. Sumner said: "I should like to have my friend, the Senator who makes the motion, state whether on that committee there are any of the Senators who brought forward this inquiry and who urged it upon the Senate?"

Mr. Anthony: "The Senator knows that as well as I do. I think they are exceedingly judicious and sensible men, moderate men—men who command in the highest degree the confidence and the respect of their associates and the confidence of the country. I do not know whether they have, any of them, made themselves particularly conspicuous in the charges which have been made, or whether they have qualified themselves, any of them, to do justice in the matter by pronouncing an opinion in advance."

Mr. Sumner: "Certainly I have nothing to say except in kindness and good-will toward every Senator named on this committee; but as I listened to the list I was astonished by the absence of certain names. On this list I do not find the name of a single Senator who had urged this investigation, as I believe, unless it be the Democratic Senator over the way—he will pardon me for that designation—the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard), who did vote for investigation in the strongest form. The Senators on the list all voted against investigation in the strongest form. Thus, Senators in favor of investigation in the strongest form, every one, except the Democratic Senator, are excepted. It is for the Senate to consider whether a committee organized in this way, after the debate that has occurred, can justly satisfy the country."
"Perhaps also it would be worth while to consider whether it is in conformity with parliamentary law—I will not say simply usage, but parliamentary law, for the law is found in usage.

"Now, as I understand, this inquiry was first presented by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull), and urged by him in an elaborate and able speech, which has already awakened echoes throughout the country. I miss his name from the committee. In that debate the Senator from Illinois was most ably and eloquently sustained by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz), I miss his name. There were other Senators who spoke on the same side; certainly there were others who voted on that side. I miss all their names; I think the country will miss them. Then there was for five years previously a Committee on Retrenchment, joint in character, still with representatives from the Senate. I know not if any member of that committee is on the list."

"My friend before me (Mr. Schurz) says, 'No, not one member;' not the honorable chairman from New Hampshire (Mr. Patterson), who had gained much experience in examining and exposing these abuses; not one of his associates finds a place on this committee. Why, sir, to me it is simply inexplicable on any ground of justice or parliamentary law. I am at a loss to understand how my excellent friend from Rhode Island, in whom reigns, I have always believed, the spirit of justice, should bring forward a proposition for such a committee at this time."

Mr. Anthony: "I do not know what my friend from Massachusetts means when he speaks of the Senators here who were opposed to this inquiry. I do not know of a Senator in this body who is opposed to the most searching and thorough inquiry into any charges of corruption, by whomever brought in this Chamber. Every Senator who has spoken during the debate—this was not debate on this resolution, but during the debate on a cognate resolution—every one expressed himself earnest for a thorough and complete investigation. Sir, I ask you to read the names of the men on this committee, and say if there is a man there whom you believe would cover up corruption, if there is a man there who would endeavor to shield his best friend as a public man from any just charges of corruption made against him? I consider the committee an eminently judicious one, and in my experience in the Senate this is the first time that I have ever heard a committee objected to on account of the character of its members, and I am very glad that the first example has been made in the case of men against whom so very little can be said."

"Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "Mr. President, I submit to the good sense of the Senate that the Senator from Rhode Island is entirely evading the question. There is no Senator here who will stand up and utter one word in disparagement of the character of any one of the Senators who is proposed as a member of this committee, and no such issue can be forced upon the Senate. We are not here to try the character of those individuals, but we are here to inquire if this proposed committee will be, if appointed, in accordance with parliamentary usage and good, sound sense."

Mr. Anthony: "Will do their duty."

Mr. Thurman: "Well, sir, will do their duty. It is not a question at all as to the purity of men's motives. They may be ever so pure-minded, ever so honest, and yet their actions will be more or less governed by their opinion, by their belief; and it is upon this ground."

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, said: "I wish to ask my friend this question: whether the parliamentary rule is not that persons who vote for the measure should be on the committee? I understand that every one of the persons on this committee did vote for this measure. But the insistence seems to be that we ought to place on the committee those who voted against it."

Mr. Thurman: "I do not say any such thing. The Senator says everybody voted for it. Then nobody voted against it. The argument is not so at all. I do not understand the Senator when he says that the argument is that somebody should be put on who voted against it."

Mr. Frelinghuysen: "I wish my friend to understand me. I understand the parliamentary rule to be that the committee ought to consist of those who favored the resolution, and that that is the parliamentary rule insisted upon by the Senators from Massachusetts and Ohio. Now, the record shows that every member of this committee did vote for this measure."

Mr. Thurman: "There is another rule of parliamentary usage, and that is that the Senator who moves an inquiry is to be placed at the head of the committee if he is of the party that is dominant in the body. Is the Senator from Illinois, who moved the first broad, sweeping resolution, placed at the head of this committee? No, sir, he is not on it at all."

"Mr. President, I had said that the reason of the rule to which I referred is that there are in every legislative body differences of opinion; and in this particular case here in the Senate some Senators affirm in their places that there is great necessity for investigation; that they believe great abuses exist which ought to be exposed, and the exposure of which ought to lead to action on the part of Congress. Other Senators do not so believe, or they do not believe it so strongly as those Senators who have made these declarations. And it is because of this difference of belief, which will influence the action of Senators, that the rule is that those who are in earnest in favor of investigation shall constitute a majority of the committee; and it is not at all a satisfac-
tion of this rule to say that you may appoint a committee out of any seven Senators who voted for the resolution ordering the committee. Upon that question there was no division at all. Everybody who voted at all did vote for the resolution which the Senate adopted. I believe there is one member of this proposed committee—I am told there is—who did not vote for that resolution, who did not vote at all, and that the Globe shows that that is the case—one who did not vote for it. But, though that may be, that does not touch the question. The question is not on the appointment of a committee or ordering that there shall be a standing committee of this character—upon that, as I said, there was no division; but the question is, upon the investigation; the question is, how Senators vote on the subject of investigating these abuses.

"The resolution offered by the Senator from Illinois provided for a thorough and searching investigation. It proposed to give to the committee the powers that had heretofore been given for five years to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform—powers that no man will say were ever abused; powers that resulted in good to the country in the mass of testimony that the committee laid before the two Houses of Congress. The question was upon raising a committee with these ample and plenary powers, upon making an investigation that should be an investigation, raising a committee favorable to investigation, and clothing it with powers that should enable it to be effective in its work; and how was the vote on that? That is the test question. Where were the Senators who were in favor of this thorough investigation, of this broad and comprehensive investigation? All voting for the resolution of the Senator from Illinois. Where are they in reference to this committee? Not one of them is upon it."

"Now, Mr. President, this cannot be got rid of by saying that the proposed members of this committee are respectable and honest men. No such issue as that can be forced on the Senate. The rule depends on no such question as that. We do not admit in parliamentary language and in parliamentary usage that this Senate is composed partly of honest men and partly of villains; and this rule could have no existence at all if it were founded upon any such supposition as that.

"Then there is still another singular fact about this committee, and that is that there is but one Democrat allowed upon a committee of seven, and that a committee of investigation whose inquiries are to be as broad as the Republic, if they are to amount to anything at all. That was noted in your joint Committee on Retrenchment. There were two Democrats of the House on that committee, and one of the Senate, giving us three. Then there was a Democrat on every sub-committee of that joint Committee on Retrenchment. Here is an investigation broader than that. That investigation was limited to eleven States of the Union. Here is an investigation that goes to the whole thirty-seven States of the Union. You appoint a committee of investigation into the conduct of Government officials; into the conduct of this Administration, and you allow the Opposition to the Administration but one member upon that committee, and that a gentleman charged already with the important and onerous duties of a member of the Committee on Finance and a member of the Committee for the Investigation of Southern Outrages.

"I do say, therefore, Mr. President, without uttering one word in disparagement of the personnel of this committee, that it is proposed to be appointed in violation of parliamentary usage, and in violation of what is due to the minority on this floor, who, though they may be very small here, you know very well, Mr. President, represent within a small fraction one entire half of the people of the United States."

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said: "It will not do by empty professions to say that you are in favor of reform and yet vote to impede, embarrass, and restrict every practical step taken to secure the information necessary to base it upon. There must be works in this case. There must be acts, not hollow professions; and, however ingeniously gentlemen may seek to explain away their votes, the meaning and operation of their votes cannot be gotten rid of, and I do not think will be misunderstood by the common-sense of the people of this country. This demand has been growing since the war closed. The period of necessary excitement in which our whole country was placed by the terrible convulsions of civil war enabled men under a patriotic cloak to avail themselves of the excitement to enrich themselves at public expense and entrench themselves behind abuses. Gradually, as the excitement of the war has passed away, as the country is resuming once more the sober-suited garb of peace, the demand for investigation, retrenchment, and reform is increasing. ‘There is in this country undeniably a wide-spread suspicion and belief that the tenure of civil office in the United States is now a mere reward for partisan service and a mere weapon for party success. I am one of those who consider it most important that that fact should be determined one way or the other. There can be no greater evil to a country inflected than to destroy the confidence of the people in those who rule it.’"

Mr. Trumbull: ‘I move to amend the resolution by adding these words:’"

And that said Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment be instructed to inquire into the expenditures in all branches of the service of the United States, and to report whether any and what offices ought to be abolished; whether any and what salaries and allowances ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in pub-
Mr. Morton: "Mr. President, it has been said here to-day that the country believes, from what has taken place in the Senate in the course of this discussion, there is some great corruption existing in this Administration, and that there was a majority of the Republicans in the Senate who were afraid to have it investigated, and who are working to cover it up. Those Senators who have said this may believe it to be true, but I for one desire to say that I think the country believes no such thing. There is a great deal of intelligence in the country, and I think the people will put a very different estimate on this whole proceeding, and, so far from impeding to the majority of this Senate a desire to cover up fraud and protect criminals and to prevent investigation, they will be apt to suppose that there are even other motives and other purposes at work.

"It is rather an ungracious business, I should suppose, to attempt to cast suspicions upon any of the members of this Senate or a majority of them; and yet it cannot be denied that during the course of this discussion, from the time it first commenced, there has been a deliberate attempt to make an impression upon the country that there were Senators here who were desirous of avoiding investigation upon the ground that the Administration could not stand investigation."

"I for one feel that that insinuation, whether made directly or indirectly, is unjust, and that those who have appeared to make it have not done themselves justice, and have not given themselves credit before the country. I impugne nothing to the motives of any Senator; I never do that. I never impugn the sincerity or the patriotism of any Senator; but the attempt that has been made in the course of this discussion to cast suspicion upon the majority of this body in my opinion is most unjust. It is without evidence to justify it, and if it is to have any effect it will be on those who made it.

"The Senator from Massachusetts remarked in the opening of this discussion to-day that there was no person appointed on this committee who had voted for investigation in its strongest form; I believe I use his language. Now, I would like to know, and I would like to have that Senator state before I go any fur-

Mr. Sumner: "Does the Senator wish a reply now?"

Mr. Morton: "Yes, sir, I wish a reply."

Mr. Sumner: "I mean that there is no Senator on the committee, according to my knowledge, who has sustained by speech or vote the motion of the Senator from Illinois who began this appeal for investigation. The Senator from Illinois is not on the committee, and none of those who were associated with him in urging that important investigation."

Mr. Morton: "I so understood the Senator; but I wanted to have it distinctly stated that he meant that those who voted for the resolution of the Senator from Illinois were considered as voting for investigation in the strongest form, and that those who did not so vote did not vote for investigation in the strongest form, or, rather, voted against it.

"Now, Mr. President, allow me to call the attention of the Senate to what I did once before, that, under the resolution of the Senator from Illinois, no authority would be conferred upon the committee to investigate a single fraud. I make that statement now, and I think the Senator from Illinois himself will hardly controvert it. I think he has accepted that as being the true construction of his resolution, that that resolution as he first offered it, and as he now offers it, does not empower the committee to investigate any fraud.

"Now, what has been said during the course of this discussion? It has been said that there were great frauds committed in the Administration; that there was rottenness; that there was corruption; that this should be ferreted out, and the criminals should be brought to light; and it has been said that this would be brought about by the resolution of the Senator from Illinois. I say now that that resolution has been castling here under false colors from the beginning to end; that it contains no authority to investigate frauds, and it is not the first time that attention has been called to that fact; and yet, because it did not meet with the judgment of the majority in the beginning to support that resolution, it has been heralded throughout the country that they were disposed to cover up fraud, and that has been the broad intimation in this Senate today."

Mr. Trumbull: "Now, Mr. President, I propose briefly to give a narrative, which I think ought to go to the country, and ought to be understood by the Senate, of this resolution and of the course which has been pursued here in regard to it. We have had the resolution adopted originally in the Thirty-ninth Congress at the instance of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmands); in the Fortieth Congress at the instance of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Anthony); and in the Forty-first Congress at the instance, I think, in this body,
of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Patterson), and we have had various gentlemen upon this committee. The first joint committee on retrenchment consisted, on the part of the Senate, of Messrs. Edmunds, Williams, and Buckalew, appointed in 1866. In 1869, Messrs. Edmunds, Williams, Patterson, and Buckalew, constituted the committee on the part of the Senate. In 1870, Messrs. Harris, Patterson, Schurz, and Thurman, constituted the committee on the part of the Senate.

Now, sir, I supposed that a proposition to raise a committee that had had an existence ever since 1866, with precisely the same powers that I asked for it in 1871, would have been adopted in this body without objection. On the 7th day of December, 1871, I offered a resolution to revive the Committee on Retrenchment, which had expired with the Forty-first Congress on the 3d of March last. After I had offered the resolution, the Senate immediately adjourned without any action upon it.

On Monday, the resolution, if I recollect aright, came up, and was considered to some extent, but without arriving at any definite conclusion. On Tuesday the Senate sat but a few minutes; and again, if I recollect aright, the same thing was gone through with on Wednesday, and the newspapers of the country say that a caucus of Republican Senators was held in reference to this resolution. I wish the Senator from Indiana to consider what I am saying. The newspapers of the country say that a party caucus of Republican Senators was called to determine whether this resolution of investigation and inquiry to reduce the expenses of the Government should pass or not. Who gave this a party turn, or sought to give it a party turn? In my judgment, it was not a proper subject for party consideration. I consider whether a resolution of inquiry into the abuses of the Government should be permitted to pass this body showed that the meeting was called for the purpose of considering it in a party point of view. The whole country has been given to understand that the Republican Senators were called together, for what? For the purpose of considering whether a resolution that had passed this body for five consecutive years without objection should be permitted to pass again.

"Sir, I deny that the Republican party of this country is to be bound by any such action, and, for one, I repudiated on the spot the idea of being bound by any such caucus. I will never consent, while I have the honor of a seat here, that a party caucus, or any other combination or organization, shall prevent my bringing before the Senate for its investigation matters that I believe the public good requires to be investigated.

Sir, what followed? The resolution then followed in this body offered by the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Anthony), to do what? To create a Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment, to consider such matters as should be referred to it, a committee with no power whatever. It could not move a step until something was referred to it."

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky: "I am opposed to the proposition of the honorable Senator from Rhode Island for this reason: as I understand the proposition of the Senator from Illinois, it proposes to clothe the committee with power to examine whether the patronage of the General Government has been brought into conflict with the right of suffrage and for purposes of general corruption. I think that there can be no more legitimate subject for inquiry connected with the duties of this committee. There is no Senator who would not, in theory at least, condemn the bringing of the patronage of the General Government into conflict with the freedom of suffrage and to be used for purposes of general corruption."

The Presiding Officer: "The Chair understands that a motion is made by the Senator from Rhode Island to strike out all of the proposed amendment of the Senator from Illinois after the word 'curtailed.'"

The Chief Clerk: "It is proposed to strike out from the amendment submitted by the Senator from Illinois the following words:"

And also to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which appointments to the public service are now made as to provide for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage.

That said committee be authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise; and that said committee may appoint a clerk.

Mr. Sumner: "Allow me to make one remark before this debate closes, if it ever shall close. Something has been said about senatorial caucuses. Now, I shall make no revelation, but I shall repeat what for ten years I have said in this Chamber as often as occasion allowed. A senatorial caucus is simply a convenience. It is in no respect an obligation on anybody. To hold that it is, is infinitely absurd and unconstitutional. I mean what I say—it is infinitely absurd and unconstitutional. We are all, under the obligation of an oath as Senators, obliged to transact the public business under the Constitution of the United States. We have no right to desert this Chamber and go into a secret conclave, and there dispose of the public business. I say it is absurd and unconstitutional to pretend that you have.

"I make a great, broad, clean distinction between a nominating convention outside, or a caucus outside, and a senatorial caucus. A nominating convention or a caucus outside is held in the light of day; it is open; there are reporters present; it is under the direct gaze of the people. I think that all patriotic citizens are beginning to recognize that even that is a very questionable form of proceeding, and I know that there are many who are looking about anxiously for some way in which to
supersede it. But there is an immense difference between such an assembly and a senatorial caucus. The senatorial caucus is secret; it is confidential, if you please; it has no reporters present; it is not in the light of day. Why, sir, to take the public business from this Chamber and carry it into such a caucus, is a defiance of reason and of the best principles of government. A Senator has no right to abdicate his duties here in this Chamber. He has no right to go into a secret chamber and thereby constrain himself in regard to the public business."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:


Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Fenton, Hamilton of Maryland, Kelly, Logan, Patterson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Tipton, Trumbull, and Vickers—18.


So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The Presiding Officer: "The question recurs on the adoption of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull), as amended."

Mr. Wilson: "I now move to amend the amendment, as amended, by adding to it the following:"

And that the said committee be authorized to send for papers and persons, and report by bill or otherwise, and also to appoint a clerk.

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on adopting the amendment to the amendment, upon which the yeas and nays have been ordered."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Cragn, Davis of Kentucky, Fenton, Hamilton of Maryland, Hitchcock, Kellogg, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Patterson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Spencer, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, West, Wilson, and Windom—27.


Nay—Mr. Blair—1.

Absent—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cole, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Hill, Johnston, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Saulsbury, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, and Wright—27.

So the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, in the Senate, on December 20th, moved that the pending and all previous orders be postponed, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill indicated by him.
The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill for the removal of legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The bill proposed to remove all legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States on persons therein mentioned, because of their having engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, with the exception of persons included in either of the following classes, namely: first, members of the Congress of the United States who withdrew therefrom and aided the rebellion; second, officers of the Army or Navy of the United States who, being above the age of twenty-one years, left said Army or Navy and aided the rebellion; third, members of State conventions which adopted pretended ordinances of secession, who voted for the adoption of such ordinances. Before any person can be entitled to the benefit of the act he shall, within the district where he resides, before a clerk of some court of the United States or a United States commissioner, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and to bear true faith and allegiance to the same, which oath or affirmation must be forwarded by the officer to the Secretary of State of the United States, who shall cause a list of all persons complying with the provisions of the act to be laid before Congress at the opening of each session thereof; and the officer before whom such oath or affirmation is made is to give to the person taking it a certificate of the fact under such forms and regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

Mr. Robertson said: "Mr. President, the interest of the country demands the passage of this bill. I do not propose to make any speech on the subject, as I stated my views upon it at the last session; but, sir, the passage of this bill will give the Republican party more strength in the South than anything that has been done since the war ended. I ask the friends of the bill to show their allegiance to it by their votes and not by their speeches."

Mr. Buckingham, of Connecticut, said: "Mr. President, the bill for the removal of legal and political disabilities now under consideration proposes to open a door through which the great mass of disloyal men may enter and again participate in the administration of the Government which they endeavored to destroy.

"My views of the course which should now be pursued are in some measure changed by the action which Congress has already taken upon this subject. In relieving men of their political disabilities Congress does not appear to have been governed by any well-established principles, but by the wishes of the personal friends of the guilty. We have relieved so many that the Government is charged with injustice in not extending the favor to others who are no more guilty. There is some ground for this charge. When a large number are selected from a class to be the recipients of governmental clemency, others of that class make a strong plea for like consideration, and, unless there are special reasons, reasons which are apparent and which clearly make it right to bestow the favor upon the persons selected, you cannot erase from the minds of men the conviction that the Government has exercised the pardoning power with partiality.

"We are now in circumstances which, in my judgment, render it necessary to extend relief much further than would have been justifiable a short time since—a necessity forced upon us by the overflowing and superabundant sympathy of generous conquerors for misguided public enemies. This necessity induces me to favor the bill under consideration, but if it shall be materially changed I shall not vote for it. It proposes to relieve the mass of rebels, whom I would now welcome to every right, to every privilege, to every position. I would receive them either with or without repentance, but with the hope (a hope based upon desire rather than upon conviction) that their release from merited punishment and their full restoration to all the rights of citizenship will inspire their hearts with loyalty to the Government and cause them to be truly the friends and supporters of republican liberty.

"But here I enter a caveat to stay further proceedings. I do it now because some of the friends of this measure have expressed a desire that relief should be universal, and regard this bill as an important step toward securing that result."

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "Mr. President, I offer the following amendment, to come in at the end of the eleventh line of the first page of the bill:"

"And provided further, That this act shall not be construed to relate back to and validate the election or appointment of any person to the position of Senator or Representative in Congress, or to any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, which person was at the time of such election or appointment ineligible to the position to which he may have been so elected or appointed."

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, said: "I am aware of the argument against the removal of disabilities. I am aware of the fact that many of those who are now laboring under disabilities are not good citizens of the United States. I am admonished by the report of my worthy friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scott) that many of those persons who are still laboring under disabilities, and are to be benefited by this bill, have no claim upon this Government.
for its mercy, and no claims upon the generosity of this Government. But, while that is true, there are others whom we desire to relieve from disabilities, there are others who would undoubtedly be good citizens if relieved; but we have not the machinery and cannot invent it here to ascertain who they are specifically. They are too numerous for individual action, and generally those most meritorious are least likely to press their claims. That mode of action is surrounded by practical difficulties on all hands, and the administration of the law in that way is calculated to produce disquiet because of the discriminations made in passing special bills. That will constantly produce disquiet. It seems to me wisest to end the matter and to pass this bill as it came from the House of Representatives, and free ourselves from the embarrassments that we are placed in when we resort to special legislation. By doing this, we shall take from these men the excuse which they make that justice is not done to all, that bad men are relieved while good men are not. Take this pretext from them, so that they shall have no excuse for alleging that this Government is not generous to all because it has relieved the bad and also relieved the good. Let us take from them all chance for exciting sympathy among their followers; for, view it as you will, if a citizen who stands well in a particular locality is overlooked, and one who stands badly is relieved, that community will blame Congress and blame the Government, and draw a comparison, so that a sympathy will be created for the citizen whose claims have been overlooked."

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, said: "Mr. President, we have all heard of the old saying, 'Let us be just before we are generous.' I do not like to be against any thing that may seem to be generous; but I do insist always upon justice; and now it is proposed that we should be generous to those who were engaged in the rebellion, I insist upon justice to the colored race everywhere throughout this land, and in that spirit I shall ask the Senate to adopt as an amendment, in the form of additional sections, what is already known in this Chamber as the supplementary civil rights bill, which I now send to the Chair and ask to have read. I offer it to come in at the end of the bill. It is not in order strictly until the amendment of the Senator from Indiana shall have been acted upon."

The Presiding Officer: "The question at present is on the amendment of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton)."

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, said: "Before the vote is taken on that proposition, I beg to say to the Senate that I should regret exceedingly to see this measure, matured with so much care in the House of Representatives, and now at last brought before the Senate for consideration, overlaid with amendments which are not germane to its provisions, and thereby defeated. I certainly would not insinuate that it is the purpose of any Senator on the floor, by offering amendments, to defeat this great measure. I characterize it as a great measure, because of the belief I have that it is to effect great consequences.

"Why, sir, gentlemen who do not live in the section of country that is affected materially by it cannot possibly know as well as some of us do the grievances of hundreds of worthy men, who had little or no part in the rebellion, who were valuable officers before it commenced, but by reason of having taken almost a coerced part, though perhaps to be denounced voluntary in a strict legal sense, are now excluded from participation in the public offices of the country. Like other Senators here I had no sympathy, and I may say no toleration, for the rebellion itself. I thought it unwise; I thought it unjust; I even thought it was wicked; and I so characterized it at the time; and the day has been when, if left to my own single volition to say whether so liberal an amnesty as is now proposed should be granted, I should have hesitated before according it, because the day has been—I say it in justice to myself—when I have felt more bitterly toward those who originated the rebellion, and those who eagerly assisted in it, than I do to-day. Time has soothed in some degree my own feelings, as it has toned down the feelings of others. It is no uncommon thing in my own State for old associates in the old Whig party of that State to appeal to me to know how it is that I can identify myself with a class of politicians who exclude from participation in public affairs the humble justice of the peace, who before the war performed faithfully his little functions in that office, because circumstances drove him into the rebellion, though he believed, as I did, that it was wrong, and he was subsequently-regretted. The present measure is not as liberal, perhaps, as I might desire it to be; certainly it is not as liberal as many other gentlemen from the South desire; but it is one that has been well considered, and is well devised. I hope that it will not be interfered with at this late day by amendments such as have been offered.

"In regard to the amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana, relating, I suppose, as is hinted, to the election of a rather prominent rebel from the State of North Carolina to a seat in this Senate, I would suggest that it will be competent for the Senate hereafter to judge whether or not at the time of that election he was eligible to a seat here, and that will embrace the whole legal question that attaches to the matter. Sir, shall we mar the beautiful record of this great peace-offering to the country by making a reference to one individual from North Carolina or from any other State. I trust not."

Mr. Sumner: "I am very glad indeed that I have heard the Senator, for I should like to
bring home to the Senator that nearly one-half of the people of Georgia are now excluded from those equal rights which my amendment proposes to secure; and yet I understand that the Senator disregards their condition, sets aside their desires, and proposes to vote down my proposition. The Senator assumes that the former rebels are the only people of Georgia. Sir, I see the colored race in Georgia. I see that race once enslaved, for a long time deprived of all rights, and now under existing usage and practices despised of rights which the Senator himself is in the full enjoyment of."

Mr. Hill: "The Senator will pardon me for saying that, if I understand the purport of his bill (and I think I have some recollection of it), I never can agree with him in the proposition that if there be a hotel for the entertainment of travellers, and two classes stop at it, and there is one dining-room for one class and another for another, served alike in all respects, with the same accommodations, the same attention to the guests, there is any thing offensive, or any thing that denies the civil rights of one more than the other. Nor do I hold that if you have public schools, and you give all the advantages of education to one class as you do to another, but keep them separate and apart, there is any denial of a civil right in that. I also contend that even upon the railways of the country, if cars of equal comfort, convenience, and security, be provided for different classes of persons, no one has a right to complain if it be a regulation of the companies to separate them. I go further, and I illustrate it by my own observation and experience: in the town in which I live the fact bears me out, that prior to the war the slave and his master worshipped in the same church, and were members of the same congregation; but on the motion of the former slave after the close of the war, and with appeals to his white friends to aid him, separate churches have been built for the special accommodation of the colored people, and to-day colored ministers in those churches serve colored congregations to the exclusion of white ministers, unless they happen to be invited as matter of courtesy, which is sometimes done. I take it that this is done because the colored people prefer having it so. I have been appealed to myself, and I have yielded to it upon my own premises, to give to a colored congregation an acre of ground for the erection of a church. This is no uncommon thing with landed proprietors in the State. It is conveyed to trustees in the usual manner, and as long as it is occupied for the purpose they propose, for religious uses, and by a particular congregation, it is theirs. Whenever they cease to occupy it in that manner it lapses, and comes back to the grantor.

"Now, sir, there is a radical difference between the Senator from Massachusetts and myself; it is irreconcilable. I never can see this as the Senator sees it, and yet I think I can safely hazard one remark by way of comparison with the Senator, whose humanity and generosity are so proverbial. I believe that the colored people who know me in Georgia would rely, any of them, upon my benevolence and sense of justice as soon as they would upon that of the Senator, or of any other man in any portion of this country. I think I have that standing among them, and I think I do them no disservice in taking the views I do respecting their rights."

Mr. Sumner: "Mr. President, we have a vindication on this floor of inequality as a principle, as a political rule."

Mr. Hill: "On which race, I would inquire, does the inequality to which the Senator refers operate?"

Mr. Sumner: "On both. Why, the Senator would not allow a white man to go into the same car with a colored man."

Mr. Hill: "Not unless he was invited, perhaps."

Mr. Sumner: "Very well. The Senator mistakes substitutes for equality. Equality is where all are alike. A substitute can never take the place of equality. It is impossible; it is absurd. And still further, I must remind the Senator that it is very unjust; it is terribly unjust. Why, sir, we have had in this Chamber a colored Senator from Mississippi; but according to the rule of the Senator from Georgia we should have set him apart by himself; he should not have sat with his brother Senators. Do I understand the Senator from Georgia as favoring such a rule?"

Mr. Hill: "No, sir."

Mr. Sumner: "The Senator does not."

Mr. Hill: "I do not, for this reason: it is not the institutions of the country that he becomes entitled by law to his seat here; we have no right to deny it to him."

Mr. Sumner: "Very well; and I intend, to the best of my ability, to see that under the institutions of his country he is equal everywhere. The Senator says he is equal here in this Chamber. I say he should be equal in rights everywhere; and why not, I ask the Senator from Georgia? Why not? He comes forward now the vindicator of a discarded barbarism, of inequality. I wish him to vindicate it. Let him assign the reason."

Mr. Hill: "If the Senator will allow me, I will say that I think his definition of rights differs materially from my own. What he may term a right may be the right of any man that pleases to come into my parlor and be my guest. That is not the right of any colored man upon earth, nor of any white man, unless it is agreeable to me. The Senator may contend that it is the right of any man, under the institutions of this nation, to intermarry with any caste that he pleases. I think that such matters are subject to municipal regulation by the States for their own people;
and I think I shall adhere to that opinion, though I am open to the arguments the Senator may offer, if he can convince me to the contrary.

Mr. Sumner: “Mr. President, now we see where the Senator is. He admits that here in this highest Council Chamber there is, and there should be, perfect equality before the law; but descend from this Chamber into the hotel, on the railroad, into the common school, and there is no equality before the law, according to the Senator. He does not complain because all are equal here in this Chamber. I know not whether he does not complain because all are equal in the other Chamber. But now I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia, if he will allow me, whether, in his judgment, the colored Representatives from Georgia and South Carolina in the other Chamber ought not on railroads and at hotels to have the same rights that he has himself? I ask that precise question.”

Mr. Hill: “I will answer that question in this manner: I myself am subject in hotels and upon railroads to the regulations provided by the hotel proprietors for their guests, and by the railroad companies for their passengers; I am colored, and so is the colored man, to all the security and comfort that either presents to the most favored guest or passenger; but I maintain that proximity to a colored man does not increase my comfort or security, nor does proximity to me on his part increase his; and therefore it is not a denial of any right in either case.”

Mr. Sumner: “May I ask the Senator if he is excluded from any right on account of his color? The Senator says he is sometimes excluded from something at hotels or on railroads. I ask whether there is any exclusion on account of color, that bears on him?”

Mr. Hill: “I answer the Senator. I have been excluded from ladies’ cars on railroads. I do not know on what account precisely; I do not know whether it was on account of my color; but I think it more likely that it was on account of my sex.”

Mr. Sumner: “But the Senator, as I understand, insists that it is proper on account of color. That is his conclusion.”

Mr. Hill: “No; I insist that it is no denial of a right, provided all the comfort and security be furnished to passengers alike.”

Mr. Sumner: “The Senator does not seem to see that any rule excluding a man on account of his color is an indignity, an insult, and a wrong; and he makes himself on this floor the representative of indignity, of insult, and of wrong to the colored race. Why, sir, his State has a large colored population, and he turns upon them to deny them their rights.”

Mr. Hill: “If the Senator will allow me, I will say to him that it will take him and others, if there should be any others who so believe, a good while to convince the colored people of the State of Georgia who know me, that I would deprive them of any right to which they are entitled, though it were only technical; but in matters of pure taste I cannot get away from the idea that I do them no injustice if I separate them on some occasions from the other race.”

Mr. Sumner: “I insist that by the law of the land all persons without distinction of color shall be equal before the law. Show me, therefore, a legal institution, anything created or regulated by law, and I show you what must be opened equally to all without distinction of color. Notoriously, the hotel is a legal institution, originally established by the common law, subject to minute provisions and regulations; notoriously, public conveyances are in the nature of common carriers, subject to a law of their own; notoriously, schools are public institutions created and maintained by law; and now I simply insist that in the enjoyment of those institutions there shall be no exclusion on account of color.

Mr. Hill: “I must confess, sir, that I cannot see the magnitude of this subject. I object to this great Government descending to the business law of the cities and common taverns of this country, and the street railroads, stage-coaches, and every thing of that sort. It looks to me to be a petty business for the Government of the United States, with all deference to the Senator, though he regards it as of greater importance than any other subject before the country.”

Mr. Sumner: “Mr. President, I would not have my country descend; I would have it ascend. I wish it now to rise to the heights of the Declaration of Independence. Then and there did we pledge ourselves to the great truth that all men are equal in rights. And now a Senator from Georgia rises on this floor and denies it. He denies it by a sublity. While pretending to admit it, he would overthrow it. He would adopt a substitute for equality. The Senator says that the colored people may have in the cars the same conveniences.

“Sir, there never can be an end to this discussion until all men are assured in equal rights. Vain is it for the Senator to make the distinction that he does. He insults a whole race; he insults half the voting population of his State; he insults the Declaration of Independence.

“And now, Mr. President, I desire to have my amendment read.”

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Sec. — That all citizens of the United States, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, are entitled to the equal and impartial enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility, or privilege furnished by common carriers, whether on land or water; by inn-keepers; by licensed owners, managers, or lessees of theatres or other places of public amusement; by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers, or other offi-
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cers of common schools and other public institutions of learning, the same being supported or authorized by law, by trust or otherwise; of such organizations, cemetery associations, and benevolent institutions incorporated by national or State authority; and this right shall not be denied or abridged on any pretense of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. — That any person violating the foregoing provision, or aiding in its violation, or inciting thereto, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered on an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel-fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, and shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year; and any corporation, association, or individual, holding a charter or license under national or State authority, violating the aforesaid provision, shall, upon conviction of such offense, forfeit such charter or license; and any person assuming to use or continuing to act under such charter or license thus forfeited, or aiding in the same, or inciting thereto, shall, upon conviction of such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and shall be imprisoned not less than three nor more than seven years; and both the corporation and such person or association, and the private property of the several individuals composing the same, shall be held liable for the forfeitures, fines, and penalties incurred by any violation of the — section of this act.

Sec. — That the same jurisdiction and powers are hereby conferred, and the same duties enjoined upon, the courts and officers of the United States, in the execution of this act, as are upon and enjoined upon such courts and officers in sections three, four, five, seven, and ten, of an act entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication," passed April 9, 1866, and these sections are hereby made a part of this act; and any of the aforesaid officers failing to institute and prosecute such proceedings therein required shall for every such offense be fined $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel-fees as the court shall deem just, and shall on conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000.

Sec. — That no person shall be disqualified for service as judge by any court, any court, or any State, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude: Provided, That such person possesses all other qualifications which are by law prescribed; and any officer charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any person for the reason above named, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000.

Sec. — That every law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, whether national or State, inconsistent with this act, or making any discrimination against any person on account of color, by the use of the word "white," is hereby repealed and annulled.

Sec. — That it shall be the duty of the judges of the several courts upon which jurisdiction is hereby conferred, to give this act in charge to the grand jury of their respective courts at the commencement of each term thereof.

Mr. Morton said: "Upon conference with several Senators, I am willing to modify my amendment so as to make it stop where it concludes with a reference to officers of the United States, so as not to include persons elected or appointed to office under any State. The Secretary will read it as modified."

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

And provided further, That this act shall not be construed to relate back to or validate the election or appointment of any person to the position of Senator or Representative in Congress, or to any office, civil or military, under the United States.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said: "I wish to be informed by the Chair whether I am correct in supposing that the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts is not before the Senate. Is that proposition before the Senate as an amendment to this bill?"

The Presiding Officer: "It is not. There is another amendment before the Senate." Mr. Trumbull said: "Here is a bill that passed the House of Representatives some eight or nine months ago by more than a three-fourths vote, if I recollect aright; it has lain upon our table during one entire session, and now we are in the second session of this Congress, about to take a recess for several weeks, and all sorts of amendments are being suggested to this bill. I confess, Mr. President, that it is not just such a bill as I would like to see passed; but I believe that the time has come, according to the general understanding of the people of this country, in the opinion of the President of the United States, in the opinion, as I understand, of those Senators representing Southern States where these disabilities exist, when they ought to be removed. We are near the close of the year, and no more acceptable Christmas present could be extended to the Southern people than the passage of this bill relieving from the disability of the right to hold office such persons as the people shall see proper to elect or the President shall think proper to appoint, with certain exceptions. It is not as general as some would desire it to be; it is perhaps more general than others would prefer; but it is a bill that has passed the House of Representatives. We all profess to believe, especially my friend from Massachusetts, in equality among the citizens of this country. Now, here is a bill placing upon an equality, so far as the right to hold office is concerned, those who have been disqualified by reason of their participation in the rebellion. Upon the principles of equality, which he so eloquently advocates, I am sure he can hardly refrain from giving it his support. Now, I appeal to him not to press his amendment, and to the Senator from Indiana not to press his. If any thing at all is to be done this year, it must be done upon this bill as it comes to us from the House of Representatives. The amendment of the Senator from Indiana would probably apply to but very few persons; in fact, I do not know that it would apply to more than one. I ask him if it is best to hazard the passage of this bill.
at this time by insisting upon amendments to it? Amendments can be proposed plausible
and their character, and amendments that I
would like to vote for; but I have made up
my mind that if we are to do any thing, if we
are to relieve to any general extent the per-
sons who are debarred of the right to hold
office, we must take this bill as we have it.
If it goes over the holidays, and all these
amendments are to be proposed and discussed,
we postpone this act of grace for another
year."

Mr. Aleorn, of Mississippi, said: "We have
had a recent election in Mississippi. It was
necessary for the civil service of that State
that men should come forward and present
themselves for office who were laboring under
disability. The friends of good order, the
friends, if you please, of the Republican party,
in some portions of the State advised and con-
cluded to this. Men who belonged to each of
the political parties have been elected to office
in that State who were laboring under dis-
ability, and no man knows better than I do
the necessity for the removal of disabilities by
this Congress so far as it applies to that State.
In the constitution of the State of Mississippi
there is a provision that, if the person elected
to an office cannot qualify, then he who was
the next highest candidate upon the poll-list
shall be the officer qualified to discharge the
trust.

"Then, sir, I submit to the honorable Sen-
ator from Massachusetts, if this be the case,
the people of that State will be brought face
to face with the fact that equality does not ex-
ist in the State of Mississippi, but an inequal-
ity clearly upon its face does there exist, and
is there maintained by the Congress of the United
States. I do trust that the honorable Senator from Massachusetts will not permit
his zeal to lead him to hazard a measure which
it is competent for a majority of Congress to
pass, by attaching it to a bill that it requires
two-thirds of Congress to pass. I could not
go home to the colored people of the State of
Mississippi, and meet them with a declaration
that I had sought to discharge my duty here
faithfully and well to them, if I had so voted
as to imperil that cause which they hold so
dear to themselves, by attaching the Senator's
proposition to a bill the passage of which re-
quired two-thirds of Congress, when it was
competent for a mere majority of Congress to
pass it. And how can the honorable Senator
from Massachusetts make good his declara-
tions of friendship to the colored people of
this nation when he comes here and proposes
to place their rights in jeopardy, if you please,
by attaching the measure which is to secure
them to this two-thirds proposition?

"I come here incensed by twenty-eight
thousand Republican majority in the State of
Mississippi at the recent election in that State.
In that State we have equality before the law.
We have free and full transportation upon the
railroad-cars. We have just such a law as the
colored people of the State are content to
have. He has no complaint from that State.
And I say to him that, of all the Republicans
of the State of Mississippi, not one can be
found who is not anxious that Congress
should take action upon the bill now before
us, and that the Senate should be prompt to
do that which they deem so necessary to the
good order of their society."

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, said: "There
are two views of the operation of the disqual-
ifications of the fourteenth amendment, and
there is but one of them that is likely to attract
much of our attention in this body or in the
House of Representatives; and that is, as it
bears upon national interests. Men are dis-
qualified for holding office in Congress, and we
direct our attention too much to the effect
which that exclusion has, and forget that the
disqualification extends also to State offices,
and that it has affected to a very large degree
the character and the capacity of the local
State governments.

"Now, sir, looking at it in this light as a
question of political wisdom, and not as a
question of amnesty, as the chairman of the
committee himself styled it, the measure seems
to be looked upon as removing all disqualifica-
tions that exist in the Constitution as to hold-
ing office. This is not the case. I have taken
the trouble to look at the Constitution, and I
find that, in considering this question of politi-
cal wisdom, the framers of the Constitution
have disqualified many citizens from holding
office, and there will be many disqualifications
left after we have removed the disqualifications
which have grown out of the rebellion. For
instance, all voters under the age of twenty-
five years are disqualified from holding office
in the House of Representatives; all voters
under thirty years from holding office in this
body. All naturalized citizens, for nine and
seven years respectively after they become
citizens, are disqualified from holding office
in this and in the other House; and there is also
a disqualification which, if I recollect aright,
the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz), in one
of his recent speeches, characterized as a hu-
mane or benevolent provision, which excludes
all naturalized citizens from the two highest
offices in the nation. We even go further:
officers who have been impeached, found guil-
ty, and sentenced, as a part of the punish-
ment, to disqualification for office, are held to
be so highly disqualified, that even the pardon-
ing power cannot render them eligible to office
again. And so I might go on. Senators and
Representatives are disqualified from holding
office in one sense, for they can never become
electors of President and Vice-President of the
United States, although they manage to get
around that now by becoming members of
national conventions, which amounts practi-
cally to the same thing.

"These disqualifications were imposed, not
as penalties, but because these classes of men were considered as unfit depositaries of public power in the places from which they were excluded. It was political wisdom, as the framers of the Constitution believed, to impose these disqualifications; and, sir, it was political wisdom to impose the disqualifications of the fourteenth amendment at the time they were proposed.

Mr. Morton said: "Mr. President, it is much more important, in my opinion, to get this bill right than it is to make a handsome Christmas present, as was spoken of by the Senator from Illinois. The amendment that I have offered to this bill, as it now stands, prevents it from relating back so as to make valid the elections of persons to Congress who were under disabilities when they were elected; to prevent persons who knew themselves to be disqualified by the fourteenth amendment, who were known to be disqualified by the men who voted for them, who submitted themselves as candidates in defiance of the amendment, and were voted for in defiance of the amendment, from having their elections made valid by the passage of this bill. This is the simple amendment now before the Senate, and I am willing that the vote shall be taken upon it. I do not care to discuss it."

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said: "Mr. President, I shall vote for this bill; not as a measure of justice to the South or of equality among citizens. I vote for it as a safe and sound measure of public policy, as a thing of charity and mercy, of unmerited grace. In passing this bill the less we say about justice or equality the better. Whatever may have been the wisdom of this provision of the Constitution imposing disabilities, neither justice nor equality was violated. Those disabilities were, indeed, a very—yes, sir, very light punishment to inflict by the country upon those who sought through the fire and blood of civil war to blot the Republic from the list of nations. That crime and the motive for that crime would never be expiated by the simple prohibition for a few years of the right of a few guilty leaders of rebellion to hold office. Sir, when we think of justice to the actors in that dreadful crime, dungeons open their doors and scaffolds rise up before us. Do not, sir, place this act of kindness, charity, and mercy, upon that justice which would have doomed these men to a swift and sure punishment for their sin against man and their crime against their country."

The pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Morton, the yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows:


Mr. Sumner: "Now, Mr. President, my amendment is already on the table. I move it now as additional sections to the bill.

"I wish to perfect the amendment, before it is voted on, by introducing in line eleven of its first section, after the word 'supported,' the words, 'by moneys derived from general taxation'; so that the clause will read:"

"That there shall be no distinction by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers, or other officers of common schools, and other public institutions of learning, the same being supported by moneys derived from general taxation, or authorized by law."

"I wish to have those words inserted after the word 'supported.' I suppose that will be done as a matter of course."

The President pro tempore: "That modification will be made."

Mr. Sumner: "Now, Mr. President, I hope there will be no question about adopting this amendment. But I will ask once more my friends over the way, who insist upon amnesty, to unite with me now in justice to the colored race. Let us do this work all at once. I wish to have the pleasure of voting for this bill. I wish to unite with the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Alcorn) in the generosity that he proposes; but I do implore him to unite with me in justice to his own constituents. Treat the two together; put them both in the same bill; pass them by a two-thirds vote; and let the country see how grandly unanimous we are in an act which is at once generous and just, full of generosity, the greatest magnanimity in human history, and full, also, of simple justice."

The question being taken by yeas and nays on Mr. Sumner's amendment, resulted as follows:


Mr. Sumner: "Now, Mr. President, I propose an amendment..."
which I trust the friends of the bill will agree to, because it is perfectly germane, and is for the purpose of perfecting the bill. I move to amend the bill in section one, line twelve, by striking out the word ‘the’ after the word ‘of’; and before the word ‘Congress,’ and inserting the word ‘any,’ and, then, by inserting after the word ‘States,’ in the same line, the words ‘after the thirty-fifth;’ and by striking out in the thirteenth line the words ‘withdrew therefrom;’ so that the clause of exception will read:"

First. Members of any Congress of the United States after the Thirty-fifth, who aided the rebellion.

"The Thirty-fifth Congress ended on the 3d of March, 1859; so that the Thirty-sixth Congress and those succeeding it were those in which this conspiracy of rebellion was concocted, and out of which some gentlemen withdrew, feeling it a matter of honor, the moment they had made up their mind to make war on the country, to go away, which I can appreciate. Others, being equally traitorous and equally base, or more so, stayed here, causing all the trouble, and getting all the information they could, and drawing their pay until their term expired on the 4th of March, 1861.

"Now, I think it not unfair to ask the friends of this measure to allow that class of people, one and all, to stay out of this general bill, and then, if, in respect to any one of them, there is a special reason why he should be relieved, we can pass a bill for his benefit. The effect of my amendment simply is, therefore, instead of using the words ‘withdrew therefrom,’ that are in the bill applied to those Congresses, which would only apply to those who actually vacated their seats before their term expired, who were really the best class of rebels, to include those who stayed here, acting the part of spies and traitors together, and taking the money of the United States to aid the rebellion, until the 4th of March, 1861. I hope, therefore, that this amendment will be agreed to without opposition."

The President pro tempore: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Vermont."

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows:


Nays—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamilton of Maryland, Higinbotham, Johnston, Kellogg, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, and Wight—35.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, said: I offer the following amendment, to come in at the close of the first section:"

Provided, That the removal of such disabilities shall not have the effect of giving the persons relieved the status in court or elsewhere of loyal persons, in asserting any claim against the United States which they do not now possess, either for money claimed to be due, or for appropriation of, or injury to, property belonging to them.

Mr. Trumbull: "Having one minute, I wish to say that the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution provides simply for imposing a disqualification to hold office. This bill provides for removing the disability imposed by the fourteenth amendment, which is simply to hold office, and every citizen remains just as he stood before we passed this bill as to all his other rights except the right to hold office. This is not a pardon. The bill does not propose to pardon anybody. It merely proposes to remove the disability imposed by the fourteenth amendment, which is simply a disability to hold office. That is all there is about it. It has no effect whatever upon any claim that a man has."

Mr. Edmunds: "My friend says that this bill removes political disabilities. So it does. It also removes a legal disability which the Constitution has imposed upon a certain class of persons, and, under that Constitution, we have framed pension-laws, and claims-laws, and claims commission laws, based upon the theory of this constitutional provision and in harmony with it, in order to protect the Treasury, that we may have something to pay loyal claimants, and not be obliged to pay disloyal ones. In the decision of the Supreme Court, made a year or two ago, I think in the case of Padowford, they held that an act of amnesty or pardon put a man in such a position that, in point of law, he never had been guilty of any offence. Now, if, when we believe from this constitutional inhibition the legal as well as the political disabilities of these parties, it will be maintained, and in some quarters with a great deal of force, so that the money will go, that we have restored these people to all rights by this last act of legislation. Therefore, as a matter of precaution, and safety, and absolute security, this amendment ought to go on the bill, if we wish to protect the Treasury."

The President pro tempore: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Pratt)."

The question, being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 25, nays 34.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Wilson: "Several amendments have been offered, and every Senator seems disposed to vote for precisely what he wishes, without regard to the passage of the bill. I therefore propose to amend the bill by striking out all of the first section after the word ‘classes’ in the eleventh line, and inserting:"

First. All persons, who, being members of the
Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses of the United States, withdrew from their seats, and aided the rebellion.

Second. All persons who, having held the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, or head of one of the Executive Departments of the Government of the United States, in the year 1860 or 1861, shall have engaged in rebellion against the same.

"I will simply say that this amendment makes no exclusion from the benefits of this bill, except of members of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses who went out and engaged in rebellion, and Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and heads of the Executive Departments; and I desire to vote for it, because I believe that is what the bill should do. Therefore, I ask for the yeas and nays upon it.

The question, being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 4, nays 55.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Morton: "I offer the following amendment, to come in after the word 'removed,' in line nine of the first section:"

Provided, That this act shall not be construed to relate back to or validate the election or appointment of any person to the position of Senator or Representative in Congress, or to any office, civil or military, under the United States, which person was, at the date of such election or appointment, ineligible to the office or position to which he may have been so elected or appointed.

"The object of this amendment is to exclude from the benefit of this bill any man who has consented to be elected, or has procured himself to be elected, to an office in defiance of the fourteenth amendment—any man who, while resting under the disabilities of that amendment, and in defiance of it, has attempted to obtain office. It is also intended that we shall defeat the purpose of those who have defied that amendment by knowingly electing or procuring the election of those who are disqualified by the Constitution of the United States. If there be such persons who have thus acted in defiance of the Constitution, who have set at naught a solemn amendment adopted by the people of the United States, they ought not, under any consideration, to be entitled to the benefit of this bill. They have no right to it in point of justice; but, on the contrary, having shown a disregard of the law, having wilfully defied the Constitution of the United States, they are not proper persons afterward to hold office under it."

Mr. Edmunds: "It is a new treason."

Mr. Morton: "Yes, sir. I therefore hope that this amendment will be adopted. If it should not be, this bill ought not to pass. This bill ought not to have the effect to legislate men into Congress, or to legislate men into the enjoyment of office, of influence, and of power, who have acted in open defiance and contempt of the Constitution."

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "I wish to inquire if that is not precisely the same amendment that was voted down?"

Mr. Morton: "There has been some slight change."

The question, being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:


So the amendment was agreed to.

The bill was now reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, and the report accepted. It being thus before the Senate, Mr. Sumner renewed his amendment, known as the Civil Rights Bill.

Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana, said: "As I have already said, the colored man in the State of Louisiana now has all the rights that the Senator's bill would give him. I am in favor of every provision of that bill; but, while I am willing to vindicate every right of the colored man, I still wish to be consistent, and, believing it to be, not only sound policy, but a measure of justice, I am for a measure of universal amnesty that, with the laws already upon the statute-book (and, if they are not sufficient, I will cheerfully vote for others), will give to every man in the South, white or black, high or low, rich or poor, the same equality before the law. I want to inaugurate a policy in this and other measures that will set the South upon the high-road to prosperity, and enable her to emerge from the difficulties that unfortunately environ her at the present time, and retard her progress and development. More than that, sir, I want to see the people of the South turning their backs upon the prejudices and hostilities of the past, looking forward only to the reconciliations and consequent prosperity of the future."

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "The Senator from Massachusetts has declared that, if his amendment be not adopted, he will vote against this bill. I have to say that, if it be adopted, I shall vote against the bill, and I shall vote against it, if it be adopted, just so long as I believe, as I do believe, that his amendment is the most flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States, that I have ever I have seen proposed in this Senate, and I have seen some that I thought were pretty bad. It goes a whole bow-shot length beyond the Ku-klux bill."

Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, said: "I see plainly that the amendments now tacked on this bill are calculated to defeat it, and the
amendments have been voted on the bill by friends of amnesty, by men who have heralded themselves throughout the country as the friends of amnesty. I merely wish to call the attention of the country to their votes."

Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina, said: "I was about to remark that my colleague has seen fit to say that the friends of amnesty, or those who claim to be its friends, have slaughtered the bill by moving amendments, or by voting for amendments. Now, Mr. President, I am one of those who believe that an amnesty bill, when passed, should be a proper one. There are many features which I would be willing to waive in this bill which are, nevertheless very objectionable; but I am not one of those whose love for amnesty is such that it cannot wait a very few days for a certain verdict on the part of Congress in regard to it. I have no more question that this Congress, in a very short time, will pass an amnesty bill, than I have that the time will come about when we shall assemble again."

Mr. Sumner said: "Mr. President, slavery, in its original pretension, reappears in the present debate. Again the barbarous tyranny stalks into this Chamber, denying to a whole race the equal rights promised by a just citizenship. Some here thought slavery dead. This is a mistake. If not in body, at least in spirit or as a ghost, making our country hideous, the ancient criminal yet lingers among us, insisting upon the continued degradation of a race.

"Property in man has ceased to exist. The human auction-block is departed. No human being can call himself master, with impious power to separate husband and wife, to sell the child from its parents, to shut out the opportunities of religion, to close the gates of knowledge, and to rob another of his labor and all its fruits. These guilty prerogatives are ended. To this extent the slave is free. No longer a chattel, he is a man, justly entitled to all that is accorded by law to any other man."

"Such is the irresistible logic of his position. Cessing to be a slave, he became a man, whose foremost right is Equality of Rights. And yet slavery has been strong enough to postpone his entry into the great possession. Cruelly, he was not permitted to testify in court; nor was he allowed to vote. More than four millions of people, whose only offence was a skin which had been the badge of slavery, were shut out from the court-room, and also from the ballot-box, in open defiance of the great promises of our fathers that all men are equal in rights, and that just government stands only on the consent of the governed. Such was the impudent behest of slavery, prolonged after it was reported dead. At last these crying wrongs were overturned. The slave testifies; the slave votes. To this extent his equality is recognized."

"But this is not enough. Much as it may seem compared with the past, when all was denied, it is too little, because all is not yet recognized. The denial of any right is a wrong that darkens the enjoyment of all the rest. Besides the right to testify and the right to vote, there are other rights, without which equality does not exist. The precise rule is equality before the law; nor more nor less; that is, that condition before the law in which all are alike—being entitled, without any discrimination, to the equal enjoyment of all institutions, privileges, advantages, and conveniences, created or regulated by law, among which are the right to testify and the right to vote. But this plain requirement is not satisfied, logically or reasonably, by these two concessions, so that when they are recognized all others are trilles. The court-house and ballot-box are not the only places for the rule. These two are not the only institutions for its operation. The rule is general; how, then, restrict it to two cases? It is, all are equal before the law—not merely before the law in two cases, but before the law in all cases, without limitation or exception. Important as it is to testify and to vote, life is not all contained even in these possessions."

"The new-made citizen is called to travel for business, for health, or for pleasure, but here his trials begin. The doors of the public hotel, which, from the earliest days of our jurisprudence, have always opened hospitably to the stranger, close against him, and the public conveyances, which the common law declares equally free to all alike, have no such freedom for him. He longs, perhaps, for respite and recreation at some place of public amusement, duly licensed by law, and here also the same adverse discrimination is made. With the anxieties of a parent, seeking the welfare of his child, he strives to bestow upon him the inestimable blessings of education, and takes him affectionately to the common school, created by law, and supported by the taxation to which he has contributed, but these doors shut sternly in the face of the child where is garnered up the parent's heart. 'Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me;' such were the words of the divine Master. But, among us, little children are turned away, and forbidden at the door of the common school, because of the skin. And the same insulting ostracism shows itself in other institutions of science and learning; also in the church, and in the last resting-place on earth."

"What is the national Government, coextensive with the Republic, if fellow-citizens, counted by the million, can be shut out from equal rights in travel, in recreation, in education, and in other things, all contributing to human necessities? Where is that great promise by which the 'pursuit of happiness' is placed with life and liberty, under the safeguard of axiomatic, self-evident truth? Where is justice, if this ban of color is not promptly removed?"

"The two excuses show how irrational and
utterly groundless is this pretension. They are on a par with the pretension itself. One is that the question is of society and not of rights, which is clearly a misrepresentation; and the other is that the separate arrangements provided for colored persons constitute a substitute for equality in the nature of an equivalent; all of which is clearly a contrivance, if not a trick, as if there, could be any equivalent for equality.

"Of this first excuse it is difficult to speak with patience. It is a simple misrepresentation, and, wherever it shows itself, must be treated as such. There is no colored person who does not resent the imputation that he is seeking to intrude himself socially anywhere. This is no question of society; no question of social life; no question of social equality, if anybody knows what this means. The object is simply equality before the law, a term which explains itself. Now, as the law does not presume to create or regulate social relations, these are, in no respect, affected by the pending measure. Each person, whether Senator or citizen, is always free to choose who shall be his friend, his associate, his guest. And does not the ancient proverb declare that a man is known by the company he keeps? But this assumes that he may choose for himself. His house is his 'castle;' and this very designation, borrowed from the common law, shows his absolute independence within its walls; nor is there any difference, whether it be palace or hovel; but, when he leaves his 'castle' and goes abroad, this independence is at an end. He walks the streets; but he is subject to the prevailing law of equality; nor can he appropriate the sidewalk to his own exclusive use, driving into the gutter all whose skin is less white than his own. But nobody pretends that equality in the highway, whether on pavement or sidewalk, is a question of society. And permit me to say that equality, in all institutions created or regulated by law, is as little a question of society.

In the days of slavery, it was an oft-repeated charge, that emancipation was a measure of social equality, and the same charge became a cry at the successive efforts for the right to testify and the right to vote. At each stage the cry was raised, and now it makes itself heard again, as you are called to assure this crowning safeguard.

"Then comes the other excuse, which finds equality in separation. Separate hotels, separate conveyances, separate theatres, separate schools, separate institutions of learning and science, separate churches, and separate cemeteries—these are the artificial substitutes for equality; and this is the contrivance by which a transcendent right, involving a transcendent duty, is evaded; for equality is not only a right, but a duty.

"How vain to argue that there is no denial of equal rights when this separation is enforced! The substitute is invariably an inferior article. Does any Senator deny it? Therefore, it is not equality. At best, it is an equivalent only; but no equivalent is equality. Separation implies one thing for a white person, and another thing for a colored person; but equality is where all have the same alike. There can be no substitute for equality; nothing but itself. Even if accommodations are the same, as notoriously they are not, there is no equality. In the process of substitution, the vital elastic exalts and escapes. It is lost and cannot be recovered; for equality is found only in equality. 'Naught but itself can be its parallel;' but Senators undertake to find parallels in other things.

"Thus do I reject the two excuses. But I do not leave the cause here. I go further and show how consistent is the pending measure with acknowledged principles, illustrated by undoubted law.

"The bill for Equal Rights is simply supplementary to the existing Civil Rights Law, which is one of our great statutes of peace, and it stands on the same requirements of the Constitution. If the Civil Rights Law is above question, as cannot be doubted, then also is the supplementary amendment, for it is only the complement of the other, and necessary to its completion. Without the amendment the original law is imperfect. It cannot be said, according to its title, that all persons are protected in their civil rights, so long as the outrages I expose continue to exist; nor is slavery entirely dead.

"No doubt the supplementary law must operate, not only in national jurisdiction, but also in the States, precisely as the Civil Rights Law. Otherwise it will be of little value. Its sphere must be coextensive with the Republic, making the rights of the citizen uniform everywhere. But this can be only by one uniform safeguard sustained by the nation.

"An enlightened public opinion must be invoked. But this will not be wanting. The country will rally in aid of the law, more especially since it is a measure of justice and humanity. But the law is needed now as a help to public opinion. It is needed by the very people whose present conduct makes it necessary. Prompted by the law, leaning on the law, they will recognize the equal rights of all; nor do I despair of hailing a public opinion, which shall stamp the denial of these rights as an outrage not unlike slavery itself. Custom and patronage will then be sought in obeying the law.

"Mr. President, asking you to unite now in an act of justice to a much-oppressed race, being only a small installment of that heavy debt accumulated by generations of wrong, I am encouraged by the pending measure of amnesty, which has the advantage of being recommended in the President's annual message. I regretted, at the time, that the President signalized by his favor the removal of disabilities imposed upon a few thousand rebels
who had struck at the Republic, while he said nothing of cruel disabilities inflicted upon millions of colored fellow-citizens, who had been a main-stay to the national cause. But I took courage when I thought that the generosity proposed could not fail to quicken that sentiment of justice which I now invoke.

"Believing that duty to these millions is foremost, and that until they are assured in equal rights we cannot expect the tranquility which all desire, nay, sir, we cannot expect the blessings of Almighty God upon our labors, I bring forward this measure of justice to the colored race. Such a measure can never be out of order or out of season, being of urgent necessity and unquestionable charity.

"There are strong reasons why it should be united with amnesty, especially since the latter is pressed. Each is the removal of disabilities, and each is to operate largely in the same region of country. Nobody sincerely favoring generosity to rebels should hesitate in justice to the colored race. According to the maxim in chancery, 'Who would have equity must do equity.' Therefore, rebels seeking amnesty must be just to colored fellow-citizens seeking equal rights. Doing this equity they may expect equity.

"Another reason is controlling. Each is a measure of reconciliation, intended to close the issues of the war; but these issues are not closed unless each is adopted. This adoption together is better for each, and, therefore, better for the country than any separate adoption. Kindred in object, they should be joined together and never put asunder. It is wrong to separate them. Hereafter the rebels should remember that their restoration was associated with the Equal Rights of all, being contained in the same great effort, cladding in the same garment.

"Clearly between the two the precedence must be accorded to that for the Equal Rights of all, as, among the virtues, justice is above generosity. And this is the more evident when it is considered that, according to Abraham Lincoln, the great issue of the war was Human Equality."

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, said: "I desire to submit, in the hearing of the Senator from Massachusetts, a few suggestions, in reference to the amendment which he has offered to the pending bill. The first section of his amendment, in its last clause, contains the directory part of the law, and provides that 'this right shall not be denied or abridged on any pretence of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.' This is all well, but the previous part of the section, the declaratory part, states a proposition which cannot commend itself to the judgment of any Senator, and which none can desire to enact. The section reads:"

That all citizens of the United States, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, are entitled to the equal and impartial enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility, or privilege, furnished by common carriers, whether on land or water, by inn-keepers, etc.

"In other words, it declares that all citizens, white or black, are entitled to the equal and impartial enjoyment of these privileges of common carriers, inns, schools, churches, etc. Mr. President, this is not true, and neither we nor the Senator from Massachusetts desire to make it true. No one desires that all, white or black, shall be entitled to the equal accommodation furnished by common carriers, inns, schools, etc. No one seriously proposes that we should render it illegal for a railroad company to provide a class of cars for ladies and gentlemen, or for an inn-keeper to exclude persons having contagious disease, or who are intoxicated, or indecently clad. We do not desire the passage of a law that shall make it obligatory upon the trustees of cemeteries, established especially for asylums or hospitals, to admit to burial every one for whom a license may be sought. Such is not the object of this law or the purpose of the Senator from Massachusetts; and yet that is the effect of the provision, that all citizens are entitled to these privileges.

"I suggest that we strike out the words, 'that all citizens of the United States, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, are entitled,' etc., and substitute the words, 'that race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall not deprive or deprive any citizen of the United States of the equal and impartial enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility, or privilege furnished by common carriers,' etc. That will not have the effect of asserting the unreasonable proposition that all citizens have the equal right to enjoy the facilities of cars, inns, schools, churches, etc., whether intoxicated or afflicted by contagious diseases, whether indecently clad, or whether violating the customs and proprieties appertaining to the sexes; but it will have the effect of enacting that there shall be no discrimination on account of color, and that is all that the Senator seeks to obtain.

"The amendment as it stands declares that all citizens, white or black, are entitled to equal accommodations and facilities in all these institutions named. No one thinks that true, or desires that it shall be. What we seek is, that race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall not deprive or deprive any person from these privileges—a very different proposition. Let us say so. That will produce the equality which the Senator seeks.

"The second section of the amendment contains the sanction of the law, and imposes penalties for any violation of the law as stated in the first section; that is, if any common carrier, inn-keeper, etc., refuses the full use of cars, inns, schools, churches, etc., to any citizen whatever, he shall be subjected to the penalties stated. The Senator does not seek any such unreasonable end. The amendment
proposed simply destroys discrimination between citizens of different races.

"I desired to submit the amendment I have stated and one or two others to the Senator from Massachusetts, that his amendment may be perfected. After it shall have been thus amended there will still be objection to it. There is in almost every town in the land a church where the real estate has been purchased and the building erected from the hard earnings of colored people, the congregation being composed entirely of colored people, and the church their property. We do not seek to pass a law that shall divest them of such churches. The white population are the more numerous, and possibly grasping; the property has appreciated in value; there is no propriety in enabling the white citizens, by giving them the same privileges in these churches that the colored people possess, to wrest this property from the colored people. There are churches of that kind in this city, in the city in which I reside, and throughout the Union. This is also true of schools and of colleges. I would avoid this effect of the law by adding as an amendment, at the end of the first section, as follows:"

Provided, That churches, schools, cemeteries, and institutions of learning established exclusively for either the white or the colored race, shall not be taken from the control of those who established them, but shall remain devoted to their use.

"You cannot make the amendment I propose extend only to the colored people without falling into the absurdity of discriminating against whites while attempting to abolish the distinction of races. Therefore, let the law be that churches, schools, cemeteries, etc., established exclusively for either of the races, shall not be taken from their control, but remain devoted to their use. That provision modifies to some degree the law, but it does not affect the main subjects of the law, to wit, common carriers, inn-keepers, schools, etc., but does perpetuate to the colored people their own institutions.

"The second section provides:"

That any person violating the foregoing provision, or aiding in its violation, or inciting thereto, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby.

"If a whole congregation or all the passengers of a steamboat or car violate some of the provisions of the foregoing section, every one so aiding in or inciting to such violation should not be liable to and the party aggrieved be entitled to recover from each one a penalty of $500. And in case the offence complained of be a refusal of burial, who is to recover the penalty? The deceased is not aggrieved, and cannot bring suit if he is. I suggest after the word 'grave,' eleventh line of the section, this amendment:"

Provided, That the party aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty; and, where the offence is a refusal of burial, the penalty aforesaid may be recovered by the heirs-at-law of the person to whose body burial has been so refused.

"There is still another amendment to this second section, and that is to strike out all the residue of the section, which is in these words:"

And any corporation, association, or individual, holding a charter or license under national or State authority, violating the aforesaid provisions, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit such charter or license.

"I understand that the Federal Government, excepting for a national purpose, cannot grant a charter, cannot incorporate a bank or railroad company for a State, that being beyond the jurisdiction of Congress; and so unquestionably it is beyond the power of Federal jurisdiction to forfeit a State charter. Besides, the penalty suggested is unreasonable. Were I ejected from the cars of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, there would be no propriety in meting them in damages to the amount of $20,000,000. I suppose that the Legislature of that company, which the bill would affect under such circumstances, does worth that. The penalties imposed in the previous part of the section, $500 by personal suit and $500 on indictment for misdemeanor, are sufficient for the offence committed. And further, the stockholders of the company offending might be favorable to the spirit of the bill he would promote; they might be the very colored people whom we seek to protect and who had been guilty of no offence, and yet the forfeiture of the charter would destroy their property and render them bankrupt. The penalties in the foregoing part of the section are abundant.

"The section next to the last also requires amending. It provides that:"—

Every law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, whether national or State, inconsistent with this act, or making any discriminations against any person on account of color, by the word 'white,' is hereby repealed.

"I understand that Congress have no power to repeal a State statute any more than we have to enact a State statute. That provision of the law is unconstitutional, and is entirely unnecessary. If we enact a constitutional law, all laws of the States inconsistent therewith are virtually annulled, because the Constitution of the United States provides that 'this Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, the constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.' The section is unnecessary, and worse. In any view we should strike out the words 'whether national or State,' and thus suffer the section to have such effect as the courts may properly give to it.

"The amendment being thus modified, its effect is not impaired. The question now arises whether this amendment is within the constitutional power of the General Government. The Ku-klux bill, which we passed
under the authority of the fourteenth amendment, was in aid of the suppression of insurrection and for the preservation of the public peace, and was clearly national in its character. It may be insisted that the General Government cannot enact a law generally regulating inns and cemeteries, schools, churches, colleges, etc., in the States. If this law, as modified, does undertake such regulation, unless there is some express authority in the Constitution giving us this power, I agree that the act is unconstitutional.

But the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, as modified, in no manner assumes to regulate the relations of common carriers, inn-keepers, etc., with the public. All this it leaves to the States, excepting that it provides that every citizen shall be treated as a citizen, be he white or colored. That is constitutional. If the people of South Carolina, in their former animosity to the people of New England, should deprive them of the common rights of citizenship in that State, should refuse them the accommodation of cars or inns, we would find some constitutional power to protect them in the equal rights of American citizenship. We have the same right and are under the same obligation to the citizens of color.

This act virtually says there has existed in this country an enslaved and degraded race; and the people have prejudices incident to their being associated with slavery. We have just passed through a war from which we have garnered three great principles which it is the purpose of this law to enforce. One is, that every person in the land has a charted right to freedom. Before the thirteenth amendment it was in the power of a State to make any one a slave. They did by State law make four million such; and the Supreme Court held that the slaves had none of the rights of freemen. Now, every man has a charter for his freedom, which no State, no power on earth can take from him.

I hope that the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, after due consideration by him, will be properly amended and be passed by this Senate. To that end I prefer that it should be presented as an independent bill, so as to require only a majority and not a two-thirds vote to pass it. But of that he must be the judge.

Mr. President, I have a word to say as to the proposed amnesty. There are conflicting considerations, some prompting me to vote for, and some to vote against it. Understanding that a proposition is to be made to strike out all the exceptions in the bill and to make the amnesty universal, I will, while I have the floor, say to those who are in favor of the passage of the bill, that if they undertake thus to change the bill they will lose many votes, probably enough to defeat the measure.'

Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina, said: "No sound principle is sacrificed by granting am-nesty. Political disabilities, whatever apology or excuse might have existed for them when they were imposed, have ceased to have any reasonable ground for existence. The last of the Southern States is admitted to its full privileges as a member of the brotherhood of States; the constitutional amendments, intended to secure the principles established by the war and subsequent events, have been accepted as valid. There can be no fear or danger of their being disturbed. Political rights once acquired by a people are not surrendered except through the process of despotism, a process from which we need fear nothing unless we are untrue to ourselves and to all the traditions and instincts of our race.

"A few words more, Mr. President, and I shall have done. I have said, sir, that I regard the attempt to attach the supplementary Civil Rights bill to the pending measure as an unfriendly act toward the former. Well may the Civil Rights bill ask to be delivered from such peril. I say, also, Mr. President, that the attempt to unite these two measures is in effect an unfriendly act to the amnesty measure. I do not charge the Senator from Massachusetts with the purpose to defeat the amnesty bill by this unnecessary and unnatural union. I do say that the amnesty bill is endangered by the alliance. I shall work for the passage of each at the earliest practicable moment. That moment will, in my judgment, be considerably delayed by attempting to unite them. The amnesty bill is the pending bill. I say let us now work for that. Were the bill of the Senator from Massachusetts the pending measure, or were there good reason to suppose that each would be strengthened by the other, I should say let us work for that."

Meanwhile, in the House, on January 15th, Mr. Hale, of Maine, said: "I move to suspend the rules for the purpose of putting upon its passage a bill for the removal of legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States."

The bill was read.

The first section provides for the removal of all legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, on the persons therein mentioned, because of their having engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; provided the act shall not apply to or in any way affect or remove the disabilities of any person included in either of the following classes, namely: First. Members of the Congress of the Union who withdrew therefrom to aid the rebellion. Second. Officers of the Army or the Navy of the United States who, being above the age of twenty-one years, left said Army or Navy and aided the rebellion.
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The second section provides that before any person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, he shall, within the district where he resides, before a clerk of some court of the United States, or a United States commissioner, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and to bear true faith and allegiance to the same, which oath or affirmation shall be forwarded by said officer to the Secretary of State of the United States, who shall cause a list of all persons complying with the provisions of this act to be laid before Congress at the opening of each session thereof; and the officer before whom such oath or affirmation is made shall give to the person taking it a certificate of the fact, under such forms and regulations as the Secretary of State shall prescribe.

The question was then taken upon suspending the rules and passing the bill; and upon a division there were—yeas 163.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays; and the vote was—yeas 171, nays 31, not voting, 27; as follows:


So (two-thirds voting in favor thereof) the rules were suspended, and the bill (H. R. No. 1050) was passed.

In the Senate, on January 22d, Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, moved to proceed to the consideration of House bill No. 1050, and to lay aside the bill now before the Senate, in order to proceed to its consideration.

Mr. Trumbull said: "I hope that the motion of the Senator from South Carolina will prevail, for two reasons: In the first place, the last bill that passed the House is the most liberal one, and it is the best one; and, in the second place, we shall thereby have an opportunity, if there is a majority of the Senate in favor of amnesty, of voting against all amendments, passing the bill, and making it a law at once, and this will bring us to a vote at some time. We shall never accomplish anything by constantly loading down amnesty bills by riders. I know, or have reason to know, at least, I believe, that there are a number of Senators who are opposed to any general amnesty bill, and they are ready to vote for any and every amendment that is offered, with a view of embarrassing the bill and defeating it. I have no doubt there are some Senators, conscientiously, according to their convictions of duty, opposed to a general amnesty bill—I so understand them—and, of course, those Senators will vote for any amendment that may be offered; but I trust that the real friends of amnesty, those who believe that the peace of this country, the restoration of good feeling, and the establishment of better governments in the South, will be promoted by the passage of a liberal amnesty bill, will stand together and take the bill as the House has passed it, and let us make it a law, and not suffer it to be entangled with these various amendments, which are supported, of course, by all those who are opposed to amnesty, and supported by others, I suppose, because they think them proper amendments."

Mr. Conkling, of New York, said: "Mr. President, I do not feel called upon to vote for this motion, and certainly not for the reasons which have been given us. It is suggested, first, that the bill, in favor of which the motion is made to postpone the pending measure, is more liberal than the one we have before us, in that it extends amnesty to men who assembled in Southern conventions, as they were called, and voted their States out of the Union, who inaugurated, under solemn forms, the revolution which plunged the nation into the Red Sea of war. I am inclined to think that I would rather have some other recommendation of the latter bill of the House than this. "But I rose to speak more particularly of the other ground on which an appeal is made
to us to vote in favor of the motion now made by the Senator from South Carolina. We are asked to do it because it will divest the measure before the Senate of the amendment which, after a considerable debate, was adopted, and because it will reopen a question of order. I will not speak of the amendment, but I want to say a word on the question of order.

"The Senator from Massachusetts, offering his amendment, a point of order was raised upon it. That point was ruled by the Presiding Officer, the honorable Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Anthony), then occupying the chair. An appeal was taken from his decision, and deliberately, I may say elaborately, that appeal was discussed by the Senate, and by the action of the Senate the law was laid down in this case in favor of the propriety of the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts.

"Now, Mr. President, how shall it be said that those who want a vote upon the amnesty bill, either for or against it, and to make an end of it, ought to go back, take up a measure de novo, and litigate over again, not only the question of the amendment which has prevailed, but even a prolix question of order? It seems to me that it would be making haste backward; it would be an advance crab-fashion toward a result and finality upon the amnesty bill. And I wish, for one, to protest against being classed with the enemies of amnesty in any form if I am unable to see the propriety, at this late day, of undoing all that we have done, and going back and proceeding again to rehearse and rehash questions of amendments already passed upon, and final action recorded, and even opening questions of order, which have not only been made and decided, but argued elaborately and decided by the Senate itself.

"Mr. President, the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts has been elaborately discussed. Why not vote upon it? Can there be any doubt that we shall save time by adhering to the present bill, availing ourselves of so much work as we have done, which it has taken, if I mistake not, a fortnight to accomplish? Why throw that away, and go back to the beginning, and litigate over again all questions, including questions of order and of form?"

Mr. Morton said: "I think there cannot be found a worse class of men—men more undeserving of amnesty, than the men who attempted to carry the States out of the Union by their votes in those conventions. In some of those conventions the vote was procured by fraud; the members of those conventions voted for ordinances of secession in defiance of the wishes of a majority of the people of the States. Take, for example, the State of Virginia, the State of Tennessee, the State of Alabama, and perhaps others can be named where the ordinance of secession was adopted by the convention in defiance of the will of the majority of the people, as expressed at the polls at the time of the election of delegates. The men who were thus guilty of a double crime, and who have upon them all the responsibilities and the consequences of that rebellion, it is proposed to amnesty by this second bill; and that is offered as an argument why the former bill should be laid aside, and the second bill taken up!

"Mr. President, I hope this proceeding will go on upon the first bill, because, if the second bill should be taken up, there will be at least an effort made in the Senate to put in the third exception that is left out by the second bill, and the amendment adopted upon the first bill will at least be offered, and I believe it will be adopted upon the second bill, and the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts will certainly be renewed upon the second bill, so that nothing will be gained, but much time will be lost, because we shall then have to fight over the very ground we have gone over. For one, I am ready to vote on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts. I believe the amendment that I offered as applied to the officers of a church, striking out those words, is accepted by the Senator from Massachusetts, so that my amendment is agreed to."

Mr. Thurman said: "I hope the motion of the Senator from South Carolina will prevail, and I think it will require very little reflection on the part of any Senator to see that, if it does prevail, instead of losing time, we shall gain time.

"First, in regard to the amendment that has been adopted on the motion of the Senator from Indiana, I do not think the Senator will see the necessity of offering it again, for there was but one man at whom it was aimed; no other name was suggested; no other possible name was spoken of; it was only in respect to the Senator-elect from North Carolina that the amendment was supposed to have any effect, and he has resigned all claim to that office, so that now, if the amendment were put on the bill, it would be without any office or effect whatever.

"Then, in regard to the other matter, the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, a point of order was raised. The Senator from New York objects to going into that question of order again. Let the Senator understand precisely how the matter stands. I made the question of order. The Chair had to decide it without argument, for the rule required him to decide it without argument. He did decide it, and ruled that the amendment was in order. I appealed. The appeal was debated, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by, I believe, barely a majority of one."

Mr. Sumner: "Two."

Mr. Thurman: "Take two, if you please; it is a de minimis non curat whether it is one or two; and there were seventeen absentees.
In a Senate not full by any means, that decision was sustained simply by a majority of one or two. Is that a decision that ought to govern? Is that a decision that ought to stand? No, sir; but it does stand as long as this bill is before the Senate. I cannot renew the question of order on this bill, because the question has been decided; but, whenever a new bill is up, then I can make the question, when the Senator from Massachusetts shall offer his amendment again; and, it is in order that the sense first of the President of the Senate and then of a full Senate may be taken upon that point that I for one wish to see the present bill postponed, and the other taken up, in order that the question may be made.

"Now, sir, in reference to that question, no man answered the argument, no man, I think, can answer the argument, that if you were to put on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts and pass this bill through the Senate by a two-thirds vote and send it to the House of Representatives, and there should there be a majority for it, but less than two-thirds, then you would have this great spec- tacle presented, of one-half of that bill passed by the necessary constitutional majority to enact it into a law, and the residue of the bill not passed by a sufficient number of votes; and where, then, is your law? What part of it is law, and what part of it is not law? No one has answered that question. Whether gentlemen did not think it worth while to an- swer it or not, I leave it for others to decide, but that is a question which ought to be met.

"The bill which the Senator from Massa- chusetts offers as an amendment to the am- nesty bill has never been referred to a com- mittee at this session. A similar bill was re- ferred at a former session and reported against. He takes that old bill, greatly enlarges it, makes it more obnoxious to constitutional objections than his old bill was, and, without any refer- ence to a committee at all, moves it as an amendment to this bill, and so imperfect that on all sides we see it has to be amended. It has undergone no sufficient scrutiny at all. The defects pointed out are so glaring, even if the measure were ever so constitutional, that the Senator is obliged to accept amendments the moment they are offered.

"And now this bill that is to be amended here in open Senate by these straggling amend- ments, with no careful examination of them, no sitting down in a committee-room and care- fully discussing the details of the measure, as would be necessary if it were ever so constitu- tional—this bill of mere ordinary legislation is to be forced on to this amnesty bill, for what purpose? That you may have a fine rhetorical sentence, that justice was done with grace; that you were just as well as generous; and that while you held out amnesty to the white peo- ple of the South, in the same hands you held out justice to the black people all over the country! That is all very beautiful rhetoric; that makes an exquisitely fine heading to a speech, or perhaps to a bill; but I submit to the Senate that it is not the kind of considera- tion that should make us depart from the plain proper modes of legislation which require that an amnesty bill shall stand by itself, that, as it requires two-thirds to pass it, it shall not have amendments put upon it which can be made law by a bare majority of the two Houses of Congress, that it shall not have amendments put on it that have no relation properly to the subject-matter of the bill. I say this reason that has been given is altogether insufficient for the purpose for which it is given.

"Under what clause of the Constitution, pray, is this bill of the Senator from Massa- chusetts brought forward? Of course under the fourteenth amendment. I do not suppose it is under the Declaration of Independence, although that, it seems, is above the Constitu- tion in the minds of some. It is not under e pluribus unum. I think you, Mr. President (Mr. Carpenter in the chair), exploded that one. It is not, then, under e pluribus unum, or under the Declaration of Independence, but it is under the fourteenth article of amend- ments to the Constitution.

"Now, what is it that this bill assumes to regulate? The privileges of American citi- zens. That is the thing. It is the privileges of American citizens. What are these privile- ges? The privilege to go into all places that are created or regulated by law, the privilege of every citizen to go into such a place and to enjoy whatever is there to be enjoyed. That is the proposition. Whatever is created or regulated by law is a matter in which every citizen has equal privileges. Therefore all citizens have an equal privilege to go into a hotel and abide there; all have an equal privi- lege to go into a theatre and to witness the performance, to go into a church if it is an in- corporated church, and nearly all churches are, and to be seated there; to be buried in any cemetery if it belongs to an incorporated association, and most of the cemeteries do; and so on to the end of the chapter. These are privileges, it is said, that belong to the citizen of the United States; that are guar- anteed to him by the fourteenth amendment.

"Now, I want Senators to bear in mind the language of that amendment that I shall pres- ently call their attention more particularly to. The difference between privilege and protec- tion is clearly recognized in this constitutional amendment. It is privileges that we are deal- ing with now; it is not with protection. This is a bill to secure to every one equal privileges, not equal protection against injury or wrong or outrage or violence. It is not to secure either life or liberty or property, because a man's life does not depend on whether he can go into a theatre or not; his liberty does not depend on whether he can go into a theatre or not; his property does not depend on whether he can go into a theatre or not.
"It is not life, or liberty, or property, then, that we are called upon by this bill to protect. It is not the protection of either of them, but it is the privileges which it is said belong to a citizen of the United States that this bill is designed to protect and enforce. Now, what says the constitutional amendment under which alone you can claim any power to pass any such bill? It is as plain as the spectacles on my nose:

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

"No State shall make the law or enforce the law. Well, sir, the law must be made either by the Federal Government or by the State government, or it is no law at all. It must be either a law recognized as the law of the State, and therefore impliedly made by it, or expressly made by it through its legislative body, or it must be a law of the Federal Government, otherwise it is no law at all. Now, the Constitution says that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizen.

"Take the case of South Carolina. My friend (Mr. Sawyer) has said this morning that under the law of South Carolina a railroad company can make no discrimination between white and black passengers. I suppose it is the same in schools, too, and the same in schools. Now, what do you say? Has South Carolina made or enforced any law that abridges any citizen in his privileges or immunities? No, sir; just the reverse is the truth. And yet the Senator from Massachusetts proposes to go down into South Carolina, take away these cases from the jurisdiction of the State courts, transfer them all into the Federal courts, forfeit State charters, interfere with State rules, interfere with the worship of religion in churches, interfere with every thing—in a word, while the State itself has not deprived a single citizen, white or black, of any privilege or immunity that belongs to him. And yet it is said that this bill is constitutional under an amendment to the Constitution which only gives you authority to act where the State has made or enforced a law that deprived a citizen of his privileges or immunities, which gives you no right to act unless the State has made or enforced such a law as that! Under a Constitution which says that, until the State has made or enforced such a law, you the Congress of the United States have no power at all, the Senator from Massachusetts wipes it all away, and says that he will go down there with this bill of his, a supplementary civil rights bill, and assume the whole protection of all the privileges and immunities that belong to every man in that State!

"Well, sir, what more does the fourteenth amendment say?

Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

"Of course that clause gives no sanction to this bill. This bill cannot fall under that, for, in the first place, no State has deprived any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. But the privilege and immunity here spoken of are neither life, liberty, nor property, as I have already stated. Then what is the last clause?"

Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"That, taken in connection, with the first clause which relates to privileges and immunities, shows that what is here meant by 'the equal protection of the laws' is that each person shall be entitled to that protection which the law affords for their life, liberty, and property to the other citizens in the State; and that is all of that.

"With all the tautology of this amendment to the Constitution you find what is very clear, that it speaks of 'privileges and immunities' as one thing; it speaks of 'life, liberty, and property' in another sentence; and it speaks of the 'protection of the laws' as not a privilege or immunity, but as another right that belongs to a citizen. But this bill is only to secure privileges and immunities, and in respect to them the Constitution is plain that no State shall make or enforce any law to deprive any citizen of them, and it is equally clear that you have no right to interfere until the State has made or enforced such a law.

"I say, then, without going further into this matter, although the subject is by no means exhausted, that to my mind nothing is clearer than that this bill is a plain usurpation of power that does not belong to Congress at all, and, if so, no matter what may be the merits of the general subject, that is a sufficient reason with me for voting against it.

Mr. Morton said: ‘Mr. President, there is no disability arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, except under the fourteenth amendment, as to the right to hold office; and it is now proposed by the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Sawyer), who has given notice of his motion, to strike out the exceptions in the bill before the Senate, and make amnesty universal.

"The fourteenth amendment was adopted by Congress in 1866, and presented to the States for their ratification. It was done at a time when it was understood that all punishment had passed by, that nobody would be punished under the laws of the United States for having taken part in the rebellion. It was done then as the only and the last means of fixing a stigma and a legal disapprobation upon the ringleaders and the authors of the rebellion. Those to whom the fourteenth amendment was made applicable were believed to be the authors of the rebellion, men who had gotten it up, who had brought it upon the country, the old politicians who had been at work on it for years, and it was intended to make them ineligible to hold office. All prospect of
their punishment otherwise had passed by, and all that was left to the loyal people of the United States, in the way of marking their disapprobation of the rebellion, was, by this amendment, to render the authors of it ineligible to office. It was provided, however, in the concluding part of this section of the amendment, that the disability might be removed by a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress.

"I believe that any proposition to grant universal amnesty is a violation of the spirit of the amendment, if not of its letter. As was remarked by the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Frelinghuysen), the other day, it was not intended to put it into the power of Congress absolutely to abrogate that section of the amendment, but to put into the power of Congress to relieve the disability in any given case where it might be thought proper to do so—where the merit or the condition of the applicant was such as to entitle him to the favor of Congress, giving it the power by a two-thirds vote in that case to relieve the disability. But no man can read the debates which occurred on the adoption of the amendment, without coming to the conclusion that the proposition to amnesty by classes was not within the meaning and Intendment of Congress at the time the amendment was passed.

"Now, Mr. President, what is amnesty? It is an act of oblivion; it is a proposition, when we consider it in the light of universal amnesty, to place the authors of the rebellion upon a footing with the loyal people of the United States, and to authorize them, provided they can procure the suffrages, to hold the highest offices in the Government. I have always voted amnesty to every man who has asked for it in good faith, and I am prepared to do so now. I believe I have refused in one instance; but it was because the applicant had, in addition to being a Confederate soldier, been a guerrilla. I believe there is a general feeling on the part of Congress, in both branches, to grant amnesty to every man who will ask it in good faith, except, it may be, to the principal authors of the rebellion, the chief criminals.

"Mr. President, this question is usually considered in the light of expediency on one hand, or in the light of feeling or hostility on the other. I propose to consider it from a higher plane, entirely above the domain of feeling or expediency. I think there is a great principle involved in this question, which Congress ought to consider—a principle of consistency, a principle of duty to the Government, and especially a principle of the greatest importance to posterity.

"The principal argument in favor of amnesty is expediency. Let me consider that for a moment. Why is it expedient to grant amnesty? It is said that it will conciliate the men who have been engaged in rebellion. So far as the authors of the rebellion are concerned, you can no more conciliate them than you can conciliate rattlesnakes by restoring their ex-

tracted fangs. Those men have been cast in the mould of the rebellion, and they cannot bend. They must go down into history as they have lived—rebels. They must die as they have lived. Whatever dignity history may give to their character, will depend entirely upon their maintaining their consistency—maintaining the character of rebels until they have passed away. This may not be the case with the great majority of the people of the South, but it is certainly true of those men who may be said to be the authors of the rebellion.

"And, Mr. President, this rebellion did not go up from the people. It was not the work of the people. It came down from the politicians to the people. It was not forced by the mass of the people upon the politicians, but was essentially the work of politicians and the result of political machinations that had been carried on for more than thirty years; and the question is, whether the men who had been engaged in these machinations, and who, by the practice of arts for many years, brought this great calamity upon the nation, shall be amnestied, and rendered eligible to hold the highest office in the Government.

"As I said before, you cannot conciliate the authors of the rebellion. Now, how will amnesty to the authors of the rebellion conciliate the masses of the Southern people? It will only conciliate them by being a concession that they were in the right, and that we were in the wrong. This is the way in which it will conciliate them, and it can do it in no other way.

"As I remarked before, universal amnesty removes the last mark of legal disapprobation of this rebellion. It is a declaration to posterity that there was nothing wrong in the rebellion, that it involved no criminality, that it was simply an honest difference of opinion between parties, in which there was no criminality on either side. If you grant amnesty to the authors of the rebellion, you cannot convince the children twenty years hence that there was anything wrong in that rebellion. It will be regarded as a mere difference between parties, which unfortunately came to blows.

"The question now is whether you propose to educate the children of this country and those yet unborn in this opinion of the rebellion? Sir, in twenty years, the small reasons of expediency, which are now urged in favor of general amnesty, will be forgotten, and all that will be remembered will be the great fact that amnesty was awarded to the authors of the rebellion, and some of them, the most flagrant and responsible of all, were afterward placed in the highest positions in the Government.

"Now, sir, I remove this question from the domain of expediency and of feeling; I put it upon the ground of high principle; I put it upon the ground of our duty to coming generations, to the children that are now growing up
around us, and I declare it solemnly to be my opinion that by granting universal amnesty we should come short of our duty to ourselves, to our children, and to those who are to come after us.

If any man believes that we are to have no future trouble in this country, that this rebellion was the last, that opinion is contradicted by the history of every nation. Troubles may occur from decade to decade. We shall not have a rebellion hereafter on account of slavery; that has passed away; but we may have it for a thousand other causes. There may be local dissatisfactions; troubles may arise in one section or the other; questions of disagreement and heart-burning and estrangement may arise of which we now have no conception and cannot even imagine; and we are prepared to say that the worst rebellion in history, one than which there can never be another more wicked, involved no criminality, and that the very authors of it shall be allowed to return to power just as if nothing had been done? If we shall say that in regard to the great rebellion, what will be the opinion in regard to future troubles that may arise? They will say 'There is no danger; there is no responsibility except the danger that may arise during the time of the actual conflict; there is to be no responsibility in history.' Then, sir, it is the lesson of history that is involved.

"Sir, I want peace in the South; I want it as earnestly as any man; but I want peace in the South upon correct principles. I am not willing to purchase peace by conceding that they were right, and that we were wrong. They must regard universal amnesty in that light; history must regard it in that light. Only the other day we had an argument from the Senator from Maryland, not now in his seat (Mr. Vickers), to the effect that the doctrine of State rights, of State sovereignty, was generally accepted in the South; that they were acting upon it; they believed they had the right to secede; they were honest, and therefore, as soon as the war was over, there should have been universal amnesty, and every thing should have been passed over and forgotten. If he was right in his premises, then there should be universal amnesty; if he was wrong, there should not be. If we grant universal amnesty, we concede that he was right; that those people were in the exercise of what they believed to be a constitutional right; that they were guilty of nothing wrong; and therefore, as soon as the war was over, we should let by-gones be by-gones, and restore them to their place in the Government.

"Mr. President, when we come to that conclusion, other conclusions will follow inevitably. If it is true that they were really honest upon both sides, that there was no criminality involved, and that the leaders of the rebellion ought to be allowed to return to their places of power, what else follows? Mr. Hamlin: "We should pay their expenses."

Mr. Morton: "The Senator says 'pay their expenses.' Yes, we should pay the debts on both sides. That is the inevitable and irresistible conclusion. What is the philosophy of universal amnesty? If the authors of the rebellion ought to be allowed to hold office just as if nothing had occurred; if they should be allowed to come in afterward and become the law-makers and governors of this country while they are the great criminals, I ask if you ought to make any difference in the payment of pensions because a man fought on the one side or the other? "Grant universal amnesty, and the next step that will be taken—and it is a philosophical step, and one that cannot be resisted—will be to pension the rebel soldiers and put them on the same footing with the loyal soldiers of this country. Every argument in favor of amnesty would be tenfold stronger in favor of that measure, and why? Because pensioning rebel soldiers would do more in the way of conciliating the South and of attaching them to the Government than any measure of amnesty could do. If you grant amnesty to conciliate the South, and if that is your object, then I tell you that pensioning the rebel soldiers will go much further than granting amnesty, and it is a legitimate consequence of the same argument. Will you say that Davis, or Toombs, or Breckinridge, should be admitted into this Senate to make laws for the loyal men of this country, while the rebel soldiers should be excluded from the pension-roll? There would be no sense in that. If you are to admit those authors of the rebellion into this Chamber, I ask if you should not bring their dead and bury them in Arlington alongside of the Federal dead? If the authors of the rebellion are to become your companions on this floor, shall not the Confederate dead, comparatively their innocent victims, become the companions of your soldiers in Arlington and other national cemeteries?

"Mr. President, there are other consequences to follow, other legitimate deductions from the logic of universal amnesty, not only the pensioning of rebel soldiers, but the payment of rebels for their property taken by our army during the war. I ask now, I might ask the Democratic Senators on this floor, if the Democratic party is not now committed in principle to the payment of the Confederates for their property taken by our army for supplies? Why, sir, we had a bill before the Senate which was in effect to authorize loyal persons in the Southern States to sue in the Court of Claims. While that bill was under consideration, the Senator from California, not now in his seat (Mr. Casserly), offered an amendment to extend the same right to persons who had been pardoned by the President, or whose disabilities had been removed, or might thereafter be removed. The principle
involved in that amendment was that, in regard to the right to sue the Government for damages and for property taken, there should be no difference between loyal men and those engaged in the rebellion, and the Senator from California proposed to put them on the same level in the Court of Claims. Upon the principle of universal amnesty he was logical, and his amendment received the vote of every Democratic Senator present.

"Mr. President, I had intended to say something about the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner). I desire to say that I shall vote for that amendment. I agree with him—justice before generosity, justice before spurious magnanimity."

Mr. Thurman said: "If the Senator considers the bill which came from the House a bill not too narrow and not too broad, but precisely the right kind of a bill, containing the proper exceptions, and going far enough in its exceptions, then I put it to him, why have we had this impassioned denunciation of amnesty this morning? Where was there any thing to denounce? There has been no amendment offered to this bill yet to strike out a single one of its exceptions. The bill is here as it came from the House of Representatives; it is before us as it came from the House of Representatives. There has been no amendment offered to strike out a single one of the exceptions as yet. When that amendment shall be offered, it will be proper to consider the particular merits of that exception, and say whether it shall be stricken out or not. But the friends of this bill have again and again proposed to the Senate—they proposed it long ago, they proposed it weeks ago—to take this bill and pass it in totidem verbis as it came from the House of Representatives; and where has been the trouble about it? If the friends of this bill, although they were dissatisfied with some of these exceptions, although they would rather have seen them stricken out, or most of them stricken out, yet were willing, for the purpose of harmony, and for the purpose of a speedy passage of the bill, to take it just as it came from the House of Representatives, and to enact it into a law, where was the necessity for impassioned declamation this morning on the subject of amnesty?

"I can only account for it in one way. It has come to be the custom, I am inclined to think, for the Senator from Indiana, at the beginning of each political campaign, to make a speech which the lesser lights of the Republican party and the Republican press generally announce as the key-note of that campaign; and it seems that he is looked to to sound the key-note of each campaign—that that function has been devolved upon him or assumed by him until it has passed into a part of the common law of the radical party. And now, at the beginning of this great campaign of 1872, the Senator has sounded his note again, and I only regret that, in all the years that he has been studying this music, he has found no new tune, nor even a single new note. It is the same old note again; it is the same old tune again; it is the same old horrors of the rebellion; it is the same old wickedness of the instigators of that rebellion; it is the same old terrible suffering that that rebellion entailed on the country; and it is the same frightful array of ghosts, found nowhere except in the Senator's imagination, of what is to result to this country should the Democratic party ever get into power. It is the same old cry of payment of the rebel debt; payment of pensions to rebel soldiers; reinstitution of slavery; refusal to pay our own debt; refusal to pay pensions to our own soldiers; and so on to the end of the tune. These are charges that certainly the Senator believes, or he would not make them; for no one is authorized to charge a Senator, especially when speaking from his place in this Chamber, with asserting what he does not believe. There are charges which undoubtedly the Senator believes; apprehensions which his lively imagination conjures up in his fertile brain, but which I venture to say no other human being, in the whole length and breadth of the Republic, in his senses, and intelligent enough to form an opinion, does believe for one single instant."

"Why, how is it? Payment of the rebel debt? How is it to be paid in the face of your fourteenth amendment, which prohibits even a State from making any payment of it? Payment of pensions to rebel soldiers! Positively prohibited by your fourteenth amendment. Repudiation of your own debt! Its payment is solemnly guaranteed by your own Constitution. Reinstitution of slavery! It is positively prohibited by your Constitution and by the constitution of every State in the Union. And yet a Senator, a distinguished Senator, a Senator who is looked upon, perhaps, as the leader of that particular mouth-piece of the Administration, has the boldness to get up in the American Senate, before it and the American people, and, sounding the key-note of the campaign, to hold up these preposterous pictures to frighten the credulous out of their propriety! Sir, it may do very well on the stump in some swamp of Indiana; it may do very well before an ignorant audience who do not know or have not ability enough to comprehend what is reasonable and what is not, and who are accustomed to take the assertions of the Senator from Indiana as a part of the law of this land, as sacred and as truthful as Holy Writ; but with men accustomed to reflect and dealing fairly with a subject, it is not too much to say—and I speak without disrespect to the Senator—that all the apprehensions he has expressed are simply preposterous—nay, more, simply ridiculous.

"Sir, I am at a loss to understand this Administration and its supporters. The President recommends amnesty, and the leader of
the party in the Senate denounces it in the most eloquent terms that his fertile brain and inventive genius can suggest. The President recommends civil service reform, and the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) pours out upon it all the phials of his wrath and the wonderful scintillations of his wit, and all around the Senate-Chamber we find that civil service reform, though recommended by the President and inaugurated by him, gets the cold shoulder from those who are looked upon as his most particular supporters and friends. I do not understand this Administration. If I were an uncharitable man, I should say that here was what in common parlance is called throwing a tub to the whale; that it is a promise held out to the ear to be disappointed in the fulfillment; that when the President says, 'Let us have civil service reform,' there is a mental reservation that civil service reform shall be killed in Congress; that when he says, 'Let us have amnesty,' there is a mental reservation that leading radicals in the Senate shall kill amnesty stone-dead.

"Now, Mr. President, I do not charge any such false dealing upon the President; I charge no such hypocrisy upon him; and yet it does look wonderfully strange that nearly every important recommendation he makes is ignored by his friends in this Chamber, and the knife put to its throat for the purpose of drawing the life-blood from it.

"So much, sir, for that. Now, let us have a word or two upon the Constitution; for my friend from Indiana has considered that the Constitution must be looked into a little. He lays down this broad proposition, that whatever rights are conferred upon citizens of the United States by the Federal Constitution are taken under the protection of the Federal Constitution, and may be enforced by Congress by appropriate legislation. I might grant that proposition, and it would not touch the question before us; for there would still remain to be considered whether the rights of the citizen are conferred by the Federal Constitution. That is the first question.

"Then, secondly, if 'rights, etc., are so conferred, are the rights, privileges, or immunities, assumed by the Senator from Massachusetts in his amendment among them? If either of these questions be answered in the negative, then the Senator's proposition has no application. Thirdly, comes the question, assuming that we have power to enforce or secure rights, privileges, and immunities, conferred or guaranteed by the Constitution, in what manner are we authorized to enforce or secure them? And if it is found that you cannot constitutionally enforce or secure them in the mode proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts, that is a conclusive answer to his amendment. If there is some other mode in which you can enforce them according to the Constitution, that other mode is the proper mode. That is the 'appropriate legislation' which it is provided that Congress may adopt.

"But, says the Senator, these are questions not left to the courts, because it is provided in the fourteenth amendment, in the last clause of it, that 'Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.' Need the Senator from Indiana be told that Congress would have precisely the same power if that section were stricken out; that that section is no broader at all than the section of the original Constitution, which gave to Congress the power to enact all legislation necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution, or the powers conferred upon any department of the Government by it?

"This very language, 'appropriate legislation,' is taken from an opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of McCulloch vs. Maryland, if my memory is right, in which he makes the terms 'necessary legislation' and 'appropriate legislation' synonymous and convertible terms. So that this language, 'Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article,' is nothing more than the implied power which Congress would have if the section were stricken out of the article altogether; nothing more than Congress had under the old provision authorizing it to enact all legislation necessary to carry out the power conferred upon the Government, or upon any department thereof. That is all. It is not a substantive grant of power; it is simply putting into the form of an express power that which would have been an implied power, were this provision not in the Constitution at all. Does that take the question out of the jurisdiction of the courts? No, sir, not at all. What, then, is 'appropriate legislation?' I will tell you what is appropriate legislation. The Constitution consists of several categories or classes, so to speak. One is a grant of powers to the Federal Government; another class is a prohibition against the exercise of powers by the Federal Government; and the third class is a prohibition upon the exercise of certain powers by the States. This is the Constitution of the United States: affirmatively, a grant of power; negatively, a prohibition of power on the part of the Federal Government; and, secondly, a prohibition against the exercise of power by the State governments. The fourteenth amendment, in the main, is confined to this latter category or class. It prohibits the States from exercising certain powers, and the remedy is precisely the same, if a State shall violate that provision of the Constitution, that it would be if it were to violate one of the provisions in the original Constitution.

"What says the original Constitution? 'No State shall coin money.' Suppose a State does coin money, how do you get at that? You get at that under your law in this way: that the act of legislation which authorized the coinage.
is declared by your Federal courts, to which the question can be taken, to be a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and void. So with any other prohibition. Here the fourteenth amendment declares, and it is unnecessary to read any more of it perhaps than that which bears on this bill: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." That operates directly on the State. It cannot be denied that that operates directly on the State as a political entity, because it cannot be contended for a moment that a manager of a theatre can make a law of the State, and yet this bill is levied at him; that an innkeeper can make a law of the State, and yet this bill is levied at him; that a railroad company can make the law of the State, and yet this bill is levied at it. No, sir, the law of the State can be made only by the legislative power of the State, its General Assembly.

"When, therefore, this Constitution says that no State shall make a law abridging the privileges or immunities of a citizen, it is the same as if it had said that no Legislature of any State shall pass any such law, for that is the only way in which the State can make a law. But it would have been, perhaps, a lame instrument if that were all, and hence it says no State shall enforce any law which abridges the privileges or immunities of a citizen of the United States.

"Mr. President, once more here is a plain inhibition upon the States, and now it is proposed to pass a bill which pays no attention to the fact that the State has not violated the Constitution of the United States. I understand the argument of the Senator from Indiana. He has made it before. He made it, I think, more than two years ago, and it is an argument that strikes down every State government in this Union as completely as if every State constitution were annulled, never to be restored.

"What is the argument? It is that privileges, immunities, life, liberty, property, and the protection of the laws in the United States, are taken in charge, and are under the guarantee of the Constitution of the United States, and that, thus taken in charge and under its guarantee and protection, Congress has a right to legislate upon any subject whatsoever, according to its own discretion, that relates to the privileges, the immunities, the life, the property, or the liberty of a citizen of the United States; that it is wholly indifferent and immaterial whether a State has legislated upon that subject or not; that it is wholly immaterial what are the laws of a State, that the action of Congress passed in pursuance of the Constitution are the paramount law of the land, and that Congress may, therefore, enter upon this subject as vos integra, as a new thing, and may in its own discretion, without any reference to State legislation, State judicial decision, State custom, or State practice, make just such a code of laws as it seems fit to make. If this is the case, then all local self-government is wiped out in this land; for there is not one subject of legislation, no, not one, not even a tax bill, that may not be referred to the category of the privileges, the immunities, the liberty, the life, the property, or the protection of the citizen. If this interpretation of the Constitution be true, then the Federal Government has swallowed up every State government as completely as the prophet Jonah was swallowed by the whale. I protest against any such interpretation as that.

"Mr. President, I once more say that, although I have never gone to any such length as some State-rights men have gone in deducing the doctrine of the right of secession, and have never believed and do not believe in that doctrine, yet I am, and hope I shall die, a State-rights man. I am so because I believe that the existence of the States and the existence of local self-government are essential to freedom and to prosperity in this country.

"Why, sir, if there is no such thing as State rights, how can it be that the two distinguished Senators from Vermont are here, coming from a State with not one tenth, not one twelfth, very little more than one thirtieth of the population of the State of New York? How comes it that, with three hundred thousand inhabitants only, there are two Senators on this floor from Vermont, while New York, with more than four millions, has but two? How comes it that, sir; is there no such thing as State rights; what right have they to make local law for Ohio? Why should New York, with her four millions of people and only two Senators on this floor, have her local law made here by the votes of twelve Senators from New England when all New England has not a population equal to hers? How is it that twelve votes shall be received here from New England to make local law for Missouri? In that local law New England has no interest whatsoever, while that great State, soon to have a population equal to that of all of New England, and now with a population half as great, has but two Senators on this floor. What is it that gives this unequal representation in the Senate but the doctrine of State rights; nay, sir, to go further, but the doctrine of the original sovereignty of the States? I am not complaining of this. I am willing to stand by this inequality in the Senate of the United States so long as you stand by the Constitution as its framers intended it to be. So long as you do not trample State governments out of existence, so long as you let local legislation be the subject of local State law alone, so long as you do not interfere and usurp the powers that properly belong to the States, I greet with arms wide open the Senators from the smallest State of this Union: nay, I will take the Senators from Nevada into my embrace, although their whole State does not contain as many people as the little city in which I live; I will
take them and welcome them here as long as you leave to the State governments that power which the framers of the Constitution intended they should have, and which, in my judgment, is essential to the very existence of free institutions at all. But if you will strike down that power, if you will abolish local legislation, if you will annihilate the States, if you will make them mere departments of a centralized Government, if you will make them the mere counties of a great State, then I say to Senators the time will come when that inequality in the Senate will not be submitted to longer. But I do firmly believe that it is precisely the institution of State governments, it is precisely the allotment of local legislation to a local power, which enables this Republic to spread itself from ocean to ocean, and from the arctic zone down to the torrid. Strike that out of it, strike its local self-government out of the system, and it will go the way that all consolidated centralized governments have gone in all time past; first a despotism unendurable, and next a rending into fragments more numerous far than the States of this Union now are."

Mr. Morton said: "Mr. President, I ask the indulgence of the Senate a few minutes in reply. This speech that we have heard about the State governments being swallowed up, about the General Government absorbing all power, and about the despoticism that is to come, has been frequently heard in the swamps of Indiana to which my friend referred. It is the same old Democratic speech with which the people are perfectly familiar in the swamps of Indiana and everywhere else. The Senator talks about State rights, but he expressed his whole philosophy in a phrase that dropped from him just before he concluded, 'the original sovereignty of the States.' I tell the Senator that as long as that doctrine is urged upon this country, there will be those who believe in the right of secession. I believe in State rights. I hold that there are State rights that are sacred and unapproachable. They are conferred by the Constitution of the United States, and they are safest under the protection of the nation, and the States have them because the Constitution has so declared, and not because of any original sovereignty. My State is the offspring of the Republic; she was carved out of territory that belonged to the nation; she was born of an act of Congress; she never had any original sovereignty, and but for that act of Congress she would today be but a Territory. And yet the Senator talks about the original sovereignty of Ohio and Indiana. These States have rights because the Constitution gave them to them; the States and the General Government both have rights; they both derive them from the same fountain, and one class of rights is just as sacred as the other; but just as long as this old doctrine of State sovereignty is urged upon the nation there is no security against future rebellions."

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, said: "Let me, in a few words, sum up the whole meaning of the question which we are now engaged in discussing. No candid man can deny that our system of political disabilities is in no way calculated to protect the rights or the property, or the life of the liberty, of any living man, or in any way practically to prevent the evil-disposed from doing mischief. Why do you think of granting any amnesty at all? Is it not to produce on the popular mind at the South a conciliatory effect; to quicken the germs of good intentions, to encourage those who can exert a beneficial influence, to remove the pretext of ill-feeling and animosity, and to aid in securing to the Southern States the blessings of good and honest government? If that is not your design, what can it be? But if it be this, if you really do desire to produce such moral effects, then I treat you also to consider what moral means you have to employ in order to bring forth those moral effects you contemplate. If an act of generous statesmanship, or of statesman-like generosity, is to bear full fruit, it should give not as little as possible, but it should give as much as possible. You must not do things by halves if you want to produce whole results. You must not expose yourself to the suspicion of a narrow-minded desire to pinch off the size of your gift wherever there is a chance for it, as if you were afraid you could by any possibility give too much, when giving more would benefit the country more, and when giving less would detract from the beneficent effect of that which you do give.

"Let me tell you, it is the experience of all civilized nations the world over, when an amnesty is to be granted at all, the most liberal amnesty is always the best. Any limitation you may impose, however plausible it may seem at first sight, will be calculated to take away much of the virtue of that which is granted. I entreat you, then, in the name of the accumulated experience of history, let there be an end of these bitter and useless and disturbing questions; let the books be finally closed, and, when the subject is forever dismissed from our discussions and our minds, we shall feel as much relieved as those who are relieved of their political disabilities.

"Sir, I have to say a few words about an accusation which has been brought against those who speak in favor of universal amnesty. It is the accusation resorted to, in default of more solid argument, that those who advise amnesty, especially universal amnesty, do so because they have fallen in love with the rebels. No, sir, it is not merely for the rebels I plead. We are asked, Shall the rebellion go entirely unpunished? No, sir, it shall not. Neither do I think that the rebellion has gone entirely unpunished. I ask you, had the rebels nothing to lose but their lives and their offices? Look at it. There was a proud and arrogant aristocracy planting their feet on the necks
of the laboring people, and pretending to be
the born rulers of this great Republic. They
looked down, not only upon their slaves, but
also upon the people of the North, with the
haughty contempt of self-asserting superiority.
When their pretensions to rule us all were
first successfully disputed, they resolved to
destroy this Republic, and to build up on the
corner-stone of slavery an empire of their own
in which they could hold absolute sway. They
made the attempt with the most overween-
ingly confident expectation of certain victory.
Then came the civil war, and, after four years
of struggle, their whole power and pride lay
shivered to atoms at our feet, their sons dead
by tens of thousands on the battle-fields of this
country, their fields and their homes devas-
tated, their fortunes destroyed; and more than
that, the whole social system in which they
had their very being, with all their hopes and
pride, utterly wiped out; slavery forever abol-
ished, and the slaves themselves created a
political power before which they had to bow
their heads, and they, broken, wounded, helpless
and hopeless in the dust before those upon
whom they had so haughtily looked down
as their vassals and inferiors. Sir, can it be
said that the rebellion has gone entirely un-
punished?

"You may object that the loyal people, too,
were subjected to terrible sufferings; that their
sons, too, were slaughtered by tens of thou-
sands; that the mourning of countless widows
and orphans is still darkening our land; that
we are groaning under terrible burdens which
the rebellion has loaded upon us, and that
therefore part of the punishment has fallen
upon the innocent. And it is certainly true.

"But look at the difference. We issued from
this great conflict as conquerors; upon the
graves of our slain we could lay the wreath
of victory; our widows and orphans, while
mourning the loss of their dearest, still remem-
ber with proud exultation that the blood of
their husbands and fathers was not spilled in
vain; that it flowed for the greatest and holiest
and at the same time the most victorious of
causes; and when our people labor in the
sweat of their brow to pay the debt which the
rebellion has loaded upon us, they do it with
the proud consciousness that the heavy price
they have paid is infinitely overbalanced by
the value of the results they have gained:
slavery abolished; the great American Repub-
ic purified of her foulest stain; the American
people no longer a people of masters and
slaves, but a people of equal citizens; the
most dangerous element of disturbance and
disintegration wiped out from among us; this
country put upon the course of harmonious
development, greater, more beautiful, mightier
than ever in its self-conscious power. And
thus, whatever losses, whatever sacrifices,
whatever sufferings we may have endured,
they appear before us in a blaze of glory.

"But how do the Southern people stand
there? All they have sacrificed, all they have
lost, all the blood they have spilled, all the
desolation of their homes, all the distress that
stares them in the face, all the wreck and ruin
they see around them, all for nothing, all for
a wicked folly, all for a disastrous intimation;
the very graves of their slain nothing but mon-
uments of a shadowy delusion; all their former
hopes vanished forever; and the very magnilo-
quence which some of their leaders are still
indulging in nothing but a mocking illustration
of their utter discomfiture! Ah, sir, if ever
human efforts broke down in irretrievable dis-
aster, if ever human pride was humiliated to
the dust, if ever human hopes were turned into
despair, there you behold them.

"You may say that they deserved it all.
Yes, but surely, sir, you cannot say that the
rebellion has gone entirely unpunished. Nor
will the Senator from Indiana, with all his
declaration (and I am sorry, not now to see
him before me), make any sane man believe
that, had no political disabilities ever been
imposed, and slavery been as long as
the memory of men retains the recollection of
the great story, will ever encourage a future
generation to rebel again, or that, if even this
great example of disaster should fail to extin-
guish the spirit of rebellion, his little scare-
crow of exclusion from office will be more than
a thing to be laughed at by little boys."

Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, said: "I
withdraw my motion to postpone this bill,
in order to make another motion. Before doing
that, I will say that my object in making this
motion is to ascertain the views of Senators
as to which bill they prefer. I now move to
lay on the table the pending bill, for the pur-
pose of taking up the last bill passed by the
House, No. 1050, which has only two excep-
tions in it."

The Vice-President: "House bill No. 380
being now before the Senate, with the amend-
ment of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr.
Summer) pending, the Senator from South
Carolina (Mr. Robertson) moves that the bill
and amendment lie on the table, giving notice
that if that motion shall prevail he intends to
move to take up another amnesty bill from the
House of Representatives, which he states has
fewer exceptions in it. The question is on
laying on the table the pending bill."

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, being
taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Blair, Davis of West Virginia,
Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Hill,
Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Norwood, Rob-
ertson, Schurz, Scott, Stevenson, Stockton, Thur-
man, Tipton, Trumbull, and Vickers—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Brown-
low, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clay-
ton, Cole, Corbett, Crugin, Edmunds, Ferry of
Michigan, Fianagans, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamil-
ton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Morrill of Vermont,
Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Sherman,
Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson, Windom, and With-
 derp—23.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Buckingham,
Cassedy, Conkling, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Ham, from Maryland, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Morris of Maine, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsay, Rice, Saultsbury, Sawyer, Sprague, and Stewart—20.

So the motion was not agreed to.

The Vice-President: "The question recurs now on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner)."

Mr. Carpenter: "Is it in order at this time to move a substitute for the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts?"

The Vice-President: "Is it?"

Mr. Carpenter: "I move to amend the amendment by substituting for it what I send to the Chair."

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Sec. — Whoever, being a corporation or natural person and owner, or in charge of any public inn or of any place of public amusement or entertainment for which a license from any legal authority is required, shall, in any line of stage-coaches, railroad, or other means of public carriage of passengers or freight, or of any cemetery, or other benevolent institutions, or any public school supported at public expense, or by endowment for public use, shall make any distinction as to admission or accommodation therein of any citizen of the United States because of race, color, nationality, or previous condition of servitude, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500 or more than $5,000 for each offense, to be recovered by information filed by the district attorney in any court having jurisdiction, upon the complaint of any person injured, one-half to the use of the United States, and one-half to the use of the complainant.

Sec. — That the offenses under this act may be prosecuted before any territorial, district, or circuit court of the United States, having jurisdiction of crimes at the place where the offense was charged to have been committed.

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment to the amendment."

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, said: "Will not the Senator from Wisconsin point out wherein this differs from the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota?"

Mr. Carpenter: "This amendment omits all regulation of churches."

Mr. Pomeroy: "Is that all?"

Mr. Carpenter: "It puts the basis of Federal interference, not upon the mere fact that these benevolent institutions are incorporated, but upon the fact that they are supported by taxation or endowment for public use. The object of this substitute is to base Federal interference in all these institutions upon the fact that they are supported at the public expense."

Mr. Sherman of Ohio, said: "Mr. President, I have carefully examined these two propositions, and am clearly of the opinion that, with a single doubt upon one section of the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts, it is within our constitutional power, and that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin is far from being an improvement upon that amendment.

The amendment suggested by the Senator, from Wisconsin is a short criminal section, punishing as a crime, by a prosecution in the name of the United States, the denial to any person, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right to stop at an inn, to travel on a highway, to use the services of a common carrier, to participate in the ordinary public worship open to all other citizens, and to exercise the common rights of citizens freely granted to all citizens except those of African descent.

"The first objection I have to this amendment is that the remedy is inadequate. The only way you can enforce an obligation to do justice to citizens is by giving a private right to the injured party to sue. The only remedy provided here in this act of Congress is a criminal remedy, a criminal proceeding. I doubt very much, in the absence of specific law, whether under the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, and under the provisions of this section, any person injured would have a right to sue in the courts of the United States. There is no express provision giving a remedy, a civil action in a court of the United States, for an injury of this kind, and without that express provision I doubt whether the courts would entertain jurisdiction of cases of this kind. So that the only remedy of any person deprived of any right to stop at an inn, the right to be carried on a railroad, the right to go wherever any other citizen may freely go, is a criminal proceeding in the courts of the United States, now already overrun with business. It seems to me, with due deference to the judgment of my honorable friend, that this remedy is inadequate."

Mr. Morton: "I shall detain the Senate but a few moments in asking attention to the meaning of the last clause of the first section of the fourteenth amendment. I will not discuss the question as to the right or power of Congress to provide for the admission of colored men into social clubs; but the question arises upon this clause of the fourteenth amendment as to what the power of Congress is in regard to the substantial rights and equality of people in the States. The conclusion of this section reads thus:"

"Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"I desire to inquire what is meant by 'the equal protection of the laws' which a State shall not deprive any person of? To what does the word 'protection' refer? Does it mean that the State shall not deprive a man of the equal protection of the law for his person? Will any one contend that it shall have a construction so narrow as that? Will it be contended that it means that a State shall not deprive a person of the equal protection of the law for his property; that it shall be confined to that? I submit that, when it declares that no State shall deprive any person of the equal protection of the laws, it means substantially that no person shall be deprived by a State of the equal benefit of the laws; that the word
'protection,' as there used, means not simply the protection of the person from violence, the protection of his property from destruction, but it is substantially in the sense of the equal benefit of the law; that it is intended to promote equality in the States, and it refers to the laws of the States.

I am willing to rest this whole question upon the construction of this clause of the fourteenth amendment. I believe the power to pass this bill can be derived from other sources, but it is sufficient to derive it from this.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said: "Mr. President, I have a word to say in reference to the application of the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts to churches. In my judgment it is not wise for Congress to begin legislation on that subject; it is opening a crevice which may carry away all the barriers and work destruction. Governmental tyranny in former ages has gone hand in hand with ecclesiastical tyranny and by the unholy alliance rivers of blood flowed. When our fathers established this Government they determined to destroy ecclesiastical tyranny by severing it from governmental power.

"The words of the constitutional amendment do not mean that Congress shall pass no law regulating man's external conduct, for that is morality. The 'exercise of religion' means worship. It can mean nothing else. So the Constitution provides that Congress shall pass no law prohibiting the free exercise of worship. Now, the Japanese, in California, see proper to make nationalitiy, we will suppose, a part of their religion, and to exclude all who do not belong to their people from their worship; or, the Huguenots of South Carolina might form a religious society, and one of their regulations be that no one should be a member unless a descendant of the Huguenots; or, the Scotch Presbyterians might declare that none shall be connected with their church unless producing a certificate from the church at home; or, the Africans might form a church making emancipation an essential to membership. It is clearly a restriction upon the perfect freedom of religious worship to provide that in these cases there shall not be liberty to exclude those who do not meet the requirements stated. If, in the cases that I have supposed, there is a right to exclude those who do not meet the description and requirements laid down, then a like right of exclusion for other reasons incident to their peculiar views belongs to all other churches.

In answer to this view of the subject, it is said that the proposed amendment only applies to churches that are incorporated. But I ask whether that limitation is found in the Constitution? Does it say that Congress shall pass no law prohibiting the free exercise of religion to churches that are not incorporated, but may pass laws restraining that free exercise when the association is incorporated? If such had been the provision of the Constitution all the churches would have been and would now be outside the protection of the Constitution, for all were and are incorporated. We may not thus interpolate the Constitution.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, in the chair): "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts."

The question being taken, resulted as follows:


ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Buckingham, Caldwell, Casserly, Cooper, Cragnin, Davis of Kentucky, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamilton of Maryland, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Nye, Patterson, Pratt, Schurz, Stewart, Thurman, Tipton, and Windom—22.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The Vice-President: "The question recurs on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts."

Mr. Sherman: "I now offer the amendments I suggested yesterday to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts. In section two, lines six and seven, I move to strike out the words 'and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just.'

Mr. Sumner: "I accept that. The Senator, I think, is right in his suggestion."

Mr. Sherman: "I also move to strike out the last section but one. I ask that it be read."

The Chief Clerk: "The section proposed to be stricken out is:"

Sec. — That every law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, inconsistent with this act, or making any discriminations against any person on account of color by the use of the word 'white,' is hereby repealed and annulled.

Mr. Sherman: "I will simply state that neither the Senator from Massachusetts himself nor any Senator in this body can tell the scope of this section. I have already found out that it changes the policy of the naturalization laws since the foundation of the Government, and it may strike in many places not only at the laws of the United States but at the laws of all the States, so that we are groping blindly in the dark in passing a provision so general as this. If there are any laws which the Senator from Massachusetts can point out where the word 'white' is used in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, I am willing to vote to repeal, modify, or change them;
but I am satisfied we ought never in any case to pass so general and sweeping a provision as this. I hope we may have a vote upon the subject, and I shall be content with whatever may be the judgment of the Senate."

Mr. Sumner: "The section proposed to be stricken out has one single object: it is to bring the legislation of this country and its laws in all respects into complete harmony with the Constitution of the United States. There is no word of color in that text. How can you introduce a word of color in any legislation or law under the Constitution of the United States?

"The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) asks me to indicate the particular instances which may need this remedy. Sir, there is no occasion to indicate instances. If the word is introduced into any law or ordinance, whether of the nation or of a State, it is contrary to the spirit of the national Constitution; it ought to be eliminated; and the object of this section is to do that very work."

Mr. Cole, of California, said: "Mr. President, the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts has reference to civil rights, reference to benefits to be conferred upon the colored people of this country, which may be classified as the common rights of citizens, and was not intended, as I believe, to comprehend political rights.

"It is stated, and very truly, that, if the section which the Senator from Ohio moves to strike out be adopted, it will change our naturalization laws in a most essential particular. It will open the door for naturalization to all classes of people in the world. Inhabitants from the centre of Africa, from the South Sea islands, from Asia, and all parts of the world, could come in here under that, and, whether assimilating to our institutions or not, would become citizens of the United States, on the same footing with those who originated in Europe and portions of the Continent of America, who may be presumed to have some sympathy with our institutions, and who are similar to us in their origin."

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, said: "Mr. President, as I remarked yesterday, I shall vote against this as against other amendments. But with regard to this one in particular I have a special objection, for the amendment which the Senator from Ohio offers is placed before the Senate upon the one specific ground that, if the section which he moves to strike out remain in the bill, our naturalization laws will be extended so as to embrace the Chinese within the scope of their operations. I do not believe that the present discriminations in the naturalization laws are wise or just. I believe that the tendency of those discriminations is to exclude a most valuable immigration into this country. I believe that the one great necessity throughout the central regions of the West and along the Pacific coast is the advent of labor for the purpose of developing the resources and constructing the vast internal improvements of that region, and I think that any act of the Senate of the United States, which must inevitably be construed as in hostility to the immigration of such labor, is hostile to the best interests of the country.

"Now, placed, as this amendment of the Senator from Ohio is, upon this sole ground, so far as the argument hitherto has gone, that the section as it is will have the operation of extending the naturalization laws, so as to embrace the Chinese within their scope, I cannot consent to the amendment without thereby consenting to an expression of opinion upon the part of the Senate which I believe would be unwise and unjust. And I must confess my surprise that Senators, who have urged and are urging the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts upon the Senate on the broad ground of human rights alone, should consent to abandon this section which in its scope more widely reaches and affects human rights than all the rest of the amendment together."

The question being taken, resulted as follows:


Abstentions—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Buckingham, Casserty, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Edmunds, Hamilton of Maryland, Howe, Lewis, Osborn, Pratt, Sprague, and Stewart—14.

So the motion to strike out was not agreed to.

The Vice-President: "The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner)."

Mr. Frelinghuysen: "I move to strike out on the eleventh and twelfth lines of the first section the words 'of church organizations,' and in the fourteenth line the word 'churches.' I have already given my reasons why I think this amendment should be made."

Mr. Sumner: Mr. President, I do not desire to prolong debate on this question. I have already expressed myself fully upon it. To my mind, it is important to the unity of this measure that the prohibition should be as applicable to churches as to schools and institutions of benevolence. I do not feel the argument of my friend from New Jersey, which he presented so persuasively the other day. To my mind this is simply a proposition to apply to an incorporated association the great principles of our Government, and it does not in any respect interfere with religion, or tend in the least in that way. So it seems to me; and, having that conviction, I cannot myself
by any act of mine allow that part to be sacrificed; but it is all in the hands of the Senate. They will do as they think best by their votes, and I shall submit."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from New Jersey to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:


So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The Vice-President: "The question recurs on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts as amended."

Mr. Carpenter: "I move to amend the amendment by striking out the fourth section."

Mr. Cole said: "I move to strike out the fifth section, and substitute what I send to the Chair."

The Chief Clerk: "The words to be stricken out are—"

That every discrimination against any person on account of color, by the use of the word "white" in any law, statute, ordinance, or regulation, is hereby repealed and annulled.

"And it is proposed in lieu thereof to insert—"

That every discrimination against citizens of the United States on account of color, by the use of the word "white" in any law, statute, ordinance, or regulation, is hereby repealed and annulled.

Mr. Cole: "I am not disposed to detain the Senate more than a minute on this amendment. It will be observed that the only change in the section is in substituting the word 'citizen' for 'person.' This law relates to citizens of the United States, and I apprehend was not really intended to go further than that. We are not in this case legislating for 'all the world and the rest of mankind,' but for citizens of the United States; and in reference to that view, I apprehend that there can be no great objection to the adoption of this amendment."

Mr. Trumbull said: "It is material to me to get strength to the bill, and that is why I am opposed to this whole thing. The Senator from California certainly does not deceive himself so much as to suppose that Senators do not understand, and that the whole country does not understand, that every person opposed to amnesty is voting for these amendments. Where do you find the votes of those who have announced on this floor that they are opposed to amnesty? They are for these amendments all the time. You cannot propose an amendment they will not vote for. But I am for the bill as it passed the House of Representatives, opposed to all these amendments; and I want to say a word about this particular amendment."

"But I did not propose to enter into any argument in reference to this matter. It is amnesty that I want. I want to see the peace of this country restored; I want to see the irritating questions which are keeping up the animosities of the people, engendering bad feeling all the time, which have led to the miserable governments that we now have in some of the Southern States—I want that state of things to be done away with. When we passed the fourteenth amendment, Mr. President, we passed it, so far as it excludes certain persons from holding office, for the public safety; that was the consideration: not to punish anybody. We thought that the public safety of this country required it at that time. When we had just freed the colored people and new governments were to be organized in the then late rebel States, we thought it would not do to let the men who had been making war upon the Government, who were hostile to it, who were hostile to the few Union men that lived in those States, and who were hostile to the colored people, take possession of the newly-organized State governments, because we feared that they would enact laws which would oppress the colored people, and laws that would be unjust to the few Union men who had been there during the war, and it was necessary that time should be allowed for the colored people to become accustomed to their new situation that they might assert and defend their rights; but it was never intended to perpetuate disabilities. The clause was inserted in the fourteenth amendment, that they might be removed by a two-thirds vote of Congress, with the expectation that they would soon be removed. It was never intended as any thing more than a temporary measure. Now, the public safety does not require it to be continued, as I think, and I want to see the amnesty bill passed, and I am opposed to the whole amendment, because I think it is calculated to defeat amnesty. All these amendments I regard as designed, by many Senators who vote for them, to defeat amnesty, for I find that every Senator who is opposed to removing disabilities votes for these amendments."

"But I wanted to say a word about the particular amendment of the Senator from California. He is aiming to hit the Chinese."

"Mr. President, we have provided by law that the pagan from Africa, the idolater, the cannibal, the Hottentot, can be naturalized under our laws. The Senator from California
wants to exclude from naturalization the ingenuous, the laborious, the patient, and the intelligent Asiatic from China or Japan. If the Hottotot is fit to be a naturalized citizen of this country, is not the intelligent Chinese man or Japanese? Sir, if we believe in human rights, in equality, why attempt to make this distinction? That is the only object, I suppose, which the Senator from California had in his amendment, although it goes further and makes a distinction against every unnaturalized person, though of the Caucasian race and from Europe."

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the amendment."

The question being taken, resulted as follows:


ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Buckingham, Cameron, Casserly, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Morrill of Maine, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Sprague, Stewart, and Windom—34.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Cole: "I now offer a new proviso to that section, upon which I call for the yea and nay.

Provided, That this section shall not be construed to alter or affect the laws of the United States concerning naturalization.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 15, nays 34.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Corbett: "I now move to amend the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts by adding to the fifth section the following proviso:

Provided, That this section shall not be held to authorize the naturalization of Chinese.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, said: "Mr. President, I have voted against every amendment but one to this bill, because I thought they tended to embarrass the great subject of amnesty, the success of which I have had so much at heart. I have been greatly surprised at the votes of certain Senators upon this floor upon the various amendments by which it has been sought to defeat the removal of political disabilities. It does seem to me that their speeches are not in accord with their votes."

But I utterly deny the constitutionality of the civil rights bill, or this proposed amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts. The Supreme Court of the United States will soon decide upon the validity of the first, and I can but hope that the latter will never become a law. If Congress proposes to strike down every vestige of local self-government which the Constitution guarantees the States, then it had better at once proclaim its absolute centralism. If a right is exercised by Congress, as proposed by this bill, to dictate to the people of the States the qualification of judges and jurors in State courts; nay, more, that the Federal Government shall, through United States courts, coerce social equality between the races in public schools, in hotels, in theatres, in railways, and other modes of public conveyance, then all local self-government is at an end, and the people of the several States are the mere slaves of the Federal Government. If this amendment prevail, I should be glad to know what right of the States is left."

The question being taken resulted—yeas 13, nays 82.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The Presiding Officer: "The question now recurs on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts."

Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, said: "Mr. President, I hope this amendment will not prevail. I think it is unwise for the honorable Senator from Massachusetts to attempt to attach his amendment to this bill which requires a two-thirds vote to become a law. I have advocated the equal rights of all citizens since the reconstruction acts have been passed. In 1868 I did it at the expense of every social tie I had in my State. I am still ready and willing to vote for the Senator's proposition as a separate measure, but not to attach it to this bill. The Senator's proposition comes up first in the order of business after we shall have disposed of this measure. I have told him in person that I will stay with him as long as any Senator on this floor will stay to pass this measure giving equal rights to all citizens of the United States."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner), on which question the yeas and nays have been ordered."

The Chief Clerk announced the result of the roll-call as follows:


ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Buckingham, Caldwell, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Ed-
mounds, Flanagan, Hamilton of Maryland, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Nye, Pratt, Sprague, and Stewart—17.

The Vice-President: "The Senate being equally divided, by the Constitution the Vice-President must give the casting vote. Voting upon this amendment as a whole, without concurrence with all the features contained in it, the Chair votes in the affirmative, and the amendment is agreed to.

The next pending question will be on the amendment of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill), to add a fourth class of exceptions to the bill."

Fourth. All persons who have been or shall be members of what is known as the Ku-klux Klan, or any organization existing, or which may exist, for like objects and purposes.

The question being taken, resulted as follows:


So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Morton: "I offer a further amendment, with a view to give effect to the one just adopted, by putting it into the oath."

The Chief Clerk read the amendment, which was in section two, line six, after the word "same," to insert the words "and that he is not, and has never been, a member of any association commonly known as the Ku-klux Klan."

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, resulted—yeas 38, nays 12.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Thurman: "Mr. President, ever since I have held a seat in this body, I have been a believer in the good policy of removing the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment.

"But, sir, while I am in favor of their removal, while I believe that public policy requires it, that it would be a measure tending to produce peace in the country, and much more than that, that it would give to some States, which are now afflicted with the worst governments almost on the face of the globe governments under which it would be tolerable to live, yet I cannot, even for the purpose of removing these disabilities, vote for a bill that I believe to be unconstitutional, as I do believe this bill to be since the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) has been fastened upon it. If I vote for

amnesty, I am compelled to take it in the form it now stands with the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts. I am compelled to vote for that which I think we have no right to enact into a law in order to vote for that which we have a perfect constitutional right to pass. That which is unconstitutional in my judgment is tied to that which is constitutional; they are made inseparable; and I am necessarily driven by the respect that I have for the Constitution, and the oath I have taken to support it, to vote against this bill in its present shape."

Mr. Robertson: "As much as the friends of equal rights have chosen to risk their amendment on this bill which requires a two-thirds vote to become a law, I will join hands with them now in advocating the passage of the bill as amended, and I hope the friends of equal rights and amnesty will now vote together and pass the bill."

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and was read the third time.

The Vice-President: "The question is on the passage of the bill, which requires a two-thirds vote."

Mr. Sumner: "Mr. President, I shall vote for the bill as amended. That bill is now elevated and consecrated. Whoever votes against it must take the responsibility of voting against a great measure for the assurance of equal rights. He must take the responsibility of setting himself against a final measure for the establishment of reconstruction. Senators object to the association of equal rights with amnesty. Sir, they naturally go together."

Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina: "I say the effect of the tactics of the Senator from Massachusetts on this bill has been to defeat not only the civil rights bill but the amnesty bill. That is patent here to-day; and it is doubtful if the bill, as amended by him, will receive a majority of the votes of the Senate."

"It is also perfectly patent to the Senate, it is perfectly patent to the country, that his bill could have been passed here at any time by a majority vote as an independent measure, and that the amnesty bill could be passed by the requisite constitutional majoritv as an independent measure; and yet the Senator comes here and tells me that it is the greatest mistake of my life that I have not followed in his path to do this slaughter-house work on both these measures. Sir, it is too much for mortal men to bear with equanimity when they have seen a measure for which they have as much affection as for this amnesty measure, or one of which they desire the passage so ardently as most of us on the Republican side of the Chamber do—can act to protect the rights of our fellow-citizens wherever they may go—I say it is too much for human nature to bear patiently with tactics, the evident effect of which, whatever the intention may be, is so disastrous to both; and then to be lectured by the Senator from Massachusetts as we are lectured here
day after day, and charged with being false to human rights, when, in fact, if he had adopted the course suggested by ordinary prudence, both bills might have become laws by this time, or certainly by the end of the present month. I say such lecturing is not warranted by the position even of that distinguished Senator. He has no right to come up here and tell Senators that they have made mistakes of this kind, in view of the fact that his tactics have defeated both of these bills for the present, and perhaps for the session."

Mr. Sumner: "Mr. President, the Senator says the two subjects have no sort of natural relation. There is his mistake. They have a natural relation which the Senator is so unhappily as not to see. 'Natural relation' is very simple. Do not be generous to your rebels until you are just to your fellow-citizens. The Senator does not see it. He is swift—"

Mr. Sawyer: "With the permission of the Senator I should like to ask if I did not say to him to-day that, if he would bring up his bill to-morrow as an independent measure, I would vote for it and let amnesty go over; but no, he did not want that."

Mr. Sumner: "I know the Senator said that, but I asked the Senator to vote for equal rights when he had an opportunity. He has had the opportunity now for six weeks, and he has not been willing to employ it; but he rises here and says that the measure of equal rights could pass in a day. The Senator is not old in this Chamber, but he is old enough to know that he ought not to make any such assertion. Why, sir, that bill of mine has been before the Senate now for nearly two years; I am not inattentive or inactive in the discharge of my duties; and never until the amnesty bill was before the Senate did I find any opportunity of calling the attention of the Senate to it."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the passage of this bill, which requires a two-thirds vote. The Secretary will call the roll."

The yeas and nays were then taken, with the following result:

**YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Clayton, Conkling, Cragnin, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Kellogg, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson, and Windsor—53.**

**NAYS—Messrs. Blair, Boreman, Davis of West Virginia, Goldthwaite, Hill, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Saulsbury, Scott, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, and Wright—19.**

**ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Buckingham, Carpenter, Cassedy, Chandler, Cole, Cooper, Corbett, Davis of Kentucky, Edmunds, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamilton of Maryland, Hitchcock, Howe, Lewis, Nye, Pratt, Schurz, Sprague, and Stewart—21.**

The Vice-President: "Upon the passage of this bill the yeas are 53, and the nays 19. Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the bill is rejected."

In the Senate, on May 8th, Mr. Boreman, of West Virginia, said: "Mr. President, in the absence of the chairman of the Committee on the Removal of Political Disabilities, the duty is devolved on me of moving to take up the House bill for the removal of political disabilities, ordinarily called the amnesty bill."

The motion was agreed to.

The Vice-President: "The Secretary will read the amnesty bill, which has been taken up by vote of the Senate."

The Chief Clerk read the bill, as follows:

**Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteen article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States on persons therein mentioned, because of their having engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, be, and the same are hereby, removed: Provided, That this act shall not apply to, or in any way affect or remove, the disability of any person included in either of the following classes, namely: first, members of the Congress of the United States who withdrew therefrom and aided the rebellion; second, officers of the Army or Navy of the United States who, being above the age of twenty-one years, left said Army or Navy and aided the rebellion.**

Sec. 2. That, before any person shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, he shall, within the district where he resides, before a clerk of some court of the United States, or a United States commissioner, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and to bear true faith and allegiance to the same; which oath or affirmation shall be forwarded by said officer to the Secretary of State of the United States, who shall cause a list of all persons complying with the provisions of this act to be laid before Congress at the opening of each session thereof; and the officers before whom such oath or affirmation is made shall give to the person taking it a certificate of the fact, under such form and regulations as the Secretary of State shall prescribe."

Mr. Boreman said: "Mr. President, I have no disposition to discuss at any considerable length the subject of amnesty, or the removal of political disabilities from those who are laboring under such disabilities by reason of the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. I have charge of this bill simply as the organ of the committee on this subject, in the absence of the chairman. I expect, however, to vote for the bill if it shall be put upon its passage in its present form, or without any marked amendments to the provisions as they now exist in the bill."

Mr. Sumner: "Mr. President, I have no desire to discuss the general question of amnesty, nor to discuss any other question; but, as I am about to make a motion, I shall state in one word why I do it."

"I propose to move to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert what is generally known as the civil rights bill, being the bill on which the Senate has already voted several times, and which, as is known, is now pending in the other House, but, owing to the
rules of the House, no decision upon it there has yet been reached. I shall take the form of the bill which is now pending in the other House, which, in substance and almost precisely in language, is that on which the Senate acted. There are one or two verbal changes, but not important in principle or in any way affecting any principle of the bill.

"I do this, sir, intending to follow it up by a second motion to strike out the enacting clause, which requires a two-thirds vote, and insert the ordinary enacting clause; and then, in the third place, to strike out the title and to insert the title of the civil rights bill.

"I do this as a practical way of giving to our friends in the other House an opportunity of acting on the civil rights bill when they shall be on an equality with those in this Chamber who are in favor of amnesty.

"As is well known, the amnesty bill has already passed the other House, and only awaits a vote in this Chamber, with the signature of the President, to be a law. My anxiety is that the civil rights bill shall, so far as possible, be in the same situation, that it should pass the Senate, and I hope then that it will pass the other House, and I cannot doubt that it will receive the signature of the President."

The Chief Clerk read the amendment of Mr. Sumner, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, and in lieu thereof to insert the bill hitherto offered by him as an amendment to the amnesty bill, which may be found on another page.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut: "I send up an amendment, to come in as an additional section, section six."

The Chief Clerk read the proposed amendment as follows:

Says: "That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States shall be abolished thereon, because of their having engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, be, and the same are hereby, removed: Provided, That this shall not apply to, or in any way affect or remove the disability of any person included in either of the following classes, namely: first, members of the Congress of the United States who withdrew therefrom and aided the rebellion; second, officers of the Army or Navy of the United States who, being above the age of twenty-one years, left said Army or Navy and aided the rebellion.

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the amendment of the Senate from Connecticut to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts."

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, said: "My attention was directed otherwise, and I simply wish to make an inquiry whether the amendment now pending is the amnesty bill offered as an amendment to the civil rights bill. Is that the form of the amendment?"

Mr. Conkling: "Let me answer the Senator. The amendment is just that, except that the amendment consists not of the whole amnesty bill, but only of the first section of the amnesty bill precisely as it came from the House."

Mr. Scott: "Then it is an offer to add to the civil rights bill, which can be passed by a majority, the amnesty bill which will require two-thirds."

The question being taken, resulted as follows:


So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The Vice-President: "The question recurs on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts as amended."

"I offer this as an additional section to the amendment, to come in after the section just inserted."

Says: "That, before any person shall be entitled to the benefit of the preceding section of this act, he shall, within the district where he resides, before a clerk of some court of the United States, or a United States commissioner, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and to bear true faith and allegiance to the same; which oath or affirmation shall be forwarded by said officer to the Secretary of State of the United States, who shall cause a list of all persons complying with the provisions of this act to be laid before Congress at the opening of each session thereof; and the officer before whom such oath or affirmation is made shall sign his name to it and affix thereto a certificate of the fact, under such forms and regulations as the Secretary of State shall prescribe.

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from West Virginia to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, which is the second section of the original House bill."

Mr. Trumbull called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered; and resulted as follows:


Absent—Messrs. Brownlow, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Davis of Kentucky, Frelinghuyzen, Howe,
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Lewis, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Patterson, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurr, Stockton, Thurman, and Wright—19.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull said: "I move to strike out the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sections of the amendment as amended. My object in making that motion is to bring the Senate to a direct vote on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, and I trust the Senate will vote it down, and then we shall have the amnesty bill, and let us pass it."

Mr. Wilson: "What sections?"

Mr. Trumbull: "My motion is to strike out all of the amendment as proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts from the amendment as amended."

"I will say one word, that it may be understood what my object is and the effect of this motion. I am in favor of an amnesty bill. The House of Representatives has sent us such a bill. I regard this attempt to put something else upon it as an effort to defeat the amnesty bill; that is the effect of it; and whatever influences Senators may vote under, however the Senator from Ohio may undertake to force the House of Representatives to come to a vote on some other measure by his action here, the whole country and the whole world will understand that this is an effort to defeat amnesty." Now, let us have a direct vote on the proposition of the Senator from Massachusetts, and know whether amnesty is to be defeated by forcing white and colored children into the same schools, and by undertaking to force in the State courts certain persons upon juries and to regulate the jury systems of the various States, and other provisions of that kind."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment to the amendment, offered by the Senator from Illinois, to strike out from this amendment, now containing seven sections, the first five sections."

The question being taken, resulted as follows:


ABSENT—Messrs. Blair, Brownlow, Cole, Davis of Kansas, Frelinghuysen, Lewis, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Patterson, Ransom, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurr, Stockton, Thurman, and Wright—18.

The Vice-President: "On this question the Senate are equally divided. The Chair votes in the negative, and the five first sections are not stricken out."

Mr. Vickers, of Maryland, said: "I move to amend the amendment in section one, lines fourteen and fifteen, by striking out the words 'or State.' My object is to confine the operation of this bill, in regard to cemetery associations and benevolent institutions, to such as are incorporated by national authority, not by State authority. I know of no power in the General Government to interfere with State corporations, for they are contracts between the State and the corporators, and, being in the nature of a contract, the General Government has no right to interfere with it. Even the State cannot interfere after the contract is once made. I desire to confine this to institutions incorporated by the national Government, and not to any incorporated by State authority."

Mr. Boreman: "I think this amendment should prevail, and I will state my reason in a moment. It seems to me that this provision, if allowed to remain as it is, is an invasion of private life. It is a declaration that cemetery companies and benevolent institutions, incorporated by State or national authority, shall not be allowed to manage their own property. That is the effect of it."

"So in regard to benevolent institutions. What right have we to say that a benevolent institution, simply because they get a dozen lines of a charter to allow them to transact business in a chartered name, owning a private house in which to meet for benevolent purposes, shall be compelled to allow anybody and everybody to come in there? The bill makes no exception in regard to secret associations. It applies to them as well as to others. It does seem to me that this is going too far, and that this provision, if it is to be retained at all, ought to be limited to those organizations that are incorporated by national authority. I may be wrong about this matter; but, as I remarked yesterday, it seems to me an invasion of private rights that I cannot support by my vote."

Mr. Morton: "I should like to hear the amendment reported again."

The Chief Clerk: "The clause now reads: 'By trustees and officers of cemetery associations and benevolent institutions incorporated by national or State authority;' and it is proposed to strike out the words 'or State.'"

The Vice-President: "The yeas and nays will now be taken on the amendment to the amendment, offered by the Senator from Maryland, to strike out the words 'or State.'"

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 21.

The Vice-President: "The Senate being equally divided, the Chair votes in the affirmative. The amendment to the amendment is agreed to."

Other amendments were adopted.

The Vice-President: "The question now is on agreeing to this amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts as amended by the Senate, which now embraces seven sections, as a substitute for the original House amnesty bill."
Mr. Trumbull: "I understand that, if we vote down this amendment, then we have before us the amnesty bill as it passed the House."

Mr. Edmunds: "Yes, Mr. President, and I understand that if we vote in favor of this amendment we vote amnesty to the disabled traitors and equal rights to the colored men; they go hand in hand together. So we all understand it."

The result was announced as follows:


ABSENT—Messrs. Anthony, Brownlow, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Davis of Kentucky, Frelighusen, Hamlin, Lewis, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Patterson, Ranson, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Sherman, Stockton, and Thurman—20.

The amendment, as amended, was rejected.

Mr. Sumner: "I now move what is known as the civil rights bill as amended, as an addition to the pending bill."

The Vice-President: "The Senate have refused to strike out the House amnesty bill and insert the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, as amended. The Senator from Massachusetts now moves to add to the amnesty bill, so that if agreed to it shall go to the House as an amendment, the five sections popularly known as the civil rights bill."

The question being taken, resulted as follows:


ABSENT—Messrs. Anthony, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Davis of Kentucky, Frelighusen, Hamlin, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Patterson, Ranson, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stockton, and Thurman—20.

The Vice-President: "On the passage of this bill the yeas are 32, and the nays are 22. Two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative, the bill is rejected."

On May 10th, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act approved May 31, 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States, to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes."

The bill was reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections with amendments.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "Mr. President, there is a law on the statute-book now authorizing the judges of the circuit court of the United States to appoint inspectors of elections in cities having twenty thousand inhabitants or more; these inspectors to be of opposite politics, to be present at the registration, if there be a registration law in the State, to be present at the election of Representatives to Congress; to have the right to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes."

The law also authorizes the marshal of the district to appoint deputy-marshal in such cities as a number necessary to preserve public order and to insure a fair and free election.

"The object of this bill is to extend the first provision of that law, of which I have spoken, to every voting precinct in the United States, to authorize the circuit judge, or to allow the circuit judge, in case he cannot serve himself, to direct the district judge to appoint inspectors of election in every voting precinct, to serve without pay, to be present at the registration, at the voting, to remain with the box until the votes are counted out, and to be of opposite politics, to belong each to one of the great parties. In case there should be three parties, I suppose the duty would be to appoint one from the two principal parties. That
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contingency is not provided for. The object of the bill is simply to secure a fair and honest election, to give nobody the advantage. The bill is in the interest of liberty, in the interest of good government, in the interest of justice. It is not in the interest of any party, or of any faction. It was presented for the purpose of preventing the wrongs that have been complained of in some of the States, and to insure fair elections. This is the whole purpose of the bill so far as I know.”

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, said: “I understand that, so far as the provisions of this bill are concerned, it is the intention of the bill to confer power on the Federal judges to appoint these supervisors in the several election districts and precincts; that is to say, their power is invoked and action is taken when application is made by two citizens of any congressional district. But am I to understand that, when this application is made by any two citizens of a congressional district, then the power obtains to appoint in all the election districts and precincts, whether application is made from such precincts and districts, or not? That is the inquiry I suggest to the chairman.”

Mr. Morton: “I understand the effect of the section as now amended to be this: whenever any two citizens of a congressional district shall make this request in writing to the circuit judge, the court shall be opened, and thereupon he shall appoint two citizens of opposite parties in each election district where they ask it.”

Mr. Wright: “That is exactly what I understand it to mean; but, as it stands now, it is not necessary that it should be asked by the citizens of the voting precinct or district in order to appoint, but the power is given to appoint, whether it is asked or not for that particular precinct or district. There is no doubt but that I am right on that subject. Now, I suggest to the chairman that he strike out the words ‘in the manner therein prescribed,’ and insert ‘by two citizens thereof.’ In order to get the question before the Senate, I move to strike out, in line twenty-eight, the words ‘in the manner therein prescribed,’ and insert ‘by two citizens thereof,’ and then it will read:

For each district or voting precinct in said congressional district as shall, by two citizens thereof, have applied therefor.

Mr. Morton: “I think that would be an improvement. I am willing to accept the amendment.”

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Carpenter in the chair): “The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Iowa.”

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said: “The committee reported an amendment striking out ‘circuit’ and inserting ‘district,’ and it was not agreed to. I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Indiana now to the condition in which the bill is left. I was a little surprised that the Senate did not agree to that recommendation of the committee. It seems to me it could not have been considered. We have but one circuit judge in a circuit. Take, for example, the Southern circuit, of which Judge Woods is the judge. I think his residence is in Alabama. That circuit extends from Texas to Florida. Florida and Texas are both in the circuit of which Judge Woods is the judge, who resides somewhere in Alabama. Suppose they want these supervisors in Florida: it is utterly impossible to get at the judge in Alabama.

“The object of the law is to have a fair election. That is the intent of it, of course. The machinery of it ought to be so arranged as to enable the people to take the advantage of it. If it is to serve any good purpose, it seems to me that it would have been greatly better to have adopted those amendments of the committee.”

Mr. Morton: “The third section of the law to which this bill is an amendment provides that—”

Whenever, from sickness, injury, or otherwise, the judge of the circuit court of the United States in any judicial circuit shall be unable to perform and discharge the duties by this act imposed, it shall be his duty, and he is hereby required, to select and to direct and assign to the performance thereof, in his place and stead, such one of the judges of the district courts of the United States, within his circuit, as he shall deem best.

“This provides expressly for the difficulty suggested by the Senator from Illinois. He, however, intimates that there may be an obscurity in the construction of this third section; that the circuit judge can select but one district judge to perform his duties, in case he is not able to do so. In order to meet the objection, and to remove any obscurity in the third section of the law of 1871, I offer the following amendment as an additional section to this bill:”

That the third section of the act to which this is an amendment be so amended as to authorize each judge of the circuit court of the United States to appoint one or more of the judges of the district courts of the United States, within his circuit, to discharge the duties contemplated by this act and the one to which it is an amendment.

The Presiding Officer: “The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Indiana.”

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

Mr. Trumbull: “Now, with a view to getting at the direct question, I move to strike out the word ‘circuit’ and insert the word ‘district,’ just as the Committee on Privileges and Elections originally reported it.”

Mr. Morton: “I have simply to say that, upon reflection and further consideration, I hope that the change proposed by the Senator from Illinois will not be adopted.”

Mr. Casserly, of California, said: “There are sixty or seventy district judges, all of
them, of course, appointed for their ability and integrity. There are nine circuit judges, of whom I do not wish to say anything different.

The great question is, when you are dealing with a body of appointments so great as that provided for by this bill, amounting to, I will say, speaking now within limits (of course, a great deal by guess-work), not less than six or seven thousand men, taking the whole country through, whether you will give the power to appoint that great number of officers to sixty or seventy men, or to nine? It is a question whether the nine men could have the time, the information, or the opportunity, in any shape, to make these appointments as efficiently as the sixty or seventy district judges. It is an enormous addition to the labor and responsibilities already imposed upon your circuit judges.’

Mr. Morton: ‘I desire to say but one word. The object is to give to this law as high a character and inspire as much confidence on the part of the country as may be possible. I think it important, therefore, for these considerations, that, in the States where the circuit judges live, they ought to perform these duties, and perhaps in other States; and the provision that has just been adopted enables them, by calling upon the district judges, to require them to perform the duties where they themselves cannot. It seems to me there can be no objection to the bill as it now stands, in this respect.’

Mr. Thurman said: ‘If the circuit judge makes these appointments, it is very obvious that he must make them upon the representations of some other person or persons. He cannot have personal knowledge in respect to every election precinct in the three or four States composing his circuit. Indeed, the district judge cannot have that personal knowledge in respect to a great many precincts in his district, although that is usually only about the half of a State; and yet the district judge will have much greater personal knowledge than the circuit judge can have; and the district judge will also have more knowledge of the persons who recommend individuals to him for appointment, a much better knowledge than the circuit judge can have.

‘Take the case, for instance, of Judge Eimmons, in Detroit. He is there, and he is asked to make appointments in Tennessee; he is asked to do it ten days before the election. A paper is presented to him signed by ten men, citizens in an election precinct, asking him to appoint two supervisors for that precinct. He says: ‘I do not know two men in the precinct; I do not know anybody who does know a man in the precinct.’ What then must he do? The law is mandatory; he shall make the appointment. He has no discretion; he must make it. How, then, can he get two names out of that precinct, except from the men who present to him at Detroit the paper demanding their appointment? The consequence of the law, as it now stands, therefore, is simply this: that the men who demand the appointment also make the appointment. That is the fact.

‘I say, Mr. President, if this bill is to pass at all, and if it is to be anything like a fair bill, to accomplish the purposes that are proposed, the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois ought to prevail.’ Mr. Trumbull said: ‘It has been thought by Congress advisable to take, to some extent, the supervision of the election of members of Congress. And, in doing that, we have passed a law by which we proposed originally to appoint these supervisors only in the large cities. The Senator from New Jersey says we confined the appointment to the circuit judges. There might have been more propriety for it then. It was only in cities, I think, containing more than twenty thousand inhabitants, that any provision was originally made for appointing these inspectors, and, of course, there were but few such cities in a circuit. Now it is proposed to extend the law so as to authorize the appointment of inspectors in every precinct in the United States when a congressional election takes place, and it is proposed to confine the appointment of these inspectors, one of each party in those precincts, to the judge of the circuit court. There is but one judge of the circuit court in a circuit. These circuits consist of many States, all of them of several States.

‘Now, Mr. President, I suppose there must be somewhere, but I do not know who it is, some judge whom it is supposed it will not do to trust to appoint these persons—I do not know what else this can amount to—and who that judge is I do not know. I presume this law is supposed to be chiefly desirable in the Southern States, where all the judges have been appointed within a few years. I have no idea that in the State of Illinois anybody will apply to a judge to have any one appointed. I do not suppose they will in the State of Indiana. We have never had any such officers appointed in my State hitherto, and I trust there will be no necessity for it. The elections in the State of Illinois, so far as I know or believe, have been fair elections. I do not mean to say that an illegal vote was never cast. Probably, in half a million votes there would be more or less illegal votes cast; but that there ever were any considerable frauds practised at the elections in my State I do not believe, or any frauds that these supervisors appointed by the judge of the court would have prevented. So that this law is to have its application, I suppose, chiefly in the Southern States. Throughout the Northern States, except in some of the large cities like New York or Philadelphia, I suppose, it will have no practical operation whatever.’

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: ‘I do not wish to waste the time of the Senate, but we considered this matter, I think, very fully in the
Judiciary Committee a year or two ago, and reported the bill giving this power of appointment to the circuit judges upon consideration, as being that body of men who would be most removed from the intensity of local politics in any particular State or town where the district judges happened to live, and would be therefore more fair and impartial persons to act independently and rightly upon such subjects; and I thought that provision had the approval of my friend from Illinois."

Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, said: "If the honorable Senator will pardon me a moment, was not the bill he refers to limited to cities with a population of twenty thousand?"

Mr. Edmunds: "Yes, sir; that is the only law there is on the subject, except this one, of course."

Mr. Norwood: "And this bill applies to every precinct in the country. Does not the Senator see the vast difference between the powers that would be exercised by the circuit judges then, and the powers that are to be exercised now, when, instead of its being limited to cities having a population of over twenty thousand, it goes into every precinct, however small and however distant?"

Mr. Edmunds: "Yes; I do see a vast numerical difference, but the difference is not one of principle. You might as well argue, if it is right for a circuit judge to try one case, when there were twenty to be tried, he would not be a competent man to try those, as to argue that the circuit judge is unfit to perform this duty."

Mr. Casserly: "Mr. President, the Senator from Vermont has come somewhat late into the fray, very much astonished as well as exceedingly suspicious. I will first refer to his astonishment."

"He is astonished that objections now should be made to investigating the appointment of eight, ten, or twelve thousand officers of election, all over the country, in nine circuit judges, and that arguments should be made in favor of giving that extraordinary power to sixty or seventy district judges. The source of his astonishment is, that when the bill to which the present measure is proposed as an amendment was passing through the Senate, no objection was made by the opponents of the bill to giving the power of appointment to the circuit judges. It would seem, too, that he has been looking through the Globe, in order to make certain of what he said. Did his researches enable him to refresh his memory as to the character of the measure—I speak now of both measures, the bill of 1870 and the bill of 1871—and as to the circumstances under which they were introduced into this body, and put through?

"Sir, he knows just as well as anybody in the Senate, and perhaps a great deal better than most, what were the features of those bills, of each of them and of both of them, against which the main opposition was presented. He knows (whether we were right or wrong) that we opposed each of those bills upon grounds of such magnitude as to make the question of the power which should appoint these supervisors utterly insignificant by comparison, utterly immaterial as to whether it was reposed in the circuit or in the district judges."

"Sir, we dealt with those bills as bills that struck down, at a blow, the whole power of the State over its own elections; as bills that put it into the power of the Administration party of this country to destroy at its will, to any extent or to the whole extent, the freedom of election in the States. Does he not know that our judgment was that each of those bills was filled, not only with unconstitutional, but with odious and oppressive details? Does he remember the objection that was made to the original bill, and never attempted to be answered, that it put it into the power of any man, though he were a convict who had just come out of State's prison, after serving his time, upon an ex parte affidavit, to break up the election at any poll in the country? Does he remember that that bill contained a provision enabling the President to appoint any number of deputy commanders-in-chief of the army and navy, to use the army and navy with the same power and the same freedom with which he could use them?

"Why, sir, it was a bill, as we regarded it—I speak of each of them—filled from the first line to the last, almost, with such provisions as it seemed to us impossible the Senate could ever adopt. When we had to deal with causes of complaint so pressing and so grave, it would have been the height of folly in us to pause by the way to discuss whether the appointment of your congressional supervisors of election should be vested in the circuit judges or in the district judges."

"In the several of those bills the enormous power was given to these supervisors to supervise and to overlook the elections for State officers. There was no pretense, and there could be none, that Congress had, under any view of the Constitution, the slightest authority to interfere with those elections; but, under a mere bald, transparent pretense that it might be necessary in order to carry out the congressional control of elections for Representatives and Delegates in Congress, these congressional supervisors were authorized to regulate the polling, to scrutinize the polling, and overhall the ballot-boxes in which votes were received, and only were received for those officers, and only those officers were to be voted for under the exclusive authority of the State."

"Why, sir, we should have been justly ridiculous if, when we were dealing with such a measure as that, we spent our breath in complaining that the appointment of officers, armed with such extraordinary powers as these supervisors were armed with, should be given
here or there. No source of appointment could have purged such a body of men of the despotic and unconstitutional powers reposed in them by the act.

"Does the Senator remember also the circumstances under which the first of those bills was put through in the Senate? Does he remember that he and his associates in this body compelled the minority to sit here from twelve o'clock at noon of one day until seven o'clock of the morning of the next day? And he wants to know why that little jaded band of men, to whose eyes even the excess of their fatigue forbade sleep to come through all those long and weary hours—he is astonished that during that session of nineteen hours when there was but a handful of us here in all, and frequently but two or three, as it were, to mount guard against the assaults upon the Constitution—he wonders why none of us had not any thing to say as to why these appointments should not be given to the circuit judges rather than to the circuit judges! Why, sir, that would have been a very foolish undertaking for us! We had matter much more serious to deal with."

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, upon which the yea and nay have been ordered."

The result was announced as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Johnston, Kelly, Norwood, Pratt, Eansom, Saulsbury, Sorgue, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, and West—19.


The Presiding Officer: "The question now is on concurring in the amendment made in Committee of the Whole, which was proposed by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) to insert an additional section relative to the designations of district judges by the circuit judges."

The amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said: "I offer the following amendment as an additional section:"

Sro. — That if any person having any duties to perform under the provisions of this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, shall use the power upon him conferred in such manner as to prevent any person from voting entitled to vote, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not less than three months, and shall be liable to the party injured in a civil suit.

"I understand that there is no provision in the bill to which this is an amendment, or in the bill under consideration, providing for the punishment of these officers in any manner for the oppressive use of the powers conferred upon them. The bill under consideration proposes to add to the long list of supervisors and other officers provided for in the original law, and there is no provision in it punishing those men in case they use the power conferred upon them oppressively or injuriously to the voters of the country. My amendment is simply to provide that, if any officer having power conferred upon him under the original act, or under this act, shall so use it as to deprive any person entitled to vote of the exercise of that right, in such case he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by fine and imprisonment."

Mr. Edmunds: "The original act of 1870, and on that very point which seems now to give rise to this amendment, was resisted by the friends on the other side. The whole scope of the original act is to prevent any unlawful interference with the right of anybody to vote who is entitled to vote, whether that interference is under color of law or without color of law; and, therefore, if one of these people unlawfully and wrongfully interferes with any person's right to vote, the most sweeping provisions are made against it, just as against inspectors of election, and the punishments are all provided. This would only tend to produce confusion instead of advantage."

Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, said: "I have not had time to read the section relied upon; but it seems to me that the explanation made by the Senator from Vermont does not reach the point that the amendment of the Senator from Delaware aims at. It does reach the point of punishing any person who interferes with an election or prevents a man from voting; but it does not reach an officer who, clothed with your authority, clothed with power given to him by your act, armed by you with powers which are dangerous, much more dangerous than the powers which exist between one individual and another, exceeds his authority and abuses the trust which you repose in him. The very reason on which I sustained the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, providing that these persons should not be paid, so that they might be men whom you could trust, men who would not abuse your trust, induces me to support the amendment of the Senator from Delaware, for that is a safeguard. You should inflict punishment upon your own officers if they violate the powers you have given them for protection, and make them powers to coerce and constrain free elections. The amendment of the Senator from Delaware is in the very spirit of the bill itself, if the spirit of the bill is what these gentlemen insist that it is."

Mr. Saulsbury said: "All I want to do by
this amendment is to secure every man the
right to vote without the interference of these
officials, who are now providing for supervis-
ing and attending to the election. We all
know that, under the provisions of the act to
which this is a supplement, or amendment,
persons were appointed in different States of
this Union who did interfere with the citizens' right to vote. Can any Senator tell me of a
single case where any man so interfering with
the rights of others to vote has been punished
under the act to which this is an amendment?
You provide amply for the punishment of
every man who interferes with these parties
in the exercise of the powers you confer upon
them; and if it is true that the act does pro-
vide that the officers themselves shall be pun-
ished, it is very singular that, after they have
interfered with the rights of persons, they
never have been punished. I want to make it
clear.
And now I say, if the object of the Senate in
the passage of the original act and of this
amendatory act is to secure fair elections, let
us have it fair on all sides. Let us say to these
men who obstruct themselves upon the electors
of the different States, 'Beware how you use
the power conferred upon you, because if you
exceed your power, if you deprive any man,
white or black, of exercising the elective fran-
chise which is entitled to it, by color of the
authority conferred upon him, you shall be
liable,' and say to him in what manner he
shall be liable."
Mr. Casserly said: "The amendment which
I propose reads in this way. First of all, sec-
tion four begins: 'If any person by force, &c.
My amendment is, or rather my substitute for
the amendment of the Senator from Delaware,
which I ask him to accept, is:"
Sec. — That the words "any person," in section
four of the act of May 31, 1870, to which this is
amendatory, shall be held to include any officer
or other person having powers or duties of an
official character, as a part of this act, or the act to
which this act is amendatory.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Boreman in the
chair): "Does the Senator from Delaware
accept this as a substitute?"
Mr. Saulsbury: "Yes, sir."
The Presiding Officer: "This will be sub-
stituted for the original amendment of the
Senator from Delaware."
The question being taken by yeas and nays,
resulted—yeas 41, nays none.
So the amendment was agreed to.
Mr. Casserly: "I have an amendment to offer—two additional sections. I regret that
the leading friends of the bill have determined
to have all amendments rejected merely be-
cause they are amendments. The Senator
from Wisconsin a while ago protested against
an amendment of the most obvious necessity,
as it seemed to me, because he did not know
in what way it might interfere with the origi-
nal act. That amendment dealt with a mere
exercerence on that act which had so little to
do with it that it not only could be cut out
without impairing the general scope of the
act, but very much to the benefit of the act.
I fear that the same policy is to be pursued
throughout in regard to the bill, that every
amendment is to be opposed merely because it
is an amendment. On the very eve of a
presidential election, which promises to be suf-
ficiently exciting of itself, it becomes us all as
good citizens, and it especially especially
comes us here, who are charged with the duty of mak-
ing laws, to avoid with our best endeavors the
bringing of any new elements of trouble or
discord into the contest.
"It seems to me that in such a point of view
as that, in which all must agree, at least ab-
stracly considered, it is very desirable indeed
that the bill with which we are now dealing,
and the bills to which it is amendatory, ought
to be pruned of all features of needless offence.
A considerable part of what I have sent up to
the desk is copied from statutes already in
existence. I had a special idea in offering the
amendment because of the recent most un-
jjustifiable transactions at the polls connected
with the navy-yard in California. Those trans-
actions were of a character to bring the blush
to the cheek of every man who understands
what free institutions are, who comprehends
what the freedom of elections means, and who
has a regard for the dignity of American
workmen."
The Vice-President: "The Senator from
California modifies his amendment, and the
amendment will be read as modified."
The Chief Clerk: "The amendment is to
add as additional sections the following:"
Sec. — That it shall not be lawful for any civil,
military, or naval officer of the United States, or other
person engaged in the civil, military, or naval ser-
vice of the United States, to order, bring, keep, or
have under his authority or control, any troops or
armed men at the place where any general or special
election is held in any State of the United States
of America; and it shall not be lawful for any officer
of the Army or Navy of the United States to
prescribe or fix, or attempt to prescribe or fix, by
proclamation, order, or otherwise, the qualifications
of voters in any State in the United States of
America, or in any manner to interfere with the
freedom of any election in any State, or with the
exercise of the free right of suffrage in any State of
the United States. Any officer of the Army or Navy
of the United States, or other persons engaged in
the civil, military, or naval service of the United
States, who violates this section, shall, for every such
offence, be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor
in any court in the United States having jurisdiction
to hear, try, and determine cases of misdemeanor,
and, on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not ex-
ceeding $5,000, and suffer imprisonment in the peni-
tentiary, not less than three nor more than five
years, at the discretion of the court trying the same;
and any person convicted as aforesaid shall, more-
over, be disqualified from holding any office of
honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the
United States; he shall always be liable in a civil
suit to the person injured in a penalty of $500,
which, with any damages accruing, may be
recovered in any circuit court having jurisdic-
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Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any

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officer, soldier, sailor, or marine from exercising the right to vote in any election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified according to the laws of the State in which he shall offer his vote.

Sec. — That no officer or person in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, order or advise, or directly or indirectly, by force, intimidation, coercion, promises, rewards, or any undue or improper influence, or induced, or hold or entertain any other man, wrongly and improperly interfere with, hinder, influence, or control any qualified voter of any State of the United States in or about the free exercise of his right of suffrage according to law, at any general or special election in any State, or attempt so to do, or to that end contrive, make, distribute, or circulate for the use of voters at such election any ballot or paper ticket for voting different from that required by law, or having upon it anywhere any mark, number, device, design, color, or other peculiarity or thing intended or calculated to ascertain how the voter using it voted, or otherwise in any manner to interfere with or embarrass him in the free exercise of his right of suffrage, or to destroy or impair the secrecy of the ballot, or being of such unusual size, shape, or color as might be intended or calculated to have the same result; nor shall any such officer or person employ any person in or upon any work, labor, or service of the United States for the purpose or with the view of having his votes at such election, whether at the place of such employment or elsewhere, nor with or upon any such understanding express or implied. Any officer or person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable in all respects as provided in section 3 of the said act of May 31, 1879, to which act this section is amendatory, and upon judgment civil or criminal against him, shall also be disqualified from holding any office or employment of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

The Presiding Officer: "The question then will be on the first section of the amendment."

The question was then announced, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Goldsborough, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Kelly, Norwood, Ransom, Schurz, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, and Trumbull—15:


So the amendment was rejected.

The Vice-President: "The question now is on the second section of the amendment of the Senator from California."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 36, nays 24; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clay-

coln, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Ferry of Michigan, Flan-

gan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Hitch-
cock, Kellogg, Logan, Merrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Robinson, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, Winfield, and Wright—36.


Answer—Messrs. Bayard, Brownlow, Cameron, Conkling, Davis of Kentucky, Edmunds, Fenton,

Howe, Lewis, Merrill of Maine, Patterson, Sauls-

bury, Vickers, and West—21.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Sumner said: "Mr. President, I give notice that should the motion of the Senator from Illinois prevail, and the amnesty bill be fastened upon the pending measure, I shall try to attach a much superior and more important measure, which, notwithstanding what he says, I shall insist upon calling the civil rights bill."

Mr. Morton: "I hope this amendment will be voted down. If it is adopted, the effect will probably be to defeat this bill, upon which we have been engaged some two or three days, and which I think it is very important to pass. We have had enough votes

namely: first, members of the Congress of the United States who withdrew therefrom and aided the rebellion; second, officers of the Army or Navy of the United States who, being above the age of twenty-one years, left said Army or Navy and aided the rebellion.

"Mr. President, that is the first section of the amnesty bill as it passed the House of Represen-

tatives, except that I have changed the phraseology a little by striking out the words 'all legal and political' and simply saying 'all disabilities imposed,' which I think is a better phraseology; and I have left out the second section of the bill as it passed the House. This is the bill precisely as it passed the House for the removal of political disabilities, removing the disabilities of those and only those that the bill as it passed the House removed; it contains the same exceptions."

Mr. Frelinghuysen: "What was the second section?"

Mr. Trumbull: "The second section required the parties whose disabilities were removed to go before a court and make oath. I have left that out; but this removes the disabilities of precisely those persons that the House voted to remove them from, and none others."

Mr. Nye: "I move to add the second section of the House amnesty bill."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Nevada to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 36, nays 24; as follows:
of the Senate, and the experiment has been tried often enough for us to understand perfectly well that if this amnesty amendment is passed and adopted the civil rights bill will be put upon it, and then the friends of amnesty will again vote against the whole bill, as they have done repeatedly. As I am anxious to secure the passage of this bill, which we have been engaged upon for two or three days, I hope it will not be loaded down in such a way as past experience shows will kill it. I therefore hope that the friends of this bill in regard to elections will vote down this amendment."

Mr. Trumbull: "I hope not. The Senate has never been full when we have taken a vote upon amnesty. The votes have been ties frequently. There are several members present who were not present before, and if those in favor of amnesty will stand by it we can put amnesty on and carry it, and can keep what is called civil rights, or in other words the social equality bill, off."

Mr. Edmunds: "It will be very easy, I can tell my friend from Indiana, to get out of the difficulty that is suggested about embarrassing the two measures by having them together, because I have no doubt it is the intention of the Senator from Illinois, or some other Senator, the moment this amendment is agreed to, to move to strike out the first part of the bill, and then we shall have amnesty alone, and that he thinks everybody will go for. He has not shown such a very strong admiration for this election bill during the discussion we have had upon it as to lead me to suppose that he is desiring to strengthen it by this movement of amnesty. So that I should advise any Senator who really believes in the election bill and wants to have it become a law, however much he may be in favor of amnesty, to keep the two measures separate, when we can take care of them both.

Mr. Robertson said: "I hope the Senator from Illinois will not persist in this amendment. To be consistent I shall have to vote against it. I have been the consistent friend of amnesty for over three years; but to attach it to a bill which requires only a majority to pass would jeopardize both measures. I voted against attaching civil rights to the amnesty bill for the simple reason that I did not think the amendment germane to the bill. For the same reason I propose to vote against this amnesty amendment to this bill, as much as I am in favor of amnesty. I hope that the friends of amnesty will not vote to attach it to this measure, it not being germane to the bill."

Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina, said: "I rise for the purpose of asking a question which I would like to have some Senator who is versed in parliamentary law and other law answer. Suppose that the amnesty bill is attached to the bill now pending as an amendment, and that it passes both Houses of Congress and goes to the President, and the President sees fit to veto it: I want to know if the amnesty part of the proposition will not nevertheless be the law?"

Mr. Edmunds: "I say no, for one."

Mr. Sawyer: "It is not necessary at all for the President to sign a bill granting relief from disabilities; that part of it is not necessary to go to him; but the amnesty bill is put upon this bill; it passes; it goes to the President; he chooses in consideration of something in some part of the bill to veto it; I want to know if the relief of disabilities is not, under the terms of the fourteenth amendment, still effected?"

Mr. Trumbull: "In reply to the Senator from South Carolina, I will say that it is my opinion that it would be effective. I do not think a bill removing political disabilities need go to the President at all. I thought it was very improper, as the Senator from Indiana says, to unite a two-thirds bill with a majority bill, and I gave that as one of the reasons for my course previously; but unfortunately a majority of the Senate did not agree with me, and they decided that it was proper to put together, and the Senator from Indiana has helped to put together, legislative bills and bills removing disabilities. Now, when he returns upon me and says that this is inconsistent with my action, I have only to say that I am conforming to the regulations of the Senate. The Senate has decided that these bills may go together. Of course I have to conform in business to the rules adopted by the Senate."

Mr. Sawyer: "Now, Mr. President, I am for amnesty. I believe it important to the interests of this country that the disabilities under which a large portion of our people labor shall be removed. I am for the civil rights bill. I believe that the colored man should have the same right to the privileges which belong to citizens of the United States as the white man. I will go as far as the farthest in securing those rights to the colored man; but I am not to be induced to vote to couple together measures, one of which can be passed by a mere majority and the other of which requires a two-thirds vote, by the threat of being held up to the country as opposed to amnesty and opposed to civil rights."

The Vice-President: "The question now recurs to agree to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull), as amended by adding the second section of the House amnesty bill."

Mr. Trumbull: "I move to amend the present amendment by adding to it the amendment just offered by the Senator from South Carolina."

The Vice-President: "The Senator from Illinois moves to amend the pending amendment by adding the so-called civil rights sections moved by the Senator from South Carolina."

Mr. Trumbull: "It is known that I am op-
posed to this social equality bill, but I want to see now who is for it. I want to see whether the Senate is for it, or whether Senators are simply using it to defeat amnesty. This will give us a direct vote on it. Let us see now those in favor of this social equality bill. On that question I ask for the yeas and nays."

Mr. Sumner: "And, Mr. President, I too shall vote against it—"

Mr. Morton: "Mr. President, I am a friend of the civil rights bill, as I have shown by a good many votes; but when the civil rights bill is offered by one of its enemies, not for the purpose of securing its success, but for the purpose of securing its defeat along with the defeat of the measure we have been engaged upon for several days, I shall vote against that as an amendment to the amnesty amendment, and I hope the bill will be passed without having any thing of the kind attached to it. It is an important bill."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:


Nays—Messrs. Sumner, Anthony, Blair, Boreman, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Cole, Cooper, Corbett, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Flowerdown, Gilber, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kellogg, Kelly, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norwood, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Ree, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Scudder, Sherman, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Wilson, and Windom—50.


So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The Vice-President: "The question recurs on the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, which is to add the amnesty proposition as generally known in the Senate."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 22, nays 33.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Sumner: "I now send to the Chair an amendment which I desire to come in at the end of the bill. It is known as the civil rights bill. It is the same that has been read just now."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, to add the sections known in the Senate as the civil rights proposition."

Mr. Boreman, of West Virginia, said: "I move to strike out in the first section all after the word 'amusement' in the ninth line."

The Vice-President: "The amendment, in brief, is to strike from the first section of the civil rights bill that provision relative to schools and cemeteries."

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, said: "I shall vote for the amendment of the Senator from West Virginia, because I believe from the depths of my inmost convictions that the passage of the bill of the Senator from Massachusetts, so far as it relates to common schools, will be the very destruction of the entire system of common-school education throughout the whole southern portion of our country, where that common-school education is now most needed."

Mr. Thurman said: "When this subject was under discussion before, I called upon the Senator from Massachusetts to point out some provision in the Constitution that authorized Congress to pass such a bill as this; I never have received an answer to that question yet. I never have found anybody who could point out one single line of the Constitution that gives Congress authority to pass such a measure as this."

"Now, sir, since that debate took place, I wish to say to the Senate that the very question has been before the Supreme Court of my State, composed of five judges, every one of whom is a Republican, the question whether the law of Ohio requiring the schools for colored children and white children to be kept separate is constitutional or not; whether it is a violation of any provision of the Constitution of the United States, and that court has just decided, by a unanimous vote, that that law violates no provision whatever of the Constitution of the United States, and no law of Congress passed in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States. If that decision be sound, and of its soundness I do not think any good lawyer can doubt for a moment, there is an end of all pretence of constitutional foundation for this bill."

"The question was made in that court directly on an application to the court for a mandamus to compel the directors of a school for whites—a public school supported by public money—to receive the child of a colored man living within the school district. It was a question which the colored people made. The father did not send his child to the colored school, but demanded his admission into the white school. He, being a resident of the school district, a tax-payer there, made the demand for the purpose of trying the question, and applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the directors to receive the child; and the court, by a unanimous vote, decided to refuse the mandamus, on the ground stated in a learned and able opinion, that the law of Ohio which excludes that child from that school violates no provision of the Constitution of the United States, or of any law of Congress passed in pursuance of the Constitution."

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, said: "I have voted, I believe, on several occasions to unite the amnesty bill and the civil rights bill so called. I did so under the impression that perhaps it was the wisest and best method of progressing in our legislation. I am, however, satisfied
that I voted wrongly, and I now mean to vote for each amendment separately, and to keep the one distinct from the other on every occasion when they are presented here for our action. I shall say nothing of the motives of Senators who offer the amendments. The effect is vicious in connecting them in any way at all; and from this time on I propose to vote to keep each of these measures distinct by itself, and to vote upon each by itself."

Mr. Sherman: "I rose at the same moment with the Senator from Maine to appeal to the Senator from Massachusetts to withdraw this amendment. I feel precisely like the Senator from Maine so far as the adding of this proposition to whatever bill is proposed in the Senate is concerned. The bill now pending is a bill that relates to elections, to guard the purity of elections. It is a bill that seems to me in the interest of that great object, with very little, if perhaps no political significance in it, none that I can see. The bill that is now proposed as an amendment is entirely different, upon a different subject-matter."

Mr. Sumner: "I know the sincerity with which the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) has supported the civil rights bill, and how effectively he has done it; I also know his familiarity with the rules of both Houses, and I cannot listen to his appeal without feeling its force. I see that by attaching the civil rights bill to the pending measure it does not obtain the advantage in the House of Representatives which it would have had if attached to the other measure which was under consideration two or three days ago. Therefore, yielding to his appeal, and also to the suggestions of other friends in the Chamber, I now withdraw the amendment."

Mr. Morton: "I desire to amend the first section of the bill by adding after the amendment originally proposed by the Senator from Texas (Mr. Hamilton) so that the proviso will read:"

Provided, That no compensation shall be allowed to the supervisors herein authorized to be appointed, except those authorized to be appointed by the act to which this amendment, in cities having twenty thousand inhabitants or more.

"I will merely explain how this amendment becomes necessary. When the Senator from Texas offered his amendment, which was accepted, it was understood that it did not affect the compensation authorized by the original bill to those supervisors appointed in cities having twenty thousand inhabitants or more, but on examination of the amendment it was found that in effect it repealed the second section of the original bill, so that all supervisors, even those in the cities, will be appointed under the provision of this bill—this bill taking the place of the other. Therefore, to save the compensation of those supervisors to be appointed in cities, it is necessary to adopt this amendment. It is simply to carry out the will of the Senate as before expressed by a vote."

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Indiana."

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 18.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Casserly: "I move another amendment, to insert the following additional section:"

SEC. — That no person shall be appointed under this act as supervisor of election who is not at the time of his appointment a qualified voter of the election district or voting precinct for which he is appointed. No person shall be appointed deputy-marshal under this act or the acts to which this is amendatory who is not a qualified voter at the time of his appointment in the precinct where he resides.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, said: "I move to amend by inserting the word 'county' before the word 'election,' so as to require him to be a resident of 'the county, election district, or precinct.'"

Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana, said: "I move to insert 'parish' as well as county."

Mr. Spencer: "I accept that amendment."

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Alabama, as modified?"

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the passage of the bill."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:


NAES—Messrs. Alcorn, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Goldsmith, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Johnston, Kelly, Norwood, Johnson, Sprague, Stephenson, Stockton, Thurman, and Trumbull—17.


So the bill was passed.

Mr. Kellogg: "I move to amend the title by inserting at the end of the title the words 'approved the 28th of February, 1871.'"

The amendment to the title was agreed to, so as to make it read: "A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend an act approved May 31, 1870, entitled 'An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes,' approved February 28, 1871.'"

In the House, on May 30th, the bill above was taken up.

The question was put upon suspending the rules and passing the bill, and resulted as follows:
The House of Representatives met at three o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Conkling in the Chair.

RFRT.—Senator Erastus Fairbanks, of Ohio, asked for leave to report a bill, to redetermine the compensation of the officers of the Senate of the State of Ohio. The Senate of the State of Ohio, in the year one thousand six hundred and seventy and three, passed a resolution, that the officers of the Senate of the State of Ohio be paid the sum of ten dollars per year for the term of their respective terms of office.

The honorable gentleman then read the said resolution, with his explanation thereon.

Mr. Chairman: I ask the question of order on that amendment.

The Presiding Officer: The question of order is on the amendment. The Senator from Maryland will state his point of order.

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland: It is uncertain— I will not use a harsh term— surreptitiously on an appropriation bill to get in some of the gravest legislation that has ever characterized the action of Congress in my judgment. It is a proposition to reenact the election law which we had before us some time since, and which is now before the House of Representatives for their consideration. I maintain that it is not in order, and I raise the question of order against it.

Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Conkling: It is not out of order.

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland: I raise the question of order under the rule.

Mr. Kellogg: It is clearly in order.

The Presiding Officer: The text appropriately money.

Mr. Casserly: I ask my friend from Maryland to withdraw his point for a moment. The difficulty about the amendment is that except those who have seen it before it was offered it is nearly impossible to understand the drift of it. It is evidently an elaborate amendment as well as an extended one. I should say the proper course to take with it would be to pass it over for the present, and let it be printed, so that we can see it tomorrow and understand the bearing of it.

Mr. Kellogg: I will state to the Senators that I have taken the precaution to have it printed, and I have here a number of copies of it.

Mr. Edmunds: I wish to ask the Senator from Louisiana whether this is in substance the same bill that passed the Senate the other day?

Mr. Kellogg: Yes, sir.

Mr. Casserly: I ask the Senator from Louisiana to let his amendment be passed over for the present, and that his printed copies be distributed, so that it can be examined.

Mr. Kellogg: No; sir; I decline to pass it over.

The Presiding Officer: The Chair understands that the Senator from California asks the Senator from Louisiana to pass the amendment over for the present.

Mr. Kellogg: I decline to do so.

Mr. Casserly: I make the request in order that the printed amendment may be examined by Senators. It is impossible either to raise a point of order or to discuss intelligently an amendment which nobody has seen, although it seems the Senator has had it printed.

Mr. Kellogg: I decline to pass it over. I have given notice of it.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island): The Chair will rule on the point of order. The Chair is somewhat under the difficulty of the Senator from California of not precisely understanding how the amendment would read; but understanding that it applies to the act of February 28, 1871, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, the Chair thinks it comes clearly within the rule as decisions have been made to-day and here-tofore. It directly relates to the money appropriated in the bill.

Mr. Thurman: I appeal from the decision of the Chair. That, I believe, is debatable.

Mr. Edmunds: For five minutes.
The President of the United States:

"It is debatable under the five-minute rule."

Mr. Thurman: "I do not understand that to be the case."

The President of the United States: "This question undoubtedly grows out of the amendment, and is covered by the rules as to it."

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland: "This amendment is a breach of the understanding."

Mr. Thurman: "Totally and absolutely. Where is this amendment offered? Where is it to come in?"

Mr. Kellogg: "The Secretary will read it for the edification of the Chamber."

Mr. Conkling: "On page 5."

Mr. Thurman: "I want to know where it is to come in."

The President of the United States: "After line ninety-nine, on page 5."

Mr. Kellogg: "After the word 'dollars' in that line. That section has been amended by the addition of $200,000 after 'dollars."

Mr. Edmunds: "No; the word 'dollars' stands in the print just as it does in the amendment, and the 'dollars' comes in before $200."

Mr. Kellogg: "Precisely; the word 'dollars' is at the end of the sentence, and my amendment is to follow that word."

Mr. Thurman: "Mr. President, if this is not legislation, then nothing can be legislation."

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada: "The Chair has ruled it out of order."

Mr. Thurman: "No, he has not; he has ruled it in order. The law as it now stands applies this election law simply to cities and towns having twenty thousand inhabitants and upward, and I understand the Chair to rule that this amendment, which extends that election law over the whole United States, every hamlet in it, is in order. It is a law now confined simply to the cities of the United States having twenty thousand inhabitants and upward, and I understand that under a rule which prohibits any thing like legislation, any thing that is not germane to the bill, the Chair decides that this law can be extended over the entire United States. Sir, if that can be done, your rule is worth nothing at all."

I should like to know how it is that this amendment comes here printed at the Government Printing-Office; how it is that it comes here in this shape. Has it passed through a caucus? Has it been resolved that it shall be placed on this bill in direct violation of your rule? How is it that this thing comes here in this way?

"Sir, nothing can be clearer in the world— I say it with all due respect to the Chair— than that this is a plain and direct violation of your rule, and your rule is worth nothing if this can be admitted. Upon what principle, pray, is it that this amendment is to be admitted? Because there is in the bill a provision for enrolling an existing law, because there is a provision making an appropriation to execute an existing law? Is that the ground? Under that pretense, can you extend a law which now applies only to cities of twenty thousand inhabitants and upward over the whole United States, into every hamlet in the United States? Is that the construction you put upon your rule? If so, I should like to know when you expect an appropriation bill to be carried through. When is it that you will expect to pass an appropriation bill? What is there that cannot be made in order if this is in order? Of what use is your rule if this amendment is in order? Of no use whatsoever.

"Sir, I wish to see whether this thing has been agreed upon; I wish to know whether a caucus has been held upon it; I wish to know how it is that this thing comes here printed at the Government Printing Office; I wish to know how it stands; and for the purpose of trying that question I move to lay that amendment on the table."

Mr. Casserly said: "Mr. President, this is a most unexpected proceeding. A rule was brought in here, the precise purpose of which was to confine appropriation bills to their legitimate objects. That rule has been enforced with the greatest rigor, and in some cases, as it seemed to me, beyond the just meaning of it or the interests of the public service. And now, sir, on Friday night, there being but one full day more left of this session, this amendment is brought in here by the Senator from Louisiana."

"Now, sir, here is an amendment which takes up a bill of very great gravity, which has always excited much discussion, and extends it all over the United States."

"It is impossible for me to discuss this amendment, for obvious reasons. The Senator from Louisiana, who once before brought a measure in here and succeeded in getting it to a committee unknown to the great majority of the Senate, is the putative father of this amendment. He has brought it here printed, and I desire to call the attention of the Senate and of the country to this fact: that having brought it here printed, he refused my respectful request to allow it to be passed over until his printed copies could be read. I am sorry the Senator is not in his place, for he would then hear what I have to say. I have never known such a proceeding on the part of any Senator, in the greatest heat of debate in the Senate, during my time. It would be impossible for me or anybody to examine this amendment except by a debate brought about on a course of verbal amendments. Five minutes will not be sufficient to enable me to understand it. Five minutes will not enable any Senator who has not been in the secret to understand it."

"Sir, the rule adopted by the Senate is to be construed by its object, and construed by its object nothing is more plain than that this amendment is a violation of the rule. It is
legislation. It is not legislation that 'relates directly to the appropriation' in the bill. The legislation which relates directly to the appropriation in the bill is the legislation which is specified in the bill. What is that legislation? It is 'the act of February 28, 1871, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.' What does that mean? It does not mean other acts that may be passed after this bill was brought in, but it means the acts that were in existence when this bill was brought before the Senate."

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, said: "Mr. President, the success of our legislation depends on understanding the rules and a strict observance of them. I understand the Chair to decide that this amendment is in order."

The Presiding Officer: "The Chair has so decided, and an appeal therefrom has been taken and is now pending."

Mr. Stevenson: "Now, sir, I wish to say to the Chair and to the Senate that our present rule provides that 'no amendment to any such bill,' an appropriation bill, 'making legislative provisions, other than such as directly relate to the appropriations contained in the bill, shall be received.' The question occurs, then, does this amendment apply to any appropriation in this bill? It is proposed as an amendment to the clause making an appropriation 'for defraying the expenses of the courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; for jurors and witnesses, and expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, of prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States; for the safe-keeping of prisoners, and for the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act relative to the rights of citizens to vote, of February 28, 1871.'

"Now, it is proposed in this appropriation bill to change a whole section of law. If this amendment is adopted, it is reforming and amending a legislative bill which has already passed this House. It is moved, in other words, to strike out 'city or town' wherever those words occur in the election law of Congress, and insert provisions making that law applicable to the whole country; and we are confined to five-minutes debate on a question of this sort. This shows, as I conceive, that, in the adoption of the five-minutes rule, the Senate had no possible conception that an amendment such as this could be passed. In addition to that, you propose to strike out the words 'circuit judge,' upon which there was such a debate in the Senate, and to insert the words 'district judge,' and that in an appropriation bill limited to five-minutes debate, and sprung upon the Senate when no man had any conception that such an amendment could be offered.

"If such an amendment as this is in order, I cannot well conceive what amendment possibly would not be in order. We are not only restrained from all the privileges of debate on this question, but absolutely the most stringent election law, which operates on the suffrage, the very vitality of free institutions, is to be affected by inconsistent and unexpected amendments like this, and the Senate are to be deprived of all discussion upon them. Why, the Chair remembers that when this election law was considered before it occupied hours and hours; it elicited a discussion of days, and well it might, because it strikes at the very vitality of free institutions, which is the right of the people to vote; and now, upon an appropriation bill, this election law is wholly changed, striking out 'circuit judges,' extending the operation of that law from 'cities' to 'counties and parishes'; and we are required under a five-minutes debate to vote upon it."

The Presiding Officer: "The Chair will state what he understands to be the question. It is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate? And the Chair thinks that that decision, until it is reversed, is the decision and is binding, and if it is not reversed it must stand."

Mr. Conkling, of New York: "Mr. President, I shall move that this appeal lie on the table. I believe, according to everybody's construction of the rule, that will bring the Senate to a vote. Before submitting that motion, however, I beg to say one word in reply to the numerous speeches which have been made assailing the ruling of the Chair. The rule is: 'and no amendment to any such bill making legislative provisions' shall be in order 'other than such as directly relate to the appropriations contained in the bill.' Turning to the bill I find:

For the safe keeping of prisoners; and for the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act of February 28, 1871, to enforce the rights of citizens to vote, or any acts amendatory thereof, or supplementary thereto, $3,000,000.

"What is the argument of those who deny the decision of the Chair? It is that the amendment is not legislation directly relating to this. How can that be argued? Has it ever been pretended that to be within this rule one must move to increase or diminish the appropriation? Not at all. The rule expressly tolerates general legislation, with no restriction save one, namely, that it relates—what relates? That the general legislation relates to the appropriation in question?"

Mr. Thurman: "If the Senator's argument is right, we can move to amend all the laws in regard to life-saving stations, for this bill relates to them. I can move the steamboat bill as an amendment to this bill."

The Presiding Officer: "The question is, shall this appeal lie on the table?"

The result was announced as follows:

**Year—Mass., Alcorn, Ames, Boreman, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbetts, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howe, Kellogg, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye,
Pomeroy, Pool, Tratt, Ramsey, Sawyer, and Win-
dom—22.


Amend—Messrs. Anthony, Brownlow, Cameron, Clayton, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Lewis, Logan, Osborn, Patterson, Rives, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Sum-
ner, Wilson, and Wright—24.

So the appeal was ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Thurman: "I move to indefinitely post-
pone the bill.

"Mr. President, nothing that has happened since I have had a seat in the Senate has given me more surprise and more pain than the vote which has just been taken. I did suppose that the rule which was adopted by the Sen-
ate, and which we unanimously applied to this bill, relying upon what we supposed to be its fair, honest, and well-understood meaning, would not be extended in a way that this vote indicates, extended in a way that takes every Senator on this floor who votes against the ex-
tension, not only by surprise, but creates in his mind unaffected astonishment. What is the principle that has this moment been deter-
mimed by the Senate? Why, sir, is it that you may amend any law on the statute-book in refer-
ence to which there is any appropri-
ation made in this bill; amend it indefini-
tely; amend it without limit; go over almost the whole statute-book of the United States, be-
cause there is an appropriation for executing that law. Sir, let us see what it is.

"The first appropriation in this bill is under the head of 'the Treasury Department,' and relates to life-saving stations. Now, sir, if this decision to which the Senate has just come be the true ruling, the true interpretation of this rule, then we can amend by this bill all the laws in relation to life-saving stations. Then comes the 'revenue-cutter service,' and you may go on and amend all the laws in rela-
tion to that service. Then, sir, comes the 'marine hospital service;' you may amend all the laws in relation to that service. Then comes 'loans and Treasury notes and national currency,' and you may amend the entire national bank law, and all this under a five-minutes rule of debate, and you may amend all the laws in relation to the issue of greenbacks, and limit the debate to five min-
utes. Then comes 'detection and punishment of counterfeiting,' and under that you may amend all the criminal laws on the statute-
book in relation to the crime of counterfeiting. Then comes 'the contingent expenses of the Senate,' and you may amend all the laws in rela-
tion to them. Then comes the 'judiciary,' and you may amend every judicial act upon the statute-book, every one from the act of 1789 down to this day, and limit debate to five minutes — the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the jurisdiction of the circuit court, the jurisdiction of the district court, the jurisdic-
tion of the Court of Claims, the jurisdiction of the courts of the District of Columbia, the writ of habeas corpus, every thing that ap-
tains to the judiciary, every statute passed since the foundation of the Government is open to amendment or repeal, and that is under a debate limited to five minutes, under this ruling which has just been made by the Sen-
ate! That is the truth about it. Why, sir, I would a thousand times rather have the previ-
ous question of the House of Representatives than this.

"Sir, Senators may smile as much as they please; they may think this is a very smart trick—no, I will not use the word 'trick,' for it is not respectable; they may think this is very sharp practice; that this is a very acute thing on the part of the majority that has power to do what it pleases. But I say it is not good faith. I say it is not a fair interpretation of this rule. I say it is a ruling which makes the rule absolutely nugatory for the purposes for which it was adopted, absolutely so. Worse than all that, Mr. President, it is a rule that utterly stifles every thing like debate, and that upon the most important questions which can concern the Senate or the American peo-
ples. Why, sir, is it so that, whenever an appro-
priation is made to execute an existing law, you can move as an amendment under this rule, and limit debate to five minutes, any amendment whatsoever of that law? If that is the case, I pray to know whether there is any freedom of debate left in this body? Sir, we had better stop all debate at once, if that is the case.

"I say to Senators, beware before you adopt such a rule as this. There was a time when the Republican party marched to victory with 'free speech' upon its banners. There was a time when it claimed that in every part of this country there should be free speech. There was a time when the silencing of voices and preventing the utterance of the thoughts of even the smallest minority was considered a crime against humanity, and a crime against the Constitution of the country. But now, in the highest legislative Chamber of the country, we find a rule that stifles free speech utterly, and places the whole body of the statute law of the land at the mercy of a numerical major-
ity of the Senate, without any debate whatsoever on the merits of the proposition to modi-
fy or to repeal it. I say it will not do to talk about free speech any more. You had better say at once, with Napoleon I., 'I hate phrase-
mongers.' You had better at once adopt the logic of the Senator from Michigan (Mr Chan-
dler) the other day, who hates all 'orators,' as he calls them, despises every thing like speech; establish military rule; have no dis-
cussion; discussions are always hostile to tyranny. There never was a tyrant yet who loved discussion; there never was one yet who did not frown down debate.
"In perfect faith, without one single word of objection from any member on this floor, we agreed to the application of this five-minutes rule to this bill; but never did any one suppose that that rule, which heretofore has been properly and strictly construed, was to be so interpreted, that the whole body of the statute law of the United States was open to be repealed, amended, or modified, by way of amendment to this appropriation bill, and that debate on it was to be limited to five minutes. Why, sir, every law, the law to enforce the fourteenth amendment, the law to enforce the fifteenth amendment, civil rights, every thing may be altered, changed, amended, or repealed, under this ruling that has been made, and every Senator limited to five minutes. I do not pretend, what the Senate will reconsider what it has done before it establishes such a rule of despotism, utterly destructive of free debate in the American Senate."

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, said: "Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Ohio for the word he has just uttered. He said that, under the ruling of the Chair, the bill for civil rights would be in order. I so understood him."

Mr. Thurman: "Certainly."

Mr. Sumner: "He now says 'certainly,' and I agree with him. The act which it is proposed to amend is entitled 'An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes,' and one of its sections, section eighteen, is as follows:"

That the act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication, passed April 9, 1866, is hereby reenacted and declared to be, and the same to be in force, according to the provisioms of said act.

"Now, sir, I have nothing to say of the ruling of the Chair, or the question of order which the Senator has so ably debated. I accept the ruling of the Chair; I follow it; I apply it logically, and I adopt the illustration afforded by the distinguished Senator from Ohio, when he said that it covered the civil rights bill. I thank him for teaching us that word. It does cover the civil rights bill, and I now insist that the civil rights bill shall at last find a resting place in this Chamber. Long enough has it been played with and mutilated with. Now, at last, I insist upon a vote. I move, sir, at the end of the pending amendment to insert as follows:"

Also, that the act above mentioned be further supplemented and amended by adding the following provisions:

"Then follows what is known familiarly as the civil rights bill, being a bill well known in this Chamber, carefully drawn by myself, much amended, debated, and this has all the last emendations."

Mr. Thurman: "And none of the emasculations?"

Mr. Sumner: "None of the emasculations; it is the pure article."

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Pomeroy in the chair): "It is the duty of the Chair to remind Senators that the motion now pending is to indefinitely postpone the bill."

Mr. Casserly said: "Sir, I listened with amazement and with sorrow to the decision of the Chair. There is not a justice's court in the country where such a decision upon a similar law with this would be made; or if made, where it would not be torn into shreds in fifteen minutes by any lawyer that was ever qualified to argue about ten dollars. Why, sir, it proceeds upon a theory that is essentially false and unfounded in itself, namely, that because an appropriation in a bill refers to a law which has created a subject for that appropriation to act upon, therefore you can introduce any sort of amendment to reach that bill. That is the proposition."

"Why, sir, what is the object of an appropriation bill? It is not to make a new law; it is as to the expenditure of money. An appropriation bill must have, before it can be drawn even, subjects of expenditure already created by law. In other words, there must be laws on the statute-book providing for such and such things, which require expenditure to carry them out, in the first place. Then you make your appropriation bill for the purpose of appropriating the amounts of money necessary to satisfy those expenditures. The decision made here to-night amounts to this, neither more nor less, that because there may be one to twenty or two hundred appropriations in your bill that relate to the law creating the subject of that expenditure, therefore you have the right upon that view of the case, which is a necessary view, there can be no appropriation bill without it, to amend these laws creating that subject of expenditure indefinitely. The appropriation bill becomes, therefore, the substitute of the whole legislation of the session. Under this rule, intended to restrict an appropriation bill to its just and proper function of applying the means for carrying out subjects of expenditure created by other laws, you may amend every law in regard to the subject of expenditures, in regard to which an appropriation is stated in the bill."

"And now, sir, at the end of the session, within two legislative days of the adjournment, or less than two, all the controversies over your Ku-klux bill and your bill for regulating the elections by your bayonets in this year of grace 1873, when the head of your Government and the head of your armies is a candidate for re-election—those measures, and others no worse and no better, are brought in here to be fought over and thrust through Congress at this session over the back of an appropriation bill. What a spectacle for a great majority party in Congress to present to the country and to the world! And to do that
you overturn your own plain rule; you take advantage of a decision of which all I have to say is that I do not envy the making of it; I wonder at it, rather; and besides all that, an attempt to debate the fitness of that decision, an attempt to point out its manifest error, an attempt to expose its utter unfitness for application to the business of this session or of any session of the Senate, according to any parliamentary rules, was cut off by a motion to lay upon the table.

Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, said: "Mr. President, there never has been any rule in the Senate of the United States requiring that an amendment should be germane to the bill. There is no such parliamentary rule, and there is no rule of the Senate, let me remind the Chair, which requires a Senator to be pertinent and germane. Both of those matters are trusted to the discretion of Senators, and it is presumed they will not exercise that discretion improperly. There is not and never has been, I repeat, a rule in the Senate confining Senators to amendments which are germane, and there is no rule either controlling or limiting debate, so that it is respectful and proper. But, in order to facilitate business at the close of the session, for the benefit of a majority of the Senate, for their convenience, as a public and patriotic duty, the minority of this body voluntarily submitted to have themselves bound. It was provided that debate should be limited to five minutes. But no Senator on this side of the Chamber, and very few Senators on the other, would have voted to limit debate to five minutes. I can speak of Senator after Senator on the other side of the Chamber, thin as their seats now are at this time of night, who never would have voted to limit debate to five minutes if you had not introduced this other principle, this saving clause, that nothing should be put upon an appropriation bill that was not germane to the bill. You did that deliberately. You appealed to the minority, you appealed to yourselves; you said: 'Never, never will we gag the Senate; never will we deny you the privilege of speaking on any public question, or any legislation making any great change in the laws of this land; that we do not propose to do; but, while we ask you to limit debate to five minutes, we say we will not offer an amendment, nor permit one to be offered, that interferes with the general legislation of the country, which is not (to use my short term, for I shall be more definite directly) germane to the bill.' That was the contract stated in the rule, and those were the only terms on which the American Senate, on both sides of the Chamber, ever could have been induced to permit the adoption of that five-minutes rule.

"Now, sir, let me turn for a moment to the language of that rule:"

Resolved, That during the present session it shall be in order at any time to move a recess—

"That was one change—and pending an appropriation bill, to move to continue debate on amendments thereto to five minutes by any Senator on the pending motion, and such motions shall be decided without debate.

"There is another gag. What was the consideration? What was the consideration that would have induced Senators on the other side who have long been members of the Senate, and who glory in its privileges, which are seldom abused, to agree to such a rule? What was the consideration you offered to us and offered to your own members? To facilitate public business, to help you through, we agreed to the limitation of five minutes, we agreed that the motion could be made without debate, and you said this:"

And no amendment to any such bill making legislative provisions other than such as directly relate to the appropriations contained in the bill shall be received.

"I used the word 'germane.' Under this rule a matter of legislation has been introduced, a proposition which is admitted to be legislation, a proposition which the Chair itself admits to be legislation, but, as the Chair said, 'legislation which relates to an appropriation.' It appropriates nothing, and is defended on that ground by its advocates, and it is decided that it is legal because it appropriates nothing. If it appropriated any thing it would be a violation of the regular rule, because it would be an amendment appropriating money without the proper notice having been given to the committee. Let me read that rule for a moment; that is, rule 80:

No amendment proposing additional appropriations shall be received to any additional appropriation bill, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or some act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session, or moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, or in pursuance of an estimate from the head of one of the Departments; and no amendment shall be received whose object is to provide for a private claim, unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or treaty stipulation.

"Now, I appeal to such Senators as think this matter important enough to listen to the sound of my voice, whether the object was not, and that alone, to prevent the loading down of appropriation bills with matters which ought to be treated as matters of substantive legislation. This amendment, as I was saying, could not have been received if it contained an appropriation, and so the Chair says it is legitimate, it can come in under this rule because it contains no appropriation. It is legislation, the Chair decides, but it can come in under the other rule because it is 'legislation which relates to an appropriation bill.' That is precisely the ruling of the Chair. I shall not comment upon it. I have too much respect for the Chair and too much respect for the Senate to comment on it.

"One illustration, and I have done. Suppose the President of the United States is authorized by this bill, or by some other bill,
some general act of legislation, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in South Carolina, South Carolina being in open warfare, and for that purpose $5,000 is appropriated in the bill for the purpose of taking care of the prisoners and to pay such expenses as may be necessary in enforcing the law in South Carolina, and then an amendment is moved which relates to that appropriation, which is legislation, admitted to be so by the Chair, but which relates to it. It passes through your first barrier because there is no appropriation in it; it passes through your second barrier because it relates to an appropriation; and in that way you introduce a proposition for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in New York and all over the North. You can do that under this construction of the rule, and no man can gainsay it if the ruling of the Chair is right."

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, said: "From what the Senator from New Jersey has said, there seems to have been a misunderstanding, although how it originated I do not know. I am not one of the Senators who gave any pledges about this amendment not being proposed, nor did I know until very recently that it was to be proposed; but the whole graven- men, the whole complaint, as I understand from the other side of the Chamber, is, that whereas a month ago this amendment would have been perfectly in order as a permanent law, we have passed a rule by which it can only be in order as applicable for the term for which the appropriation bill now under consideration applies. Two attempts have been made by Senators on this side of the Chamber to repeal that rule, and it was resisted I think on both sides of the Chamber. I am sure it was on the other side. Now, the only complaint is the five-minutes rule. What evil that rule accomplishes when Senators speak half an hour, I do not see, because we all know, and have abundant illustration that a motion can be made to which the five-minutes rule does not apply, by which a debate can go on covering the whole ground of this amendment.

"Now, I speak only for myself; but I say if this rule, which is the cause of so much complaint, is the only difficulty, I am quite willing to rescind it, and let us stand just the same as we did before the rule was adopted. We all know that a large portion of the legislation since I have been in Congress, for twelve or thirteen years, has been put on appropriation bills; and that is a very vicious system of legislation, I think; but it is one that has always prevailed, and this bill itself has every year been made the rider for legislation of every character, covering every Department of the Government, and going, as the Senator from Ohio says, into every hamlet of the country."

Mr. Morton: "I desire to make an appeal to Senators on this side of the Chamber to allow us to vote upon this amendment and any amendments that may be offered by any of them, or by any other Senator. When a question of order arises, it must be decided first by the Chair, and, if an appeal is taken, then by the Senate. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair in this case, the Chair deciding the amendment to be in order under this rule. The appeal was laid on the table by a motion, which was in fact an indorsement of the opinion expressed by the Chair.

"Now, I submit to our friends on this side of the Chamber that this question has been decided in the only way that it can be decided; and, without imputing motives or purposes to any Senator, I suggest that all should submit to the decision when it is thus made."

Mr. Tipton, of Nebraska, said: "There seems to be some plausibility in the remarks of the Senator from Indiana so far as this, that an opportunity, at least a fored opportunity, may be had for the purpose of discussing this proposition; but the point of objection is not met. The point of objection is this: that although the opportunity might be complete as to the discussion of this and all kindred propositions, yet, after they have been discussed until everyone in the Chamber is satisfied with the discussion, they are not legitimate as amendments to an appropriation bill, and cannot be pressed except in violation of the resolution I have read, and violation of our solemn pledges each to the other that no such proposition as involves general legislation shall be presented as an amendment to such a bill as this."

Mr. Robertson said: "We have been here now over seventeen hours, with the exception of two hours and a half of a recess to enable us to get our dinners. It is very evident to my mind that we cannot get a vote this morning upon this question; and, if we do get a vote upon this, there will be other questions presented which will consume some time. I have sat here very much against my own will, in order to discharge my public duty, until I am very nervous; in fact, not well enough to sit here much longer. I think there should be an end to this thing. If we cannot accomplish the public work by Monday, let us stay here a week longer. I therefore move that the Senate do now adjourn."

The question on adjournment being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 11, nays 28.

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on indefinitely postponing the bill."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 8, nays 35.

So the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Sumner: "I now move to amend the amendment by adding what I send to the Chair."

The Chief Clerk read the amendment, as follows:

Also that the act above mentioned be further supplemented and amended by the following provisions at the end of the eighteenth section.
Mr. Sumner: "Then follow the sections of the civil rights bill, which it is not necessary to read."

Mr. Cole: "I hope the Senator from Massachusetts has not sat here all night with the idea that this is in order to be offered on this bill. I think it is not in order. I raise the point of order.

The Presiding Officer: "If the Senator from California makes the question of order under the rule, the Chair must rule upon it, without any regard to the merits of the proposition. The rule reads as follows:"

And no amendment to any such bill making legislative provisions, other than such as directly relate to the appropriations contained in the bill, shall be received.

The Chair thinks that this is not in order under that rule.

Mr. Sumner: "I take an appeal from the decision of the Chair."

The Presiding Officer: "The question then is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?"

Mr. Sumner: "Mr. President, why is the pending—"

The Presiding Officer: "If the Senator will indulge the Chair one moment to make another remark, the Chair apprehends that an amendment to an amendment has no more privileges than an original amendment, and if a proposition is not in order as an original amendment, it cannot be in order as an amendment to an amendment."

Mr. Sumner: "Why is the original amendment in order, as has been ruled? It refers especially to the act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes, that of 1871 being an amendment to the earlier statute of 1870. According to its language, it professes to supplement and amend that act—mark the words—to supplement and amend that act. Now, sir, I simply propose to still further supplement and amend that act. If you are right in the first case, you will be right in the second case. Now listen to section eighteen of that act of 1870."

Mr. Conkling: "What act is that?"

Mr. Sumner: "The act the title of which I have already read, the act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes, the eighteenth section of which is as follows:"

That the act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication, passed April 9, 1866, is hereby reenacted; and sections sixteen and seventeen hereof shall be enforced according to the provisions of said act.

"Now, mark sir. The original civil rights act is reenacted in this statute of 1870. But you are now amending this statute. How do you obtain your present jurisdiction? Because there is an appropriation to carry out that statute. If the pending amendment is in order, then a further amendment must be in order, especially in view of the eighteenth section, which I have read, which expressly embodies and reenacts the civil rights law. If you say that the amendment that I now move is not in order, you virtually declare that the pending amendment is not in order. One is in order just as much as the other. Each is to amend a statute which you are carrying out by an appropriation."

The question being taken by yea's and nay's, resulted—yeas 33, nays 6.

So the decision of the Chair was sustained.

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Kellogg)."

The yea's and nay's were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows:


So the amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The result of the vote on the passage of the bill was announced as follows:


Absent—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Cragn, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, Morton, Patterson, Rice, Robertson, Schurz, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, and Wright—12.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Cole: "I move that the bill be printed immediately for the use of the House."

The motion to print was agreed to.

Mr. Cole: "I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, and ask for a conference committee in advance."

The motion was agreed to; and it was ordered that the conference be appointed by the Chair.
In the House on June 8th, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said: "I ask the House to allow me to submit the proposition to non-concur in all the amendments of the Senate to the sundry civil appropriation bill, and to accede to the request of the Senate for a committee of conference."

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said: "I hope the suggestion of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations (Mr. Garfield) will be accepted. By accepting it, the minority will lose none of their privileges, for they will have the same right to make dilatory motions after the report of the committee of conference comes before the House that they now have."

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, said: "This side of the House will, I have no doubt, vote unanimously for the bill as it came from the Senate with the exception of the bayonet clause. If the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) will offer a substitute containing every proposition of the Senate except that, we will assent to it."

Mr. Garfield said: "If the 'bayonet clause,' as the gentleman terms it, were off, and all the other amendments of the Senate retained, I should be compelled to vote against the bill, because there are appropriations to the amount of more than a million and a half of dollars which have been put on by the Senate, to which, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I can never consent."

Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, said: "The question resolves itself to this; shall election by the bayonet be substituted for election by the ballot? The amendment of the Senate is a blow aimed against the freedom of elections. I hope that the House will prove true to the Constitution, and, as a shield, interpose itself between the bayonets of the President and the liberties of the people."

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said: "I desire to make a point for the benefit of gentlemen on both sides of the House. It seems to me that if we can consider this bill in Committee of the Whole, taking up these various amendments, acting upon them, and sending to a committee of conference those to which the House may disagree, gentlemen will have afterward the same opportunity that they now have to defeat this particular amendment by dilatory motions. I do not like the proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Beck), that we shall accept all the other amendments as they have come from the Senate, for, as the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) has said with regard to himself, there are many of those amendments which I cannot vote for."

"I think that gentlemen by the course they are pursuing are placing themselves in a bad position. It is saying in advance to other members on this floor, 'You shall not have an opportunity either to discuss or vote upon these amendments; but we will kill the bill anyhow.'"

Mr. Morgan: "Yes; rather let the bill be killed than that liberty should perish."

Mr. Farnsworth: "What is to be gained by killing the bill?"

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, said: "We have offered to consent to the consideration of the bill, excepting that amendment."

Mr. Farnsworth: "Still, what is gained by killing the bill?"

Mr. Randall: "We do not want to kill it."

Mr. Campbell: "I wish to make a parliamentary inquiry. If a committee of conference should report in favor of this objectionable Senate amendment, would not the minority of the House then have the same right with regard to dilatory motions as they have now?"

The Speaker: "The dilatory motions which are now running are running against a majority motion, which is that the House proceed to business on the Speaker's table. That motion is prevented from being submitted to the House by dilatory motions. The same dilatory motions in the same order would, of course, be admissible after the conference report had been presented."

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio: "I ask gentlemen to allow me to take the sense of the House on my proposition."

The question was taken, and (two-thirds not voting in favor thereof) it was decided in the negative—yeas 80, nays 61, not voting 99.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, said: "I move to suspend the rules, and take from the Speaker's table House bill No. 2705, and that the House concur in the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth amendments of the Senate, and non-concur in all the remaining amendments, and that a committee of conference be asked on those amendments in which the House non-concur."

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 72, nays 72, not voting 96.

So (two-thirds not voting in the affirmative) the rules were not suspended.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio: "I have sent a resolution to the desk which I ask to be read."

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House non-concur in the amendments of the Senate to the House bill No. 2705, being the sundry civil appropriation bill, and agree to a conference thereon; and that, upon the appointment of such committee, the House do take a recess until eight o'clock on Monday morning.

The question being put, the resolution as amended was adopted.

The Chair announces the appointment of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, Mr. Palmer, of Iowa, and Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, as the conferences on the part of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill H. R. No. 2705.

On June 10th, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said: "I rise to make a privileged report."

Mr. Holman, of Indiana: "Does the Chair hold that it is not in order to move an adjournment at this time?"

The Speaker: "The Chair holds that, according to the usage of the House, a conference
report may be made during the pending of a motion to adjourn. After eleven o'clock to-day, however, the Chair will not entertain a motion to adjourn, as the two Houses have fixed twelve o'clock to-day for final adjournment."

The Clerk read the report of the committee of conference on the civil sundry appropriation bill.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said: "Mr. Speaker, I now move that the report of the committee of conference be recommitted to that committee. I feel this morning that, if by the force of a mere majority we drive this bill, embodying as it does the enforcement amendment, through Congress, we will commit an act which, so far as I and a number of gentlemen around me are concerned, will be regarded as in the category of acts for which I have more than a score of times sentenced men, theretofore respected in the community in which they lived, to solitary confinement and penal labor.

"This bill reached its present stage by what, in the light of information in my possession, appear to be false pretences, which are characterized by all the features necessary to sustain a conviction under the law of Pennsylvania. On Saturday last, the minority of this House, by virtue of parliamentary law and of the usages of this House—not by the weakness of the Republican party, not by the weakness or lack of fidelity on the part of members of the Republican party, but, as I have said, by virtue of parliamentary law and usages long and well known to the House and the people of the country, the minority party of this House held this bill in its power. Leading members of that body said to us: 'Take from the bill one amendment, and you may have all the other provisions without question; take from it one provision, and you may complete your appropriations and adjourn.' This being the condition of the bill, there came upon this floor a Senator who was then a member of the committee of conference to consider and adjudge the disagreeing votes thereon, and I vouch gentlemen around me for the fact that from him went forth the assurance that, if the Opposition would permit this bill to go to a committee of conference, the Senate would receive from the objectionable amendment. It was also known that he who must be chairman of the committee of conference on the part of the House disapproved of that amendment, and had given open and public assurance that he disapproved it as heartily as gentlemen on the other side could do."

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio: "If the gentleman refers to me, I beg him to withhold his statement of my position, and allow me to make it for myself."

Mr. Randall: "You did state that privately."

Mr. Kelley: "I am assured by many gentlemen that the gentleman from Ohio did make such statements.

"According to parliamentary usage, there must be two Democrats on a committee of conference, one from the House and one from the Senate. There was, therefore, it seemed to me, as it did to others, no possibility that the objectionable amendment would be adhered to. And I, and others who are as loyal to Republicanism, loyal to radical Republicanism, as I am or ever have been, I say, Mr. Speaker, that gentlemen, who are as radical as I am, went with or in advance of me to gentlemen on the other side of the House, and said: 'The circumstances are such as guarantee the withdrawal of this amendment to which you object; you cannot be deceived should you let the bill go to a conference.' But they knew the impregnable strength of their position, and not yet did they yield. They hesitated and inquired, and did not yield until from the Speaker's chair they received assurance that the report of a conference committee was subject to all the dilatory motions to which any other measure would be. In my conversations with them, I had given them assurance that, if by any peradventure they lost position or power, I would cooperate with them in resisting the passage of the bill embodying the amendment in question, and I make this portion of my impetration not alone of my word, but of the pledges of others. If this action bring upon me condemnation, I shall not heed it. For, sir, it may be egotism, but I tell you that I value more highly the self-respect and approving conscience of William D. Kelley than I do the applause of all mankind; and I could not go through the world maintaining my self-respect if I failed to make every effort in my power to have this report go back to the committee of conference."

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, said: "I desire to inquire of my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) to whom he refers as having authorized him to pledge this side of the House to any thing about this bill?"

Mr. Kelley: "I did not pledge this side of the House, nor have I so intimated."

Mr. Bingham: "Whom did you pledge?"

Mr. Kelley: "I pledged my influence, following gentleman whom I saw on the other side promising theirs. And I reiterate that I was impelled thereto by assurances given, as I had been informed by many gentlemen about me, by a member of the Senate conference committee that, if we could get the bill to the conference committee, the Senate would reconsider?"

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said: "On the merits of the amendment now in debate by itself considered I will not now speak. No man on this floor regrets more than I do that the House was brought to a dead-lock on a question of this sort appended to a general appropriation bill. But there is another phase of this subject which rises altogether above that amendment or any other amendment that can be brought into this House. To discuss that
greater question, I must call the attention of members to the parliamentary history of this bill. It is one of the twelve great appropriation bills necessary for carrying on the Government. After being considered forty days in the Committee on Appropriations, after being elaborately debated in this House, it went to the Senate, and, after having there encountered storm and tempest of no ordinary character, it came back to the House with such amendments as the Senate saw fit to add. Again in the House, it was a bill in order under all the rules of parliamentary law, for our rules do not allow us to vote as out of order an amendment added by the Senate. The bill then being in order, there were but five courses of action open to the House in the ordinary processes of legislation. The first was, to refer it to the Committee on Appropriations, to be considered and brought back subject to the order of the House. The second was, we might have referred it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, where it would have been open to debate and amendment on every one of the ninety-three amendments, and then to be reported back to the House to await the further order of this body. A third course was, that we should proceed to consider it in open House under the five-minutes rule, subject to amendments and debate. A fourth plan was, to non-concur in all the Senate amendments and send the bill to a committee of conference, to be again brought back into the House. There was a fifth plan, to concur in all the Senate amendments, and thus send the bill to the President for his approval.

"Now, there is no other ordinary course to be taken with an appropriation bill, and I call the attention of the House to the fact that I and my associates on the Committee on Appropriations tried again and again in the House each and all of these five ordinary courses of procedure, and again and again did the minority of this House refuse to allow the House to take either of these courses until late at night of Saturday, after a twelve hours' session, and then only on condition that the non-concurrence and reference to a conference committee should be coupled with a recess which should bring us within four hours of the final adjournment of Congress. In other words, the minority have for days refused to allow the usual legislative processes to be employed in reference to a great and necessary public measure; they have refused to allow it to be debated or considered except upon terms of their own dictation wholly beyond the ordinary range of parliamentary order.

"Mr. Speaker, a question has therefore arisen, in its importance far above any item in this bill, and even above the whole bill, and it is simply this: shall the majority of the members of this House have the right to consider and act upon a great appropriation bill in the mode provided in the rules? The moment a minority, however large, deny that proposition, that moment we are in the midst of a parliamentary revolution, and legislation of any sort is impossible for evermore until that position be utterly abandoned. In saying this I do not fail to recognize the amnest right of the minority to make dilatory motions for any and all legitimate purposes. I recognize that right whenever the minority is being oppressed by any parliamentary proceeding. If, for instance, we should insist that a bill should be passed without being read, I would filibuster as long as any man here to prevent it, if it were a bill that I did not understand or approve."

Mr. Eldredge, of Wisconsin, said: "I want to ask a question on this particular point, as to what was said by him to gentlemen on this side of the House, and to me personally."

Mr. Garfield: "When we went into the conference committee, we sat two hours on Saturday night, running our session into midnight.

"We met on Sunday and sat eight hours continuously. At the end of six hours we had finished, to the satisfaction of the conferences, every other item of disagreement between the two houses. When we reached the tenth amendment, the one in dispute, the Senate conferences informed us that they could make no report that did not treat of that subject in it; that the report must be one and a whole. The committee on the part of the House was thus compelled to adopt one of two courses, either at eight o'clock on Monday morning, four hours before the time fixed for final adjournment, bring back a report that they had made no progress whatever, that nothing was agreed to, nothing settled, thus making it wholly impossible to reach an adjustment before twelve o'clock, or to bring in a report concerning in something.

"After mature deliberation we thought it to be our duty to bring in a report, and in order to do that we proposed a substitute to the Senate's tenth amendment. That substitute consists in the main of the enforcement bill sent to the House by the Senate a few weeks since; but there are two or three important modifications put on that at the suggestion of the House conferences.

"The amendment thus guarded is clearly within the provisions of the Constitution which empower Congress to regulate the time, place, and manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress. Now, the committee of conference having brought in a report under the rules, I do now insist, and shall continue to demand, that the bill before the House shall be acted on; and against all factions and revolutionary resistance I propose to stand, if need be, until December next, until this appropriation bill shall be considered, shall be voted on, voted up or voted down.

"And now, once for all, I say to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Eldredge), and to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley),
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that I have said no word to them or to any man inconsistent with the declarations I have made in these remarks. I challenge any man to the proof, if he venture to join the issue."

Mr. Brooks, of New York, said: "The fourth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States provides that 'the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

"Section eight of the law prescribes:"

And the marshal or his deputy shall arrest and take into custody, with or without process—"There is nothing in this act which forbids the arrest of any man without process of law."

Mr. Bingham: "Mr. Speaker, there is nothing in the bill, so far as the rights of citizens and persons are concerned, that has not already been on the statute-book for two years. It has been in force in the State represented by the honorable gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks), and I have yet to learn that any of the provisions of this law of which the gentleman complains have been held unconstitutional by any court, State or national."

Mr. Randall: "You will not let it be tested by the Supreme Court."

Mr. Bingham: "Test it before any court. That right is assured by the law as it was originally enacted. The question might have been tested in the Supreme Court. It was not, because there was no doubt of the validity of the law. Gentlemen talk about not letting it be tested in the Supreme Court! I do not stop to argue the constitutional question now. I gave these gentlemen an opportunity ten days ago to take the Senate bill on this very subject from the table and allow it to be considered. And now gentlemen come and raise the miserable quibble that there is some constitutional privilege invaded here, because the Senate has introduced an amendment to enlarge or restrict the terms and effect of an appropriation, while it is in accordance with the practice of this Government under every Administration and in every Congress since it was a Government. In the original text of the bill was the provision for the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act of February 20, 1871, and thereupon, the House having incorporated that provision in its appropriation, and having appropriated money to carry out the act, the Senate, according to all usage, introduces amendments, restricting, limiting, and prescribing the effect of the appropriation to the particular act.

"I consider the question gentlemen have seen fit to raise now is a question as important as any that can arise under the Constitution of the country, and I propose to fight it out with them; and that is whether, after refusing in the regular course of business to take up the independent Senate bill and consider it, and record their united votes against it, refusing to allow the Judiciary Committee to report a substitute for that bill, correcting its verbal errors, they are to come here now, under the pretense of taking care of the Constitution, and taking care of the rights of the people, and inaugurate here in this Hall a treason."

Mr. Kelley: "The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) appealed to the House to sustain this bill, in order to avert a parliamentary revolution. Why, sir, I have but stated the proximate reason for my action; but the underlying and supreme reason was the desire on my part to avert a parliamentary revolution. Sir, parliamentary or other revolution is not likely to spring from imperfections in the rules of the House, nor am I of the belief that the rule of which he complains, that which secures the right of a numerous minority to defend its opinions, is an objectionable or dangerous one. During the eleven years I have had the honor of a seat in this House I have often felt that this reserved right of the minority was exercised in an improper manner, but I have always felt that, being here in a minority, I would also do what I have always honored the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham), who has just addressed the House, for having done in the Thirty-fifth Congress. When, sir, it was attempted to control appropriations by refusing to put a proper restraining clause in an appropriation bill, there was just such action by the Republican minority, of which he was then an honored member. Whether it was right or not, for thirty-six hours the Republican minority held the Democratic majority in check, and went to the country on the issue. That action did much to secure to the Republican party the magnificent results of the following October and November elections. The country approved the action of the heroic Republican filibusters who had held in check and defeated the powerful Democratic majority.

"Sir, an inconsiderable minority have no power to control legislation. A vote of two-thirds will pass a bill on any Monday, or at any time within ten days of a final adjournment. Moreover, if the rule be an unwise one, it is within the control of the House, and we can alter it. The danger of parliamentary revolution comes not from this cause, but from quite another quarter, and that is from the absorption of all the powers of the Government by the Senate. That is the weak point in our Constitution and our Government, and never was it more glaringly demonstrated than during the present Congress. I pause not to allude to its ceaseless encroachments on the functions of the executive department of the Government, and will refer but briefly to facts within the knowledge of every member. The originating of revenue measures was confided
to the House of Representatives by the Constitution; yet when we assembled here we were met with a revenue measure, which had been prepared during the recess by a special committee of the Senate. It was soon sent to us for our acceptance. The House, which is charged with raising revenue and making appropriations for carrying on the Government, has always enjoyed the privilege of being the first to name the day for an adjournment. The Senate, however, long before our business was well shaped, and before it was known what exigencies might arise, assumed the conceded functions of this House, and sent us a formal intimation as to the time at which it would, in its judgment, be convenient and agreeable for us to adjourn.

"And now, sir, when we come to act upon an important appropriation bill for the support of the Government, what do we find? The Senate meets us with the intimation that we may designate necessary appropriations, but we must yield our convictions on other points not germane to such a bill, or they will prevent our bill from becoming a law. There is where the danger of revolution lies. And, sir, I may say that while my opposition to this measure is manifested as it is at this time, by reason of my commitments of an honorable character to gentlemen on the other side, there is lying behind it the conviction that this method of passing any law, whatever the merits of the measure may be, is dangerous, and one for which the Republican party ought not to make itself responsible. Therefore, I hope that this report will be recommitted; and, on my motion to recommit, I call the previous question."

The question being taken on seconding the previous question, the House divided; and the tellers reported—yeas 101; nays not counted.

So the previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; which was upon the motion of Mr. Kelley to recommit the report of the committee of conference.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:


Subsequently Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit the following report from the committee of conference."

The Clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments to the bill (H. R. No. 2,706) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have been unable to agree.

JAS. A. GARFIELD,
FRANK W. PALMER,
WM. E. NIBLACK,
Managers on the part of the House.
CORNELIUS COLE,
GEO. F. EDMUNDS,
JOHN W. STEVENSON,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio: "The Senate originally asked for a committee of conference in reference to the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on this bill, and I suppose they will make known their wishes. I do not know but the House might hasten business by ordering a new conference. I move the appointment of a new conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill; and on that motion I demand the previous question."

The motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, was agreed to.

The Speaker: "The Chair appoints the same conferences as managers on the part of the House."

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, soon after submitted a privileged report, and said: "In explanation of the report, I desire to state to the House that the main body of the report is the same as was presented before. Three important changes were made, in view of additional facts brought before the conference committee as to the amount of sums appropriated. Beyond those three changes every word is the same, except what relates to the tenth amend-
ment, the matter in contest between the two Houses.

"There are but three changes made in that tenth amendment. We strike out the words 'this act or,' in the fourtieth line of the print which gentlemen have before them. The second change is in the forty-third line, where we strike out the words 'he resides,' and insert in lieu thereof the words 'his duties are to be performed.' The third, and the one of chief importance, is the addition of a proviso at the end of line sixty-two, in these words:

And provided further, That the supervisors herein provided for shall have no power or authority to make arrests or to perform other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the votes, and the making of a return thereof.

"The effect of this is that the supervisors authorized by this act stand by and witness the proceedings of the election, and have the official right to stand by, so that, if frauds are being perpetrated, the Government of the United States may have as witnesses, a member of the Democratic party, and one of the Republican party, to the facts in the case."

Mr. Eldredge: "I desire to ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations if the words 'guarded and inspected' are not retained in the bill."

Mr. Garfield: "No, sir. It is provided that when ten citizens in any county or parish in any congressional district shall apply to the judge of the county or parish in which such county or parish is situated 'to have said registration or election both guarded and scrutinized.'"

Mr. Eldredge: "Yes, those are the words, 'guarded and scrutinized.'"

Mr. Garfield: "The persons applying express their wish to have the election guarded and scrutinized. But the powers of the persons appointed for that purpose are in terms restricted by the proviso I have read."

Mr. Eldredge: "They are to guard and scrutinize the election."

Mr. Garfield: "The gentleman is in error. The words 'guarded and scrutinized' apply only to the form of application made to the judge. But those words do not apply at all to the powers of the persons appointed. Their powers are defined and limited by the strong language of the proviso which I have just read. They are thus made mere witnesses of all the transactions of the election."

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, said: "Before my colleague (Mr. Niblack) takes the floor, I want to ask a question, in order to remove any doubt upon the mind of any member of the House. I desire to know of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations whether he understands that there is any thing in the language of this amendment that touches the matter of qualifications of electors."

Mr. Garfield: "I understand, on the contrary, that there is nothing that can touch or change the qualifications of electors now provided by law."

Mr. Ritchie, of Maryland, said: "In the State of Maryland the judges of the election have no discretion as to the qualifications of voters. They are controlled by the registration list; in fact, they are merely recording officers. Now, I ask the gentleman what would be the relation of the supervisors contemplated by this amendment to our registration and elections?"

Mr. Garfield: "That of simply standing by and seeing the work done, without any other power than to witness it from beginning to end."

Mr. Eldredge: "Gentlemen who have not surrendered their opposition on this question have not yet had an opportunity to speak. None of us have had that opportunity who feel that we cannot surrender our opposition as long as we have the power to resist this measure. I ask the gentleman to yield to me for two or three minutes."

Mr. Garfield: "Gentlemen all around me insist that I shall call the previous question. I cannot yield further."

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, said: "This is the most fatal measure ever brought into this Congress."

Mr. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, said: "We are not going to yield."

Mr. Eldredge: "It is an unconstitutional bill."

Mr. Holman: "It is most infamous in its character."

Mr. Garfield: "I now move that the rules be suspended, and that the House proceed to take an immediate vote, without dilatory motions, upon agreeing to the report of the committee of conference."

The question was put on the motion of Mr. Garfield, to suspend the rules; and there were —yeas 122, nays 23. So (two-thirds voting in favor thereof) the rules were suspended.

The Speaker: "The House has directed that it now vote by yeas and nays upon this question. Will the House agree to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses to the amendments of the Senate to the sundry civil appropriation bill?"

The question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

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So the report of the committee of conference was agreed to.

In the Senate, on the same day, the final report of the committee of conference was pre- sented, when Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, said: "I did not sign that report, for the rea- son that I did not believe Congress had any authority to exercise power over the State elections under the Constitution of the United States; but, if Congress had the power, I should not very much object to the proviso here as it is in the amendment. Believing as I do that the power is not within the constitu- tional competency of Congress, I shall vote against the report."

The question of concurrence being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:


Nay—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Cassatt, Clark, Coxe, Crapo, Cooper, Fenton, Hamilton of Texas, Kelly, Norwood, Ran- som, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Thur- man, Tipton, Treadwell, and Vickers—17.


So the report was concurred in.

On May 17th, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill to extend the provisions of the fourth section of the act approved April 20, 1871.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the fourth section of the act approved April 20, 1871, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," shall continue in force un- til the end of the next regular session of Congress.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, said: "Mr. President, this bill proposes to continue in force until the end of the next regular session of Congress the provisions of the fourth section of the act of April 20, 1871, which I ask the Secretary to read." The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 4. That whenever in any State or part of a State the unlawful combinations named in the pre- ceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State, and of the United States within such State, or when the con- stituted authorities are in complexity with, or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of, such powerful and armed combinations; and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the convic- tion of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the Government of the United States, and that the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judg- ment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, to the end that such rebellion may be overcome: Provided, That all the provisions of the second section of an act entitled "An act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863, which relate to the dis- charge of prisoners other than prisoners of war, and to that section providing to obey the order of the court, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section: Provided further, That the President shall first have made proclamation, or shall have caused to be delivered, to such insurgents to disperse: And provided also, That the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress.

Mr. Scott: "Mr. President, these provisions and the proposition to extend them suggest the following inquiries:

1. Are there unlawful combinations or- ganized and armed in any State or parts of any State?

2. Are they so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of the State and of the United States within such State?

3. Are the constituted authorities in com- plicity with or do they connive at the unlawful purposes of such combinations?

4. Is the conviction of offenders or the preservation of the public safety impracticable by reason of all or either of these causes?

5. If the conviction of offenders and the preservation of the public safety be not at the
present moment impracticable, does the past give such reason to apprehend such a state of affairs as will render them impracticable, and as will require this power to be lodged in the President for the protection of the public welfare?

“These inquiries open a very wide field of investigation; but I do not propose to follow any of them at great length, nor can I take them up in their order, as the testimony which I shall consider will bear upon them all. There was a time when it might have been advisable to dwell upon the evidence establishing the existence of the Ku-klux Klan, the combination against which principally it is well known this legislation was directed; but that time has passed. Its existence now stands confessed.

“The testimony taken by the joint committee clearly establishes that the same organization, pursuing the same purposes and seeking to accomplish them by the same means, has existed, and been active since 1868, in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. There can be no reasonable doubt of its existence still in Tennessee and in most of the other States where it is for the present quiet, but ready to act whenever it may be deemed necessary or prudent to do so. Its recent character is better fixed, however, by the evidence furnished from the organization itself, evidence which stamps it as one of the foulest blots upon the civilization of this century. At the trials in Columbia, South Carolina, the constitution of the Ku-klux in that State was given in evidence, having been found in possession of one Samuel Brown, Esq., a man of wealth and standing in York County, who was chief of a clan, and is now exiating his offence in the Albany penitentiary, sentenced upon his own confession. The same constitution governed the order in North Carolina, as is shown by the testimony of David Schenck, Esq., a leading lawyer of Lincoln County, in that State, who became a member of the order in 1868, and says that in doing so he considered that he was swearing to support the platform of the convention that nominated Seymour and Blair in New York.

“Now, sir, as to the extent to which this organization has prevailed: it is stated in the views of the minority that it does not prevail in more than forty counties in these States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. Let me give you the names of the counties in these States in which these offences have been committed. Outrages have been committed in North Carolina in the counties of Orange, Chatham, Alamance, Lenoir, Harnett, Sampson, Caswell, Guilford, Gaston, Lincoln, Moore, Rutherford, Cleveland, and Catawba.

“South Carolina.—In the counties of Spartanburg, York, Union, Chester, Abbeville, Laurens, Fairfield, Newberry, and Lancaster.


“Alabama.—In the counties of Blount, Calhoun, Chambers, Choctaw, Fayette, Greene, Hale, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Limestone, Macon, Madison, Marshall, Morgan, Perry, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa, St. Clair, Cherokee, Coosa, Landerdale, Marengo, Tallapoosa, and Walton.

“Mississippi.—In the counties of Chickasaw, Kemper, Itawamba, Tishomingo, Prentiss, Lee, Leake, Tippah, Union, Alcorn, Kemper, Landerdale, Lincoln, Lowndes, Marshall, Monroe, Noxubee, Okitibeha, Pontotoc, and Winston.

“Florida.—In the county of Jackson alone the evidence shows that within the last five years there have been one hundred and fifty-three homicides.

“Here we have ninety-nine counties in all, and this in all probability falls below the number. I have not had time to make a careful examination of that part of the testimony at the taking of which I was not personally present, and have only inserted here the names of those counties where offences are clearly shown to have been committed. I have no doubt there are more. I shall give presently a summary of the offences committed in these counties.

“These facts bear upon the denial made, in the views of the minority, of the extent of the organization, of its political significance, or of its having the countenance of any of the respectable white people of the South. Each of these may require a passing notice.

“As to the numbers of the organization, the fact that in York County the number was almost equal to the white voting population is of itself startling, and when it is remembered that about the same state of affairs existed in the two adjoining counties, and to a large extent in other counties, it is evident that nothing but the power of the General Government is sufficient to restrain that organization in that State.

“Again, after the concession that General Forrest knows so much more about the origin of the organization than any other person, his statement as to its numbers becomes important. In 1868 he said there were forty thousand in Tennessee and five hundred thousand in the Southern States. The only correction he made of that statement, in his letter written to correct errors, was, that he believed there were those numbers. His belief as the head of that organization is significant, and equivalent to the knowledge of other people.

“The allegation that the order does not exist in more than forty counties is met by the names of the counties of the several States which I have already given.
"I will now give the summary to which I have referred. In North Carolina fourteen counties are shown in which outrages occurred, and in them there occurred eighteen homicides and three hundred and fifteen whippings. In South Carolina, nine counties, in which the testimony taken by the committee shows there were thirty-five homicides and two hundred and seventy-six other outrages. The presentment of the grand-jury says there were forty homicides in these counties, and over two thousand cases of other outrages. In Georgia there are twenty-nine counties shown, in which seventy-two homicides and one hundred and twenty-six cases of whippings are disclosed by the testimony. In Alabama there are twenty-six counties, in which two hundred and fifteen homicides are shown to have occurred, and one hundred and sixteen cases of other outrages. In Mississippi there are twenty counties in which there are twenty-three homicides, and seventy-six cases of outrages, by this testimony; and in Florida, in the one county of Jackson—I have not had time to look through the other portions of the testimony—one hundred and fifty-three homicides have occurred in that county alone since the war; and let it be supposed that these even are all. These foot up ninety-nine counties, five hundred and twenty-six homicides and twenty-nine hundred and nine cases of other outrages shown in this testimony, and by this finding of the grand-jury.

"It is alleged that in all these proceedings the men are of that class in society who have no countenance. Sir, let me call your attention to two or three facts. The minority of the committee have admitted—it is an admission—that General Napoleon B. Forrest and General John B. Gordon were the first men who were at the organization of this klan. Who are N. B. Forrest and J. B. Gordon? I suppose that for political purposes I could give them no higher endorsement than to state that they were both delegates at large from their respective States of Tennessee and Georgia in the Democratic National Convention of 1868; and taking the testimony of Schenck, of North Carolina, that he considered he was swearing, when he was initiated in the Ku-klux organization, to support the platform of that convention, it is not much to be wondered at that the platform was so construed when two men who are admitted to have organized the Ku-klux were delegates at large in that convention, and their position ought to rank them as respectable men.

"As to the other denial, that this organization has anything political in it, I wish to say here that I do not care whether it has any thing political in it or not. I do not care whether these outrages have been animated by partisan hate or not. There is the fact: they have been committed upon the poor and defenseless, and they have been unable to secure redress. Until this legislation of Congress and the exercise of power by the President, the men who committed these offences could not be brought to punishment by the courts. I care not whether the offences were committed by Republicans on Democrats or by Democrats on Republicans, or without any shadow of partisan feeling, every dictate of humanity, every impulse of enlightened civilization requires and demands that the Government shall extend its power for the purpose of bringing these offenders to justice and of protecting the defenseless.

"But, sir, I have given enough to show what its political character is. I do not wish to go at large into the mere partisan aspect of this case. There is abundant material for it. Turn to its oaths 'against radicals;' to its constitution 'to relieve those suffering from radical misrule;' to the finding of that grand-jury in Columbia, South Carolina; to the testimony of hundreds of witnesses both in and out of the order, where the victims testified that they were whipped to compel them to renounce their radicalism; where the members of the organization testify and confess that the defeat of radicalism was the purpose of the organization. Go on all through this testimony, that of Schenck, of North Carolina, in which he admits that he went into the organization not believing that it would countenance violence, but that he went into it as a political organization; that he afterward attempted to divert it from violence and could not do it. Take the identification of Forrest and of Gordon with it in the beginning, Hampton's appeal for it in the end. Take the fact that another prominent man in South Carolina, J. Banks Lyle, a member of the South Carolina Legislature, fled also at the time the proclamation was issued; and so well satisfied were his own Democratic associates, from the county from which he was elected, of his complicity with this organization that they voted with the other members of the Legislature to declare his seat vacant. All these facts show that there is a political significance in the organization.

"I come now to the views of the minority on this subject. They say that the white and the black citizen cannot coexist in the same Government. That feeling is inculcated in the Ku-klux Klan of the South. It has been one of the fruitful sources of these outrages; and I regret to find that, notwithstanding the constitutional amendments have declared the negro to be free, to be a citizen, and to be entitled to all his civil and political rights, we are even now, as the result of this investigation, told that the time is near when those rights shall be taken from him.

"There are many causes assigned for these outrages: the debts of the States, the reconstruction acts, bad legislation. I do not, at this time, propose to go into any discussion of them. I am discussing the evil itself, its existence, its magnitude, its power, its extent,
and the necessity of providing against a recurrence of the violence which has hitherto disgraced the nation.

"Withdraw from the President of the United States the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in those States where this organization exists, and no man can answer for the scenes that will follow and the retaliation that may ensue. Keep it there, and the very existence of the power will render its exercise unnecessary.

"This is the question which we are to determine. Are we, taking up these provisions in their order, to say that men who have not been secure in their persons, in their houses, or in their papers; that men who have been deprived of life and liberty without due process of law; that men whose houses have been subject to unreasonable searches and seizures; that criminals even have been hanged without trial in the face of a writ of *habeas corpus* issued to secure them a trial; that men upon whom cruel and unusual punishments have been inflicted by the mob instead of by judicial tribunals; and that men entitled to citizenship, freedom, and the ballot, have all of them denied by this conspiracy—shall we say that these men shall continue to be subject to these outrages? Or shall we vest in the President that power which we believe we can vest in him, and which we believe will be effective to protect and defend these rights and to bring to justice their guilty combinations against them."

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, said: "Mr. President, the bill under consideration has been introduced by the chairman of the joint committee of Congress raised at the last session to inquire into the alleged outrages in the Southern States, and by the authority of that committee. It simply continues in the President of the United States the power of suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* to the end of the next session of Congress, as that power was given by the act of April 20, 1871, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States." The power which the bill confers is no other or different in the circumstances of its exercise from that which has been so beneficially employed by him in nine counties in the State of South Carolina. Fortunately for the country, he has found it necessary to use his discretion in but a single State, and in but a small portion of that.

"Looking at the good results which have been accomplished in that most disturbed district of the entire South, who can doubt that Congress acted wisely and in the interest of humanity and justice in investing the President with this power? Nobody has suffered so far as I am aware, who was not engaged in the conspiracy, or against whom reasonable grounds of suspicion did not exist. Hundreds of persons whose guilty consciences informed against them, seeing that the Government was in earnest in its purpose to put a stop to lawlessness and violence, have fled to parts unknown. Law has been reinstated, and protection given to life and property by the passage of that act.

"I know, sir, full well how jealous the people of this country are of their liberties. They regard this writ as their greatest safeguard. They are not forgetful of its history and of the struggles of the people of England to ingraft it upon Magna Charta. The fathers of this Republic wisely provided, when they came to form the national Constitution, that its privilege should not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety might require it. For myself I believe the power is inherent in the office of the President without act of Congress. An invasion may occur or a rebellion spring up when Congress is not in session, and when its suspension may be necessary before this body could be convened.

"But it is unnecessary to argue that question or refer to precedents. The only question now is, whether there is such a condition of things in any part of the South as makes it prudent to continue in force for a limited time this provision in the act of April 20, 1871. The object of this writ, as we all understand, is to enable any person, deprived of his liberty, to bring his case before a judge that the cause and validity of his detention may be inquired into. No one disputes the value of the writ, nor that it is the bulwark of personal liberty, nor that its privilege should never be suspended except in great emergencies. No free State can exist without it. Yet, while all this is true, there are of necessity limitations to its use. A man convicted of crime has no right to invoke it in his cell in the penitentiary, or while standing under the gallows; nor in times of war is its use practicable, when civil law is suspended and military organizations are abroad controlling private action, and the voice of the judge is drowned in the clash of arms. And so, too, when there exists a widespread conspiracy to deprive any portion or class of the people of their rights under the law, by intimidation, violence, and outrage; to overthrow the laws which guard the life and liberty of the citizen; when the local courts are utterly powerless to deal with the criminals; where the conspiracy manifests itself by bands of armed men too numerous and powerful for the civil officers to deal with them; when arrests with a view to trial and punishment would be made nugatory through the complicity or fears of the constituted authorities of the State, there exists the same necessity for a suspension of the privilege of the writ as in case of invasion and rebellion.

"Mr. President, the question is, shall the grant of this power of suspension be continued, not indefinitely, but until the 4th of March next? The answer to this question must depend upon another question, whether
the public safety requires it. The committee of which I have spoken have spent months in taking testimony from every part of the South.

We have had volume upon volume of the evidence printed, amounting to several thousand pages. The report of the committee and the views of the minority, in which the evidence is summed up, alone amount to over one thousand pages. Even the minority do not deny, and I now quote their language, 'that bodies of disguised men have in several of the States of the South been guilty of the most flagrant crimes.' But, sir, who are the guilty parties, and what are their motives? I know what is claimed by the Opposition here, and I know the theory on this subject of those who give tone to public opinion in the South. They pretend that these crimes have no political significance whatever, but are the work of the poor, the lawless, and irresponsible white men of that region, who, it is said, are the enemies of the freedman, jealous of his lately-acquired civil and political rights, envious of the planter's preference for his labor, and bent on getting rid of his competition. Such is the theory of the minority of the committee. They insist that these outrages are neither committed nor sanctioned by the respectable classes, and that they are not for the held responsible for them. But is this true? So far from being true, I insist that the investigations, thorough and exhaustive, which have been made by the congressional committee and in the Federal courts, have conclusively implicated the intelligent and property-holding classes in these outrages, and fixed the responsibility on them for their indulged continuance without punishment or prosecution even. From whom but this class come the funds which support these costly military organizations, which supply the horses, equipments, arms, ammunition, and disguises; the intelligence which directs the movements of these lawless bodies and prevents discovery? Who have the greatest motives for inflicting these punishments? Suppose the charge to be that a freedman has stolen cotton, corn, or cattle; the planter is the injured party, and not the poor white class, who have nothing to be stolen. He is the one interested in punishing the thief. He may employ these poor whites as his instruments, but he is the moving power; he is the responsible party.

'Colored schools are broken up and the school-houses burned by the hundred. This is a favorite pastime with the Ku-klux gentlemen. These brave fellows especially delight to deal with school-mistresses. There is no danger there. But who are most interested in breaking up schools and instigating raids upon the teachers and school-houses? I answer, the men of property, the tax-payers, the men who hold tax-payers' conventions and denounce taxes, and compel those who levy them to resign; the men who fill the country with their clamor that they are impoverished, robbed, and plundered, under the new order of things.'

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said: 'Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him a moment? Do I understand him to say that the investigation of this committee and the investigation of the Federal courts prove that the property-holders in the South are the responsible parties for the outrages that he alleges to have been committed there?'

Mr. Pratt: 'The Senator understands me correctly.'

Mr. Saulsbury: 'Then I ask if he knows of any instance where those men have been prosecuted under the provisions of the act passed last session, which gives ample power to punish any person who has entered into any conspiracy?'

Mr. Pratt: 'Certainly, the records of the courts in three or four States are full of such cases.'

Mr. Saulsbury: 'How many?'

Mr. Pratt: 'If you will examine the report of the majority of this committee you will ascertain how many prosecutions have been instituted in North Carolina and South Carolina.'

Mr. Saulsbury: 'I beg to be excused from examining the seven thousand pages of testimony.'

Mr. Pratt: 'I will take great pleasure in showing them to the honorable Senator from Delaware after I get through with my remarks. The seven or eight thousand pages of testimony the committee have taken form quite a bulky piece of literature, and I commend it to my honorable friend upon next Sunday or upon some leisure day for his reading. He will find it profitable if not pleasant.'

Mr. Saulsbury: 'I certainly would be inclined to avail myself of any suggestion of the honorable Senator from Indiana; in reference to what is profitable reading for the Sabbath; but he must excuse me if I see proper to turn to the pages of the old Bible in preference to the report of this committee. But I understood the honorable Senator to be indicting the whole class of property-holders in the South. I wanted to call the attention of the Senator from Indiana, before he made the wholesale charge against the respectable property-holders of the Southern States, to the broad terms of the indictment which he was making against that people. I do not believe that the declaration of the Senator (worthy and highly as he is honored in his own State, in the Senate, and in the country) will have the effect to blast the reputation of the whole Southern people unless he lays his hands on the facts and shows the evidence on which that opinion is founded.'

Mr. Pratt: 'If the honorable Senator will hear me through, I hope to convince him before I am done; and, if he will do the committee the justice to read through the testimony, he will find abundance of cases establishing the propositions that I claim here.'
Mr. Saulsbury: "Then I would suggest to the honorable Senator not to make his indictment a wholesale indictment against the property-holders of the South. Limit it to the men whom the evidence shows are implicated in the crime."

Mr. Pratt: "As I said, sir, before the interruption, in stating the argument of the slave-holders, I have shown who are responsible for these scourgings for opinion's sake. It is the old ruling class, the men who own the plantations and property, the men who must pay the taxes. They are the men most interested in moulding the opinions of voters.

"Then in regard to national elections their interest is, if possible, still stronger. They regard the whole policy of the Republican party as having been hostile to their class from its organization. They point to the constitutional amendments, the civil rights bill, the Freedmen's Bureau, the test-oath, the penalties against disloyalty, the enforcement bill, the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and the presence of soldiery in the disturbed districts; and their panacea for all these ills is to put down the Republican party. That is the dearest wish of the entire Democratic heart in the South. They see no end to what they call their grievances, except in the overthrow of the party in power. They are the same men who were so impatient of the restraints of Government that in 1861 they plunged the country in war and bloodshed, stopping at no measures of unscrupulous violence in order to overthrow the Government many of them had so often sworn to maintain.

"Now, who shall tell me that this sentiment of hate toward the party in power, and this lust for the political control they once wielded, are not sufficient motives to account for these outrages and fix the responsibility where I believe, before God, it belongs, upon these influential classes of the South?"

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, said: "Practically this bill proposes to give the President of the United States the power of electing himself by force. It puts at his disposal the military power of the Government to be used during the period of the presidential election at his own discretion, and in my judgment for no other purpose than to secure his re-election as President. It is one of a series of acts by which the elections in this country have been placed under the supervision and control of the Government of the United States. The act which it is now proposed to continue in force was passed about a year ago, limited to cease at the close of this session of Congress. This was intended to feel the temper of the people of this country to ascertain if they would consent to the overthrow of the great writ of right, the *habeas corpus*, under circumstances defined in the bill, circumstances which were then shown to be such as did not authorize the Congress or the President to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, because there was not such a case as that which had been defined in the Constitution.

"I do not intend at this time to go over the argument which was then made, and which was to my mind conclusive; but I desire to call the attention of the country now to this attempt to continue this act in force during the period of the presidential elections, which was anticipated at the time by those who opposed it, in which their anticipations have not been at fault, because the attempt is now being made to force it through before the adjournment for the purpose of giving the control of the military authority of the Government to the President of the United States to reflect himself."

"I have said that it was one of a series of acts looking to this object. An act passed some time ago, in 1870, giving the Federal Government supervision of the elections within the States, which in the original act was limited to cities of over twenty thousand in population. That has also been extended within the last few days, by a bill which has passed the Senate, to every precinct in the country, authorizing the judges appointed by the President, upon the application of a certain number of citizens, to appoint supervisors in any precinct and in all the precincts where elections are held in this country.

"So solicitous were the dominant party in this country to make these laws supervising and controlling the elections applicable to every portion of our country, that within the last few days they have changed the time of election in the State of Louisiana to bring that State in the presidential election under the direct supervision of the Government.

"The other portions of the act, the fourth section of which you now propose to continue, give jurisdiction to the courts of the United States of all crimes which can, by any possibility, occur within the States. That does not require an act to continue it in force. It remains in force by its own terms, clearly demonstrated upon this floor, by the Senators opposing its passage, to be unconstitutional, subversive of the jurisdiction of the State courts, drawing to the Federal officials complete, absolute, and universal control over questions which never before, under any circumstances, were deemed cognizable in the courts of the United States. Hence I assert that the plain object of this bill (and it can have no other object) is to give the President power to reflect himself by the bayonet. Martial law is not an unusual device under radical rule for carrying elections in this country. It is not now for the first time attempted and put in force for that purpose. It has been made use of elsewhere, and with the approval of the Administration, and we have come to this: that the party in power are endeavoring to prop themselves and to maintain their power by the use of the Army of the United States.
in controlling the elections of the people. That is the point to which this misnamed Republican party has all along looked right.

"The President of the United States has already exercised the authority vested in him by this act, and a resolution was passed by the other House of the Congress which had clothed him with the authority to exercise this power, asking him to inform the country the precise circumstances under which he felt himself authorized to exercise this power in nine counties of the State of South Carolina last fall. After long delay we have the President's response, and I propose briefly to call attention to that response giving the justification of the President for declaring martial law in South Carolina last autumn. The President says in House Executive Document No. 208, of the present session, the message being addressed to the House of Representatives: 17

Representations having been made to me that in certain portions of South Carolina a condition of lawlessness and terror existed, I requested the then Attorney-General, Akerman, to visit that State, and after a personal examination to report to me the facts and my views as to the subject. On the 18th of October last he addressed me a communication from South Carolina, in which he stated that in the counties of Spartanburg, York, Chester, Union, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, there were combinations for the purposes of preventing the free political action of citizens who were friendly to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and of suppressing the emancipated class of the equal protection of the laws. "These combinations embrace at least two-thirds of the active white men of those counties, and have the sympathy and countenance of a majority of the other third. They are connected with similar combinations in other counties and States, and no doubt are part of a grand system of criminal associations pervading most of the Southern States. The members are bound to obedience and secrecy by oaths which they are taught to regard as of higher obligation than the lawful oaths taken before civil magistrates. They are organized and armed. They effect their object by violence, or threatened violence, or in the last resort to murder. They terrify witnesses. They control juries in the State courts and sometimes in the courts of the United States. Systematic perjury is one of the means by which prosecutions of the members are defeated." From information given by officers of the State and of the United States, and by credible private citizens, I am justified in affirming that the instances of criminal violence perpetrated by these combinations within the last twelve months in the above-named counties could be reckoned by thousands.

I received information of a similar import from various other sources, among which were the joint select Committee of Congress upon Southern Outrages, the officers of the State, the military officers of the United States on duty in South Carolina, the United States attorney and marshal and other civil officers of the Government, repentant and abjuring members of those unlawful organizations, persons specifically employed by the Department of Justice to detect crimes against the United States, and from other credible persons. Most, if not all, of this information, except what I have from the Attorney-General, is derived orally, and was to the effect that said counties were under the sway of powerful combinations popularly known as Ku-klux Klans, the objects of which were, by force and terror, to prevent all political action not in accord with the views of the members, to deprive colored citizens of the right to bear arms and of the right to a free ballot, to suppress schools in which colored children were taught, and to reduce the colored people to a condition closely akin to that of slavery; that these combinations were organized and armed, and had rendered the local law ineffective to protect the classes whom they desired to oppress; that they had perpetrated many murders and hundreds of crimes of minor degree, all of which were unpunished; and that witnesses could not safely testify against them unless the more active members were placed under restraint.

"Mr. President, a similar resolution to that to which this message was responsive was introduced into this House by myself and objected to by members on the other side. It was, however, introduced into the House of Representatives, and went to the joint select committee on the condition of affairs in the South, and was by them reported back to the House with amendments, some of the amendments cutting out much matter which we desired the President to respond to. But there was one point retained in the resolution to which I ask the attention of the Senate, and to which I am very sorry to say the President has not responded. It was this: among other things the resolution asked the number and character of the offences forbidden by said act or the act of May 31, 1870, which are shown by such combinations or other parties to have been committed in the respective counties in which the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus had been suspended in the State of South Carolina, and the dates of all such alleged offences.

"The House asked the President of the United States to communicate what offences, if any, had been committed against the act of Congress, which had given to the President the declaration of martial law, and the date at which such offences had been committed. We have a long list of persons arrested under that act, and the crimes charged against them, ninety-nine out of one hundred of which is the crime of conspiracy, and in no single instance has the President given us the date of any single offence which is alleged to have been committed. This was omitted, I am compelled to say, deliberately, with a view of creating a false impression, of misleading the country, of inducing the country to believe that those persons arrested had committed the offences in question at the time when martial law was declared, the fact being that all these offences were committed nine or eighteen months or two years previous to the passage of the law itself, of which they undertook to take cognizance in their court. At this point I call the attention of the Senate to a brief paragraph from the report of the minority of the committee. Mr. Van Trump, who was in South Carolina as a member of the sub-committee, states in his report, page 586: 17

We believe, we might almost say we know, that nothing has transpired in South Carolina since the
passage of the Ku-klux law which can be the slightest justification of the President in suspending the writ in the absence of war and the clash of arms, spreading terror and dismay among whole masses of people without the opportunity to plead their innocence. The postal press, as well as our own private information, testify to the fact that there has been no more trouble or disorder in South Carolina, for the last nine months, than is customary to other States in the Union.

In the absence of the facts, or statements and representations, which are not facts founded in truth, communicated to the President, whether truthfully or falsely, prior to the issuing of his proclamation, we unhesitatingly assert that, for nine months prior to said proclamation, and at least three months previous to the passage of what is known as the Ku-klux law, there was more peace and good order throughout the entire borders of South Carolina than had been at any time since the termination of the war. Now, if this is the fact, then the action of the President was not only unwise and impolitic, but it was a naked and most unjustifiable act of tyranny and oppression, at war with the spirit of free institutions, and a precedent which, by repeated use, will not only sap the foundations of the Government, but "can almost change the state of Nature."

"Upon this point I desire also to quote from the correspondence of the New York Herald, a paper which, at that time and since that time, has been an earnest advocate of the policy of the President. Writing from Spartanburg, as late as November 1, 1871, he said:"

In this county, as in all others I have visited, I cannot find any case of resistance to the State or the United States authorities. Two years ago a couple of revenue officers were forcibly resisted by some men who were engaged in illicit whiskey distilling. No one pretends, however, that they were any more Ku-klux than were and are the men who distil whiskey illicitly in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Ohio, and any other States North, and who resist the revenue officers. This is the only case of resistance on record. "I never give them a chance to resist," said a Federal officer to me, "because I always send an overwhelming force to arrest them." Very well, but has any resistance been offered?"

"No."

"Have you ever tried to make arrests without an overwhelming force?"

"No; we used an ounce of prevention."

"Now, major—"

"I have no doubt this is the gentleman whose report has been quoted by the majority, although it is not said, Major Merrill:"

"Now, major, are you not aware that the sheriff of this county, a one-armed man, has gone to remote parts of the county unattended, arrested men, and brought them to Spartanburg, without meeting with opposition?"

"So I have heard; but I do not risk finding the same submission." I put it to you, reader, whether it is fair to assume that a people will resist until they have resisted? I am assured by some of the most eminent citizens that there has not been a day during the past two years when a Federal deputy marshal could not have arrested any citizen in the county unaided by the military.

But let me give you a further fact: many of the arrests in this county were made before the President’s proclamation appeared. "Why, then, major," I asked, "was it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus?"

"It was not suspended because we could not make arrests," was the reply, "but for the purpose of preventing any attempt to throw the State courts to get the prisoners away from us."

"This is a wretched excuse, inasmuch as all the State courts are officered by members of the Republican party, and, as I have been re-
minded by my colleague on the committee (Mr. Bayard), there is not a Democratic official in the State of South Carolina, neither judge, nor commissioner, nor any thing else. The same correspondent, writing from Union Court-house, November 3, 1871, says:"

In this letter I have not concealed the fact that troubles have existed in Union County, and I have not denied the Ku-klux, or men representing themselves as such, have perpetrated gross outrages. But will you not be surprised to learn that these troubles ended seven months ago? I appeal to Captain Thompson, of the United States Army, to say how many Ku-klux outrages have occurred in Union County during the seven months he has been stationed there. Two have been reported, minor affairs, which, upon investigation, proved to be personal quarrels. Curiously enough, all the Federal officers admit that for months past these counties have been quiet. Why, then, wait until the troubles are over to begin operations? "Because," replies a Federal officer to me, "the Government must show its power." Is it not a wanton display of power? While the Ku-klux were committing "outrages," nobody was arrested, for four to seven months they have retired to their dens, and society has resumed its normal condition, the Government pounces down upon them. I defy the United States marshal to produce a single warrant against a Ku-klux in which the alleged offence was committed within three months past.

"I defy the Senator from Pennsylvania or any other Senator on this floor to adduce one single instance, out of all that he has enumerated, which did not occur three months anterior to the arrests which were made under this Ku-klux law; and hence it is that the President of the United States, on returning a reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives, conceals sedulously the dates of the offences for which these persons were said to have been arrested, although directly asked by the House of Representatives to state the dates of the alleged offences."

Mr. Scott: "Does the Senator desire me to give him the answer now?"

Mr. Blair: "Certainly, the Senator may answer if he wishes."

Mr. Scott: "As the Senator says in very broad language that he will defy me to state any instance, I will state that, about the latter part of August or September—I am not certain which,—upon occasion of the communication of the President was the fact that a large number of disguised men, Ku-klux, visited and committed an outrage upon a man named Quinn, who lived very near to the line of Spartanburg County, but in Union County, and that a number of persons who committed that outrage upon him, or those who were supposed to have committed it upon him, were arrested, and bills found against them. They were found by the grand-jury at the United States court at Greenville, and they were acquitted for want of sufficient identification. That is one case which occurred. There were or they
Mr. Blair: "Then the Senator has given me one specific case in which parties were arrested on suspicion for an offence committed just before the declaration of martial law. The parties arrested were acquitted by his own acknowledgment, and he cites another case of a destruction of a school-house in York County. Mr. President, attention was called to the fact. These are the cases. One, an isolated case of outrage, for which the suspected persons were acquitted, and another, the burning of a school-house; and this is insurrection and rebellion!

"Now, sir, what is to prevent any State or any city or county in the United States from being put under martial law by the President, if rebellion and insurrection are made by one isolated outrage of disguised men and the burning of a school-house? These are all that are claimed. The Senator says he could refer to one or two others. These are all that he thought it worth while to put in his speech delivered here last Friday, and which I now hold in my hand. The President had not one word to say on the subject of the time when the offences were committed. He could not have got any information of crimes committed there from the Ku-klux committee, although he refers to the joint select committee as being one of the sources of his information. He could not have referred to any thing stated to him by that committee, because the committee never authorized any to give the information to the President. He may have got information from one of its members; but no one of its members could have given him information of any crime or outrage committed within less than nine months previous to the declaration of martial law, for no such crime or outrage is proven, and none can be found in their reported testimony. Here is a book with its seven thousand pages, here is the committee's report made subsequent to that declaration of martial law, and, to justify it, they name no crime committed; the people were quiet, arrests were made, a one-armed sheriff arrested individuals throughout that district without aid or assistance from any one.

"The Chief Magistrate of this country has seen proper to exercise this great authority never before given to a President of the United States, yielded against the protests of the ablest Republicans in this House and in the other, and which ought not to have been used except in the clearest and most overwhelming case of necessity. It has been exercised. The President has failed to show to us that there existed, at the time he exercised this authority, any ground of justification whatsoever. Admitting all that is claimed, that from a year to eighteen months, or two years previous, there had been such a condition of things as has been described by the Senator in his eloquent speech, it had passed away. You might as well attempt to defend the exercise of this power of declaring martial law, and suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, because the rebellion existed seven years before this declaration. The occasion had passed; there was no disturbance. The officers there admit there was no disorder. My colleague of the House, Mr. Van Trump, who was there with the Senator, declares in his report, which is unchallenged, which cannot be successfully denied, that there was no disturbance; that he knew it of his own knowledge. The President does not pretend that there was. The Senator cannot make it appear that there was any; and here was the wanton exercise of this power, to overthrow the guarantees of the Constitution for the personal liberty of the individual, without excuse and without cause!

"Martial law is still maintained within the nine counties. Hundreds of citizens have been dragged, without any allegation of crime, from their homes, without the right of appeal to the courts, to be discharged from illegal custody. Thousands, as has been said by the Senate, have fled from their homes, and he, in imitation of the President, declares that those who have fled from illegal arrest confess, by flying, their guilt, when they knew that, if arrested, they would not have the right of the writ of habeas corpus. The Senator knows well that they could be followed and arrested; if charges could be brought against them, the courts are open; but no military arrest could be made outside of those counties, upon which the courts would not have a right to pass."

The Presiding Officer: "No amendment being offered, the bill will be reported to the Senate without amendment."

Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, said: "Mr. President, for three hundred miles on the Mississippi front in the State of Mississippi there has not been a case of Ku-klux violence established or even charged since the year 1868, within my knowledge. In all that vast rich delta that is now scarce of labor, susceptibility of the production of the staple of cotton to an acre, where capital seeks to obtain labor, they are sending out their emissaries, as I have said, and agents every year, to bring labor there; and I undertake to say there is not a plantation there that has the amount of labor it could use. In all those river counties for three hundred miles not a man holds an office unless he holds it at the will of the colored people, and a majority of the offices, I will say two-thirds of the offices, are in truth and in fact held by the colored people. Is it possible that the courts cannot administer justice to the colored people in a society like this? Is it possible that the county in which I live, where the colored population is seventy-six per cent. of the whole; in the county below me, where it is eighty per cent.; in the county below that, where it is eighty-three per cent.; and in the county below that, where it is ninety per cent. of the whole, justice cannot be ad-
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ministered to the colored people when we have a thorough Republican, a true man, an excellent lawyer, a man of unspotted reputation, to preside as judge, and a Northern man, who is a citizen of Mississippi in full accord with the Republican party, and in the full confidence of the colored people, as prosecuting attorney?

"I undertake to say that justice is administered there, and that there is no complaint in all that district of country that justice is not administered; that colored men sit upon juries, and it is frequently the case that the jury is entirely composed of colored men. Colored men are overseers of the roads. A colored man is the sheriff of Issaquena County, appointed by myself. A colored man is elected sheriff of Issaquena County; a colored man is elected sheriff of Adams County; a colored man is elected sheriff of Jefferson County, and colored men are officers in several other counties in the State of Mississippi; and yet it is said justice cannot be administered there, when every judge who sits upon the bench is a Republican, appointed by a Republican Governor and confirmed by a Republican Senate.

"I repel the charge that justice is not administered in Mississippi. I assert that the Governor of Mississippi, when he delivered his message to the Legislature in January, and declared that the condition of Mississippi was peace, told the truth; that when he wrote to me on the 15th of May, the present month, declaring that the condition of Mississippi to-day was peace, that peace reigns throughout her borders, the Governor, who is a Northern man, but who is a citizen of Mississippi interested in our society, identified with us, a part of us, a man whom we all reverence and who is entitled to our respect, told the truth.

"I stated the fact that I did not think there was any necessity for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, that the condition of Mississippi to-day was one of repose; that if Congress would allow the people there to do something toward going forward in the reconstruction of the State, and not attempt to do everything by legislation, allow time to do its work, and the effect of this new order of things to adjust itself, every thing would be in Mississippi as we would desire it; and that this intervention, and this violent legislation that is calculated to disturb the repose of the State and engender hostilities between the races in the State, is an intervention that no man who is interested in the peace and prosperity of this country, either North or South, would desire to see."

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, said: "The Senator from Indiana asks why the South did not in 1866 or 1867 return loyal men as her representatives. Was not Judge Sharkey a loyal man? Did he not resist the rebellion? Was he not a Union man in the broadest sense during the darkest hours of that conflict? Old and venerable as he was, honored for his learning, revered for his virtues, and distinguished throughout the land as a jurist sans peur et sans reproche, that old man, almost singly and alone,breasted in his own native Mississippi the storm of rebellion; and how did the Republican party repay him? When he came, bearing the sign-manual of Mississippi that he was her chosen Senator of the United States, bringing proof of his loyalty, known far and wide for his patriotism, how did you receive him? When Alexander H. Stephens, the bitter opponent of secession, when it occurred, sought admittance into this Chamber as the regularly-elected Senator from Georgia, how did you receive him? With what respect did you honor the constitutional claims of Mississippi and Georgia for representation in the persons of their selected and distinguished sons? Did you treat them as sovereigns in this confederacy? Did you extend your fraternal arms and welcome them back as representatives of a restored Union? No, Senators, no! Dead to the teachings of that love illustrated in the parable of the prodigal son, who, though he had err'd, was welcomed back to the paternal mansion of his early love, you preferred the guidance of an extreme party standard, whose success is above patriotism, and which prefers in its merciless abuse of usurped power to crush out all returning obedience of the Southern people to the Federal Government or its laws.

"You still persevere in your unhallowed warfare upon this down-trodden people. With all your courts open, with hundreds of indictments pending for the punishment of these secret, illegal combinations, with a people denied all participation in the government, broken in fortune, beggared by their revocation with persons once their slaves now their lawyers and official superiors, backed by the Army and supported by the Government of the United States, you propose still to clothe the President of the United States, and every military satrap or subordinate belonging to the Army and stationed in the South, in a period of peace, and during a presidential election, with the dictatorial power at his discretion to suspend this writ of habeas corpus, and to imprison these unfortunate people at pleasure. Nay, more, you attempt by selecting isolated instances of violence and outrage in the South, and scattering them in speeches broadcast through the land, by charges that Gordon, Hampton, Butler, in all respects your peers, are members of this secret organization, charged falsely to be a political one, to rekindle the expiring embers of the late civil war, and in this way you hope to arouse a sectional hatred that will keep you still in power.

"And yet the Senator from Indiana tells us the Republican party wants peace. Can these oppressions continue, can the guarantees of constitutional liberty be ruthlessly disregarded and the apprehension of freemen not be
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aroused? Can our Republican friends be so blinded by party as not themselves to become aroused to the dangerous precedent of the Ku-klux organization and the overthrow of the Constitution which the enactment of this measure must inaugurate. There is, there can be no necessity that demands it now or will demand it hereafter. Why, Mr. President, I have seen and known from my boyhood some of the South. I have talked with eminent men and women unsurpassed in all that adorns the highest type of manhood or womanhood, and that heart must be as cold and callous as stone that would not be touched by the merciless inhumanity and atrocities under which through Federal agencies this generous people are now being crushed. And yet we are told that the perils to the public safety demand it. How? Where? What Senator—I care not who—will point out in this mass of testimony the proof of any overt act of the Ku-klux organizations in the South threatening the subversion of Federal or State Governments? Has an iota of proof been introduced going to show any such intent? To say that a rebellion or insurrection exists in any part of our country is a sham, a mockery. It is not true in law; it is not true in fact. Secret combinations, illegal combinations, have existed, as I have already admitted. They have committed acts of violence that call for suppression. I am not the apostle for force or violence anywhere. The majesty of the Constitution and the laws constitutes our safety. But it is untrue, as I believe, that these organizations are political. It is equally untrue that they cannot be suppressed and put down by the laws and through the courts. These disorders exist everywhere. Can you point me to a State north or south of the Ohio River where outbreaks and secret combinations or mobs do not occasion common violence? They exist in Indiana, and, from a recently-published judicial charge of Judge Durham, more violent deaths have recently occurred in that State than in any other north or south of the Ohio River immediately adjacent to it? Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "What is the proposition established by this testimony, overwhelmingly, conclusively, so that there is no doubt left, and no man who reads it can doubt it, unless he begins to read with a prejudice and with a bias that take from his mind the capacity to gather and to comprehend truth, that there is an organized society armed and equipped, a homogeneous society, as much as Masonry or Odd-Fellowship, having a uniformity of signs, of pass-words, of grips, of ceremonics, of oaths, and a unity of purpose, existing in nine States of this Union? This organization in Mississippi is the same as it is in South Carolina, and the same that it is in North Carolina, sometimes carrying one name for temporary convenience and safety, and sometimes carrying another, embracing thousands. We have the testimony of General Forrest that at one time there were forty thousand in the single State of Tennessee. We cannot doubt that it embraced hundreds of thousands taking those nine States through. It is distinguished by its disguises, its hideous uniform, travelling at night, committing like crimes; one gang going from Mississippi over into Alabama, if you please, to commit a crime, travelling forty or fifty miles, while another gang from Alabama will pass into Mississippi to a place where they are total strangers, and having received their orders there to commit a murder or several murders, there to whip, to outrage, and to burn. This proposition is fully, overwhelmingly established by the evidence, and cannot be shaken by the honorable Senators any more than they can shake Washington Monument down here by putting their fingers upon it.

"The character of that organization is also completely established. What is it? First, that it is political in its character; that it is aimed at the Republican party so called. It is aimed particularly at the colored people, first, because they are Republicans; secondly, because they are colored people, and are invested with political rights. They were recently slaves, and the Southern States who held them and prescribed, many of them—not all; there are some noble exceptions—cannot endure to see them as free men clothed with equal civil and political rights. This organization is political, thoroughly and completely in every part, although it has undoubtedly sometimes been employed for purposes of private malice or of private gain.

"Then what is its machinery? Murder, scourging, arson, crimes without a name, atrocities of every kind. The principal machinery is perjury, perjury for self-protection and punishment of their enemies. Their members are required to commit perjury in court to protect their fellow-members upon trial, and are required to commit perjury to blacken the character, destroy the influence, or imprison its enemies. This history and feature of this organization are overwhelmingly established. They have got witnesses; of course they have. The Ku-klux can furnish witnesses upon any subject to any required point. They can prove any thing that may be required. If necessary, they can go into court or they can go before this examining committee and swear that they were Republicans, and walked three miles on their hands and feet, as I believe one of them said he had, to vote the Republican ticket."

Mr. Fenton, of New York, said: "I do not like to be discourteous to any gentleman who wishes to speak, and still I feel that this session ought to close; and, for the purpose of testing the sense of the Senate on the subject of getting away from here, I move to lay the bill on the table."

The President: "The Senator from
New York moves to lay the bill upon the table."

The result was announced, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alscom, Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, Kelly, Ransom, Salisbury, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers, and West—18.


So the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Vickers, of Maryland, said: "Mr. President, I do not propose to detain the Senate long at this early hour of the morning.

"I have examined it with care, have given it some reflection, and have come to the clear conclusion that the bill is unauthorized by the Constitution. The Constitution reads:

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

"It is conceded that there is no invasion. Consequently, if there is no rebellion, there is no authority for the suspension of this writ. Paschal, in his 'Commentary on the Constitution,' says:"

It would seem, as the power is given to Congress to suspend the writ in cases of rebellion or invasion, that the right to judge whether the exigency had arisen must exclusively belong to that body.

"And he refers to Martin v. Mott, 12 Wheaton, 19; and Judge Story's Commentaries, 1342. We have here a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Commentaries of Judge Story, asserting that Congress has no right to delegate this power to another. If the Supreme Court is any authority with the Senate, if Judge Story's Commentaries are to have any weight with this body, I do not see how we can vote to confer upon the President the authority which is exclusively its own.

"This power can only be exercised when the exigency arises. Who is to judge of the existence of the contingency when the power is to be brought into operation? Congress. It is found among the legislative powers of Congress. The very clause that precedes it reads:

The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808, etc.

"And then follows the clause we have under consideration:"

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

"And following that:"

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

"It is among the legislative powers of Congress, and belongs exclusively to it. It is impossible, from the nature of the power, that it can be conferred upon another. It is one of the most important in the Constitution, perhaps the most important to be found in that instrument. It is a delicate and a dangerous power, by which the liberty of the citizen may be taken from him without warrant, without any authority shown, and he imprisoned with no redress. He may lie in prison and be deprived of his liberty without the means of inquiry into the cause of his commitment. It is the most dangerous power that can be conferred or exercised.

"Alexander Hamilton, writing upon the subject of the Constitution when it was submitted to the people for their consideration (and his opinions must have had great weight with the community to whom he addressed his publications), comparing the proposed Constitution of the United States with the constitution of the State of New York, speaks of the several provisions in the Constitution as follows:"

It may well be a question whether these are not, upon the whole, of equal importance with any which are to be found in the constitution of this State. The establishment of the writ of habeas corpus, the prohibition of ex post facto laws, and titles of nobility, to which we have no corresponding provisions in our constitution, are perhaps greater securities to liberty than any it contains. The creation of crimes after the commission of the fact, or, in other words, the subjecting of men to punishment for things, which, when they were done, were breaches of no law, and the practice of arbitrary imprisonments, have been in all ages the favorite and most formidable instruments of tyranny.

"The observations of the eminent commentator in reference to the latter are well worthy of recital:"

To bereave a man of life, or by violence to confiscate his estate without accusation or trial, would be so gross and notorious an act of despotism as must at once convey the alarm of tyranny throughout the whole nation; but confinement of the person, by secretly hurrying him to jail, where his sufferings are unknown or forgotten, is a less public, a less striking, and therefore a more dangerous engine of arbitrary government.

"As a remedy for this fatal evil, he is everywhere pecuniarily emphatic in his encomiums on the habeas corpus act, which in one place he calls 'the bulwark of the British Constitution.'"

"Before this writ can be suspended there must be facts or evidence laid before the power that is to suspend it. These facts and this evidence must be considered and examined. There are thought, deliberation, judgment to be exercised, and there is discretion after the facts are exhibited and collated. There must be a sound discretion on whether the writ shall issue or not; and was it ever known that a discretionary power could be transfer-
red? When a court has discretionary power there is no appeal from the exercise of its judgment. So here. There is a discretion after the evidence is produced.

"Mr. President, does the public safety, the very existence of one of the States of the Government, require the interposition of the authority of Congress for the suspension of this great writ of right, so dear to every American heart, and the exercise of this dangerous power? It is called by the English commentators a bulwark of liberty. What sort of liberty is that which can be taken from an individual by the ipse dictum of one man? Is the habeas corpus, when it can be suspended at any time, a bulwark of American liberty? What security has the citizen for his liberty or freedom from incarceration, when Congress may invest the President at any moment, in a time of profound silence and quiet, when there is no tumult and no combination to overturn or to resist the laws, with the power to suspend this great writ? What security is there for personal liberty when such a power is placed in the hands of any man? Why, sir, Congress could not exercise the power now, constitutionally, itself, and if it cannot exercise the power itself, how can it transfer the authority to another?

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said: "Mr. President, if I were ambitious to make a speech on this question, I should select some occasion other than this. In these little hours of the gray morning, when half the Senators are home and three-fourths of the other half are fast asleep, and the galleries are empty and everybody weary, I certainly shall not enter on any philippic against Democracy, upon any discussion of the general political questions of the day, or, indeed, upon any pretence make a speech on any subject whatever. Nevertheless, I intend to vote for this bill, and it is a mere matter of justice to myself and my constituents that I should state and place upon the record in language as dry as a stick the reasons which induce me to cast that vote. The Constitution provides that—"

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

"Congress, in 1795, while Washington was yet President, and he approved the act, passed an act the first section of which is as follows:"

That whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for, as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion, and to issue his orders, for that purpose, to such officer or officers of the militia as he shall think proper. And in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

"That act is a construction placed by the very framers of the Constitution upon the provision of the Constitution which I have read. The power given by the Constitution is not given in terms to the legislative department nor the executive department. It is conferred upon the Government of the United States in general, and the last clause in the section which declares the power of Congress, authorizes Congress to pass all laws which shall be needful and proper to carry into execution the powers which this Constitution confers upon this Government. In execution of this Constitution, Congress passed that law vesting this discretion in the President to call out the militia for the purposes specified in this act. That is the construction of the very framers of the Constitution. Now, the other section is:"

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

"The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, etc., by whom? Not by Congress, not by the President, but, by plain implication, by the Government of the United States. The power is conferred in general upon the Government to suspend this writ in the cases mentioned in this section. How is that power to be executed? Certainly under and in pursuance of law. Congress may sit here the year round and judge of all these emergencies, and suspend the writ upon each day when the emergency happens to be in full force; or it may, following the precedent of the act of 1795, confer this power upon the President to suspend the writ when the contingency specified in this section shall happen. In one case as in the other the power is delegated by Congress, and it is clearly within that power which is given to Congress to make all laws needful and proper for the execution of every power conferred upon the General Government. Now, the act before us which we are continuing is this—I will ask the Secretary to read the fourth section of the act of 1871."

The Chief Clerk read the fourth section of the act of April 20, 1871, as follows:

Sec. 4. That whenever in any State or part of a State the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State, and of the United States within such State, or when the constituted authorities of such State are unable, or shall decline, to convene or to suppress the unlawful assemblies of such armed and armed combinations; and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a re-
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provided to the Government, or to such officer of the Government as Congress shall appoint to execute this provision, it must be perfectly competent and within the provisions of the Constitution to enact that section.

"I know that an ingenious and plausible argument may be made against this power, as there may be against any power and against any act that was ever passed in the world; but I believe that this act, although it may be conceded that it goes very near the extreme limit of our power, is still within those limits and that we have the constitutional power to pass it."

Mr. Thurman: "Mr. President, we are making to-night a precedent the influence of which may not cease as long as this Government shall last. It is to be a precedent on the side of liberty or on the side of despotism; and that consideration is a sufficient excuse for me for troubling the Senate with a few words in reply to what has just been said.

"The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) agrees with me that the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus is given to the Government and can only be exercised in pursuance of law. When he says that it is given to the Government, I do not think he speaks quite accurately, for the Government is composed of three departments, legislative, executive, and judicial, and can only be exercised in pursuance of law by those departments of the Government who are respectively vested with legislative, executive, and judicial power.

"The question now is whether this act be constitutional. It will be conceded to be constitutional if it specifies here a case within the provisions of the Constitution, and if it be conceded for Congress to authorize the President to suspend the writ when the emergency does happen. Upon the last branch of the subject I cited the act of 1795. Upon the first branch, as to whether this makes a case of insurrection, I refer my honorable friends on the other side of the Chamber to authorities which they cannot question, to the decisions of all the Federal judges during the fugitive-slave law days, to the charge to a grand-jury by B. R. Curtis, published in the Law Reports, and the elaborate and perfectly sound opinion of Justice Nelson to a grand-jury in New York, reported in 'Blatchford's Reports,' where both these eminent jurists charged the grand-jury that if a number of men combined together to resist the execution of a general law, and assembled in force, that is, in numbers, by force to prevent its execution, that was levying war against the United States, and was high-treason.

"Within those authorities the case specified in this section is clearly a case of insurrection, and that insurrection occurring and becoming
which, not Congress, but the President is to be the judge. There is where our difference is. And now he cites the act of 1795 as proof of the fact that the President may be invested with a power which primarily rests in the legislative department of the Government. But that is an entire mistake. The act of 1795 did not provide for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* at all. What did it provide? Let me refer to the first and second sections of that act:"

That whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officer or officers of the militia as he shall think proper.

"That is not the exercise of the power under the guarantee clause, but it is the exercise of another power in the Constitution, the power to call forth the militia:"

The Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

"That is one of the powers of Congress under section eight of the first article.

"Now, what is that power? It is not a power, as in the case of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, to decide when the public safety requires the suspension of the writ. It is not expressed in such words as require Congress to decide whether the *cases* has arisen or not; but it is a power to provide—to provide how!—to provide by law in anticipation of such a case; and therefore under such Congress might well enough provide for a calling forth the militia. It is a curious thing; so jealous were our fathers of the rights of the States that the Constitution did not give Congress the power to call forth the militia as a matter of course, but only the right to call them when it was necessary, as this clause specifies, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion. But there is the power to provide for calling them forth whenever it may be necessary. It is necessary to execute the laws of the Union all the time while Congress is in session or not. It is necessary to provide to suppress insurrection at all times whether Congress is in session or not. It is necessary to provide for repelling invasion at all times whether Congress is in session or not. But it is not necessary to provide for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* at all times whether Congress is in session or not; and so jealous were our forefathers of that they did not say that Congress should have power to provide for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in case of insurrection or invasion. There is no such language as that, that Congress shall have power to provide for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; but the words are mandatory, and negative, and prohibitory that the privilege of the writ shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety shall require it. It is a very different thing from a provision that Congress may provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union which must be executed all the time, or to suppress insurrections which must be suppressed whenever they occur, or to repel invasions which must be repelled whenever they happen.

"So much for that. Now we come to the next clause:"

And in case of insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States, as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

"We have seen that that relates to insurrection, and comes under the same clause of the Constitution, 'to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;'

and that refers not only to insurrection taken in connection with another clause of the Constitution to suppress insurrections against the General Government, but also insurrections against a State, but with this difference: that in regard to insurrection against a State there is no power (and this very act is drawn upon that theory) to call forth the militia where the insurrection is simply against the authority of a State and not against the Federal Government, unless the State shall require it. Let us turn, therefore, to the guarantee clause of the Constitution:"

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

"The United States shall guarantee, it shall protect each of them against invasion."

Mr. Carpenter: "Whether Congress is in session or not?"

Mr. Thurlow: "Yes, whether Congress is in session or not, and in that case whether the State applies for it or not; but, so far as insurrection against the State is concerned, it is only to act in case the Legislature when in session, or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, shall apply to the Government of the United States. This provision of the Constitution makes the application by the Legislature of a State or by the Executive of a State conclusive evidence of the fact that there is such an insurrection.

"But, Mr. President, I was speaking of this clause:"

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

"We admit that the power to suspend is a
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Legislative power. That being the case, if you can authorize the President in his discretion to suspend it for six months, you may authorize him to suspend it by a law which has no limit upon it at all, and therefore in legal contemplation is to exist for all time. If you can authorize him to suspend it from now until the 4th of March next, you may make it a permanent statute on your statute-book, which implies that it is to last as long as the Government shall endure. If you can do that, then Congress has given up its legislative power, has been guilty of a perfect self-abnegation in that respect, and that great privilege, which was so sacred in the eyes of our forefathers, that they did not allow it to be suspended even by Congress when there was flagrant war with a foreign nation, unless our soil was invaded, may be given into the hands of a single man.

"When is it proposed to pass this bill? When a presidential election is pending, when the man into whose hands this power is given is a candidate for reelection to that office; then his supporters in the Congress of the United States, more regardful of his success in the election and the perpetuation of the power of their own party than of the welfare of the country and the principles of the Constitution, are for yielding up the power the Constitution vests in them and devolving it upon a man who can use it in order to reflect himself."

"Mr. President, nothing that I can say could present this measure in a stronger light than these few words. I say that my friend from Wisconsin, with all his ingenuity, and with all his diligence, has utterly failed to justify this bill."

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, said: "Mr. President, I object to this bill because it is for the legislative department of this Government to determine when the public safety requires the suspension of the writ. I would clothe no Executive with such power. I would not clothe the best man in Christendom with it. I would not have clothed George Washington with this power under any circumstance; nor was he ever clothed with it. Much less would I undertake to clothe the present Executive with it, with his surroundings, and with the faint conception he has manifested in his administration for the personal rights of the people. The other discretion, that is as to the facts declared by the original act to constitute a rebellion, is not so material. But there is another matter to which I do object, and that is to this constructive rebellion. Senators know well that in ages gone by these doctrines of construction were without limitation. Constructive treasons were both feared and fought by our ancestors for centuries. They fought against constructive treasons as those of us who are opposing this bill are now fighting against constructive rebellions. We know what a rebellion is by much experience; lately by sad and bloody experience do we know what a rebellion is. Our ancestors who made the Constitution knew what constituted a rebellion, for they had just come out of one in every respect a rebellion. They knew what the Monmouth rebellion was; they knew what the rebellion of 1689 was; they lived in the midst of the great French rebellion and were familiar with the history of rebellions; then they were identified with their own experience as marked almost every page of history they read, and therefore they wanted no critical definition of it in the Constitution. What is it? Re and bellare—to war again; it is armed resistance to that authority to which you owe allegiance. That is what constitutes rebellion. A rebellion is in itself as much fixed in its proportions and known to the world as any other fact can be. To attach to the fact that an individual is deprived of the privilege of voting for any cause, or is deprived of any right high as a citizen or as a person, or to say that a combination or conspiracy, if you please, of two or more persons for any such purposes does constitute a rebellion is beyond my comprehension of what a rebellion really is. We have just passed through one mighty in all its parts, and then to compare it, nay, even the smallest fragment of it, to the rebellion that Congress would create by the statute to which this bill is proposed as an amendment, makes the contrast so supremely ridiculous that one could hardly suppose that the representatives of the American people could dignify such legislation with the forms of law.

"Constructive rebellion should be condemned as constructive treasons are now. This bill proposes to continue in force the fourth section of the original act, and this fourth section declares that the occurring of certain things 'shall be deemed' a rebellion, and that thereupon, and if he considers the public safety as requiring it, the President shall exercise this power of suspension. Why, sir, if you have a legislative power to determine what a rebellion is, and to say that certain things committed by individuals, or a combination of two or more of them, shall be rebellion, although wanting the characteristics of a rebellion, as by the common assent of mankind rebellion is known, and as it was incorporated in the Constitution, is the end of written, defined, limited, constitutional government. It is going back centuries, even before the days of Edward III., when what constituted treason depended upon the opinions of judges, and when there was no limit to either general or legislative power."

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said: "Mr. President, I did not intend to occupy any of the time of the Senate on this question. I discussed at some length the subject when the original bill was before us at the last session, and have no disposition to do so now; but I cannot consent that a measure of this kind shall pass this body without at least entering
my protest against its enactment. Sir, I take occasion to say that I am proud to be associated with gentlemen on this floor who are raising their voices in protest against a measure so iniquitous and monstrous. While we are in a minority here, we have struggled to oppose this legislation which is striking down the very liberties of the people of this country; we have interposed by our votes and by our voice in behalf of the rights of the people and in defence of that liberty secured to us by our fathers.

"Now, Mr. President, what is proposed by this bill? The bill now under consideration proposes to continue the enactment of April, 1871. What are the provisions of that law? It undertakes in substance to declare that certain crimes enumerated therein shall be deemed rebellion. 'Rebellion' has a fixed and definite meaning, and was understood at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution to be armed resistance to rightful authority. It is something different from the mere existence of ordinary crimes; and yet the language of the act of April, 1871, is that certain acts, therein enumerated, shall be deemed rebellion, not that they are rebellion, not that they have ever been considered rebellion by any civilized country in the world, but for the purposes of that enactment those crimes are to be deemed rebellion. That is the provision of your law.

"In order to justify the power with which you mean to clothe the President, you declare that the acts which you enumerate in certain sections of the law shall be deemed rebellion, and then confer upon the President absolute power to suppress that rebellion which you yourselves create. You call that rebellion which never has been regarded as rebellion under any law in any civilized country, and to suppress the rebellion which you have thus proclaimed by your statute, you clothe the President of the United States not only with the power of employing the Army and the Navy, but you clothe him with a frightful power of declaring martial law and suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and denying to the people of this country the rights which were secured to them by their fathers in the adoption of the Constitution.

"Sir, the right to the writ of habeas corpus is a right which is the heritage of freemen. It came to us not by the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It descended to us as our inheritance from our forefathers; and for two hundred years that writ has been sacred in England. In the days of Charles II., even his prime-minister, Clarendon, dared not advise Charles to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, but, in order to evade it, he sent British subjects out of the reach of the benefit of that writ, and he was impeached by the British Parliament because he attempted to deprive the citizens of England of the benefit of habeas corpus. And yet, in the American Senate to-day, you propose to clothe the President of the United States with the fearful power of depriving the citizens of this free country of the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus. You confer upon him immunity to do that which led to the impeachment of Clarendon, and which, if attempted by Charles would have cost him his head. And why do you propose to confer upon the President this power?

"The excuse is made that crimes are committed in certain Southern States. I am not here to deny that crime may exist in the Southern States; but, let me ask, whose fault is it that it does exist? I say it here, and I say it in the presence of the majority of the Senate, that a large measure of the crimes which may exist in the Southern States exist there because of the legislation of the majority of Congress. That people after the termination of the war, though despoiled of their property, though mourning their dead, were comparatively peaceful and happy. But you stepped in with your legislation. In order that you might control the politics of the country, you stirred up strife between the white men and the negroes; and you ought to take to yourselves the unwholesome and unpleasant recollection that at least a portion, and a large portion, of whatever crimes may exist there is justly attributable to the legislation which you yourselves have enacted.

"But suppose crime does exist there, have you not Federal courts in every State in this Union, and are not those courts clothed with ample power to suppress it? You have the judges, you have the marshals, you have all the machinery for extirpating crime in every State in this Union, and, if you do not do it through the medium of the Federal courts, it is your fault; it is not the fault of the Democratic party."

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read the third time."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time. The yeas and nays were ordered. The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll on the passage of the bill, and the result was announced as follows:


NAY—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, Kelley, Ransom, Sandbury, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman, and Vickers—15.


So the bill was passed.
In the House, on May 28th, Mr. Poland, of Vermont, moved "that the rules be so suspended as to take from the Speaker's table and pass at this time Senate bill No. 656, to extend the provisions of the fourth section of the act approved April 20, 1871."

The question was then taken, and resulted as follows:


So (two-thirds not voting in favor thereof) the bill was suspended.

Mr. Poland: "I desire to say, in connection with the bill just voted upon, that the same bill was reported to the House and the Senate respectively by the joint select Committee on the Condition of the late Insurrectionary States. That bill having passed the Senate, I felt it my duty to call it to the attention of the House and have a vote upon it. Our committee having leave to report at any time, had a majority voted in favor of the bill upon the vote just taken, I should immediately have offered the bill that was reported by the committee to the House, which is identical with the Senate bill. But, inasmuch as this vote has disclosed that a majority of this House are opposed to the bill, I shall not offer the House bill."

Among the important measures adopted at this session of Congress was one for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States according to the census of 1870. By this act the number of members of the House of Representatives was fixed at 283. These were distributed as follows:

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<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
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<td>Wisconsin</td>
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The admission of a new State will increase the total number of Representatives. The Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, is fixed and established as the day, in each of the States and Territories of the United States, for the election of Representatives and Delegates to the Forty-fifth Congress; and the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in every second year thereafter, is fixed and established as the day for the election, in each of said States and Territories, of Representatives and Delegates to the Congress commencing on the fourth day of March next thereafter.

The act further provides that no State shall hereafter be admitted to the Union without having the population necessary to entitle it to at least one representative.

It is further provided that if any State should deny or abridge the right of any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, to vote at any election named in the amendments to the Constitution, article fourteen, section two, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the number of Representatives apportioned in the act to such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall have to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age, in such State.

An act to remove political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of the amendment of the Constitution was passed and approved by the President on May 23d. It removes all political disabilities imposed by
the third section of the fourteenth article aforsaid from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and the Thirty-seventh Congresses, or persons in the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of Departments, and foreign ministers of the United States.

The import duties on tea and coffee were abolished by an act which took effect on July 1st.

This session of Connecticut terminated on the 10th day of June.

CONNECTICUT. Besides the Democratic and Republican, two other parties appeared as distinct political bodies in this State; held State Conventions; adopted platforms, and nominated their candidates for the several State offices at the general election in April, 1872.

The Temperance party, represented by about one hundred delegates from different sections of the State, met at New Haven on the 13th of December, 1871, and nominated a full State ticket, as follows: For Governor, Francis Gillette, of Hartford; Lieutenant-Governor, A. S. Beardsley, of Plymouth; Secretary of State, Hiram P. Lawrence, of New Haven; State Treasurer, George Greene, of Mystic Bridge; Comptroller, Dabney Carr, of Bridgeport.

The following platform was adopted:

Assembled to organize a political party for the legal suppression of the liquor-trade and for the accomplishment of such other reforms as will promote the welfare and enhance the happiness of the State, we adopt, as expressive of our principles and purposes, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the foundation principle of the State is public virtue, and its supreme interest the public safety; and that, therefore, that is hostile to the State which corrupts the one or impairs the other.

Resolved, That nothing so corrupts public virtue, or impairs the public welfare, as the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and that the former, in the State, and should be by it destroyed.

Resolved, That such is the depravity of those engaged in supporting the traffic, that its suppression should now no longer rely on those parties, but act directly and independently for their own protection.

Resolved, That the record of the existing political parties of the State forbids the hope that either of them can be relied on, if charged with the administration of the State, to execute its laws against the liquor-trade, and therefore those injured by that traffic should no longer rely on those parties, but act directly and independently for their own protection.

Resolved, That, in organizing for this end, we make a clear distinction between temperance as an enterprise for the moral reformation of men, and prohibition as a measure of civil protection of the State; that as a reformatory work it should be prosecuted only by moral means; and therefore, while feeling in it the deepest interest, and recognizing our undiminished obligation as individuals to labor in it, and bidding it, as conducted by the various reformatory organizations of the State, the warm and hearty "God speed," with it, as such an enterprise, we, as a political party, have nothing to do.

Resolved, That while the temperance work is thus to be conducted by moral means, the civil protection of citizens from wrongs and injuries in their persons and property from the liquor-trade can be secured only through law, and that therefore such protection is a proper and fitted political function of our institutions, in case of the liquor nuisance, as in that of any other public nuisance of the State.

Resolved, That to the suppression of the liquor-trade by means this organization is pledged, and that it will prosecute it with all its energy and resources until it is accomplished.

Resolved, That out of the liquor-trade, as its source, comes largely that special peril of our institutions, the prevailing public corruption of our time; it inflames the passions, clouds the intellect, and weakens the conscience, thus brutalizing the man. Having personally demoralized him, it then piles him with the influences of public corruption, beguiling him with its offers, and intimidating him with its threats. It is the aim of this party to reform this corruption, and to this end it will demand uprightness of character in its candidates for public office, and integrity in the administration of public affairs, that the same principles of morality and accountability shall prevail in public and in private, array itself as an inimicable foe against public selfishness and dishonesty, and use its utmost endeavors to weed out all rascals from positions of public trust, as well as from their places honestly attained.

Resolved, That in this connection we especially commend the fidelity and ability with which the Hartford Evening Post exposes and pursues the corruption of those who ascend by it, and encourage it to persevere in this necessary and natty work till this Augean stable is thoroughly cleansed.

Resolved, That one of the most formidable perils of the moment is the current of gigantic combinations now coming over the land, and that the virtue of the people and the wisdom of the Legislature should be combined in an endeavor to break its threatened power.

Resolved, That the laborer is worthy of his hire, and his hire should be such as will compensate him for his labor, and while this it allows him time for due enjoyment of his home and of society, and for the intellectual and virtuous culture of himself as a man.

Resolved, That, as women and helpless children are the chief sufferers from the liquor-trade, their rights should now no longer rely on those parties, but act directly and independently for their own protection.

Resolved, That the success of republican institutions is conditioned on the virtue and intelligence of the people, therefore education, both intellectual and moral, should constitute one of the foremost concerns of the State.

Resolved, That, in the progress of civilization, the time has come when the old, barbarous method of settling national difficulties by war should come to an end, and we hail with profound satisfaction the conclusion of the treaty of peace between this nation and the mother-country, and we express the hope that the friendly relations thus established between these two great members of the English-speaking race may continue while their history endures.

Resolved, That the name of this party shall be, the Union Reform party of Connecticut, and it shall be constituted of those who adopt its principles and associate themselves together to realize them.

Resolved, That our reliance in the enterprise in which we are engaged is on the truth and justice of our cause, the intelligence and virtue of the people, and above all on the almighty power of God, whom we recognize as the friend and helper of such a cause, and on him humbly confess our dependence, and devoutly implore his aid.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a reform in the civil service of the country, by which qualifications for the office shall be required of every applicant for
a position under the Government, and by which no
office-holder shall be turned out of his office save for
misconduct or inability.

The Labor-Reform party held their conven-
tion at Bridgeport, on the 3d of January, 1872, the
delegates in attendance being 31. The call
issued for the meeting required that "each
delegate, before taking his seat, should pledge
himself to leave the political party with which
he might previously have been identified, and
to support the platform of the General Conven-
tion." The pledge was accordingly subscribed by
all of the delegates. The following can-
didates were nominated: For Governor, A. R.
Harrison, of New Haven; Lieutenant-Gov-
ernor, W. R. Goodenough, of Hartford; Sec-
retary of State, E. M. Graves, of Hartford;
Treasurer, James Craig, of Middletown; Com-
troller, T. H. Larnarie, of Bridgeport. The
resolutions adopted were of the following im-
port:
The preamble sets forth that the right
condition of labor is the basis of progress, pros-
perity, and wealth; that the burden of main-
taining the government rests upon those en-
gaged in productive labor; that the interests of
the producing classes have long been held to
be of secondary importance by legislative
powers in contravention of the organized law
of this State; that all men, when they form a
social compact, are equal in rights; and that
no man or set of men are entitled to extensive
public emoluments or privileges from the com-

The Resolutions claim that the two promi-
nent political parties have broken their pledges
to the wealth-producing classes, and that there-
fore it was their duty to form and maintain a
political organization, under the name of the
"Labor-Reform party" of Connecticut; adopt
the platform of the Labor Congress held in
St. Louis, last year, as the basis of national
politics; approve the presidential one-term
amendment to the Constitution of the United
States; propose the abolition of the rotten
borough system of representation in the State;
call for such congressional legislation as shall
secure the abolition of land monopoly; com-
plain of the unwarrantable exercise of judicial
power as to the rights of working-men; call
for the establishment of a Labor Bureau in the
State; assert that fifty dollars of working-
men's wages should be exempt from attach-
ment; that the attempt on the part of the
capitalists to control the votes of employers a
base attempt to corrupt the purity of the bal-
lot-box, and should be punished by imprison-
ment in the penitentiary; complain that the
competition of convict-labor with that of hon-
est men is a grievance that should not be al-
lowed; demand a legal provision for a more
 equitable assessment of taxes in this State;
charge upon the present Executive and the
last Legislature of the State the attempt to se-
cure a higher rate of legal interest on money,
and thereby the attempt to impose additional
barriers upon labor and the perpetuation of an

 oppressive system of robbery and public plun-
der; complain of the provision of the laws of
this State which provides one hundred dollars'
fine and imprisonment for using means to inti-
nicate the working-man, with intent to oblige
him to leave his employer, as a law wholly in
the interest of capital; denounce legislative
lobbyists as thieves and robbers, and those who
assist them as partipilators in their crimes, and
denounce the practice of the introduction of
capital should tend to give labor the right to
its share of the profits of its production.

The Republican Convention assembled at
Hartford on the 24th of January, 1873, when
they unanimously renominated the persons
who then held the several State offices for
another term, namely: For Governor, Mar-
shall Jewell, of Hartford; Lieutenant-Gov-
ernor, Morris Tyler, of New Haven; Secretary
of State, Hiram Appleman, of Groton; Treas-
urer, David P. Nichols, of Danbury; Com-
troller, James F. Mulligan, of Putnam. The
following is the platform:
The Republicans of Connecticut, in State Conven-
tion assembled, declare as follows:

1. We again express our cordial adherence to the
doctrines and principles of the Republican party as
manifested in our former statements and in the na-
tional platforms, and we reflect with increasing
pride upon its wonderful work. It proved that a
free government, based on the will and affection of
a free people, has strength known to the world.
The suppression of a great rebellion, freed milli-
one of laborers, established equal rights, perfected
the national Constitution, and justified the Declara-
tion of Independence. By its great reduction of the
army and navy, the party proved that it had neither
desire nor expectation of war. Having incurred a
great debt, for the best reason the nation ever gave
it, it resolutely began an immediate reduction of
that debt. Yet, having cut down expenses, it has
been yearly cutting down taxation. Notwithstand-
ing the marvellous sacrifices of men and money, the
nation has steadily grown in wealth and population.

2. During that existing Administration the debt has
been reduced nearly three hundred millions of dol-
ars; peace and order have made great progress in the
lately rebellious regions; a new policy toward the
Indians has been adopted, marked by firmness,
justice, and good faith; the rights of all, especially
the poor and friendless, of whatever race or where-
ever found, have been scrupulously protected; a
self-respecting yet peaceful policy has been pursued
toward all the world, and our controversy with
Great Britain has been treated in a manner greatly
creditable to both nations.

3. That we have undiminished confidence in the
patriotism, integrity, and ability of President Grant,
and for great and good work done in the country's
behalf we heartily thank him and his Cabinet and
the two Houses of Congress.

4. The future must be as honorable as the past to
deserve and keep its lead of the world. The Repub-
lican party must be free to examine and criticise
and utterly without fear, favor, or partiality in attak-
ing all fraud, dishonesty and corruption, legislative, ex-
cutive, or judicial, in the nation or State. We de-
mand economy, industry, and honesty, in our politi-
cal affairs, and rejoices at the brightening prospect,
with a thorough reform of the civil service. For the Presi-
dent's efforts and pledges in this matter we tender
him our cordial thanks, and therein we pledge him
an enthusiastic, unswerving support.

5. In national affairs we urge: first, a large reduc-
tion of taxation; second, constant study and labor
The feeling about a resumption of specie payments, that the evil of a depreciated paper currency may be removed, and the best possible measure of value furnished us; third, retaining a tariff sufficient to raise the needed revenue, we would have it carefully adjusted to fair rates of duty and permitting rather than to interests widely extended than to merely local and limited pursuits; fourth, a perfected system of national banks, with abundant security to the billholding public; fifth, the abolition of the franking privilege; sixth, that public lands shall no more be granted to corporations, but given in limited quantities to actual settlers.

6. For fifteen years the Republican party has controlled the legislation of Connecticut. Let the record show whether it is the friend and promoter of peace, law, order, charity, temperance, industry, and education. What it has been it will be, only better. To any measure that on mature deliberation promises to aid the interests of temperance, education, and labor, we will give our warmest support.

7. We unreservedly commend the General Assembly for its firm execution of a constitutional process in correcting infamous election frauds last year. To the best of our ability, as Republicans, we have done our utmost to catch and flog every example of the old system. No one, was, counted once and no more. The happy ruin of the Tammany Ring encourages us to believe that the work will be made harder.

8. That in addition to the legitimate duties and rights of counsel and citizens in appearing before the legislative committees and urging action upon the legislators, there have grown up corrupt and dangerous practices in the lobbyist, which call for a renewed watchfulness in the Legislature, and a higher tone of public sentiment.

9. That it is the duty of the State to be vigilant in the detection of the rights and interests of the people against the encroachments of powerful corporations, and especially in holding corporations strictly to the responsibilities and duties contemplated in their charters.

10. While recognizing the fundamental principles which have brought unparalleled success to our country, and believing that only a republic should exist on this continent, we would urge upon our representatives in Congress to keep before them the great ideas of liberty and freedom which have been so identified with our great party of progress from its birth, that it is our duty to the country and the Constitution to hold the rights of our citizens sacred, and to sustain the democratic institutions of the country.

11. We unqualifiedly approve of the administration of Governor Jewell and his associates, of which we give the highest evidence in our power by unanimously recommending them for re-election and pledging our utmost efforts to secure that end.

The Democrats assembled in State Convention at Hartford, on the 6th of February, 1872, and unanimously nominated the following candidates for the State offices: For Governor, Richard D. Hubbard, of Hartford; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles Atwater, of New Haven; Secretary of State, John W. Stedman, of Norwich; Treasurer, Milo B. Richardt, of Salisbury; Comptroller, Thomas Sandford, of Redding.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Connecticut regard emancipation, equality of civil rights, and enfranchisement, as established facts, now embodied in the Constitution, and deserving the support of good citizens of all parties.

Resolved, That true and lasting peace can come only from such profound reconciliation as enfranchisement of our prostrate Southern brethren can bring to the State of Missouri; nor can those governments be pure or great in which the tax-payers have no active part.

We therefore demand, with equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all—that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service for the common welfare.

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people. We demand a genuine reform of tariff, so that those duties shall be removed, which, in addition to the revenue yielded to the State, add to the price of domestic products, and a consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests.

Resolved, That the shameless abuse of government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interest of an individual faction or of a party, with its consequent corruption and demoralization of political life, demands a thorough and prompt reform of the public service. Those who would suppress investigation forget they owe a higher duty to the country than to party. We honor those Senators whose courageous course has compelled the disclosure of gross misdeeds, they deserve the thanks and hearty support of all good citizens.

Resolved, That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, for the control of conventions and elections, would be more securely than any centralized authority. It is time to stop the growing encroachments of the executive power, the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty, the packing of a Supreme Court to receive with favor corporations, the election of Congress not elected by the people, the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure the Ku-Klux disorder. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation the return to the methods of peace and the limitation of power.

Resolved, That it is the duty of honest men of all parties to work for the extension of the national debt, even so much as has been fastened upon us by extravagance and fraud, and that we are for paying that debt to its last dollar.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States is the most exalted form of republican organization, offering the example of their fathers in the expression of their sympathy for the struggling republics of South America, as well as for the oppressed Greeks, and gratefully receiving from them the aid which the friendly republics have given to our own republic received from the countrymen of Lafayette, Montgomery, Steuben, and Pulaski, feel impelled by these considerations, as well as our obligations to our common humanity, to lift up our voices in behalf of the suffering Cubans, now desperately struggling for relief from their oppressors, who set at naught all the usages of civilized warfare in their savage butchery of captive men, women, and children.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a liberal system of free schools, and protest against all interference, by the General Government, with institutions so purely local and concerning so deeply and tenderly the ties which bind them to our homes and to the State.

Resolved, That we look back with pride and satisfaction to the government of our State, while administered in its executive department by our distinguished citizen, James E. English, under whose name we have won brilliant victories in defence of the constitution, and whom we should have been glad to see re-elected to another term, if he had been consistent with his private concerns to yield his consent.

Resolved, That in presenting the Hon. Richard D. Hubbard for Governor, and his associates on the State ticket, to the citizens of this State for their suf-
The election resulted in the choice of the Republican ticket, on April 1st. The average majority given to each of the Republican candidates over the Democratic respectively, was a little more than 500, except that of the Governor, Mr. Jewell, who received less than 80 votes more than Mr. Hubbard. The whole number of votes cast at this election was 93,098, which was about 9,000 less than a full vote.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, there was in the Treasury cash on hand amounting to $343,194.14; whereby the actual debt of the State, which was $3,804,610.93 in the previous year, was reduced to $4,923,405.86.

The State revenue, during the same fiscal year, amounted to $2,091,085.63; made up by $217,523.19 from the two-mill tax; $421,129.86 from the savings-banks; $295,890.92 from mutual-insurance companies; $314,101.73 from railroads; $317,133.63 from the Federal Government on the State war-claims; $34,926.38 from non-resident stockholders; $24,450.14 from interest on deposits; the rest from miscellaneous sources. The total expenditure was $1,973,396.74—namely, $758,600, interest on the public debt; $380,304, interest on bonded debt; $189,211.50, Juvenile Reform School, $7,118.65, Board of Education; $123,118.77, Founders' orphan children; $92,395.00, public buildings and benevolent institutions; $103,836, General Assembly; $85,550, paid to counties for the 50 cents per capita on children of school-age.

The estimated revenue from all sources, for the coming year, is set down at $2,662,730.40; and the expenditures at $1,688,600, leaving an estimated surplus of $974,130.40 in the Treasury on March 31, 1873.

The collection of the tax of two mills on the dollar was considered necessary to be continued for the ensuing year. The State claims against the Insurance companies for war purposes, on which amount it received above $200,000 last year, are regarded as finally settled.

The taxable property in Connecticut amounted, on the 1st of October, 1871, to $339,783,738, which is $11,346,132 more than on the same date in 1870. It is asserted that the same kind of property is very unequally assessed for taxation purposes in different counties of the State, the taxed value being in some much higher in proportion to the actual than in others; and the establishment of county boards of equalization, consisting of three members chosen in each county from among its own residents, is suggested, their respective chairs to constitute, with the State Treasurer at their head, a State Board of Equalization, whose decisions should be final.

Town and city indebtedness seems to be growing steadily larger. The aggregate amount, in 1870, was $9,518,000, and is now supposed to have increased two or three millions.

There are 73 savings-banks in the State, with deposits amounting to a total of $62,717,814.77, which is about $1,300,000 above their deposits in the preceding year. As these institutions severally charge different rates of interest on money loaned, the Governor recommended the enactment of some stringent laws to compel them to lend their money at a uniform rate.

Trustees or officers of the savings-banks are in the habit of taking a commission from the borrower for the money lent to him, or of handing to him, as money, bonds at par, which are not worth it. This practice, the Governor says, should be prohibited by law.

Four banks still remain, in Connecticut, which do business under the laws of the State; their aggregate capital amounts to $1,400,000. They are respectively located in Hartford and New Haven, and, being prevented by the laws of the United States from issuing notes for circulation, they confine their operations to discounting and loaning their capital and deposits, in which they seem to carry on a profitable business. The Bank Commissioners, in their last report, say that, except some irregular practices charged against the president of one of these institutions, timely detected and remedied, "there has been nothing to censure in the management of any of them;" that they are wisely and prudently conducted; and that "notwithstanding the sharp competition of the 'national' banks and trust companies in obtaining deposits, they have been able to pay to their stockholders remunerative dividends, and have afforded to their customers as extensive accommodations as the other institutions."

A law was enacted by the General Assembly, at the session of 1871, relative to the insurance companies, having in view the protection of both the insuring and insured parties in their reciprocal relations, and creating the office of an Insurance Commissioner for the State. The new law went into operation on the first of September the same year, and the effects of its working are regarded as most satisfactory. There are 94 fire-insurance companies doing business in the State, 16 of which are Connecticut companies, with 891 agencies in the State. Their assets, in the aggregate, amount to $69,923,213, with risks of $3,514,988,333, of which $199,467,344 are in the State; the premiums in the year were $1,920,364.

The Insurance Commissioner states that, among the large number of insurance companies involved in the conflagration which destroyed Chicago in October, 1871, 11 were Connecticut companies; and of these he thus speaks: "But four of them, the Aetna, Hartford, and Phoenix, of Hartford, and Fairfield County, were able to pay losses in full, and
but one of the rest, the Connecticut, has succeeded in resuming business. The aggregate loss to the Connecticut companies was a little over $11,000,000, of which the four solvent companies paid $6,229,000, and of the balance about $1,669,850 were paid by the others, thus making an aggregate of $7,888,850, or 71.71 per cent., paid Chicago by Connecticut companies. The three solvent Hartford companies reduced their stock one-half, but subsequently increased it to the former amount, the old stockholders coming forward to make good the impairment."

The number of life-insurance companies doing business in the State is 40, of which ten are Connecticut companies. The whole amount of their assets is $241,645,092; of their risks, $1,576,497,000. They have 96 agencies in the State. Their aggregate premium receipts for the past year were $65,547,327.83.

The School Fund, amounting to $2,046,058.03, is well cared for. Except about one-tenth part of it, which is in bank-stock, the rest is loaned on real-estate securities, for about seven-eighths at 6 per cent. per annum, in Connecticut; for the remainder at 7, in New York and Ohio.

The free school law, now in operation in the State, is regarded as having produced very satisfactory results. The number of registered children, between four and sixteen years, in 1871, was 131,748, or 2,280 more than in the previous year. A per capita dividend of one dollar for each child was distributed the same year out of the interest of the School Fund. Of the said number of children, 123,588 were registered as attending the public schools; 8,754 as attending private schools; and 11,947 as attending some school at all. The number of public schools in Connecticut is 1,630, and of teachers 2,420, both supported by the State, at an aggregate expense last year of $1,406,980.95.

"There has been an increase in the length of the school year, in the number of scholars in attendance, in the salaries of the teachers, and in the money raised for school purposes." The average amount of teachers' salaries, which has been steadily increasing for several years, is now 65.58 per month for male teachers, and 32.59 for female; the ratio of their increase, as compared with what they were six years ago, being, respectively, 54.50 per cent. for men, and 44.58 per cent. for women.

The Normal School, destined for the education and preparation of teachers in the public schools, is stated to be in very successful operation under the present management. The number of scholars attending it in 1873 was 156. An appropriation of $12,500 was made by the General Assembly, at the previous session, for the support of this school for one year.

The State scholarships for the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale College are 40, and all filled; but that school furnishes gratuitous instruction to all applicants who cannot afford to pay for it.

The six seats in the Board of Corporation of Yale College, which had been previously occupied by the six senior Senators in the State Legislature, were given up to the Alumni by an act of the General Assembly, at their session in 1872. It is anticipated that the act will prove advantageous to the college, and satisfactory to the State.

In the General Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown, there were 275 patients on the 1st of April, 1872. During the year, there had been 716 applications made for admission, which could not be accommodated for want of room; and these applications would have been much more numerous, had it not been generally known that there were no vacancies. There are also 22 State beneficiaries at the Retreat at Hartford; eight at Providence; eight at Northampton; nine at Concord, New Hampshire; and five at Brattleboro. The insane poor in the State, yet uncared for, are above 300, most of them in almshouses. The Governor states that the erection of the new wing in the hospital building, for which an appropriation was made by the General Assembly, is progressing, and will probably be finished for less than the sum appropriated; but, considering the vast number of insane persons who must remain outside of the hospital, and need admission and treatment in it, he suggests that its other wing should be contracted for and constructed, and the building completed according to the original plan.

The School for Imbeciles, at Lakeville, is too small for the realization of the purpose intended in its establishment. The State beneficiaries in it number but 20, while there are many times that number in the State who need the advantages of the school. The appropriation made for its enlargement by the General Assembly remained unavailable, because of the conditions on which it was made to depend.

In the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, which is under excellent management in all respects, there were 246 pupils, 53 of whom are from the State. The census of 1870 sets down the number of this unfortunate class in Connecticut at 221, among whom are 84 aged between five and 20 years; from which it would appear that 31 deaf-mutes of proper age are not receiving instruction at the asylum. It may soon be the duty of the State to assist this institution in the erection of a suitable building, with the improvements suggested by the experience of half a century.

From statistics collected in regard to the blind, it appears that, besides the 12 at the Perkins Institute at Boston, their number in Connecticut is 204. Many of these are blind from old age; and some not totally blind.

The Industrial School for Girls, at Middletown, has worked successfully, and accomplishes the purpose for which its establishment was intended. Its pupils have now reached
the number of 75, and the places are all filled. More room is needed for the reception of such girls as may apply for admission, and are entitled to it, or the number of admissions must be limited in some manner. The institution is now on a paying basis, and maintains itself, but has a debt of $7,509, contracted for necessary expenses at its beginning.

The State Reform School for Boys, at Meriden, continues its successful work. Their number at the end of March, 1871, was 292; those received in the school during the twelve months ending March 31, 1872, were 152, making a total of 444 for the year. Of these, there were 150 discharged within the same period, leaving 314 in the school on April 1, 1872.

Of the 152 boys received, 138 were born in the United States, 5 in England, 4 in Ireland, one in Scotland, one in Canada; their ages being from nine to 16 years. Three were nine, five 16, and forty 13 years old. They were committed for theft, burglary, and other offenses; one "for being a common drunkard."

Of the 150 discharged, 81 had "served their time;" 70 were returned to their parents or friends; 20 placed with farmers; 2 escaped; 3 died.

Its receipts in the year have been sufficient to pay expenses, and leave in the hands of its treasurer a surplus of $889.84. The receipts were $67,090.82; the expenses $66,250.48.

The net proceeds of the labor of the boys during the year were $11,967.86; of which sum $10,203.56 was from their work at the chair-shops, where they are employed in caning; and $1,704.50 from their work at the farm, which belongs to the establishment, and the products of which amounted in the year to $9,583.47. Besides the above-mentioned sum earned by the boys at the chair-shops and the farm, they worked also at sewing coats, pants, shirts, and a great variety of other articles, in very large quantities; and were employed in "kitchen and other domestic work, much of which is performed by the inmates of the school."

The State Penitentiary appears to be under good management and effective discipline. The custom of inflicting corporal punishment on the convicts when refractory, or otherwise offending while in prison, has been lately abolished; and the satisfactory results which this change has already produced have proved its wisdom.

The number of convicts in confinement during the year ending March 31, 1872, and other particulars relating to them, are shown by the following extract from the warden’s last report:

Whole number in confinement March 31, 1871, 811; since received, 86; total, 297. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 84; pardoned by Legislature, 2; pardoned by Secretary of the Navy, 5; transferred to Insane Hospital, 8; delivered for execution, 1 (James Wilson); died, 1; leaving in confinement March 31, 1872, 192. Of these, 173 are in for their first offence, 11 for the second, 4 for the third, and 2 for the fourth.

There are 140 white males; 43 colored males; 8 white females and 1 colored female; 158 are American; 38 foreigners; 61 were born in Connecticut; under 20 years of age there are 20; between 20 and 30 there are 89; between 30 and 40 there are 51; between 40 and 50 there are 18; over 50 there are 17; and there are 19 sentenced for life.

The financial condition of the penitentiary is prosperous, owing almost exclusively to the earnings of the convicts.

Concerning the pardoning power, which is vested in the General Assembly, the Governor says in his message: “I desire to call your attention to the remarkable fact that there are now in our State-prison three convicts who have been once pardoned out by the General Assembly while serving a previous sentence, and that two of these are now applicants for legislative clemency.” He observes that this pardoning power should be in the hands of the Governor instead of the Legislature; “but he should have an advisory board, which should recommend to him the proper subjects of executive clemency.”

The amelioration of the penitentiary system has engrossed the attention of the General Assembly for several years. At the session of 1871 they passed an act, on the authority of which the Governor appointed three commissioners, giving them in charge “to look into all matters connected with the State-prison; its management; its discipline; the contract system; its sanitary and hygienic condition; moral training; whether the system should be reformatory, and to what extent.”

The result of these observations, and the conclusions arrived at, the commissioners laid before the General Assembly, in a full report, which they close as follows: “In conclusion, we recapitulate the foregoing recommendations: 1. The appropriation of a sum not to exceed six thousand dollars, to be expended by the warden, in a few improvements necessary immediately, for the security and comfort of the prisoners, and the accommodation of the officers. 2. The erection, as speedily as may be, of a new State-prison, in a different and better place. 3. The creation of a non-partisan State Board of Charities, with such a tenure of office as is deemed expedient; and the immediate investigation of the jails, workhouses, and other penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions of the State, and an inquiry into the condition of the papers in its limits.”

As to the commission of crime in the State generally, it appears from statistics collected for the purpose that there were between ten and eleven thousand criminal prosecutions during the year 1871, of which 2,507 were in New Haven, 1,533 were in Hartford, 1,124 in Bridgeport, 313 in Norwich, and 188 in New London.

Eight towns report no prosecutions at all, and in each case give as a reason that no intoxicating liquors are allowed to be sold in the town.
The number of births in the State during the year 1871 was 13,114; their sex being, so far as reported, males 6,904, females 6,212. The illegitimate births were 133. The births from colored parents 244.

The marriages contracted within the same period numbered 4,882; of which 3,008 were between parties both American born; in 1,285, the parties were both foreign; in 525, one was American, the other foreign born; in 123, the parties were both colored; in one, they were white and black respectively.

The number of divorces granted was 409; of which 278 were granted upon the petitions of the wives; 131 upon the husbands'. The petitions were based, in 15 cases, on infidelity; in the rest, on other grounds.

There were 8,116 deaths in Connecticut in 1871; which is 779 less than in 1870. The number of deaths from epidemic diseases last year was smaller than in any of the 17 years next preceding.

There were 152 miles of railroad opened last year, which increased the whole length of miles in operation at present to 881. Of these, 120 are with a double track. They have a paid-up capital amounting in the aggregate to $31,000,000, and a funded and floating debt of $19,000,000. Their total earnings in 1881 were $10,350,000. The number of passengers carried by them during the year was 9,250,000. Among them there was one killed; three were injured.

The Commissioners on Fisheries state, in their last report, that their endeavors to multiply shad have proved successful; and anticipate similar results with salmon, though slower and less in number, owing to the comparative scarcity of this fish, as well as to the difficulty and time required for their hatching and growing. At the time of their report they had 24,000 of "healthy salmon-fry" on hand ready for distribution, which they intended to put in greater or smaller numbers in the State wanted.

Some excitement arose in the Legislature on the election of a Senator to Congress, to enter upon office on the 4th of March, 1873. Two candidates, both Republicans, were the competitors for the office. The choice of the Republican party by a very large majority was Joseph R. Hawley; while some of that party, under the appellation of "Liberal Republicans," proposed as their candidate Orris S. Ferry, then Senator. The Democratic members of the General Assembly, in a body, joined the Liberal Republicans in this matter. The effect of this coalition was that at the balloting, which took place on the 14th of May, Mr. Hawley was elected in the Senate by a vote of 14 to 7, and defeated in the House of Representatives by a vote of 126 to 111. The different results of the separate voting of the two Houses rendered it necessary that they should meet together, and elect the Senator in joint convention. They met on the 15th, when both the Senators and the Representatives voted as they had done in the respective halls on the preceding day; the whole number of votes given for either candidate at the joint convention was 125 for Mr. Hawley, and 135 for Mr. Ferry; who had thus a majority over his competitor, and was declared elected.

The purpose which the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats intended to accomplish by their coalition, on this occasion, appears to have been frustrated; as Mr. Ferry, after his reflection had taken place, wrote a letter, which was published, "repudiating the Liberal Republican nominee for President, and in- dorsing the Republican Administration."

Concerning the question whether Connecticut shall continue to have two capitals, with alternate sessions of the Legislature, at Hartford and New Haven, or only one at either city, or elsewhere, something has been done at the session of 1872, for submitting it to the decision of the people. On the 6th of May the Common Council of the city of New Haven adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senator of this district and Representatives of this town be requested to offer to the State of Connecticut, in behalf of the city of New Haven, and at its expense, a State-House, which shall cost a sum not exceeding a million dollars, and that said Senator and Representatives request the State to accept the same: Provided such proposition or offer be accepted by a majority of the legal voters of this city.

In behalf of the city of Hartford, a resolution having been offered to the House of Representatives, proposing an amendment to the constitution, making Hartford the sole capital of the State, to be submitted to the decision of the people by their suffrages, it was laid on the table at the sitting of May 21st.

On the 22d, a Representative from New Haven proposed for the adoption of the House a series of four resolutions, headed by a preamble embodying the above-recited resolution of the Common Council of that city, the first of them being, "That the offer of the city of New Haven of a State-House, to be erected in and by said city, at an expense not exceeding one million dollars, be, and the same is hereby, accepted;" and moved to refer them to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. Thereupon another Representative from New Haven called up the resolution for an amendment to the Constitution making Hartford the sole capital, and moved to refer it to the same committee. After a warm debate, it was referred. The matters were subsequently discussed with great animation for several days, when they were disposed of by a final vote with the following results: Resolution for a constitutional amendment making Hartford the sole capital of the State, to be submitted to the people; passed—yeas 126, nays 103. —Resolution authorizing the city of New Haven to build a State-House, postponed on a motion to continue over—yeas 114, nays 96.
The total number of libraries in the State was 63, with an aggregate of 285,937 volumes. The number of newspapers was 71, with an aggregate circulation of 203,725; copies annually issued, 17,454,740. Of these there were 16 daily, circulation 35,780; 1 semi-weekly, circulation 800; 43 weekly, circulation 107,395; 2 semi-monthly, circulation 900; 7 monthly, circulation 56,400; 1 bi-monthly, circulation 1,150; and 1 quarterly, circulation 1,350.

CORNING, ERASTUS, a distinguished citizen, manufacturer, railroad manager, and politician of New York, born in Norwich, Ct., December 14, 1794; died in Albany, N.Y., April 9, 1862. During his childhood, he was removed, with his family, to Chatham, Columbia County, N.Y., and engaged in farming there. At the age of thirteen, Erastus left home, and entered the hardware-store of his uncle Benjamin Smith, at Troy. Seven years later he removed to Albany, where he became first the clerk, and afterward the partner, of James Spencer. He inherited part of his uncle's property, and soon became the head of an extensive firm in the hardware-trade. His enterprising spirit led him into other pursuits. He acquired the principal interest in the Albany Iron Works, which, under his management, became one of the great industrial establishments of the country. He next engaged in banking, and was eminently successful. The development of the railroad system of the State, however, was his greatest work, and attended with the most generous reward. He became president of the pioneer Albany & Scheneectady line; he contributed to its extension, and was the master-spirit of the consolidation which made the great New York Central. He presided over that corporation twelve years, and to the day of his death was associated as director with other great lines of communication. Mr. Corning had little taste for politics, but was influential in the councils of the Democratic party. His practical talents and extensive interest in public affairs naturally suggested him for public positions. He was first chosen Alderman, and then Mayor, of Albany. In 1841, he was elected to the State Senate, and served four successive years. In 1856 he was elected to Congress in the Fourteenth District, defeating the Whig and American-candidates. In 1860 and in 1862 he was again sent to Congress, from the same district, and thus served in the councils of the nation through almost the entire duration of the war. He supported the war measures of the Administration, and was, at one time, on the
Committee of Ways and Means. He seldom spoke in the House, and was too much engrossed with other affairs to be able to take part in the minor details of its business. In 1886 Mr. Corning was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, wherein he filled an honorable place on the Committee of Finance. The infirmities of age, however, prevented him from taking a very active share in its proceedings. In 1883 he was appointed a regent of the University, and was, probably, the oldest member in service on the Board. Besides his connection with that body, he evinced a warm interest in diffusing education, and contributed liberally for that purpose. Mr. Corning acquired great wealth. The fortune which he had left to his only son and child is estimated at not less than $8,000,000. Some of his property consisted of Western lands, including a single timber-piece of 8,000 acres. He was a man of the kindliest nature, and was held in high esteem in Albany, having been for a half-century conspicuously identified with the growth and prosperity of that city. He retained his vigor of intellect to the closing years of his active life, and, during the last few years, added largely to his already great accumulations.

COSTA RICA (REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA), an independent state of Central America, lying between 8° and 11° north, and longitude 81° 20' and 85° 53' west. It is bounded on the north by Nicaragua; on the east and southeast by the Caribbean Sea, and the United States of Colombia, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The area of the republic is about 22,000 square miles, and the population is estimated at 167,000; of which 100,000 are whites, 50,000 mestizos, 4,000 negroes, and the remaining 13,000 Indians. The capital, San José, has probably 26,000 inhabitants. Many of the descendants of Europeans are of pure Spanish blood, and dwell for the most part in a comparatively small district on the Rio Grande. President, J. M. Guardia, reelected in 1873 for a term of four years. President of the ministry, Dr. Montufar, Minister of Foreign Affairs; President of the Legislative Congress, Mattheu; President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. A. Bonilla; President of the Senate, T. M. Montalegre; Regente of the Supreme Court, M. Alvarez; Commandant-General of the army, General J. Salazar. Bishop of San José, A. Llortence (1851).

By far the most important article of export from Costa Rica is coffee; the largest proportion of which is taken by Great Britain; next in order come hides, cedar (logs, and planks), pearl-shells, deer-skins, India-rubber, plants, etc. Almost the whole of the hides, deer-skins, and India-rubber, go to the United States; while the remaining articles are sent in pretty equal proportions to the latter country, South America, and Europe.

The following table shows the exports for the year ending September 30, 1871:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARTICLES</th>
<th>QUANTITIES</th>
<th>VALUE IN U.S. GOLD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coffee(sacks)</td>
<td>187,135</td>
<td>$3,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides</td>
<td>9,463</td>
<td>23,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>9,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India-rubber (packages)</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer-skins (packages)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl-shells, plants, &amp;c</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>198,573</td>
<td>$3,268,450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total crop of coffee was 212,000 sacks, or 2,756,000 lbs.

The value of the imports for the same year was estimated at $2,222,000 United States gold; about 70 per cent. of which was from Great Britain, 20 per cent. from France, Germany, etc., and 5 per cent. each, from the United States and the other Central American republics. An aggregate of 80 steamers, with 125,466 tons, and 85 sailing-vessels, with 1,254 tons, entered at the port of Punta Arenas in 1871, and 80 steamers, with 125,466 tons, and 84 sailing-vessels, with 12,232 tons, cleared. Of the total tonnage arrived, 188,007, by steam and by sail, 126,417 tons were under the United States flag; but, of the 145,598 packages landed, 94,790 were in foreign bottoms, mostly British. By far the greater part of the 25,684 packages brought from Panama by American steamers were likewise from Europe, and were chiefly valuable goods, less precious commodities being received by sail _avia Cape Horn._

The two following tables give the items of the national revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending April 30, 1871:

| REVENUE | | |
|---------| | |
| Tobacco monopoly | $256,641 86 |
| Liquor | 427,018 79 |
| Gunpowder | 5,349 35 |
| Stamped paper | 34,058 49 |
| Post-office | 10,149 50 |
| Internal revenue | 38,113 48 |
| Subsidies | 33,573 64 |
| Export duties on coffee | 54,077 55 |
| Import duties | 233,945 39 |
| Court of justice fees | 6,030 83 |
| Licenses | 14,907 45 |
| Church funds | 11,740 14 |
| Mint, and bullion-office | 144,949 88 |
| Sale of beer | 4,714 21 |
| Cattle fines | 845 62 |
| Public laws and titles | 7,257 38 |
| Proceeds of loans | 104,549 00 |
| Sundries | 119,747 66 |
| **Total** | $1,501,725 94 |

| EXPENDITURES | | |
|-------------| | |
| Government and legislature | $111,747 78 |
| Court of justice | 46,251 73 |
| War Department | 331,547 54 |
| Public works, etc | 196,116 33 |
| Custom-house and post-office | 558,550 49 |
| Diplomatic and consular corps | 12,966 43 |
| Ecclesiastical salaries | 15,416 89 |
| Public instruction | 10,200 00 |
| Collections of monopolies | 234,025 37 |
| Interest and liquidation of home debts | 91,590 01 |
| Cost of government brewery | 7,597 50 |
| Advances to municipalities | 81,120 40 |
| Municipal expenses | 48,108 79 |
| State contractors | 106,344 00 |
| **Total** | $1,694,427 44 |

In 1862 the foreign debt of Costa Rica was merely nominal; in 1867 the republic owed $104,500 to Peru; and vigorous efforts were made, during the two years immediately follow-
Such was the prosperous condition of the treasury, that the Government increased by about 25 per cent. the salaries of all the official employes; besides which, and the disbursement of $400,000 for internal improvements, there was still a surplus of $300,000 above all claims; Costa Rica bonds stand very favorably, and the prospects of the country are hopeful and encouraging on every side.

The question of boundaries with Nicaragua was still the subject of an important discussion in March, and some unpleasant feeling was awakened by the refusal by Nicaragua to allow Costa Rica vessels to navigate Lake Nicaragua; in case this policy should be persisted in, the Costa Rica Government would close the Colorado River to Nicaragua, that river being the chief outlet from San Juan to the ocean.

A telegraph was to be established from Cartago to the new port of Limon. The great insufficiency of laborers to carry on the various public works was, and is still, a cause of much anxiety to the Government. Some economistas recommended the importation of coolies and emigration agents have been established in most countries in which Costa Rica has consul or representative. The Government having consented to the introduction of Chinese laborers, a leading commercial house in San José was appointed, and received special privileges for carrying out the scheme: the first draft of 500 coolies was expected to arrive by the end of the year. A rupture between San Salvador and Honduras being apprehended, President Guardia addressed a note to the Government of the former republic, saying that it was desirable, before precipitating hostilities, to await the friendly intervention of the sister states, adding that it mattered little if a few of the Spanish-American republics were at peace, because, in the eyes of foreign nations, revolution and disturbance in one threw discredit upon all.

The ground destined for the port of Limon was to be distributed in lots to those who wished to build thereon, and do so within a certain time after entering into possession. The formation of a great immigration company, to be called the Talamanca Company, was contemplated. One of its purposes also is to examine into the vegetable and mineral productions of that almost unknown region which lies between the uninhabited parts of Costa Rica to the south and the border of the United States of Colombia. It was the mines of this region that gained for Costa Rica the name she is known by.

Two nominal loans of $500,000 had been obtained in England for the railway.

In May Costa Rica declared the project of the canal treaty with Nicaragua null and void, and the feelings between the two Governments were neither cordial nor united.

A new town was founded in May, in the midst of great festivities, notwithstanding the
name given to the place, Los Desamparados—the Forsaken.

In October, a conspiracy against the Government was discovered and defeated.

Costa Rica refused an asylum to the Jesuits banished from the neighboring republies.

The attention of the Legislative Assembly in September was chiefly occupied, among other subjects, by the following: A bill to authorize the executive power to cause authentic copies to be made of various documents on account of the state Treasury.

A bill extinguishing in the state certain classes of entail.

A bill "on executive judgment by coactive jurisdiction."

A bill "establishing a new way of contributing toward personal subsidiary labor."

A bill "on the locality for erection of the statue of Christopher Columbus."

COTTON. The total production of cotton in the United States for the year ending August 31, 1872, amounted to 2,974,351 bales, showing a decrease of 1,377,966 bales from the production of the previous year; the exports were 1,957,314 bales, and the home consumption 1,137,540 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 54,521 bales. The production by States, with that of the previous year, as made up from the exports, receipts, and stock on hand at the beginning of the year, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>1870-'71.</th>
<th>1871-'72.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>404,673</td>
<td>288,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>13,348</td>
<td>19,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>736,406</td>
<td>450,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>1,446,490</td>
<td>957,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>91,380</td>
<td>82,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>350,392</td>
<td>271,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>565,562</td>
<td>341,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>391,904</td>
<td>397,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>342,553</td>
<td>370,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumed in the South</td>
<td>4,392,317</td>
<td>2,974,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for the year</td>
<td>4,309,317</td>
<td>2,974,351</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The statement for Louisiana, South Carolina, and Virginia, includes the following shipments from Tennessee, which were not included in the product of the last-named State:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1870-'71.</th>
<th>1871-'72.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shipped from Memphis to New Orleans</td>
<td>Bales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61,297</td>
<td>58,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipped from Memphis, etc., to Charleston and Norfolk</td>
<td>199,381</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total crop of Sea Island, the past year, was 16,845 bales, of which 5,624 bales were produced in Florida, 1,567 in Georgia, 8,755 in South Carolina, and 899 in Texas.

The crop of Sea Island during former years has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>1835-'55</th>
<th>1855-'65</th>
<th>1865-'75</th>
<th>1875-'85</th>
<th>1885-'95</th>
<th>1895-'99</th>
<th>1900-'05</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bales</td>
<td>44,512</td>
<td>44,512</td>
<td>40,514</td>
<td>40,514</td>
<td>47,509</td>
<td>46,649</td>
<td>No record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years</td>
<td>1866-'67</td>
<td>1866-'67</td>
<td>1866-'67</td>
<td>1866-'67</td>
<td>1866-'67</td>
<td>1866-'67</td>
<td>1866-'67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bales</td>
<td>39,328</td>
<td>39,328</td>
<td>39,328</td>
<td>39,328</td>
<td>39,328</td>
<td>39,328</td>
<td>39,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years</td>
<td>1877-'78</td>
<td>1877-'78</td>
<td>1877-'78</td>
<td>1877-'78</td>
<td>1877-'78</td>
<td>1877-'78</td>
<td>1877-'78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bales</td>
<td>31,275</td>
<td>31,275</td>
<td>31,275</td>
<td>31,275</td>
<td>31,275</td>
<td>31,275</td>
<td>31,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years</td>
<td>1887-'89</td>
<td>1887-'89</td>
<td>1887-'89</td>
<td>1887-'89</td>
<td>1887-'89</td>
<td>1887-'89</td>
<td>1887-'89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bales</td>
<td>15,489</td>
<td>15,489</td>
<td>15,489</td>
<td>15,489</td>
<td>15,489</td>
<td>15,489</td>
<td>15,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years</td>
<td>1891-'93</td>
<td>1891-'93</td>
<td>1891-'93</td>
<td>1891-'93</td>
<td>1891-'93</td>
<td>1891-'93</td>
<td>1891-'93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bales</td>
<td>36,979</td>
<td>36,979</td>
<td>36,979</td>
<td>36,979</td>
<td>36,979</td>
<td>36,979</td>
<td>36,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years</td>
<td>1895-'99</td>
<td>1895-'99</td>
<td>1895-'99</td>
<td>1895-'99</td>
<td>1895-'99</td>
<td>1895-'99</td>
<td>1895-'99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bales</td>
<td>21,609</td>
<td>21,609</td>
<td>21,609</td>
<td>21,609</td>
<td>21,609</td>
<td>21,609</td>
<td>21,609</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bulk of the total crop of each year finds an outlet at the great shipping-ports of the South, Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Fernandina (Fla.), Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, etc., whence it is shipped North and to foreign ports. The extent of the shipments from these ports for the past two years has been:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1870-'71.</th>
<th>1871-'72.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Galveston to foreign ports.</td>
<td>Bales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219,893</td>
<td>115,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Mexico</td>
<td>7,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>227,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Mobile to foreign ports.</td>
<td>Bales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,312</td>
<td>1,097,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>254,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Charleston to foreign ports.</td>
<td>Bales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170,542</td>
<td>108,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>331,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Virginia to foreign ports.</td>
<td>Bales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501</td>
<td>2,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Sea Island</td>
<td>Bales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,668</td>
<td>3,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>254,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From North Carolina to foreign ports.</td>
<td>Bales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99,084</td>
<td>52,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Virginia to foreign ports.</td>
<td>Bales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,672</td>
<td>2,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>254,571</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is also a large overland movement of cotton brought from the interior to points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and shipped thence by railroad direct to manufacturers, and to the leading markets of the East. These shipments for the year 1871-'72 amounted to 342,156 bales, of which 122,065 bales were shipped direct to consuming mills, and 219,015 were received in Eastern markets as follows: 105,975 bales in New York, 40,241 in Baltimore, 92,438 in Boston, 30,129 in Philadelphia, and 4,312 in Portland. St. Louis is a Southern point in this overland movement, the receipts for the year, at that port, amounting to 36,421 bales. North of this point on the Mississippi the shipments are made by the Illinois Central Railroad, which receives cotton at Cairo, Mound City, and over its branch at Carbondale, and its new branch at Chester. Proceeding north, the next points of shipment are Shawneetown and Evansville, on the Ohio River; from the former cotton is carried by the Springfield & Illinois Southern Railroad, and from the latter by the Evansville and Crawfordsvilles lines. The next lines of railroad, carrying cotton North, are opposite Louisville, viz.: the Ohio and Mississ.
sippi Branch and the Jefferson, Madison & Indianapolis, including the Madison branch. At Cincinnati cotton is received from the South by the river, and by the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, and is thence shipped by railroad North and East. Above Cincinnati no railroad has taken any cotton from the Ohio River. There is, however, a small amount of cotton, estimated at 18,000 bales, in 1872, consumed by mills along the river both above and below Cincinnati. East of the Alleghanies no cotton is transported overland, but it is sent North through the Virginia ports. The details of the overland movement for the year are given in the following statement:

### Receipts at St. Louis...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts at St. Louis</th>
<th>33,821</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carried north over Illinois Central Railroad, etc.</td>
<td>22,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried north over Springfield &amp; Illinois Southern, from Shawntown...</td>
<td>6,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried north over Evansville &amp; Crawfordsville, from Evansville...</td>
<td>15,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried north over Jeffersonville, Madison &amp; Indianapolis...</td>
<td>91,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried north over Ohio &amp; Mississippi Branch shipped through Cincinnati by the Louisville, Cincinnati &amp; Lexington Railroad</td>
<td>30,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts at Cincinnati by the Ohio River</td>
<td>60,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipped to points above Cincinnati, without touching at the river, and consumed by mills adjacent to the river...</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total carried overland... 

| Total carried overland... | 342,186 |

Deduct receipts overland at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, etc. | 319,019

Deduct shipments at New Orleans, north by railroad (counted at New Orleans)... | 1,100-283,131

Leaving the direct overland movement (none of which appears at New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Portland) | 123,955

The following table will afford a comparison of the total crop of the United States, in 1872, with those of preceding years:

### The Cotton Crop of the United States, 1868-'69, 1869-'70, 1870-'71, 1871-'72

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>1868-'69</th>
<th>1869-'70</th>
<th>1870-'71</th>
<th>1871-'72</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bales</td>
<td>1,137,540</td>
<td>1,190,946</td>
<td>1,197,314</td>
<td>1,197,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per bale</td>
<td>3,977.50</td>
<td>3,977.50</td>
<td>3,977.50</td>
<td>3,977.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The imports for the years 1871-'72 were shipped to the following ports:

### The Cotton Crop of the United States, 1871-'72

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Bales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>1,406,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowes, Falmouth, etc.</td>
<td>8,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre</td>
<td>183,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marseilles</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rozen</td>
<td>6,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>43,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>63,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>24,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antwerp</td>
<td>24,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotterdam</td>
<td>8,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nictia</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghent</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barcelona</td>
<td>20,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santander</td>
<td>710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaga</td>
<td>4,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Sebastien</td>
<td>29,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genoa</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarajeo</td>
<td>793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>25,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British North America, etc.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havana, etc.</td>
<td>1,957,314</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There has been a very marked increase in the consumption of cotton in the United States during the past year. The stock on hand at the commencement of the year (September 1, 1871) amounted to 144,390 bales, which, added to the year’s crop, 2,974,581 bales, gave a total supply during the year ending August 31, 1872, of 3,118,641 bales. Of this supply 1,957,314 bales were exported to foreign ports, 3,500 sent to Canada by railroad direct from the West, 1,000 burned, and 59,287 were on hand at the close of the year, leaving the amount taken by spinners in the United States 1,097,540 bales, of which 977,540 bales were taken by Northern and 120,000 by Southern mills. Applying the increase and decrease of stock believed to be held by mills, the estimated consumption in the United States, for four years, is shown in the following statement:

### The Cotton Crop of the United States, 1868-'69, 1869-'70, 1870-'71, 1871-'72

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>1868-'69</th>
<th>1869-'70</th>
<th>1870-'71</th>
<th>1871-'72</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bales</td>
<td>113,7540</td>
<td>119,046</td>
<td>119,736</td>
<td>119,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per bale</td>
<td>3,977.50</td>
<td>3,977.50</td>
<td>3,977.50</td>
<td>3,977.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The last year shows a marked decrease in the exports of cotton to foreign ports, as appears from the following statement for the year ending August 31st:

### The Cotton Crop of the United States, 1869-1870-1871-1872

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>1869</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1871</th>
<th>1872</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>619,704</td>
<td>1,000,530</td>
<td>1,085,585</td>
<td>888,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>163,154</td>
<td>290,886</td>
<td>287,074</td>
<td>197,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>9,698</td>
<td>10,600</td>
<td>15,129</td>
<td>21,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>107,587</td>
<td>255,651</td>
<td>464,760</td>
<td>205,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>83,856</td>
<td>132,599</td>
<td>231,242</td>
<td>116,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>6,393</td>
<td>9,960</td>
<td>5,417</td>
<td>8,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>327,188</td>
<td>413,701</td>
<td>667,965</td>
<td>327,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>1,491</td>
<td>1,677</td>
<td>3,066</td>
<td>13,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>1,007</td>
<td>1,880</td>
<td>2,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>19,121</td>
<td>26,169</td>
<td>37,567</td>
<td>14,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, Me.</td>
<td>1,977</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total U.S.     | 1,486,089     | 2,783,917     | 3,106,748     | 1,957,314     |
According to the annual statement of the eminent statistician, M. Ott-Trümpler, of Zurich, the amount of cotton in Europe, September 30, 1872, was the largest stock ever held at the end of the cotton season. This stock in the ports covered by M. Ott-Trümpler's tables, which do not include Russia, Sweden, and Spain, amounted to 1,486,000 bales, being an increase of 728,000 bales over the stock held at the close of the preceding year; to this must be added, for the countries omitted, at least 84,000 bales, making a total of 1,570,000 bales; while the stock of 1860 following the great crop of 1859-60 (4,865,000) reached a total of only 1,260,000 bales. The tables above mentioned show the following important items:

**Importations into Europe for the Years 1870-72.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>American</th>
<th>Indian</th>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870-71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,412</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>1,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock in Europe, September 30.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871-72</td>
<td>2,787,000</td>
<td>1,363,000</td>
<td>1,160,000</td>
<td>5,270,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,787</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>2,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870-71</td>
<td>2,809,000</td>
<td>1,352,000</td>
<td>1,210,000</td>
<td>5,760,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,952</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>2,831</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The probable weight of cotton in sight, September 30, 1872, was 1,777,000 bales of 342 lbs. each, making 608,000,000 pounds; September 30, 1871, 1,371,000 bales of 368 lbs. each, amounting to 505,000,000 pounds.

The following tables, compiled with the greatest exactness by M. Ott-Trümpler, show the imports and consumption of cotton in thousands of bales in Europe, for 1872, and afford valuable comparisons with preceding years:

**Consumption (60,381 bales per week).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>American</th>
<th>British</th>
<th>Egyptian</th>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock in the ports, October 1, 1871.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,787</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>2,831</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports during the season, 20 from Continent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,787</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>2,831</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports to the Continent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock in the ports, September 30, 1872.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,412</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>1,382</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption (60,381 bales per week).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock in the ports, September 30, 1872.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,787</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>2,831</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,787</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>2,831</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock in the ports, September 30, 1872.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,787</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>2,831</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,787</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>2,831</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ENGLISH CONSUMPTION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>668</td>
<td>289</td>
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</table>

The receipts at the ports of Spain, Sweden, and Russia, and the consumption in Italy of native cotton, are not included in the above tables.

"The consumption of Russia, Sweden, and Spain," says M. Ott-Trümpler, "is estimated at 8,000 bales per week, or 416,000 bales for the year, and I find that these countries have received very nearly one-half from England, and from ports on the Continent, comprised in my table, and the remaining half direct from the places of production, this remainder not being included in my statement. To determine, therefore, the consumption of all..."
Europe, there should be added to my estimate of consumption 298,000 bales."

The most noticeable facts in the history of cotton, in the English market during the last year, have been the high price in the raw material, and the absence of prosperity among manufacturers. During the year the price of cotton at Manchester ranged upward of 23 per cent. higher than in 1871, and 81 per cent. higher than what is popularly known as its "normal" price, viz., 62d. per pound for middling Orleans. The prices per lb. in pence at Liverpool, were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Middling Orleans</th>
<th>Fair Spinn.-</th>
<th>Fair Middling</th>
<th>Fair Egyptian</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 1, 1871</td>
<td>911/8</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30, 1872</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest</td>
<td>81 1/4</td>
<td>88 1/8</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>8 1/4</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average of the season</td>
<td>10.38</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>10.39</td>
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A prominent cause for the absence of prosperity in the trade is, that many important markets were very liberally supplied with cotton-goods during 1871. The comparatively low price of cotton then prevailing, and the check given by the Franco-German war to manufactures on the Continent, tended to improve the position of English spinners and manufacturers, not only by withdrawing competition for the then abundant supply of the raw material, but also by yielding to them a freer command of the markets for goods. This improved position had its natural fruit in an extension of manufacturing power, induced by the prosperous condition of the trade, and aided by low prices and machinery. But the expansive force exceeded its due limit. The change adversely to the interests of manufacturers and spinners began about the middle of the year. The markets of the East were over-supplied, which, with other causes, occasioned great losses, glutted markets, and a sudden fall in prices at Manchester. At the same time the cost of making cotton yarn and goods was greatly enhanced by the advance in iron, coal, and other supplies, and in wages.

To afford a comparison of this most important industry, with its condition prior to the war, the following totals for the United States are given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILLS, ETC.</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1860</th>
<th>1850</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Establishments</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>1,091</td>
<td>1,091</td>
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<tr>
<td>Looms</td>
<td>137,010</td>
<td>136,318</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spindles</td>
<td>7,124,415</td>
<td>5,335,747</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hands</td>
<td>128,309</td>
<td>129,626</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>$140,706,291</td>
<td>$88,585,360</td>
<td>$74,500,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages</td>
<td>$94,014,120</td>
<td>$53,935,369</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw cotton, lbs.</td>
<td>328,330,537</td>
<td>322,74,070</td>
<td>288,299,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All materials</td>
<td>$111,738,090</td>
<td>$77,385,054</td>
<td>$44,385,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All products</td>
<td>$177,459,529</td>
<td>$119,681,774</td>
<td>$65,901,657</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A comparison of the figures of 1870 with those of 1860 presents several notable circumstances, chief among which is a falling off in the number of establishments in 1870 of about 12% per cent. This may be attributed to the natural tendency of industries of this nature to concentrate in great establishments; and also to the fact that at the beginning of the war many cotton factories were transformed into woollen-mills. This view is strengthened by the fact that the number of looms was 224 per cent., and the number of spindles more than 28 per cent., greater in 1870 than in 1860. The increase in the amount of capital employed was about 50 per cent., which has been attributed to the increased value of land, buildings, and machinery, while the increase in the amount of wages paid amounted to nearly 43 per cent. In 1870, as compared with 1860, there was a decrease in the quantity of raw cotton consumed amounting to 24,403,718 pounds, or nearly six per cent., while there was an increase in the value amounting, for all materials, to $54,451,402, or more than 94 per cent. The increase in the total cost of labor and raw materials amounted to $80,557,296, or about 85 per cent. The value of the goods produced in 1870 was $61,807,965, or 53 per cent. greater than in 1860. Although direct comparison cannot be made between the quantities produced in 1870 and 1860, owing to the paucity of the details in the returns of the latter year, it will appear, however, from the following statement, that, in 1870, a greater quantity of goods was produced from a smaller amount of raw material, which is explained by the average lighter weight of the fabrics produced:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILLS, ETC.</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1860</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Products stated in lbs.</td>
<td>67,005,975</td>
<td>60,309,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; stated in yards.</td>
<td>1,148,007,399</td>
<td>1,148,302,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; stated in pieces</td>
<td>8,550,902</td>
<td>8,355,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; stated in dozens</td>
<td>11,560,341</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

In 1870, 13,341 more hands were employed to manufacture into goods 24,403,718 pounds less cotton than in 1860. The average annual wages was $1,341 per head of operatives in 1872, while from $1,091 to $1,066 in 1860, showing an increase of $32 per head per annum, or 47 per cent. In 1870 the value of the product per head of operatives was $1,341, and in 1860 $948, showing an increase in value of the per capita production of $393, or 384 per cent. With this gain of 384 per cent. in the value of the product of each hand, the average hand gets 47 per cent. more wages.

The Indian crop of cotton for the year 1872-73 has been estimated at 1,700,000 bales, or 339,000 bales less than the crop of 1871-72; and that of Egypt 335,000 bales, as against 516,000 in 1871-72, while from Brazil and the small producing countries, a supply equal to that of 1871-72, 1,255,000 bales, is expected.

The crop of the United States for the season of 1872-73 has been estimated by the Bureau of Agriculture as follows: Total number of acres, 8,483,905; number of pounds of fibre, 1,600,816,316; number of bales of 465 pounds each, 3,442,612.

Through the courtesy of General Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, the following special statistics of cotton manufactures in the United States are given from advance sheets of the census of 1870: 
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<th>States and Territories</th>
<th>Machine</th>
<th>Hands Employed</th>
<th>Machinery</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Hands Employed</th>
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<th>Capital</th>
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# COTTON.

## PRODUCTS.

### STATES AND TERRITORIES.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Pounds (Short)</th>
<th>Dollars</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>2,018,400</td>
<td>137,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>2,048,000</td>
<td>138,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>3,285,695</td>
<td>230,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>2,304,000</td>
<td>143,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dist. of Columbia</td>
<td>147,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>5,288,795</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>18,720,849</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Illinois</td>
<td>3,381,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>105,784</td>
<td>637,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>489,800</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>510,717</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>13,739,847</td>
<td>546,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>1,529,937</td>
<td>1,889,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>22,129,147</td>
<td>3,341,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>497,875</td>
<td>850</td>
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<td>3,066,000</td>
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<td>77,273,920</td>
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<td>8,273,920</td>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>1,976,430</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>128,773</td>
<td>464,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>149,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>12,544,920</td>
<td>128,975</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The United States: 478,304,315 pounds, 4,538,600,000 dollars.

### PRODUCTS—(Continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Pounds (Long)</th>
<th>Dollars</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>1,039,200</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>1,045,000</td>
<td>66,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>1,071,909</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>510,717</td>
<td>430,400</td>
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<td>Mississippi</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>1,089,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>1,089,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The United States: 5,300,800 pounds, 39,275,344 dollars.
DALLING AND BULWER, William Henry Lyttton Earl, first Baron, G. C. B., an Eng-
lish diplomatist and author; better known as Sir Henry Bulwer, born in 1804 in Norfolk, Eng-
land; died in London, May 26, 1872. He
was an elder brother of the famous novelist,
Lord Lyttton. He was educated for public life,
and was an attaché of the British embassy at
Berlin as early as 1827, and in 1829 was a
member of the embassies at Vienna and the
Hague. In 1830 he was sent on a special mis-
sion to Brussels, to watch the course of the
Belgian Revolution, and the same year he was
returned to the House of Commons for Wilton.
He sat for Coventry in 1831 and 1832, and for
Marylebone from 1834 till 1837. In 1835 he
was made secretary of legation and chargé
d'affaires at Brussels; in 1837, secretary of
ambassador at Constantinople, where he nego-
tiated the commercial treaty between England
and the Porte. He was appointed secretary
of the embassy in Paris, in 1839, and, in the
course of that and the following year, was
three gazetted as interim minister at the
court of France, during the absence of the am-
bassador. In 1843 he was minister plenipo-
tentary at the court of Madrid, and was in-
strumental in bringing about the peace be-
tween Spain and Morocco in the following
year. During the troubles in the Spanish cap-
ital, in 1848, Mr. Bulwer was frequently the
medium of the remonstrances of his Govern-
ment upon the arbitrary system followed by
Narvaez. As his firmness and candor were
found inconvenient, the soldier-minister deter-
mined upon his removal; and, after having in
vain sought to discredit him with the English
Cabinet, pretended to have discovered his com-
plexity in plots laid against the Spanish Gov-
ernment, and upon this pretext suddenly or-
dered him to leave Madrid. The English Gov-
ernment marked its sense of this indignity by
deciding to name his successor, and for two
years no English minister was accredited to
the court of Spain. Both parties in the House
of Commons approved Mr. Bulwer's conduct,
and the Queen made him a Knight Grand
Cross of the Bath. The hasty Spaniard subse-
quently made the amende honorable in a note
on the subject, the terms of which were dic-
tated by Lord Palmerston. In April, 1849, he
was sent as ambassador to the United States,
and the year following negotiated the Clayton-
Bulwer treaty, providing for extending the
protection of both countries over any ship-ca
nal which may be opened across the continent
in Central America, and also for the abandon-
ment of British territorial pretensions, and the
withdrawal of the British establishments on
the coast of Central America. Sir Henry Bul-
wer remained three years at Washington, and
in 1852 was transferred to Tuscany, where he
acted as envoy extraordinary until 1856. He
was recalled in that year, and during the en-
suing three was engaged in special diplomatic
duties in Turkey and in the Danubian states.
In 1858 he was appointed ambassador to Tur-
key, and remained there seven years. In 1868
he was elected to Parliament by the borough
of Tamworth, and acted with the Liberals. He
was a frequent and fluent speaker in the
House, and was regarded as authority upon
foreign questions. In 1871 he was raised to
the peerage as Baron Dalling and Bulwer.
Lord Dalling and Bulwer had achieved some
reputation as an author. His principal works
were: "An Autumn in Greece," 1824;
"France, Social, Literary, and Political," 2
vols., about 1833; "The Monarchy of the Mid-
dle Classes," 3 vols., 1834-36; "A Life of Lord
Byron," prefixed to a Paris edition of his lord-
ship's works; and, recently, a "Life of Lord
Palmerston," not quite completed, we believe,
at Lord Bulwer's death.

DAVIS, Garret, a Kentucky statesman and
Senator, born in Paris, Ky., September 10, 1801;
died there, of gangrenous inflammation of the
lungs, in September, 1872. He studied
law in his native State of Kentucky, and was
admitted to the bar in 1822. His career was
reckoned a successful one, and he soon became
engaged in politics, being active in the Whig
party. In 1833 he was elected to the State
Legislature, and was twice reelected. When
the convention to revise the State constitu-
tion was chosen in 1839, he was one of its most
prominent members. In the same year he
was elected to the Lower House of Congress
and served in that capacity until 1847, con-
testing his district in 1843 with Hon. Thomas
F. Marshall, whom he defeated after one of
the most brilliant and hardly-fought canvasses
on record. At the end of his third term he
returned home and devoted himself to agri-
cultural pursuits, to which he was much at-
tached. He was quoted as high authority
throughout the State on agricultural matters.
In 1861 he was elected to the United States
Senate as an Old Line Whig opposed to seces-
sion, and served on the Committees on Foreign
Relations, Pensions, Territories, and Claims.
He succeeded John C. Breckinridge. In Janu-
ary, 1867, he was reelected to the Senate, and
served on several important committees, al-
though latterly his failing health incapac-
itated him from much public labor. Mr. Davis
was of a passionate and enthusiastic tempera-
ment, indomitable in his purposes, and of keen
susceptibilities. Early in life he became a fa-
miliar friend of Henry Clay's, and to the day
of his death his proudest boast was that he
had been honored with the confidence and
friendship of that great statesman. In person Mr. Davis was small, slight, and of delicate build, but he possessed wonderful powers of endurance, and he has often entertained the Senate for many hours at a time with a speech of great laboriousness and learned length. He was bitter in his prejudices and fierce in invective and sarcasm. His famous scheme for dividing New England, and practically leaving that group of States "out in the cold," will be remembered as one of his favorite plans of revenge, which had, after all, more of the appearance of a practical joke than a serious measure. At the time of his death, we believe, Mr. Davis was one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. His term of office would have expired March 3, 1873.

DELAWARE. The financial condition of the State of Delaware is quite satisfactory. The public debt at the beginning of the fiscal period of two years, ending on the 15th of December, was $1,462,000, of which $1,110,000 comes from bonds and the rest is liabilities issued to pay salaries to employees of the State and for expenses of government; and the balance of $352,000 loans to the Junction & Breakwater Railroad Company, secured by a mortgage on the road and its equipment. Bonds have also been loaned to the Delaware Railroad Company, guaranteed by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, but these are not reckoned among the liabilities of the State, as the payment of both principal and interest has been amply provided for by the corporation itself.

The interest on the State bonds has been paid regularly and promptly, and $137,000 of the principal has been redeemed during the past two years, leaving the debt at present $1,325,000. The State has investments, other than those appropriated to the free public schools, as follows:

| Mortgage on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad Company | $400,000 |
| 20 shares National Bank of Delaware, at $405 per share | 9,000 |

Total $419,000

The investments appropriated to the support of free schools are as follows:

| 500 shares Farmers' Bank stock, at $30 per share | $15,000 |
| 3,500 shares Farmers' Bank stock, at $30 per share | 105,000 |
| 5,000 share Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company | 5,000 |
| 20 shares National Bank of Delaware, at $45 per share | 900 |
| 114 shares of Bank of Smyrna stock, at $50 per share | 5700 |
| 24 shares of National Bank of Smyrna, at $50 per share | 1200 |
| Invested in Newcastle & Wilmington Railroad Company paying 7 per cent. | 25,000 |

Total $452,409

If all these assets of the State be deducted from the debt, the balance would be $440,731.

The interest derived from investments amounts to about $27,000 semi-annually. Of the outstanding bonds, $165,000 will mature January 15, 1875. The remainder falls due January, 1885, with the exception of the $352,000 loaned to the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, which run till 1890. The receipts of the Treasury from January 18, 1871, to December 15, 1872, were as follows:

| From Vacant Land | $112,67 |
| Interest on Investments | 1,257,530 |
| Clerks of Peace, for Life | 5,287,73 |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 441,63 |
| Railroads | 45,288,63 |
| Tax on Bank Shares | 5,995,75 |
| County Treasurers | 53,728,84 |
| County officers (Clerks of Court) | 4,418,59 |
| Tax on Insurance Companies | 1,003,00 |
| Oyster Fund | 5,485,89 |
| Belonging to the School Fund | 5,109,71 |

Total $304,728,17

The expenses during the same period were:

| Railroad Instalment | $1,550,00 |
| Attorney-General | 7,900,00 |
| Coupons and Bonds | 169,571,40 |
| Judicuary | 7,500,00 |
| Executive and Secretary of State | 2,800,00 |
| Publishing Laws, and Printing | 702,90 |
| Librarian | 150,00 |
| Legislative Council | 1,700,00 |
| Resolutions of General Assembly | 46,00 |
| For Second Volume of House's Report | 1,000,00 |
| Incidental Expenses | 164,42 |

Total $133,340,06

Fair progress has been made during the year on the Wilmington & Western Railroad, which is in course of construction. The portion running from Wilmington to Landenberg, about 20 miles, was formally opened in October. The Peach-bottom road, from Oxford to York, is nearly all under contract. It will be about 60 miles long, and will probably be completed in the course of the next year. A new road has been located from Broad Top Coal-Fields to York. Considerable progress has also been made in draining the swamp and submerged lands along the Delaware River. Over 200 acres have already been reclaimed.

The number of acres of improved land in the State is 698,115, of which 216,958 are in Kent County, 203,169 in Newcastle, and 277,990 in Sussex. There are 354,207 acres of unimproved land, of which 295,162 are woodland. The value of farms in the three counties is, for Kent, $13,174,760; for New Castle, $12,400,703; for Sussex, $8,972,083; the value of farm machinery in the State, $1,291,644; estimated value of farm productions per year, $8,171,677.

One of the principal interests is that of peach-growing. The aggregate amount of this fruit shipped over the various railroads during the last season was 3,569,526 baskets.
The average price above commissions and freight-charges was 40 cents per basket, which would give as the total return to growers, $1,327,810. This is without taking into account the home consumption or the distillation of each-brandy, which is carried on to a considerable extent in some localities. From May 23d to June 17th, 3,472,000 quarts of strawberries were shipped from the State, which at 8 cents a quart yielded $277,860. The fruit-growers have held several meetings to concert measures for a reduction of freights, but thus far without any practical result.

A warm controversy arose during the year regarding the right of citizens of New Jersey to take fish from the waters of the Delaware River within what is known as the "twelve-mile circle," that is, a circle with a radius of 12 miles, having its centre at the town of Newcastle. Delaware claims that this circular line was the original northern boundary of the State, and that within it her jurisdiction is exclusive to the low-water mark on the New-Jersey side of the stream. As a license is required from the citizens of other States fishing in her waters, she holds that no fish can be taken from the river even adjacent to the New Jersey shore where it comes within that circle, unless such license is first obtained. Certain New Jersey fishermen venturing within in the hope of escape were arrested in the early part of the year, and this led to a correspondence between the Governors of the two States, which resulted in an interview at Philadelphia, and an agreement to bring the subject before the Legislatures of the two States, with a recommendation that commissioners be appointed to settle the matter in dispute. This recommendation was made by Governor Ponder in his annual message to the Legislature of 1873.

The city of Wilmington gives evidence of continued growth and prosperity, as will be seen from the following table, showing the capital employed and value of articles produced during the year from October, 1871, to October, 1873, in the city and suburbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles Manufactured</th>
<th>Capital employed</th>
<th>Value of Articles manufactured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Powder and chemicals</td>
<td>$1,400,000</td>
<td>$1,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton goods</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad cars</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron-ship building</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-work</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriages</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour, corn-mill</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather, other than morocco</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundry and car-riages, etc.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, snuff, spices, and parlor-matches</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sash, blinds, etc.</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricks</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boots and shoe-brandy, etc.</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrels, cooperage, etc.</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizers</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $18,375,000 $80,195,000

Population of city proper: 37,000
Population of city and suburbs: 65,000
Present annual increase about: 2,000
Value of real estate in city: $25,000,000
Estimated value of personal property: 18,000,000
Number of buildings erected from October, 1871, to October, 1872: 431
Estimated value of buildings erected: $1,443,200

Rate of city tax for 1873, 13 per cent, on 6 per cent of the assessed value, equal to a direct tax of about 7 mills on property.

The bonded debt of the city is $464,200, the cancellation of which is provided for by a sinking fund. The city has no floating debt. Area of city proper, 8 square miles.

Number of churches: 41
Number of public schools: 15
Number of private academies, seminaries, etc.: 46
Number of banks: 8
Number of insurance companies: 10
Number of loan associations: 18
Number of secret societies—Masonic, Odd-Fellows, etc.: 65

A convention of the Republicans of the State was held at Dover, on the 9th of May, to choose delegates to the National Convention of the party at Philadelphia. On the 15th of May, the following resolution was adopted, which, besides a hearty and explicit indorsement of the various acts of the national Administration, contained the following resolutions:

Resolved, While we view with satisfaction the general prosperity of the country, we are pained and mortified to realize that the State of Delaware, under the rule of a party which has been and still is in antagonism with the great national movement of the last decade, has not relatively participated in the general improvement and progress; but on the contrary has suffered in every material interest, and in her character and reputation as a commonwealth of free and enlightened people.

Resolved, That having foisted on the people an enormous debt, necessitating heavy taxation, the ruling party, by its own utter incompetency and wise a system of revenue that shall meet the financial exigencies without oppressing the people and crippling our productive energies, and that relief from ruinous taxation is a national necessity, demands the removal of this party from power, and its substitution by one pledged to retribution, and to a revision of our system of taxation, and its adjustment in accordance with the principle of justice and equality.

Resolved, That in the persistent opposition of their representatives in Congress, their press and their legislators, to all measures looking to the improvement of our school system, this Bourbon party has committed itself thoroughly against popular education, and a reform in this direction, that shall place the blessings of good schools within the reach of rich and poor alike, can only come through the success of the Republican party, and to this reform we pledge the Republicans of Delaware.

Resolved, That the general political economy, as well as common justice and humanity, demands that legislation shall protect, as far as practicable, the poor and unfortunate, and that our present statutes for the collection of debts, under which the last dollar's worth of property may be seized and sold, and the helpless victims left to abject penury and want, are unwise and inhuman, and that such a law should be enacted which would not encourage the further expropriation of property from seizure and sale for debt.

Resolved, That security to the public and honesty in officials demand that those intrusted with the
people's money shall be required to render frequent, clean, and precise exhibits of all receipts and disbursements, to the end that those interested may ascertain their rights, and easily and promptly dispose of the funds committed to their custody; and that the determination manifested by our public servants to hide from the people the financial condition of our State and the counties is a standing insult to their intelligence, and a sign of conscious incompetence, or guilt, on the part of those servants, well calculated to arouse the fears and invite the vigilance of the people. 

Resolved, That the conferring of office upon men for mere party service, who are devoid of integrity and capacity, as is constantly done in this State, is a reckless and dangerous perversion of the spirit of popular government, and deserving the severest repudiation of every good citizen.

Resolved, That, as a practical people, we believe that constitutions are made for man, and not man for constitutions and laws, and we owe no tribute of veneration to old institutions, except in so far as the same may be adapted to present wants; and that we favor a policy adjusted in all things in harmony with the requirements of the times, and which tends to promote the moral and material advancement of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we invite our fellow-citizens, who favor an honest, progressive, and economical rule, to lay aside all mere partisan prejudices, and unite with us in rescuing our noble Commonwealth from the corrupt and dangerous perversion of its franchise by the so-called reformers, and by bringing men into office who have fallen, and in placing her side by side with the first and foremost in the nation in character and prosperity, in civilization and patriotism.

Resolved, That the principle of representation according to population lies at the basis of all popular governments and we recognize the inequality of representation in the representative branch of the Legislature of this State under the present system, and affirm our desire that the question of representation be established on a fair and equal basis whenever in our power to do so.

Resolved, That we affirm our continued devotion to the policy of "protection to American industry" as indispensable to the prosperity of the nation; that the whole history of the country demonstrates its benefits, and the ruinous effect of "free trade" upon all our national interests; and that the undeserved facility with which we have been enabled to surmount the enormous financial difficulties, growing out of the war, is largely due to the policy so wisely restored at the beginning of the struggle.

The Democratic Convention, for the appointment of delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore, was held at Dover, on the 11th of June. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

1. That President Grant has committed treason against the liberties of the American people.
2. That the Democratic party stands now, as heretofore, on the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, and alone desires to regulate its actions thereby.
3. That we pledge ourselves to leave no honorable means untried to elevate to the chief magistracy of the republic a true exponent of Democratic principles.

That the so-called thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States were not proposed to the States, and were not ratified by the States, in the just and true sense of the Constitution, and were not ratified by the full and fair consent of the people of three-fourths of the States, was not simply gotten up, and their ratification forced upon eleven of the States, by pains, penalties, and military power, and the State of Delaware having rejected them, as a sovereign State, is not morally bound by them.

Another convention was held in August, in which an attempt was made to secure an acceptance of the nominations for President and Vice-President made at Baltimore, but without success. The following resolutions were warmly discussed, and finally laid on the table:

Resolved, That in accepting the nomination of Horace Greeley and R. Gratz Brown by the Baltimore Convention for President and Vice-President, thus placing themselves in harmony, in reference to candidates, with the national Democracy, they neither change nor modify their views herefore enunciated by the party in this State, on any question now or hereafter likely to come before the people of the country.

Resolved, While we hold that the government of the country was formed by our fathers in the interest of the white race, and ought to be under the control of white men alone, we will not bind or molest the colored men in the exercise of their franchise so long as it is conferred upon them by the forms of law; nevertheless, we hereby declare our purpose to preserve our party in this State unsullied by political association with negroes, and will neither admit them into our organization, nor solicit their suffrages for our party or as candidates.

The following was offered as a substitute, and also tabled:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Delaware are in accord with the Democracy of the nation, and will unite heartily with it in securing the election of its standard-bearers, Horace Greeley, of New York, and R. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, on the platform adopted by the National Convention at Baltimore.

A second Republican Convention was held on the 10th of September, which, after nominating presidential electors, and naming James R. Lofland as candidate for member of Congress, adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we proclaim our adhesion to the Republican party, and accept the declaration of its principles, the platform of the Philadelphia Convention.

Resolved, That the Administration of Ulysses S. Grant has been a most triumphant vindication of the wisdom that prompted his selection; that his success in the conduct of the civil affairs of the nation has not been less marked than his military skill displayed in the suppression of the rebellion, and that, whether as General or President, he is entitled to the admiration and gratitude of the American people.

Resolved, That Henry Wilson is a notable example of the capacity and tendency of republican institutions to dignify mankind; humble in his birth, without fortune or friends, from the shoemaker of Natick, he has raised himself by industry and patient toil to the elevation of Senator and future Vice-President of the United States. Constant in his devotion to his country, unwearied in his efforts to advance the public interests in all the terms of his public life, and especially by his arduous labors as the chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, he has earned a title to be associated with Ulysses S. Grant in the government of a free and grateful people.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow-citizens of the late Democratic party upon their acceptance of the true principles of republican government; that, in the utilization of the resources of the State, their complete recognition of the truth of all our teachings, and, though their conversion has been some-
DELAWARE.

what sudden, we hope that it is genuine, and that, in
due time, they will bring forth fruits meet for repen-
tance.

The Legislature, that the maladministration of the affairs
of this State, by those to whom its government has
been intrusted, demands condemnation; that the condi-
tion of the people requires a return to the sure and
economical ways of our fathers; that the pub-
lie burdens have become a load intolerable to be
borne, and, having vainly protested against the con-
stantly-increasing expenditure and increased tax-
ation, we earnestly ask that all who desire economy
instead of extravagance will unite with us in apply-
ing the only effectual remedy—the removal of those
through whom the evil has come, and by whom it
will be continued.

It is idle to grumble so long as we
support them, or to quarrel so long as we en-
courage them by our votes.

A slight conflict between the author-
ity of the State and the national Government arose
during the canvass, owing to the peculiarity of the
Delaware election laws. The payment of a
county tax, which shall have been assessed at
least six months before the election, is one of
the qualifications of an elector, and under this
many negroes in Newcastle County were de-
prived of the right of suffrage by the Levy
Court. This result was assumed to be in
violation of the fourteenth amendment of the
Federal Constitution, and the members of the
court and some of the collectors of the county
were indicted under the enforcement act, and
one of the collectors was tried and convicted.

On this subject the Governor says, in his mes-
sage to the Legislature of 1873:

I cannot, as the executive of the State, withhold
the expression of regret at the unwarranted assump-
tion of power by Congress in the enactment of the
law under which these proceedings were had. From
the formation of the Union until the enactment of
this law, no such claim of power for Congress was
ever practically asserted. The right of the States
to select their own officers, and to regulate their so-
thnic and local affairs, as far as not repugnant to
the Constitution, and the members of the Federal
supervisory power over the officers of the State
and the power to appoint them, and at no dis-
tant day it may be found that the exercise of the one
suggested, if it does not necessitate, the other. It is to
be regretted that one by one the safeguards of liberty
are disappearing in rapid succession, and the lim-
itations upon Federal authority so weakened or dis-
regarded as to form but a feeble defense against con-
solidated despotism. But regrets are vain, and pro-
tests are unwavailing. The strides of Federal power
are unstayd, and its portentous shadow casts a
gloomy pall over the future history of the country.

There was no election for State officers this
year. The total vote for presidential elections
was 21,321, of which those chosen to vote for
Grant and Wilson received 11,115, those for
Greeley and Brown 10,206, and those for
O'Connor and Adams 460; majority for
Grant, 999. James B. Lotland was elected as Repre-
sentative in Congress by a majority of 362, out
of a total vote of 22,392, receiving 11,577 votes.
The Legislature of 1873 consists of 8 Demo-
crats and 1 Republican in the Senate, and 14
Democrats and 7 Republicans in the House of
Representatives.

The principal local issues which divide par-
ties in the State are those of providing for a
more equal representation from the different
continents and hundreds, equalizing taxation, re-
pealing the tax on travel, and improving the
school system.

Among the internal improvements proposed
is a ship canal to connect the Chesapeake with
Delaware Bay. Examinations have been un-
der way to determine the practicability of the
enterprise, and the most favorable route.

Among the barbarous practices not yet ex-
istent in the State of Delaware is that of pub-
licly flogging criminals, and placing them in
the pillory. On the 23d of November eight
men, one white and seven colored, were pil-
loried and whipped in the court-yard of the
county-prison at Newcastle, in the presence of
many spectators. Most of the culprits were
serving terms in the prison for larceny, and
received on this occasion sixty lashes, besides
being forced to stand one hour in the pillory.

According to the Federal census of 1870,
there were in the State 608,115 acres of im-
proved, 295,162 of woodland, and 59,045 of
other unimproved land. The cash value of farms
was $46,712,870; of farming implements and
machinery, $1,201,644; total amount of wages
paid during the year, including value of goods,
$1,696,571; total (estimated) value of all farm
productions, including betterments and addi-
tions to stock, $8,171,097; value of orchard
products, $1,326,893; of market-garden products,
$1,075; of forest products, $111,-
810; of home manufactures, $33,070; of
animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $907,-
403; of all live-stock, $4,257,323.
There were 16,770 horses, 3,584 mules and asses, 24,982
milk-cows, 6,888 working-oxen, 19,092 other
cattle, 22,714 sheep, and 39,818 swine. The
chief productions were 895,477 bushels of
wheat, 10,222 of rye, 3,010,390 of Indian-corn,
554,888 of oats, 1,799 of barley, 1,349 of buck-
wheat, 3,123 of peas and beans, 585,724 of Irish
and 85,309 of sweet potatoes, 58,316 pounds of
wool, 1,171,968 of butter, 1,552 gallons of
wine, and 758,603 of milk. Sold 55,905 of sor-
ghnm molasses, 33,151 pounds of honey, and
41,890 tons of hay. The total number of man-
facturing establishments was 800, using 164
steam-engines of 4,313 horse-power, and 234
water-wheels of 4,220 horse-power, and em-
ploying 9,710 hands, of whom 7,705 were males
over sixteen, 1,190 females over fifteen, and
806 youth. The amount of capital employed
was $10,839,083; wages paid during the year, $3,692,195; materials used, $10,206,397; value of products, $16,791,382.

The total number of religious organizations was 267, having 252 edifices, with 87,899 sittings, and property valued at $1,523,950. The leading denominations were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>Organisations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopalian</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>8,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>51,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jerusalem</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>13,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of libraries was 473, having 183,423 volumes. Of these, 221, with 91,148 volumes, were private; and 252, with 92,275 volumes, were other than private. There were 17 newspapers and periodicals, and the total circulation of 20,560; copies annually issued, 1,607,840. Of these, there was 1 daily with a circulation of 1,600; 3 semi-weekly, circulation 3,660; 12 weekly, circulation 12,600; and 1 monthly, circulation 2,000.

DENMARK, a kingdom in Europe. King Christian IX., born April 8, 1808; succeeded King Frederick VII., November 15, 1863. Heir, Prince Frederick, born June 3, 1848; married to Princess Louise of Sweden, July 28, 1869; eldest son, Prince Christian, born at Copenhagen, September 27, 1870. The new Cabinet appointed May 28, 1870, was partly modified in June, 1872, and was then composed of the following members: Count Holstein-Holsteinborg, President of the Council; Rosenørn, Foreign Affairs; Haffner, War and Marine; Fonnesbech, Interior; Krieger, Finance; Hall, Public Worship; Klein, Justice and President of the Marine and Commercial Court. Area of Denmark Proper, 14,698 English square miles; of the dependencies, Faroe, Iceland, Danish settlements in Greenland, the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, in the West Indies, 40,214 square miles. Minister of the United States in Denmark, M. J. Cramer (November, 1870). Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General of Denmark in the United States, Baron Hegeman Lindemron, appointed in 1872.

The religious statistics of the kingdom, in 1870, were as follows: Lutherans, 1,769,583; Reformed, 1,483; Catholics, 1,557; Baptists, 3,223; Mormons, 2,138; Jews, 4,290; Free Congregation, 1,511; 260 Methodists, 349 Irvingites, 74 Anglicans, 28 Friends, 12 Greek Catholics, 88 of different other sects, and 205 without any definite creed. The Lutheran State Church is divided in its administration into eight dists, each under a bishop. The Roman Catholics are placed under the Bishop of Osnaubruk in Prussia, as Vicar-Apostolic.

In the budget for the year 1872-'73, the revenue is estimated at 20,954,063 rix-dollars; the expenditures at 20,568,526. The public debt, on March 31, 1872-'73, amounted to 116,370,320 rix-dollars. The army, in 1872, was composed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Call (Line and Reserve)</th>
<th>Second Call</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>1,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>1,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officer</td>
<td>1,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>9,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>12,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>2,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>2,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>7,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>7,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On a war- footing the total army numbered 52,656.

The fleet, in 1872, consisted of 29 steamers, inclusive of 7 iron-clads, with an aggregate of 287 guns, 2 sailing-vessels, 8 gunboats, and 20 transports.

The emigration from Copenhagen, in 1871, amounted to 6,422 persons, of whom 3,906 were Danes. The emigrants, with few exceptions, were bound for the United States.

The imports and exports were, from 1869 to 1871, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869-'70</td>
<td>18,260,000 cwt</td>
<td>8,220,000 cwt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870-'71</td>
<td>15,770,000 &quot;</td>
<td>10,206,000 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The movement of shipping from 1869 to 1870 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>INLAND COURSE</th>
<th>OUTWARD COURSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vessels</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>Vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869-'70</td>
<td>49,084</td>
<td>622,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870-'71</td>
<td>46,064</td>
<td>613,362</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The merchant navy, exclusive of vessels of less than four tons:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>2,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>2,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>2,733</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the official census of February 1, 1870, the area and population of Denmark and its dependencies, in 1870, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENMARK PROPER</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zeeland Möen, Samsoe...</td>
<td>2,834</td>
<td>637,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fynen, Langeland, Arroe...</td>
<td>1,815</td>
<td>359,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lolland, Falster...</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>90,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bornholm...</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>31,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jylland...</td>
<td>9,738</td>
<td>795,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total...</td>
<td>14,758</td>
<td>1,784,741</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEPENDENCIES</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Färø Islands...</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>9,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland...</td>
<td>30,255</td>
<td>60,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenland...</td>
<td>40,774</td>
<td>8,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Croix...</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>2,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Thomas...</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>37,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John...</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total...</td>
<td>87,161</td>
<td>127,401</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most important dependency of Denmark is Iceland. The majority of the people of this island desire to make it an independent state, and to be connected with Denmark only by a personal union. The Althing (Legislature) of Iceland, on August 19, 1871, rejected the prop-
The railroad lines in operation in 1870 numbered 453.37 miles. The length of the telegraph-lines in 1869 amounted to 1,215.62 miles, while the length of the wires was 3,190.14 miles. Number of telegraph-offices, 150; number of internal telegrams, 218,892; foreign telegrams, 80,720; telegrams passing through the country, 108,071; in all, 513,693.

The plan to make Denmark a neutral state, and to give to the kingdom the same guaranteed position as enjoyed by Belgium and Switzerland, has been discussed in various places. It seems that it was first mooted in the Moscovy Gazette, the well-known organ of the ultra-Russian party. Mr. Katkoff, the editor of the Gazette, discussed the question chiefly as connected with the balance of power in the Baltic, and strongly recommended the neutralization of the Danish kingdom. Several German papers (the Augsburg Gazette among the number) treated the measure as a solution for which Denmark ought to be very grateful, and to obtain which it would be worth its while to renounce every right to be derived from the fifth article of the Treaty of Prague (of the year 1866) as to the restoration of Northern Schleswig. The Danish press does not appear to look upon the neutralization of its country as a great boon, or as an unconditional advantage. It takes the ground that the confidence of the Danes in written treaties and European guarantees has been greatly shaken, and that a declaration of neutrality, even if acceded to by all the neighboring states, would not enable Denmark to reduce in any sensible degree its armaments on sea, or on land. Since the war of 1864 every thing has been done to bring up the means of defence to the highest perfection. A new military law has entirely reorganized the army; Remington guns of a very perfect pattern have succeeded the different sorts of "Brown Bess;" the efficiency of the soldiers has been improved by yearly camps; and, if the immense cost of modern plated ships has prevented Denmark from keeping pace with the rapid development of Prussia or Germany on the sea, all efforts have been made to enable her to defend the Sounds and inner waters. The 30,000 or 40,000 men of all weapons who form the army, and the dozen of small plated vessels which are all that remain of the once so stately Danish Navy, would still be necessary to defend, in case of need, the threatened frontiers. Belgium and Switzerland have not been able to disarm because their neutrality has been recognized by the European powers; neither would Denmark be. On the other hand, the Danes regard the fulfilment of the promise made by Prussia in the Treaty of Prague as a condition for the very existence of their country; and they see therein only a real guarantee of their independence.

The session of the Danish Diet, the last of the triennial period, was closed on March 23d, and new elections for the Folketing (Second Chamber) took place throughout the kingdom on September 20th. The interest taken in them was livelier than usual, a most intense agitation having been carried on by the partisans of the so-called "United Left." To the efforts of what has hitherto been regarded as the most radical party was added this year the agitation of the socialistic elements which were called into life by the Paris Commune, and which organized themselves as a branch of the International. In the beginning, these two tendencies were kept very distinct, but, on the eve of the election, there was a coalition of the two parties in several districts. The result of the election was a small accession of strength to the "United Left," which gained a small majority in the new House (consisting of 102 members). The three ministers sitting in the Second Chamber were all re-elected. On the other hand, the "United Left" succeeded in excluding several politicians of merit and ability; foremost among these being Bishop Monrad, the Premier from 1864, who has returned from his voluntary exile at New Zealand to his former bishopric, and had accepted an invitation to stand for Roekilde. This politician is not exactly popular, and he is driven by a feverish restlessness to strange vagaries; but he is a man of indisputable genius, endowed with rare qualities of mind, and in the possession of a truly miraculous power for working, and his being vanquished by a peasant, without any parliamentary ability at all, was looked upon as a public scandal. On the whole, the most deplorable phenomenon in the political life of Denmark is the ever-sinking standard of ability in the representation, the great mass of electors looking far more to the political creed and aptitude for passive obedience of a candidate than to his insight, or experience, or eloquence.

The Rigsdag was opened by the King, on October 7th, in the presence of the Queen, the hereditary Grand Duke, the princesses, and the court. The royal speech described the past year as one of happy progress, referred to the splendid harvest, the Scandinavian Exhibition, scientific congresses, the joint Monetary Commission, the birth of a prince, and spoke of the King of Sweden's death with deep sorrow, stating that he was Denmark's true friend. A confident hope was expressed that the cordial friendship between the two kingdoms would continue under King Oscar's enlightened reign. The foreign situation remained unchanged. "The Schleswig question," the royal speech said, "is still pending, but the hope of a satisfactory solution is undiminished. Bills have been prepared for a reform of the public schools, in the direction of a more popular system of education, and for law reform. A revision of army law will also be proposed." On October 9th the Rigsdag was prorogued to December 2d.
On June 13th a Scandinavian Industry and Arts Exhibition was opened at Copenhagen, with great solemnity, in the presence of the King, the Crown Prince, and the Crown Princess. After a cantata by Niels Gade, the opening speech was delivered by the premier, Count Holstein. There were 4,000 exhibitors, and the exhibition was a decided success.

On July 4th a congress of Scandinavian statesmen and scientific celebrities was opened at Christiansborg Palace, Copenhagen, to discuss certain prominent questions of political economy. The King and Crown Prince were present. The abolition of the existing mint system, and a transition to the English or the German gold coinage system, were specially discussed.

DICKSON, Samuel Henry, M.D., LL.D., an eminent physician, professor, and medical writer, born in Charleston, S. C., September 20, 1798; died in Philadelphia, March 31, 1872. He prepared for college in the schools of his native city, and entered Yale College at the early age of twelve years, graduating thence in 1814. On his return to Charleston, he immediately commenced the study of medicine with Dr. P. G. Prioleau, and, during the terrible epidemic of yellow fever there in 1817, though but nineteen years of age, he was actively engaged in practice. He subsequently attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of M.D. in 1818. He returned to Charleston, and opened an office in July of the same year. Through his instrumentalitv a medical college was established in Charleston in 1824, and he was called to the chair of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, which he filled until 1832. He then withdrew, but, on the reorganization of the institution in 1833, as the Medical College of the State, resumed his position. From 1847 to 1850 he occupied the corresponding chair in the University of the City of New York, but his health obliged him to return to his former post in Charleston. In 1858 he was called to the chair of Practice of Medicine in Jefferson College, Philadelphia, where he continued till his death. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1838. Though devoted to his profession during the whole of his long public life, Dr. Dickson was a man of wide and general literary culture; a poet, a philosopher, and a remarkably brilliant conversationalist. He wrote much for magazines, reviews, and other periodicals, for many years, and, though most of his published works are professional, yet not one volume was devoted to his orations, essays, etc., outside of his profession. His medical works are remarkable, not only for their acuteness of observation, their professional exactness and orthodoxy, and their logical ability, but for a rare finish and elegance of style, of which there are fewer examples than there should be among the members of that profession. Dr. Dickson's published works were: "Dengue; its History, Pathology, and Treatment," 1829; "Essays on Pathology and Therapeutics," 2 vols., 8vo., 1845; "Manual of Pathology and Practice of Medicine," 1848; "Essays on Slavery, and Sundry Orations and Addresses," 1848; "Essays on Life, Sleep, Pain," etc., 1852; "Elements of Medicine," 1855. It is a fact worthy of notice that he delivered the first temperance lecture or oration ever heard in the Southern States.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS. Such of the correspondence, for the year 1872, of the Secretary of State with foreign governments as it has been considered desirable to publish, is contained in the volumes relating to foreign relations, which accompany the annual message of the President to Congress.

The most important diplomatic event of the year had been the happy conclusion of the labors of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva. The award of the tribunal in favor of the United States, and the record of the proceedings which led to this acceptable result, are interesting and highly-valuable additions to the literature of international law.

With the conclusion of the sessions of the tribunal at Geneva, and the publication of its award, there was removed, in a manner satisfactory to the United States Government, a difficult and perplexing question, which, until it was finally answered, suspended the possibility of cordial good feeling between the two countries interested.

The spectacle of two of the most powerful and highly-civilized nations of the earth submitting their grievances to a common arbiter, for examination and determination, is something so unusual in the history of the world, and reflects such high honor upon the wisdom of the distinguished persons who were instrumental in conceiving and giving effect to this great principle of peace, which many are sanguine to hope will usurp the functions of war, that here are inserted, without abridgment, some of the principal papers relating to the progress and termination of the arbitration.

Under the date of September 21, 1872, Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, the agent of the United States, writes from Paris to Mr. Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State, as follows:

PARIS, September 21, 1872.

Sr.: I transmit herewith, in a separate enclosure, the original award of the Tribunal of Arbitration, and, in another separate enclosure, the original protocols of the conferences.

Having now conducted to a successful termination the interests intrusted to me by the President, I respectfully ask permission to make a statement respecting them.

At the conference of the joint high commissioners at Washington, in which the subject of the Alabama claims was first considered, the American commissioners, in their opening statement, defined the demands of the United States against Great Britain, growing out of the acts of the Alabama and the other cruisers, which were to be the subject of the negotiations, in the following language, namely:

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Having now conducted to a successful termination the interests intrusted to me by the President, I respectfully ask permission to make a statement respecting them. At the conference of the joint high commissioners at Washington, in which the subject of the Alabama claims was first considered, the American commissioners, in their opening statement, defined the demands of the United States against Great Britain, growing out of the acts of the Alabama and the other cruisers, which were to be the subject of the negotiations, in the following language, namely:
Extensive direct losses in the capture and destruction of a large number of vessels, with their cargoes, and for the heavy national expenditure in the pursuit of the cruisers; and indirect injury in the transfer of a large part of the commerce of the coast to other countries, in consequence of the British flag, in the enhanced payment of insurance, in the prolongation of the war, and in the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion.

At the same time, they indicated the manner in which some of these claims could be substantiated, namely: the claims for the loss and destruction of private property in the ordinary manner; the cost of the pursuit of the cruisers, 4 by certificates of Government accounting-officers," and what they styled "indirect losses," 5 by estimates. All the subsequent negotiations proceeded from this starting-point.

It has been shown, beyond possible question, in the argument of General Cushing, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Waite, presented to the tribunal on the 15th of June last, that this definition of our claims was in strict accordance with all previous negotiations between the two governments, with the action of the Senate of the United States, and with the official expressions of the President to Congress. The British members of the Joint High Commission, in submission to the definition when it was made by their American colleagues. They acquiesced in it.

When I had the honor to receive the directions of the President to prepare the case of the United States for submission to the tribunal, I regarded myself as bound by the definition of the words "Alabama Claims," which the American commissioners had given the opinion of, and which they had adhered to throughout the negotiations, and which had been placed in the protocol by the joint act of all the commissioners. I looked in vain for any offer of a change of those views. On the contrary, I found an express provision that the United States were to have the judgment of the tribunal on all their claims growing out of the acts of the cruisers.

The question was a practical one; for the claims for "enhanced rates of insurance" 6 were among those which had been classified as "indirect" in the statement, which had received the approval of all the members of the Joint High Commission. Many of the claims of this character were presented at the Department of State, and a circular was issued, under the immediate direction of the Secretary of State, informing the claimants that the acts out of which the acts of the cruisers would be presented to the tribunal, leaving that body to determine on their merits.

It was impossible for me to prepare the case and, at the same time, to direct in person the details of the arrangement of the evidence respecting the national and individual claims. Mr. Charles C. Beaman, Jr., of New York, was employed to do the latter, under general directions from me, and did his work with admirable fidelity. Thus, the evidence already collected, together with important new materials from the archives of the several Departments, and the proof of the losses suffered by individual claimants, were arranged and stated in the manner marked out by the American members of the Joint High Commission, namely:

1. The evidence offered by individual claimants for the loss and destruction of property, and for enhanced rates of insurance, was analyzed and tabulated, and a full abstract of each case was prepared by the clerks.

2. The national claims for the pursuit of the cruisers were stated and tabulated at the Navy Department, and, as far as I could ascertain, by us exactly as received from that Department.

3. No proof was offered of the national losses by the transfer of the commercial marine, or by the prolongation of the war, but they were left to be estimated by the Tribunal of Arbitration, should Great Britain be placed in the position of the United States.

The case, which was reserved for my own work, was constructed on the following theories of fact and of law— theories which have received the sanction of the government of the United States; which have been adhered to in all the treaties which have, to no small extent, been adopted by the arbitrators:

(a) That the Tribunal of Arbitration was a judicial body, constituted by the parties to take the place of force, and empowered to try and determine issues which otherwise could be settled (if at all) only by war.

(b) That the injuries of the United States should be stated, therefore, with the fulness necessary to a determination in a court of law, and with the same frankness with which they would be stated in case of an appeal to force. I did not think that the United States could obtain full justice at the hands of the arbitrators, if any appreciable part of their wrongs were left untold.

(c) That Great Britain, by its indirect haste in counselling the Queen's proclamation recognizing the insurgents as belligerents, by its preconcerted joint action with France respecting the duties of the cruisers, and in their operations, was at least as much responsible as the colonial officers at various times; and that the individual members of the Government, by their open and frequent expressions of sympathy with the insurgents, and of desire to see their success, had exhibited an unfriendly feeling, which might affect their own course, and could not but affect the action of their subordinates; and that all this was a want of the "manifest conduct," in the observance of neutral duties which is required at once by the treaty and by international law.

It seemed to me that such facts, when proved, imbued with the character of culpable negligence many acts of subordinates in the British service for which, otherwise, the Government might not be held responsible; as, for instance, acts of the collector of customs at Nassau respecting the arming of the Florida at Green Bay, and subsequently respecting her supplies of coal; acts of the authorities at Bermuda respecting the Florida; and acts of the officers of the cruisers, as the Shenandoah. There were many such acts of subordinates which, taken individually and by themselves, would not form a just basis for holding culpable a government which was honestly and with vigilance striving to perform its duty as a neutral; but which, taken in connection with each other, and with the proofs of animus which we offered, established culpability in the Government itself.

(d) That the insurgents established and maintained, unmolested throughout the Insurrection, administrative bureaus on British soil, by means of which the several cruisers were dispatched from British ports, or were enabled to make them bases of hostile operations against the United States, and that the British Government was cognizant of it.

(e) That Great Britain, from the outset, denied, and to the last persisted in denying, that the departure of vessels like the Alabama and the Florida, under any circumstances, could be a breach of international duty; and had refused to exercise diligence to prevent it.

(f) That in point of fact no such diligence had been exercised; and that, while there were particular facts tending to show that the responsibility fell upon Great Britain, these general indisputable facts were sufficient to carry responsibility for the acts of all the cruisers.

The treatment of this line of argument exhausted
five chapters of the case. These five chapters were printed in a memorandum form, and were submitted to the Government of the United States with the most careful mention without violating confidence; only remarking, in justice to them, that they should not be held responsible for the views in this part of the case, by reason of having read it in advance. They made several suggestions, and all that were adopted.

3. From Beach Lawrence, the eminent publicist, permitted me to consult him, not only after these chapters were written, but also during their composition. I did not adopt his well-known views respecting the Queen's proclamation and the unfriendliness of the British cabinet; nor do I suppose that he, knowing my convictions to be otherwise, had any idea that I would adopt them. I did, however, receive from him valuable hints, which improved the work.

4. Mr. E. R. Hoar, one of the members of the Joint High Commission, read these chapters at my request, and expressed his conviction that Great Britain had made several suggestions, and that all were adopted.

5. The different members of the Cabinet were consulted, and, so far as they made suggestions, their views were adopted. It is within your own knowledge that I received several valuable contributions from them.

It was not until I had thus received and acted on the advice of a wide circle of statesmen, jurists, and publicists, competent to criticise the work, of whose patriotic desire to have the interests of their country represented with dignity at Geneva no one could doubt, that the final chapter of the work was written. This chapter contained the formal statement of the claims submitted for adjudication under the treaty. Among them were those which have since become known as "the indirect claims." To prevent misapprehension, it should be said that this chapter was not sent out for criticism as the others had been. The statements were presented in the exact language of the protocol made by the two parties jointly for the purpose of defining the claims to be submitted to the tribunal. They were accompanied by references to the proofs respecting the individual claims, and the national claims for the pursuit of the cruisers; and with a request that the tribunals might be left to decide whether these claims were within the transfer of the commercial marine, and in the prolongation of the war. And, in order that the statement might be complete, some reasons were added why the true nature of the fact, that Great Britain was responsible for the prolongation of the war, the prolongation should be dated from July, 1863.

The case, as thus revised, was reprinted, and was, in accordance with the terms of the treaty, taken to Geneva, and there delivered to the arbitrators and to the British agent in the official English (and also in a French translation, made for the convenience of the judges), together with seven volumes of accompanying documents, correspondence, and evidence.

The facts which were disclosed in the case were, undoubtedly, such as called for the reproduction of just-thinking persons; but these facts were told, so far as I was able to do so, in simple and temperate language, without harshness or violence. Nothing could have been further from my expectations than the outcome would be.

In a fortight after we left Geneva, it began to be said in the London newspapers that the good faith of the British Government was called in question in the present case, and, with the exception of the newspaper universally recognized as the leading journal, opened an attack upon the chapter on unfriendliness.

The Standard thought we had "sacrificed the consistency and dignity of our pleadings to satisfy popular prejudice.

The New York Tribune said, "It is aオリジナル with which the American demands were set forth, and said that it "must be borne in mind that General Grant seeks reflection." The

The Sunday Times was "amazed and pained" at the "offensive" with which the American demands were denounced.

The New York Times charged us with "sharp practice," and a "discreditable forcing of the natural meaning of the treaty in order to win popularity at the elections." The Boston Daily Times, "indulging extravagant demands intended as an electioneering card," and complained that the case was a "long and passionate pleading," in which "chapter after chapter is devoted to the presumed motives of our [British] Government and the indirect claims" of the American Government, and charged that the indirect claims are "grossly exaggerated." In fact, the case was not presented in the British press until after the exchange of the documents at Geneva, and, so far as I am aware, was not taken by any person entitled to speak by the authority of the Government until a still later day.

As late as the middle of January negotiations were going on between the respective agents and counsel regarding the time and manner of making supplemental arguments at Geneva (should the tribunal call for), without an intimation that there might be a difference as to the subjects to be argued. It was not until the 3d of February that the British ministry announced officially that they had not anticipated that the claims which have improperly become known as the "indirect claims" would be presented at Geneva.

Indeed, there is some evidence that the British Government was occupied with the parts of the case which had offended the British press; for I gather from General Schenck's telegram of the 27th of February, reporting to you an interview with Lord Granville, that the Cabinet had under consideration at one time the propriety of asking for the absolute withdrawal of the American claims, and of not treating them on account of the indirect claims, by a restatement of its presentation of the "indirect claims." *

For several weeks, I may say months, the London press continued to discuss our national claims. This discussion was conducted with insinuations or charges of bad faith, which attracted the attention of the Continental press. In all the principal capitals of Europe, the Alabama claims became the subject of comment. The uniformity of the verdict in favor of our construction of the treaty was as complete as was the unanimity of the English press in favor of Great Britain, and it was universally understood that England would not retire from the arbitration without dis-honor. I enclose a variety of extracts on this subject.

During all this time I was occupied in Paris in the preparation of the counter-case, and the other duties of the agent of the United States, but I have been able to comply with the requirements of the treaty and the terms of the

* "He [Lord Granville] then said to me that in his note of the 3d he had stated the views of her Majesty's Government no very clearly, and that it was intimated to the British agents that the indirect claims of the United States were not to be considered as a ground for the rejection or consideration of the American case, but is individually prepared to recommend to them, and he thinks with reasonable expectation of success, that they should not proceed upon the indirect claims of the American case of the Government of the United States," etc., etc. (Correspondence respecting Geneva Arbitration, page 5.)

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directions of the tribunal by delivering the counter-case and accompanying documents to Mr. Payrot for the British side for the arbitrators. The volume of evidence accompanying the counter-case was selected and arranged under the directions of the counsel. At the same time I delivered French translations of these documents, and also two volumes containing French translations of selected pieces from the seven volumes of evidence submitted with the case in December.

This, and much of the subsequent work, could not have been completed in season had not the secretaries been willing, when called upon, to work day and night for the purpose.

Lord Tenterden met me at Geneva in April with unreserve, and in the spirit of conciliation. Under instructions from his government, he lodged with the secretary of the tribunal a notice to the individual arbitrators that on the 2d of February, in order that the act of filing the British counter-case should not be deemed to be a waiver of that action. But he did not give the arbitrators any desire to proceed to the tribunal, and he left on my mind the conviction that the judicial solution which the tribunal subsequently made of the political difficulty raised by the British side, of the 2d of February would be accepted by the British Government.

The time between the 15th of April and the 15th of June was occupied by the counsel in the preparation of their arguments. This argument attracted great attention throughout Europe, and has received universal praise as a masterly vindication of our rights.

On the 15th of June the tribunal reassembled, the agents and counsel on both sides being present. The argument of the United States was duly delivered (together with the French translation made for the arbitrators) by the British agent, instead of filing the British argument, asked for an adjournment of several months, in order to enable the two governments to arrange politically the questions in dispute.

I was directed by General Cushing to discuss with General the probability of adjusting these differences by the action of the tribunal. Instead of assenting to the proposed adjournment, I therefore, with the full concurrence of the United States, asked for an adjournment of two days, in order to give us time to consider the position. Before the tribunal convened again, steps were taken for removing the difficulty through an agreement of the parties, leading to a solution, which followed we acted as a unit on our side. Happily they resulted in a solution by the tribunal, which proved to be acceptable to both governments. The arbitrators communicated their opinion that the claims known as the indirect claims did not constitute, on principles of international law applicable to such cases, good and sufficient foundation for an award of compensation or computation of damages between nations. On the side of Great Britain the solution was a practical one; no damages were to be awarded for this class of claims. On our side the solution was equally satisfactory, the tribunal, viz., by the action of the court. On the suggestion of the other side, this unofficial act was then formally entered as an official judgment, in the following language:

Count Scolops, on behalf of all the arbitrators, then declared that the said several claims for indirect losses mentioned in the statement made by the agent of the United States on the 20th instant, and referred to in the statement just made by the agent of her Britannic Majesty, are, and from henceforth will be, wholly excluded from further consideration, and that on the authority of the secretary to embody this declaration in the protocol of this day's proceedings.

In all these proceedings, I found the British agent and counsel sharing our sincere and earnest desire to come to a just and honourable settlement.

The British argument was next filed, with my consent, and an effort was then made on their side to reopen argument and secure a new hearing on the whole case. The tribunal, not satisfied, and the tribunal took a recess for a fortnight.

On Monday, July 16th, it reassembled. The efforts on the part of Great Britain to secure reargument were removed, the two tribunal arbitrators said that they had examined the whole case, and that they wanted no re-hearing. It was decided by the tribunal to give the opinion of the arbitrators seriatim on each cruiser, beginning with the Florida.

Sir Alexander Cockburn presented the facts and reasoning affecting this vessel at an extreme length, holding Great Britain free of blame. The other arbitrators held her responsible, reserving, however, the question as to the effect of a commission.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, then, in vigorous language, and with great warmth of manner, urged the tribunal to declare and hold Great Britain responsible for her acts, within some defined scope. I thought that we had nothing to lose by an argument, in which we had the reply, in the hands of such masters of discussion as General Payrot, Mr. Evans, Mr. Ketrees, the Florida and the Shenandoah.

The hearings were ordered, and, before the dissolution of the tribunal, arguments had been made (always on the suggestion of England), on the following points, to which the arbitrators were to be called: 1. On the meaning of the words "due diligence;" 2. On the effect of a commission on the offending vessel; 3. On supplies of coal; 4. On the recruitment of the Shonaan; 5. On the effect of the entry of the Florida into the port of Melbourne; 6. On the subject of interest; 7. On the general subject of the claim of damages.

The protocols which accompany this dispatch show the order in which these various papers were delivered, and the order in which the arbitrators considered them. It was not until after the arguments on the first four subjects, that the formal votes required by the treaty were taken separately upon the responsibility of Great Britain as to each of the cruiser mentioned, and the arbitrators by a vote unanimously pronounced that there was responsibility for the acts of the Alabama. Count Scolops, Mr. Stämpfli, and Mr. Adams, held that there was responsibility for the acts of the Florida, Mr. Evans and Mr. Ketrees, that there was responsibility for the Florida, and Mr. Stämpfli holding that there was responsibility for the acts of that vessel only so far as related to the Emily Fisher. The formal vote on the Florida was taken at a subsequent conference, after argument by counsel on the special question of the effect of the entry into Mobile. Count Scolops, Viscount D'Aljubr, Mr. Stämpfli, and Mr. Adams, held there was responsibility for the Emily Fisher.

The deliberations of the tribunal, on the subject of damages, were held with closed doors. The arbitrators asked each party for comparative tables, which were furnished. On our side, we limited ourselves to the request of the tribunal. On the other side, new tables were put in with new and elaborate criticisms upon our list of claims. We did not object to this irregular criticism, but claimed the right of reply given by the treaty.

The tribunal, at length, announced that a result had been reached, that fifteen and a half millions of dollars was the total settlement, and as a gross sum to be paid by Great Britain to the United States. It does not appear in the protocols how the arbitrators arrived at this amount. I am informed that it was reached by mutual compromise.

The neutral arbitrators and Mr. Adams, from the
beginning of the proceedings, were convinced of the policy of awarding a sum in gross. For some weeks before the decision was given, I felt sure that the arbitrators would not consent to send the case to sittings in the House of Commons, where I should have expected them to agree themselves upon the sum to be paid. We therefore devoted our energies toward securing such a sum as should be practically an indemnity to the sufferers. Whether we have or have not succeeded, can be determined only by the final division of the sum.

It is due to our counsel to state, that in all the proceedings in Europe, no step was taken without their advice and consent, and many important ones were taken on their suggestion and origination. That their labors have been incessant, any one may imagine who sees the mass of able papers which came from their pens.

The opinions which the neutral arbitrators presented, bear testimony to the sagacity, good judgment, and knowledge of the principles of law and fact at issue, which they brought to bear on the case, and to the untiring labor with which they mastered the varied and difficult questions submitted by the parties. They were, indeed, at this point, in the eye of the world, that they exhibited throughout marked patience and good temper, and that these admirable qualities were sometimes needed. These opinions will undoubtedly bear the most searching examination, and it is hoped, in determining, to make a few remarks upon the main points at issue, as they are treated in the opinions of the different arbitrators.

1. Due Diligence.

We maintained in the case that the diligence of the neutral should be proportioned to the magnitude of the subject, and to the dignity and strength of the power which is to exercise it (page 153), and that it should be "gaged by the character and magnitude of the matter which it may affect, by the relative condition of the parties, by the ability of the party incurring the liability to exercise the diligence required by the exigencies of the case, and by the extent of the injury which may follow negligence." (page 129) We thought, for instance, that it would not be just to hold Brazil, with its extended coast, spare population, and feeble means of internal communication, and Great Britain, with its compact population, its net-work of railways and telegraphs, and its administrative system always under the control of the central government, to an identical standard of active vigilance. On the other side it was said:

Her Majesty's Government knows of no distinction between more dignified and less dignified powers; it regards all sovereign states as enjoying equal rights, and equally subject to all ordinary international obligations; and it is firmly persuaded that there is no state in Europe or America which would be willing to claim or accept any immunity in this respect, on the ground of its inferiority to others in extent, military force, or population.

Count Scelopia, in his opinion, says:

The words "due diligence" necessarily imply the idea of a relation between the duty and its object. It is impossible to define a priori and abstractly an absolute duty of diligence, and no distinction to which the diligence of the parties determines its degree. As to the measure of activity in the performance of the duties of a neutral, I think the following rule should be laid down: that it should be in a direct ratio to the actual danger to which the belligerent will be exposed through the laxity of the neutral, and in an inverse ratio to the amount of care to which the belligerent can control for averting the danger.

The tribunal, in its award, says:

The due diligence referred to in the first and third of the said paragraphs, is that diligence which the parties in equal proportion to the risk to which either of the belligerents may be exposed from a failure to fulfill the obligations of neutrality.

The circumstances out of which the facts constituting the subject-matter of the present controversy arose, were of a nature to call for the exercise, on the part of her Britannic Majesty's Government, of all possible solicitude for the observance of the rights and duties involved in the proclamation of neutrality issued by her Majesty, on the 15th of May, 1861.


Count Scelopia says, respecting this point:

The British Government was fully informed that the Confederates had established in England a branch of their means of attack and defense against the United States. Commencing it in the summer of 1861, when Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Drummond were domiciled in London, and had put themselves in communication with the English Government, Lord Russell had received these Confederate representatives in an unofficial way. The first visit took place on the 11th of May, 1861, that is to say, three days before the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, and four days before Mr. Adams arrived in London as the minister of the United States. And, further, the English Government could not but know that great commercial houses were managing the interests of the Confederates at Liver- pool, and London, and that speculations had already been announced in favor of the South. In Parliament itself, opinions were before long openly expressed in favor of the insurgents. The Queen's ministers themselves did not disguise that, in their opinion, it would be very difficult for the American Union to re-establish itself as before. It results from this that we maintain that the English Government found itself, during the first years of the war of secession, in the midst of circumstances which could not but have an influence, if not directly at least upon a part of the population subject to the British Crown, in favor of engaging with the English Government of public opinion, which it cannot master at its will. I am far from thinking that the animus of the English Government was hostile to the Federal Government during the war. Yet there were grave dangers for the United States in Great Britain and her colonies, which there were no direct means for averting. England, therefore, should have fulfilled her duties as a neutral, by the exercise of a diligence equal to the gravity of the danger. It cannot be denied that there were many in England whose watchfulness seemed to fall, and when fecklessness in certain branches of the public service resulted in great detriment to the United States.

Viscount d'Ivry has not placed on record his opinion on this subject, unless it can be gathered from a single passage in his remarks upon the effect of a commission on an offending cruiser, when he says: "By seizing or detaining the vessel the neutral only prevents the belligerent from deriving advantage from the fraud committed within its territory by the same belligerent; while, by proceeding against a guilty party, it exposes itself to being held by good faith unjustly called in question by the other belligerent."

It would seem from some of Mr. Adams' expressions that he did not concur in these views of his colleagues. While regretting that he did not do so, because the views seem to me to be in accordance with the facts, and also in accordance with general principles which all maritime powers would desire to maintain, I must bear testimony to the perfect and dignified impartiality with which, not only in this respect, but throughout the proceedings, Mr. Adams maintained his position as a judge between the two contending nations. Of him, at least, it may be said that his love of country never controlled his sense of justice, and that at no time did he appear as an advocate.

3. Duty to detain an Offending Cruiser when it comes again within the Neutral's Jurisdiction, and Effect of a Commission upon such Cruiser.

It was maintained in the American case that, by the true construction of the second clause of the first rule of the treaty, when a vessel like the Florida, Alabama, Georgia, or Shenandoah, which has been especially-advised to violate the obligations of neutrality, in the case of a belligerent in war, comes again within the neutral's jurisdiction, it is the duty of the neutral to seize and detain it. This construction was declared to be in favor of Britain. It was decided in the British papers submitted to the tribunal, that the obligation created
by this clause refers only to the duty of preventing the original departure of the vessel, and that the fact that the vessel was, after the original departure from the neutral port, commissioned as a ship-of-war, protected from capture by virtue of the commission.

To this point we rejoined, that a commission is no protection against seizure in such case, and does not operate to release the neutral from the obligation to detain the offender.

The Viscount d'Itajuba seemed to favor the American construction. He said:

According to the latter part of the first rule of Article V of the Treaty of Washington, the vessel would be bound to use due diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above [viz., against a belligerent], such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within its jurisdiction, to war-like use. 

**If, then, a vessel with which we have no connection whatever is intended to be a belligerent, fraudulently and without the knowledge of the neutral, comes again within the jurisdiction of the sovereign whose neutrality it has violated, it ought to be seized and detained.**

Count Scopis says, on this point:

It is on the nature of these special circumstances that the first rule laid down in Article V of the Treaty of Washington specifically rests. The operation of that rule would be illusory, if it could not be applied to vessels subsequent to the treaty. The object of the rule is to prevent the construction, arming, and equipping of the vessel, and to prevent her departure when there is sufficient reason to believe that she is intended, on behalf of or on behalf of one of the belligerents; and, when probability has become certainty, shall not the rule be applicable to the direct and palpable consequences which it originally was intended to prevent?

In the award, the tribunal says that—

The effects of a violation of neutrality committed by means of the construction, equipment, and armament of a vessel in the United States are connected with the commission which, in the government of the belligerent power, benefitted by the violation of neutrality, may afterward have granted to war vessels, and the instant sign by which the offender has been completed cannot be admitted as a ground for the absolute of the offender, nor can the consummation of his fraud become relevant for the establishing of his innocence. The privilege of extraterritorial, accorded to vessels of war, has been admitted to the law of nations, not as an absolute right, but solely as a proceeding founded on the principles of courtesy and mutual deference between different nations, and therefore can never be appealed to for the protection of acts done in violation of neutrality.

It will be observed that the tribunal, instead of ascribing this argument to the Viscount d'Itajuba of a positive obligation on the part of the neutral to detain the vessel, in the case supposed, limited itself to expressing the opinion that, in such case, the neutral would have the right to make such detention.

**4. Supplies of Coal.**

It was maintained in the American case that the proof showed that the insurgent vessels were permitted to supply themselves with coal in British ports in greater quantities and with greater freedom, and with less restrictions than were imposed upon the United States; and it was insisted that, in consequence of these facts, there was an absence of neutrality, which made those ports bases of hostile operations against the United States under the second rule of the treaty.

On this point the award says that—

In order to impart to any supplies of coal a character inconsistent with the second rule, prohibiting the use of neutral ports and waters as a base of operations for a belligerent, it is necessary that the said supplies be connected with special circumstances of time, of personnel of place, which may combine to give them such character.

It does not appear by the terms of the award that Great Britain is held responsible for the acts of any vessel in ports, as a consequence of the illegal supplies of coal. The question is, therefore, a relative one, so far as relates to this controversy. The opinions of the four arbitrators who signed the award furnish, however, the explanation of what they mean when they speak of "special circumstances of time, of persons, or of place."

Mr. Adams says:

I perceive no other way to determine the degree of responsibility of a neutral in these cases, than by an examination of the evidence to show the intent of the grant in any specific case. Fraud or falsehood in such a case poisons every thing it touches. Even indifference may degenerate into culpable negligence, and that will impose a burden of proof to relieve it before responsibility can be relieved.

Count Scopis says:

I will not say that the simple fact of having allowed a greater amount of coal than was necessary to enable a vessel to reach the nearest port of its country constitutes in itself a sufficient grievance to call for an indemnity. As the Lord-Chancellor of England said on the 18th of June, 1871, in the House of Lords, England and the United States equally hold the principle that it is no violation of the law of nations to furnish arms to a belligerent. But if an excessive supply of coal is connected with other circumstances which show that it is no violation of the law of nations to furnish arms to a belligerent, then there is an infraction of the second article of the treaty. 

Thus, for example, when I see the British carrying arms to the countries of America, and furnishing them with coal, and other provisions, sufficient to prevent the purpose immediately carried out, of going to the arctic seas, there to attack the whaling vessels, I cannot but regard it as a wrongful act, and having qualities sufficient for such services, infractions of the second rule of Article VI.

Mr. Stamfjki says of the SUMTER:

The permission given to the SUMTER to remain and take in coal at Trinidad does not of itself constitute a sufficient basis for an indemnity from the British authorities. In all other cases it has been held in their duties as neutrals, because the fact cannot be considered by itself, since the SUMTER both before and after that time stayed in ports of many other states where it stayed and took in coal so that it cannot be held that the port of Trinidad served as a base of operations for the officers.

But of the Shenandoah he says:

A supply of coal was not a necessary condition of neutral asylum, and in supplying her with so large a quantity of coal, the captain of the ship for making war was increased just as much as by the recruitment of her crew, which took place.

The Viscount d'Itajuba, at the thirty-first conference, when signing the decision, remarked with regard to the case concerning the SUMTER: It is the opinion of the British government that every government is free to furnish to the belligerents more or less of that article.

**5. The Municipal Laws of England.**

It was maintained in the American case that the liability of Great Britain should be measured by the rules of international law; and that it could not be escaped by reason of any alleged deficiencies in any internal legislation enacted for the purpose of enabling the government to fulfill its international duties.

The pleadings and arguments on the part of Great Britain are filled with denials of this proposition in every possible way, from the opening case to the last supplemental argument of Sir Roundell Palmer.

The award says: "The Government of her Britannic Majesty cannot justify itself for a failure in due diligence to the insufficiency of the legal means of action which it possessed."

**6. The Sumter, the Nashville, etc.**

It was maintained in the American case that, under the terms of the Treaty of Washington, the parties had agreed to submit to the decision of the tribunal of arbitration, not only the claims growing out of the acts into Spain, the Alabama, the Georgia, and the Shenandoah, which originally proceeded from ports of Great Britain, but also all claims growing out of the acts of other cruisers, such as the Nashville, the Sumter, etc., which could in any way be shown to have used British ports as bases of supplies. The
British case and counter-case strenuously contended that the submission was limited to the four vessels first above named. The tribunal unanimously, including Sir Alexander Cockburn, took no notice of this claim of Great Britain, and considered all the charges that were offered, and decided them upon their merits.


The frankness with which Sir Alexander Cockburn confesses, in this opinion, that he sat on the tribunal, not as a judge, but as, "in some sense the representative of the co-respondents" to the controversy, places before the world the knowledge of a fact of which, otherwise, it would have been better to take no public notice.

The chief-justice accepts the propositions made by General Mansfield, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Waite, over their signatures and under the responsibility of counsel, "strange misrepresentations," and "assertions without the shadow of a foundation." He says that there is "our ingratitude" to this tribunal, by such an attempt to prejudice its consciences slept. He finds in a portion of their argument "an extraordinary series of propositions," and the "most singular confusion of ideas, mingled up with the most self-evident truths of law and history, which were, perhaps, ever crowded into the same space." He calls the part of their argument on which he was commenting, "an affront offered to this tribunal, by such an attempt to prejudice us on our supposed credulity or ignorance," and says that "it is at a loss to understand how counsel, familiar with English law, can take upon themselves to make statements of this sort."

I need not assume in the United States to vindicate the accuracy of statements or the soundness of reasonings which have the guarantee of the names of counsel, and which avowedly are sanctioned by the chief-justice alone. I have no hesitation in expressing my conviction that they would have been indigently repudiated by each and all of his colleagues, had the paper in which they are made public been read, or had its contents been made known at the time the tribunal ordered it to be recorded. This voluminous paper was, in fact, not read in the tribunal; its author presented it in bulk without any statement respecting its character; no one had any reason to imagine its contents; and it was not made public until several days after the discussion, taken from the tribunal, and the separation of the partiality of individual members. As Sir Alexander Cockburn says of the charges of unfriendliness which were made in the American case against members of Lord Palmerston's Government "the world must judge between the accusers and accused."

The British arbitrator also charges that the case of the United States "pours forth the pent-up venom of national and personal hate." He speaks of the "abuse" it "freely bestows," and complains of the "hostile and insulting tones thus offensively and unnecessarily adopted toward Great Britain, her statesmen, and her institutions."

These charges appear to be founded upon the proof of the desire of various members of the British Government for the success of the insurgents in the South, taken from the mouths of the speakers and presented for the consideration of the tribunal upon the legitimate application, which was made of that proof in the issue respecting "due diligences," which was pending before the tribunal at Geneva.

A complete vindication of the line of argument in the case (if any were needed) could be drawn from Sir Alexander Cockburn's paper: "There can be no doubt," he says, "the sentiments expressed by the American representatives were entertained at that time;" and he adds: "though partiality does not necessarily lead to want of diligence, yet it is apt to do so, and in case of doubt would turn the scale." With such an admission as this, it is surprising that a man of the robust sense of the chief-justice should have reproduced the rash imputations of the British press.

That I charged individual members of Lord Palmerston's Government with partiality for the insurgents, is true; equally true is it that I supported the charge by proof from their own lips.

But I never questioned their right to entertain such partiality, or to express it in any manner that suited them. I never even assumed the right to judge its justice before a tribunal created to try other issues. I confined myself strictly to the issues before that body, and contended that this partiality of individuals of the Government would be apt to lead to a want of diligence, and in case of doubt would turn the scale—a line of argument which is now admitted to be the very one he had contended for.

If I argued that these acts of individual members of the British Government were inconsistent with the "due diligence" required by the treaty, I did only what Lord Russell had said to Mr. Adams must be the inevitable result of an arbitrator: "Let the British Government act with due diligence, or, in other words, with good faith and honesty?" was the question by which he said the liability of England was to be determined.

If I urged that, in any instance, the neutrality of Great Britain was not sincere, I did but pursue the line of argument which Lord Westbury had defended in advance in the House of Lords, and I did it nearly in his own language.

I find no fault that Sir Alexander Cockburn does not agree with me, and with most of the world outside of England, as to the force of the evidence which was presenting respecting these points. That is a subject on which persons may honestly differ. But I must be permitted to express some surprise that, in the defence of his own claim, he should have made such a disparagement the cause of totally unfounded allegations against the case of the United States and its author.

With the exception of these personal remarks, this long dissenting opinion (twice the length of the American case) adds little or nothing new to the arguments previously put forth by Great Britain in vindication of her course toward the United States.

There are several material errors in its statements of facts, but I shall not follow its example of injustice in attributing them to design. All right-thinking persons will, probably, echo the view which this paper closes, "that in the time to come no sense of past wrong unredressed will stand in the way of the friendly and harmonious relations which should subsist between the great and kindred nations of the world."

Thus, surrounded by difficulties which at one time seemed insurmountable, this great cause has reached its conclusion. Nations, have, ere now, consented to adjust by arbitration questions of figures and questions of boundaries; but the world has had few, if any, earlier examples of the voluntary submission to arbitration of a question in which a deep-seated conviction of injuries and wrongs which no possible award could compensate, animated a whole nation. It is out of such sentiments and feelings that wars come. The United States elected the path of peace. Confident of receiving justice, they laid the story of their woes before an impartial tribunal. This story, so grievous in its simple truthfulness, threatened for a time to break up the peaceful settlement which the parties had promised each other to make. Notwithstanding all obstacles, however, the said experiment has been carried to a successful end; and hereafter it cannot be denied that questions involving national sentiment may be decided by arbitration, as well as questions of figures and questions of boundaries.

The commander who had been permitted, by Providence, to guide some of the greatest military events in history, has, thus, in civil disputes in the world the most splendid example of the settlement of international disputes by peaceful arbitration.
It is within my personal knowledge that your own counsels have also had a large share in shaping this great result.

I have, etc.,

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
Hon. HAMILTON Fish, Secretary of State.

PROTOCOLS OF THE CONFERENCES OF THE ARBITRATORS.

PROTOCOL I.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration under the Provisions of the Treaty between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, concluded on the 8th of May, A. D. 1871, at the First Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

The conference was convened at the Hôtel de Ville at Geneva, in compliance with notices from Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, agent of the United States, and Lord Tenterden, agent of her Britannic Majesty, in the following words:

The undersigned, having been appointed agents of the United States to attend the Tribunal of Arbitration, about to be convened at Geneva under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of the 8th of May last, have the honor to acquaint Count Scopis that it is proposed by the Government of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty, that a map of the tribunal should be held at Geneva, if not inconvenient to the arbitrators, on the 15th instant.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

The arbitrators who were present and produced their respective powers, which were examined and found to be in good and due form, were: Charles Francis Adams, Esquire, the arbitrator named by the President of the United States of America; the Right Honorable Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Lord Chief Justice of Scotland, the arbitrator named by Her Britannic Majesty; his Excellency Count Scopis, the arbitrator named by the Majesty of Italy; Mr. Jacques Stämpfl, the arbitrator named by the President of the Swiss Confederation; and his Excellency the Baron d’Uajuba, the arbitrator named by his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

J. C. Bancroft Davis, Esquire, attended the conference as the agent of the United States; the Right Honorable Lord Tenterden attended as the agent of her Britannic Majesty.

Mr. Adams proposed that Count Scopis, as being the agent named by the power first mentioned in the treaty after Great Britain and the United States, should preside over the labors of the tribunal.

The proposal was seconded by Sir Alexander Cockburn, the arbitrator of Switzerland, and Count Scopis, having expressed his acknowledgments, assumed the presidency.

On the proposal of Count Scopis the Tribunal of Arbitration requested the arbitrator named by the President of the Swiss Confederation to recommend some suitable person to act as the Secretary of the Tribunal.

The Swiss arbitrator named M. Alexandre Favrot as a suitable person, and M. Alexandre Favrot was thereupon appointed by the Tribunal of Arbitration to act as its secretary during the conferences, and entered upon the duties of that office.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis then presented in duplicate, to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of Great Britain, the printed case of the United States, accompanied by the documents, official correspondence, and other evidence on which they rely.

Lord Tenterden in like manner presented to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the United States the case of the Government of her Britannic Majesty, accompanied by the documents, official correspondence, and other evidence on which it relies.

The Tribunal of Arbitration thereupon directed that the respective counter-cases, additional documents, correspondence, and evidence, called for or permitted by the fourth article of the treaty, should be delivered to the secretary of the tribunal at the hall of the conference in the Hôtel de Ville at Geneva, for the arbitrators and for the respective agents on or before the 15th day of April next.

The arbitrators further directed that either party desiring, under the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty, to extend the time for delivering the counter-cases, documents, correspondence, and evidence, shall make application to them through the secretary, and that the secretary shall thereupon convene a conference at Geneva at an early day, to suit the convenience of the respective arbitrators, and that the notice thereof shall be given to the agent of the other party.

The Tribunal of Arbitration proceeded to direct that applications by either party, under the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty, for copies of reports or documents specified or alluded to, and in the exclusive possession of the other party, shall be made to the agent of the other party with the same force and effect as if made to the Tribunal of Arbitration.

The Tribunal of Arbitration further directed that, should either party, in accordance with the provisions of the fourth article, call upon the other party, through the arbitration, to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, such application shall be made by written notice thereof to the secretary within thirty days after the delivery of the cases, and that thereupon the secretary shall transmit to the agent of the other party a copy of such notice, and that it shall be the duty of the agent of the other party to deliver said originals or certified copies to the secretary, as soon as may be practicably convenient.

The parties also agreed that, for the purpose of deciding any question arising upon the foregoing rules, the presence of three of their number shall be sufficient.

The conference was adjourned to the following day, 16th of December, at 3 o’clock p. m.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL II.

Record of the Proceedings of the Arbitration at the Second Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1871.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment.

All the arbitrators were present as before, and Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterden attended the conference as agents of the United States and of her Britannic Majesty, respectively.

The record of the proceedings of the conference held on the 15th instant was read and approved, and the secretary was directed to attest it. Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterden were requested also to sign this and all subsequent records as agents of their respective governments.

The Tribunal of Arbitration directed that when an adjournment of the conference should be entered, it should be entered as an adjournment until the 15th day of June next, subject to a prior adjournment in case the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs may direct such prior adjournment as provided for in the proceedings at the first conference.

The tribunal then directed the secretary to make up the record of the proceedings at the second conference as far as completed, which was done, and the record was read and approved.

The Tribunal of Arbitration then adjourned to meet at Geneva, on the 15th day of August next, unless sooner convened by the secretary, in the manner provided in the proceedings at the first conference.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.
PROTOCOL III.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Three Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 15th day of June, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators were present. Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterden attended the conference as agents of the United States and her Britannie Majesty, respectively.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis then delivered in duplicate to the arbitrators, and Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, the agent of her Britannie Majesty, a printed argument, showing the points and referring to the evidence on which his government relies.

Lord Tenterden, on behalf of her Britannie Majesty’s Government, presented the note, of which a copy is annexed, requesting an adjournment of the tribunal for the reasons therein stated, for such a period as might enable a supplementary convention to be concluded and ratified between the United States and her Britannie Majesty.

Mr. Bancroft Davis stated that he could not say what would be the views of his government on this motion until he should know the time for which the adjournment was asked.

Lord Tenterden stated that her Britannie Majesty’s Government believed that in order to afford time for the consideration of a supplementary convention by the Senate of the United States in their session commencing in December next, and for its subsequent consideration by her Britannie Majesty’s Government, and for its ratification by the high contracting parties respectively, it would be requisite that the adjournment should be for a period of eight months, but that power might be reserved for the arbitrators to meet at any earlier date, upon being convened for that purpose by the secretary of the tribunal, upon the joint request, in writing, of the agents of the two governments.

Mr. Bancroft Davis said that his instructions did not yet enable him to state to the arbitrators the views of the Government of the United States on this motion in full. He said that he was in telegraphic communication with his government, and he asked an adjournment until Monday, the 17th instant.

The tribunal decided that the protocols should be signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

The conference was then adjourned to Monday, the 17th day of June, at 2 o’clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVRIO, Secretary.

ANNEX.

The undersigned, agent of her Britannie Majesty, is instructed by her Majesty’s Government to state to Count Scopis,* the arbitrator named by his Majesty the King of Italy, that they regret to be under the necessity of informing the arbitrators that the difference between her Majesty’s Government and the Government of the United States, referred to in the note which the undersigned had the honor to address to Count Scopis when presenting the British counter-case on the 15th of April last, has not yet been removed.

Her Majesty’s Government have, however, been engaged in negotiations with the Government of the United States, which have continued down to the present time, for the solution of the difficulty which has thus arisen; and they do not abandon the hope that, if further time were given for that purpose, such a solution might be practicable.

Under these circumstances, the course which her Majesty’s Government would recommend to the tribunal to take is to adjourn the present meeting for such a period as may enable a supplementary convention to be concluded and ratified between the high contracting parties.

Having lodged the present application, the undersigned is instructed to withhold the written or printed arguments which the undersigned, as agent of her Majesty, is directed to put in under the 5th article of the treaty, although that argument has been duly prepared and is in the hands of the undersigned.

The undersigned is further directed to say that her Majesty’s Government (while they would consider the tribunal to have full power to proceed at the end of the period of adjournment, if the difference between the high contracting parties should then have been removed, notwithstanding the non-delivery on this day of the argument by the undersigned) continue, while requesting this adjournment, to reserve all her Majesty’s rights, in the event of an agreement not being finally arrived at, in the same manner as was expressed in the note addressed by the undersigned to Count Scopis on the 15th of April.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Count Scopis the assurance of his highest consideration.

GENEVA, June 15, 1872.
TENTERDEN.

PROTOCOL IV.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Fourth Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 15th day of June, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators were present.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterden attended the conference as agents of the United States and her Britannie Majesty, respectively.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal and the agents of the two governments.

Mr. Bancroft Davis stated that he was still without definite instructions from his government regarding the request of the British agent for adjournment, and suggested a further adjournment of the tribunal until Wednesday, the nineteenth instant.

Lord Tenterden said that he could make no objection. The conference was then adjourned to Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 9 o’clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVRIO, Secretary.

PROTOCOL V.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Fifth Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 18th of June, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators were present.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterden attended the conference as agents of the United States and her Britannie Majesty, respectively.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

Count Scopis, as president of the tribunal, inquired whether Mr. Bancroft Davis had yet received definitive instructions from his government.

Mr. Bancroft Davis replied that he had not.

Count Scopis then, on behalf of all the arbitrators, made the following statement:

The application of the agent of her Britannie Majesty’s Government being now before the arbitrators, the president of the tribunal (Count Scopis) proposes to make the following communication on the part of the arbitrators to the parties interested:

The arbitrators wish to be understood, that in the observations which they are about to make they have in view solely the application of the agent of her Britannie
Majesty's Government, which is now before them, for an adjournment, which might be prolonged till the month of February in next year; and to that end, namely, the difference of opinion which exists between her Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, under the Treaty of Washington, to deal with the claims advanced in the case of the United States in the course of the several proceedings, refers. The losses in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag; 2. The enhanced payments of insurance; and 3. The prolongation of the war and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suspension of the rebellion; and the hope which her Britannic Majesty's Government do not entertain that if the incident time were given for that purpose, a solution of the difficulty which has thus arisen, by the negotiation of a supplementary convention of the two governments, might be found practicable.

The arbitrators do not propose to express or imply any opinion upon the point thus in difference between the two governments as to the interpretation or effect of the treaty; but it seems to them obvious that the substantial object of the adjournment must be to give the two governments an opportunity of determining whether the claims of the United States may not be settled to the mutual satisfaction, for a decided period of many months, during which both nations may be kept in a state of painful suspense, may end in a result which, if it be presumed, both governments would equally deplore—that of making this arbitration wholly abortive. This being so, the arbitrators think it right to state that, after the most careful consideration of all the cases urged on the part of the Government of the United States in respect of these claims, they have arrived, individually and collectively, at the conclusion that these claims do not constitute, upon the principle of international law applicable to such cases, good foundation for an award of compensation or computation of damages between nations, and should, upon such principles, be wholly excluded from the consideration of the tribunal in making its report, even there were no difficulty between the two governments as to the competency of the tribunal to decide thereon.

With a view to the settlement of the other claims to the consideration of which by the tribunal no exception has been taken on the part of her Britannic Majesty's Government, the arbitrators have thought it desirable to lay before the parties this expression of the views they have formed upon the question of public law involved, in order that after this declaration by the tribunal it may be considered by the Government of the United States whether there can be submitted to the tribunal for decision any of the claims which would relieve the tribunal from the necessity of deciding upon the present application of her Britannic Majesty's Government.

Count Scoplis added it was the intention of the tribunal that this statement should be considered for the present to be confidential.

Dr. Bancroft Sons has asked whether the agents or either of them wished to say any thing touching the declaration just made.

Mr. Bancroft Sons said that he was necessarily without instructions to meet the contingency which had arisen from the action thus taken by the arbitrators. He therefore left it with the tribunal to say whether, in view of this fact, it ought not of its own motion to make an adjournment sufficient to afford the time for a proper consideration of the case in the novel position created by the announcement of the tribunal.

The tribunal then ordered this conference to adjourn until Wednesday, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FREDERICK SCOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterden attended the conference as agents of the United States and her Britannic Majesty, respectively.

Count Scoplis, as president of the tribunal, stated that he had been informed by Mr. Bancroft Davis of a communication that he was prepared to communicate to the tribunal the action authorized by his government respecting the declaration made by the arbitrators.

Count Scoplis added that, being desirous of advancing the work of the tribunal, he had, therefore, convoked the conference this day, instead of Wednesday, the day to which the adjournment had been made.

Mr. Bancroft Davis stated as follows:

The declaration made by the tribunal, individually and collectively, respecting the claims presented by the United States for the award of the tribunal for—1. The losses in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag; 2. The enhanced payments of insurance; and 3. The prolongation of the war and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suspension of the rebellion, is approved by the President of the United States as determinative of their judgment upon the important question of public law involved.

The agent of the United States is authorized to say that, consequently, the above-mentioned claims will not be further considered by the United States, and may be excluded from all consideration in any award that may be made.

Lord Tenterden then said:

I will say, in general, that I was prepared to consider the declaration made by the arbitrators on the 19th instant, and of the statement now made by the agent of the United States, and request their instructions.

The conference was then adjourned to Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

FREDERICK SCOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.

A. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL VI.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration, at the Seventh Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 26th of June, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterden attended the conference as agents of the United States and her Britannic Majesty, respectively.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved by the President and Secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

Count Scoplis, as president of the tribunal, informed Lord Tenterden he had received the instructions from his government for which he had said that he would apply at the last conference.

Lord Tenterden then read the following statement:

The undersigned, agent of her Britannic Majesty, is authorized by her Majesty's Government to state that her Majesty's Government find in the communication on the 26th instant that the tribunal did not adopt the protocol of their proceedings of the 19th instant, nothing to which they cannot assent, consistently with the view of the interpretation and effect of the Treaty of Washington hitherto maintained by them; and being informed of the statement made on the 26th instant by the President of the United States, that the several claims particularly mentioned in that statement will not be further insisted upon by the United States, the tribunal and myself may be excluded from all consideration in any award that may be made; and assuming that the arbitrators will, upon such notification, resign their protocol of this day's proceeding; they have instructed the undersigned, upon this being done, to request leave to withdraw the application made by him to the tribunal on the 19th instant for such an adjournment as might enable a supplementary convention to be concluded and ratified by the high contracting parties; and to request leave to deliver
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The printed argument, now in the hands of the undersigned, which has been prepared on the part of Her
British Majesty’s Government under the fifth article of the
Treaty of Peace, 1815, is the basis of the consideration of which by the tribunal no exception has been taken on the part of Her Majesty’s Government.

Mr. Bancroft Davis said that he made no objection to the granting of the request made by Lord
Tenterden to be permitted to withdraw his application
for adjournment, and to direct the secretary to embody this declaration in the protocol of this day’s proceedings.

He was the same time informed Lord Tenterden
that the tribunal assented to his request for leave to
withdraw his application for a prolonged adjournment,
and also to his request for leave to deliver the
printed argument which had been prepared on the part of Her Majesty’s Government.

Lord Tenterden then presented copies of the ar-
ument in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to
the agent of the United States.

Count Solopi, on behalf of all the arbitrators,
then declared that the said several claims for in-
direct losses, as stated in the statement of claim
filed by the agent of the United States on the 25th instant
and referred to in the statement just made by the agent of Her Britannic Majesty, are, and from hence-
forth shall be, wholly excluded from the consideration
of the tribunal, and directed the secretary to

Monsieur: Au moment où le nez qui menaçait d’entraver pour longtemps l’exécution du traité de paix, vient d’être si heureusement brisé, à l’heure où nos tristes cœurs vont perdre l’habitude de votre rè-
giller, permettez-nous de vous dire, messieurs et très-
honorable collègue, combien l’homme mort a siége-
vé dans votre tribunal d’arbitrage, sur lequel sont fixés aujourd’hui les regards du monde civilisé.

Laissez-nous enfin vous exposer ce que je j’appré-
che de reconnaissance pour la marque flatteuse de
confiance qu’ils vous a plu de m’accorder en m’apellant à
occuper ce fauteuil.

Je comprends parfaitement tout le prix de cette dist-
inction si peu méritée; mais je comprends mieux en-
core le besoin que j’éprouve de laisser au fauteuil de vos lumières, et par l’appui de votre indépendance dans l’exercice des fonctions que vous m’avez confées. Ce sera un sentiment lourd de me départir de l’um-
bre, si je ne vais pas parallèle trop au-dessous de ma tête.

La réunion de ce tribunal d’arbitrage signale, à elle
seule, une nouvelle et une direction importante qui
gouverne la politique des nations les plus avancées sur
la scène de la terre.

Nous sommes arrivés à une époque où, dans les
sphères les plus élevées de la politique, l’esprit de mo-
dération et le sentiment d’équité commencèrent par pré-
valoir sur les tendances des vieilles coutumes d’un
arbitrage insolent ou d’une indifférence coupable. Di-
minner les occasions de faire la guerre, atténuer les mal-
hers qu’elle traîne à sa suite, placer les intérêts de
l’humanité au-dessus des ceuls de la politique, voilà
l’heure auquel la science dirige toutes les grandes intel-
ligences, tous les cœurs humains. Aussi bien qu’un bon
alcool n’est-on pas salué ou si noblement exprimé par
le bon génie de la paix, que nous aimons autant et que
nous élevant un sentiment sérieux, avant d’en ap-
puler aux armes, cesser recours, en tant que les circons-
cuences et le respect de la propriété privée nous
permirent de nous arrêter.

Enfin nous ne se rassurons ôter la convention de Gen-
cève, la convention qui a présidé à la protection spéciaux
du droit des gens les élus de la classe des peuples de
bataille.

Ce n’est pas à regretter que les vues si chfotes et si ac-
ses du congrès de Paix n’ont pas été promptement secon-
dées par les événements. De cruelles éventuelles ont été
dominées par des aspirations de l’âme éteint ; mais l’autorité
* * * "In the performance of a melancholy duty," etc. — Robert Burns in the preface to the twelfth edition

moral des principes proclamés à cette époque ne s’est point affaiblie.

Grâce à l’initiative des hommes d’état qui président
aux destinées de la civilisation, et aux arcanes de l’histoire, cette idée
généreuse commence à porter ses fruits.

Le grand essai de l’application des règlesastes et cur-
cives du droit international qui a surgi de l’époque bourbère,
va se faire. L’histoire contemporaine recouvrera à la
postérité que, même dans la chaleur des plus vives ré-
criminations, les temps ont été dignes d’un arbitrage.

La convention de Genève a successé aux précédentes
l’ancienne système de tribunale, la voix de l’arbitre
va se faire. A travers les cœurs, nécessaire détermination des
sceurs, sous l’action des courants variables de l’opinion publique,
icrées les décrets qui gouvernent à base populaire, le but de ces magnanimes efforts ne fait jamais perdre de
vue. Personne, certes, ne pouvait en contester l’utilité ; mais
n’a dans de la paix de n’accorder sans simplifier et purement
le système de l’arbitrage, de renoncer à ce privilège,
e si cher aux ambitions vulgaires, de se faire justice de
sa main, voilà ce qui exigea une sacrée fermeté de conviction,
vêture, à toute épreuve aux intérêts de l’humanité.

Aux premier ministre d’Angleterre a-t-il un rais-
se de parler du traité de Washington, et dans des termes qui
n’avaient que le la grandeur et les difficultés de l’entreprise.

Il me suffit, dit-il, "que ce soit une espérance trop hâtive de faire règner, dans ce pays de misères où nous vivons ; l’expérience du moins est digne de l’effort. On recherche, s’il est possible, de
soigner ces cœurs, de nourrir l’espoir en créant des remèdes
ments d’un tribunal de raison, au lieu de l’arbitrage san-
issant des armes. L’histoire se souviendra à l’égard des
États-Unis de cette bénédiction de l’avenir que, aux paix
régifs, et se sentant peu disposés de part et d’autre à
céder le terrain, ils se sont néanmoins appliqués à assu-
er la paix, et à se contenter de régler leurs propres con-
fits, mais an d’hui donner un exemple qui sera second en
bienfait pour les années suivantes." 1

On a dit que le triomphe d’une idée n’ête n jamais qu’une question de date. Félicitons-nous, messieurs,
d’assister à l’adoption de ce traité des deux jeux qui doit être le
cond des meilleurs résultats ; espérons qu’ils tiendront dans
l’avenir tout ce qu’il promet aujourd’hui.

Nous avons reçu avec enthousiasme cette mesure, qui, par force prime
droit ; c’est un défi porté à la civilisation. Nous voyons maintenant la politique s’adresser à la justice, pour ne pas abuser de la puissance de
homme que la civilisation doit recevoir avec bonheur.

Ne nous plaignons pas trop si les questions que nous
sommes appelés à résoudre nous arrivent à la suite d’ag-
tations prolongées. Reconnaissances plutôt l’importance
des documents qui nous ont été fournis et des démarche
ments dont ils ont été accompagnés.

Les longues investigations préparent les meilleurs
solutions. On navigue plus sûrement sur les rivières qui
ont été le mirage de la rêverie.

Le droit des gens a été trop souvent regardé comme
un sol mobile, sur lequel, au moment où l’on croit avancer, le pied glisse et l’on se retrouve à côté de ce qui
était celui de parvenir par nos efforts à rendre ce sol un peu mieux raide.

L’objet de nos délibérations demando des études aussi
variées que sérieuses. Nous aurons à examiner à des
points de vue différents. Ce sera toujours à l’égard de
l’imagination de l’homme d’État, tantôt avec l’ceil scruteur
un des président aux assises, toujours avec un profond en-
têtement d’équité et avec une impartialité abs-ôlue.

Nous promettons beaucoup de l’effort entreprise
des agents des deux puissances qui ont eu recours à ce
tribunal ; leur haute intelligence et leur zèle éclairé nous
 sont également connus.

Enfin le tribunal se confie dans l’assistance des conseils
des hautes parties présentes à la barre, de ces juristes
éménent dont le nom vaut un éclat. Nous nous
attendons qu’ils coopéreront franchement avec nous dans ce
qui doit être, non seulement un acte de bonne justice,
mais encore un travail de grande pacification.

Pulcins nous répondre complètement aux loubables
intentions de la paix et de la justice. Nous repro-
ables : pulcins nous remplir, avec l’aide de Dieu, une
mission qui mette fin à lour et pénibles difficiles
qui, en régnant de graves intérêts, apaise de douleurs

Des Commentaries upon International Law, 1871, "I am
obliged to close this chronicle of events by the admission
that the suggestion contained in the last protocol to the
Treaty of Paris has been abandoned in Europe, and perhaps
in the case of Luxembourg. Neither of the bellig-
erents in the present horrible war would listen to the
suggestion on the part of belligerents." 2

Discours prononcé par Monsieur Glâdot au ban-
quet d’installation du nouveau lord-maire, le 9 nov-
embre, 1871.

1 Discours prononcé par Monsieur Glâdot au ban-
quet d’installation du nouveau lord-maire, le 9 nov-
embre, 1871.
emotions, et qui ne soit pas sans quelque heureuse influence sur le maintien de la paix du monde et les progrès de la civilisation.

Vos voix, très-honorés collègues, s'accorderont sans doute avec les miens pour que j'ose dire que vous avez fait preuve de sentiments les plus tendres et les plus émouvants de l'effort pour éviter le sang versé dans le dénouement de toutes maux et de résoudre l'empire de la raison.

Dans cette douce pardon, j'ai l'honneur de rappeler ces paroles qu'a dites de l'Amérique, de George Washington: "S'il y a une vérité fortement établie, c'est qu'il y a besoin de la fondation de valeurs maximes d'une politique honnête et magistrale et de solides récompenses de la prospérité et du bonheur public."*

Lord Tenterden then stated that Sir Roundell Palmer, her Britannic Majesty's counsel, had prepared, for the consideration of the tribunal, a statement of certain points of importance, as to which he desires to have an opportunity of submitting to the tribunal further arguments, in answer to those contained in the argument of the United States delivered on the 1st inst., and that Sir Roundell Palmer would now, with the permission of the tribunal, read such statement, of which, with a translation which would be furnished without delay, copies will be delivered to the several arbitrators and to the agent of the United States in the course of the day; and, as the preparation of any further arguments on those, or any other points, will necessarily require some time to be allowed, he begged respectfully to suggest that the counsel on both sides be informed of the time which the tribunal will be willing to allow, before requiring their further attendance or the presentation of any arguments. If the interval so granted can be extended to the 1st of August next, it is believed that this will meet the views of the counsel and agents of both parties, and may probably enable the counsel, when again before the tribunal, to discharge their duty in a shorter time than might otherwise be requisite.

Sir Roundell Palmer then read a statement.

Mr. Bancroft Davis then said that the proposition contained in a paper with a copy of the paper, now presented on the part of her Britannic Majesty's counsel, he would lay the same before the council of the United States, and would present their views to the tribunal after such consultation.

Count Sciolpès then stated that the tribunal had, at the request of the agent of her Britannic Majesty, granted permission to Sir Roundell Palmer to read the statement requesting the tribunal, that he might authorize him to furnish the arbitrators with further arguments on the points therein specified, and that, with reference to this request, Sir. Adams, as one of the arbitrators, had suggested a number of questions, viz., whether under the terms of Article V. of the Treaty of Washington, it is competent for the agents or counsel to make requests of this nature, and that, the tribunal, after discussion, and having the view that the precise terms of the treaty, had decided that the arbitrators alone have the right, if they desire further elucidation with regard to any point, to require a written or printed statement or argument, or oral argument by counsel upon the questions in the terms of the said article.

The conference was then adjourned until Friday, the 25th Instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. PAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL VIII.
Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration, at the Eighth Conference, held at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 28th of June, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments being present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal and the agents of the two governments.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, as one of the arbitrators, then proposed to the tribunal to require a written printed statement or argument by the counsel of the two governments for further elucidation on the following points:

1. What is the "due diligence" required from a neutral state, according to the general rules of international law, and according to the rules of the sixth article of the Treaty of Washington?

2. What are the international obligations of neutral states in respect to the construction, sale, and fitting out within neutral territory, of ships intended for warlike use by a belligerent, independently of the municipal liability of a neutral state, as provided by the rules laid down by the Treaty of Washington?

3. What rights are conferred upon a belligerent power by the municipal legislation of a neutral state for the requisition of the supplies and necessities of an enemy or warlike vessel, fitted out in violation of its neutrality, after such vessels have been commissioned as public ships-of-war by a belligerent power, whether such power be or be not recognized as a sovereign?

4. Whether her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality, recognizing the belligerency of the Confederate States, is in any, and what way, material to the question of the neutrality of Great Britain, for losses sustained by the United States, in consequence of the acts of the vessels referred to in the Treaty of Washington?

5. Whether the laws of Great Britain, during the civil war, were, or were not, sufficient, if properly enforced, for the fulfillment of her Britannic Majesty's neutral obligations?

6. If a vessel, which has been fitted out in violation of the neutrality of a neutral state, has escaped from the neutral territory, through some want of due diligence on the part of the neutral government, ought such neutral state to be held responsible to the other belligerent for captures made by any vessel, which, having entered into the territory of the neutral, and having escaped, would have been captured by a sovereign power?

7. If so, to what period does this responsibility extend? May it be modified or terminated by circumstances afterward supervening (as, for instance, by an act of war, subsequent to those in question to neutral power, without its capacity for warlike purposes would have ceased, or by its entrance into a port of the belligerent to whom it belongs) and does it necessarily extend to the end of the war?

Furthermore, does this responsibility still exist, when the persons who made such captures were in insurgent citizens of the state, against which they were at war, to whom, upon the conclusion of the war, such illegal acts have been condemned?

8. If a vessel, which has not been fitted out or armed in violation of the neutrality of a neutral state, is afterward permitted to receive supplies of coal and repairs in a neutral port, does the neutral state, in whose port she receives such supplies and repairs, acquit a responsibility for her subsequent captures, or any of them?

After deliberation a majority of the tribunal decided not to require such statement or argument at present.

The tribunal then decided that, in the course of their discussions and deliberations, the agents should attend the conferences, accompanied by the counsel of their respective governments, except in cases when the tribunal should think it advisable to conduct their discussions and deliberations with closed doors.

The tribunal then determined to permit publicity to be given to the statement made by the agent of her Britannic Majesty at the third conference, the declaration of the arbitrators made at the fifth con-
fere, the subsequent statements of the agent of the United States made at the sixth conference, and of the agent of her Britannic Majesty made at the seventh conference, and the address of the president of the tribunal delivered at the seventh conference. The tribunal then adjourned until Monday, the 15th proximo, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANKROFT DAVIS.
TENDEREN.
ALEX. FAIVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOLO IX.
Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration, at the Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 15th of July, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

Count Scopis, as president, said that it would be necessary in the first place to determine the method and order of proceeding, in the consideration of the subjects referred to the tribunal. Mr. Stampfli stated that he had prepared, and proposed to submit, for the adoption of the tribunal, a written programme on this question.

After discussion, the consideration of this programme was deferred to the next conference.

The tribunal then adjourned until Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANKROFT DAVIS.
TENDEREN.
ALEX. FAIVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOLO X.
Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Tenth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 16th of July, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

The following programme, submitted by Mr. Stampfli at the last meeting, was taken into consideration:

A. — Indications générales.
I. Question à décider.
II. Délimitation des faits.
III. Principes généraux.
B. — Décision relative à chacun des croisées—Observations
préliminaires.
I. Le Sénégal:
   a. Faits.
   b. Considérants.
   c. Jugement.
II. Le Nashville:
   a. Faits.
   b. Considérants.
   c. Jugement.
III. Le Florida:
   a. Faits.
   b. Considérants.
   c. Jugement.
IV. L'Alabama:
   a. Faits.
   b. Considérants.
   c. Jugement.
V. Le Retribution:
   a. Faits.
   b. Considérants.
   c. Jugement.
VI. Le Georgia:
   a. Faits.
   b. Considérants.
   c. Jugement.

VII. Le Talihassee, ou le Ouatone:
   a. Faits.
   b. Considérants.
   c. Jugement.

VIII. Le Chickamauga:
   a. Faits.
   b. Considérants.
   c. Jugement.

IX. Le Shenandoah:
   a. Faits.
   b. Considérants.
   c. Jugement.

C. — Délignation du tribunal d'adjoindre une somme en bloc.
D. — Examen des éléments pour fixer une somme en bloc.
E. — Conclusion et adjudication définitive d'une somme en bloc.

Sir Alexander Cookburn, one of the arbitrators, submitted the following propositions to the consideration of the tribunal.

I. That the complaint of the Government of the United States is of a threefold character, and may be stated under the three following heads, namely:

1. That, by want of due diligence on the part of the British Government, vessels of war were suffered to be equipped in ports of her Majesty, and to depart therefrom, to the injury of American commerce.

2. That such vessels, having been again found in British ports or waters, were not seized or detained, but were suffered to go forth again on the same destructive service.

3. That, on the contrary, the said vessels were received some time after having been permitted to remain an undue long time, in ports within her Majesty's dominions.

That on each of these heads of complaint, the decision of the tribunal must depend, not only on the facts relating to each vessel, but also on the principles of international law applicable to the particular subject.

III. That the rational, logical, and most convenient course to be pursued will be, before proceeding to the consideration of this proposition, to state, in so many words, with each of these heads of complaint, to consider and determine what are the principles of law applicable to the subject, and by which the decision of the tribunal must ultimately be determined.

IV. That it will be convenient to take the three heads of complaint separately, and in the order hereinafter stated.

V. That there is nothing in the VIIIth Article of the treaty which prevents the adoption of this mode of proceeding, the only object and effect of that article being to insure the separate consideration of the facts relating to each vessel, and a separate and distinct judgment of the tribunal on the complaints specifically referable to each in particular.

VI. That it will be convenient, and indeed necessary, to commence our proceedings with the consideration of these questions of law.

VII. That, looking to the difficulty of these questions, and the conflict of opinion which has arisen among distinguished jurists on the present contest, as well as to their vast importance in the decision of the tribunal on the matters in dispute, it is the duty, as it must be presumed to be the wish of the arbitrators, in the interest of justice, to obtain all the assistance in their power, to enable them to arrive at a just and correct conclusion.

That they ought, therefore, to call for the assistance of the eminent counsel who are in attendance on the tribunal, to assist them with their reasoning and learning, so that arguments scoured over a mass of documents may be presented in a concentrated and appreciable form, and the tribunal may thus have the advantage of all the light which can be thrown on so intricate and difficult a matter, and that its proceedings may hereafter appear to the world to have been characterized by the patience, the deliberate, and anxious desire for information on all
the points involved in its decision, without which it is impossible that justice can be duly or satisfactorily done.

After discussion, the tribunal decided to proceed with the case of the Florida at the next meeting, according to the programme of Mr. Stämpfli.

The tribunal then adjourned until Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, as one of the arbitrators, proposed to the tribunal under the fifth article of the Treaty of Washington, to call for the assistance of counsel upon the effect of the term of "due diligence," and as to the principles of international law applicable to the case under the terms of that article. After deliberation, a majority of the tribunal declared that it does not at present require the assistance of the agents and counsel upon the point proposed by Sir Alexander Cockburn; but that it reserves the right of requiring that assistance on any point, if necessary, according to the fifth article of the treaty.

The tribunal also decided to consider at the next conference the case of the Alabama, and the questions of "due diligence," and the effect of a commission in connection with that vessel.

The conference was adjourned until Thursday, the 25th inst., at half-past 10 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XI.
Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration, at the Eleventh Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 17th of July, 1872.
The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.
The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.
On the proposal of Sir Alexander Cockburn, it was decided that the written opinions or statements read by the arbitrators to the tribunal should be printed, and distributed to the arbitrators and to the agents and counsel of the two governments.
The tribunal then proceeded with the consideration of the case of the Florida.
The conference was adjourned until Friday, the 19th inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon.
FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XII.
Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twelfth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland.
The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.
The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.
The tribunal continued with the consideration of the case of the Florida.
The tribunal decided that the meetings should, for the present, be held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
The conference then adjourned until Monday, the 29th inst., at half-past 10 o'clock.
FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XIII.
Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Thirteenth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 25th of July, 1872.
The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.
The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.
The tribunal continued with the consideration of the case of the Florida.
Sir Alexander Cockburn, as one of the arbitrators, proposed to the tribunal under the fifth article of the Treaty of Washington, to call for the assistance of counsel upon the effect of the term of "due diligence," and as to the principles of international law applicable to the case under the terms of that article. After deliberation, a majority of the tribunal declared that it does not at present require the assistance of the agents and counsel upon the point proposed by Sir Alexander Cockburn; but that it reserves the right of requiring that assistance on any point, if necessary, according to the fifth article of the treaty.

The tribunal also decided to consider at the next conference the case of the Alabama, and the questions of "due diligence," and the effect of a commission in connection with that vessel.
The conference was adjourned until Thursday, the 25th inst., at half-past 10 o'clock.
FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XIV.
Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Fourteenth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 29th of July, 1872.
The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.
The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.
On the proposal of Baron d'Usajhydro, as one of the arbitrators, the tribunal decided to require a written or printed statement or argument from the counsel of Great Britain upon the following questions of law:
1. The question of due diligence, generally considered;
2. The special question, as to the effect of the commissions of Confederate ships-of-war entering British ports;
3. The special question, as to supplies of coal in British ports to Confederate ships;
With the right to the other party to reply either orally or in writing, as the case may be.
Baron d'Usajhydro proposed that when a proposition should be made to the tribunal, the discussion of that proposition should always be put off to the next following conference; which was agreed to.
The tribunal then proceeded with the case of the Alabama.
The tribunal also decided to consider at the next conference the cases of the Sumter, Nashville, and Chickamauga, respectively.
The conference was then adjourned until Monday, the 29th inst., at half-past 12 o'clock.
FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XV.
Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Fifteenth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 5th of July, 1873.
The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.
The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.
Lord Tenterden, agent of her Britannic Majesty, announced that he had already delivered to the secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.
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Lord Tenterden, agent of her Britannic Majesty, announced that he had already delivered to the secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.
The conference was then adjourned until Tuesday, the 30th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XVI.
Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Sixteenth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 23rd of August, 1872.
The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.
The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments. The tribunal then proceeded with the cases of the vessels the Tuscaloosa, the Tallahasee, and the Retribution.
The tribunal also decided to devote the next conference to receiving the written or oral statement or argument of the counsel of the United States, in reply to the argument presented at the last conference by the counsel of her Britannic Majesty.
The conference was then adjourned until Monday, the 5th of August, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XVII.
Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Seventeenth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 14th of August, 1872.
The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.
The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.
The tribunal proceeded with the hearing of the oral argument by Mr. Evarts, counsel of the United States, in reply to the argument presented by Sir Roundell Palmer, counsel of her Britannic Majesty, at the fifteenth conference.
The tribunal then adjourned until Tuesday, the 6th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XVIII.
Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Eighteenth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 5th of August, 1872.
The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators, and the agents of the two governments were present.
The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.
Mr. Evarts concluded the oral argument on the part of the counsel of the United States in reply to the argument on the part of the counsel of her Britannic Majesty.
Mr. Cushing delivered to the tribunal a written argument on the part of the counsel of the United States in reply to a portion of the argument presented by the counsel of her Britannic Majesty.
The tribunal then adjourned until Thursday, the 8th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XIX.
Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Nineteenth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 5th of August, 1872.
The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators, and the agents of the two governments were present.
The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.
The tribunal concluded the examination of the case of the Retribution.
Mr. Waite delivered to the tribunal a written argument on the part of the counsel of the United States, in reply to a portion of the argument presented by the counsel of her Britannic Majesty.
The tribunal then adjourned until Wednesday, the 14th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XX.
Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twentieth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 14th of August, 1872.
The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators, and the agents of the two governments were present.
The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.
Mr. Bancroft Davis, in reply to an inquiry from Count Sclopis on behalf of the tribunal, stated as follows:
The claims for losses growing out of the acts of the Suille, the Jeff Davis, the Musir, the Boston, and the V. H. Joy, are respectfully submitted for the determination of the tribunal.
The agent of the United States has no instructions regarding them, except what appears in the list of claims presented on the 13th of December last, and in the revised list of claims presented on the 16th of April last.
The tribunal directed this statement to be recorded, and passed to the consideration of the question of "due diligence," generally considered.
The conference was adjourned until Thursday, the 15th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XXI.
Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twenty-first Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 15th of August, 1872.
The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.
The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal and the agents of the two governments.
The tribunal proceeded to consider the effects of the commissions of Confederate ships of war entering British ports, and the supplies of coal in British ports to Confederate ships.
Lord Tenterden, as agent of her Britannic Majesty, submitted the following statement:
As the tribunal is now approaching the consideration of the case of the Confederate ships, they respectfully submit that, in the argument of the United States, with respect to that vessel (pp. 254, 255), it is (for the first time) suggested that the British Government ought to have informed themselves, by inquiry, what ships were being built in February, 1863, for the Emperor of China; and certain inferences appear to be drawn from the assumed fact that they omitted to do so.
DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In consequence of this unforeseen suggestion, documents have become material, which did not appear to be so, when the appendices to the British case and counter-case were prepared, and which were, therefore, not included in those appendices. To elucidate this point, I have now prepared a deputation, and am desirous of delivering to the arbitrators, copies of four letters:

No. 1. From Mr. Hammond to Mr. L. for the agent of the Emperor of China, dated February 28, 1863 (in which the inquiry, which the United States suggests as proper to have been made, was actually made by Earl Russell's direction).

No. 2. From Mr. Lay to Mr. Hammond, dated March 2, 1863 (communicating the information desired).

No. 3. From Earl Russell to Mr. Adams, dated March 5, 1863 (communicating to Mr. Adams the information so obtained from Mr. Lay); and—

No. 4. From Mr. Adams to Earl Russell, dated March 11, 1863 (acknowledging the receipt of No. 3).

Mr. Bancroft Davis, as agent for the United States, and Lord Tenterden, as agent of her Britannic Majesty, respectively, presented to the tribunal tables of the documents relating to the losses for which compensation is claimed by the United States, with explanatory statements and observations.

The conference was adjourned until Wednesday, the 21st instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAIVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XXV.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twenty-fifth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 28th of August, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The conference was then adjourned until Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAIVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XXVI.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twenty-sixth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 28th of August, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The conference was then adjourned until Monday, the 18th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAIVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XXVII.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twenty-seventh Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 18th of August, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal and the agents of the two governments.

The tribunal considered the case of the Shenandoah.

The conference was then adjourned until Friday, the 21st instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAIVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XXVIII.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twenty-eighth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 26th of August, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal and the agents of the two governments.

The tribunal considered the case of the Shenandoah.

The conference was then adjourned until Friday, the 23rd instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAIVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XXIX.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twenty-ninth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 24th of August, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal and the agents of the two governments.

Lord Tenterden, as agent of her Britannic Majesty, read the following statement:

As agent of her Britannic Majesty, I have the honor respectfully to repropose, to the tribunal that the tables of claims which were pro formâ presented to the arbitrators by the agent of the United States on Monday, the 19th instant, but of which I was only furnished with copies on the night of the 24th instant, contain now and additional claims of the following description:

1. a. Claims for wages of crews of captured vessels from the time of capture.
b. Claims for loss of personal effects of officers and crews.

c. Claims for damages arising to any personal effects having been in fact lost.
In short, these claims are only conjectural in amount, and unsupported by any evidence whatever.

2. Additional claims for shares of vessels not claimed for up to the present time, e. g. ; where an individual claim has been previously claimed for four years, an arbitrary claim is now advanced for the first time on the part of the United States Government for the value of the vessel.

It is not alleged that the part owner who had not previously claimed has now given any authority for this claim from the member of the London Committee, indeed, is that he may have already received the value of his share from English or other foreign insurance companies, with which the present owner and who are the parties to the treaty to advance any claim.

3. Claims previously presented have been increased in amount without any ground appearing for such increase.

The total amount of these three classes of claims, which are now for the first time advanced on the part of the United States Government, appears, in round numbers, to be at least two millions of dollars.

Independently of the fact that these additional claims are unsupported by any evidence, it is my duty respectfully to submit to the tribunal that the additional statements of facts and evidence, constituting the whole case of each party, should be brought before the tribunal at the present time, and in the manner specified in Articles III., IV., and V., subject only to such further statements or arguments as under Article V. the arbiters may require to complete the evidence or to form for any point contained in, or arising out of, the documents previously put in by either party.

I have also to submit that the introduction of such additional claims is not authorized by the request made by the arbiters.

This request was, that comparative statements of the results found in figures of the claims already made, as appearing in the papers previously presented, according to the views of the respective parties, should be prepared, with explanatory observations, and laid before the tribunal, and it could not have been intended to afford the opportunity for bringing forward new, or increasing former, claims.

If, therefore, these circumstances, I respectfully request the arbiters to disallow, as unauthorized by them, and as contrary to the treaty, the tables containing such additional claims, presented by the agent of the United States, and the memorandum relating to them, without prejudice to his right to present other tables, accompanied by such explanatory observations, which shall be confined to the particular claims already set forth in the case and counter-case of the United States, and the apprehension raised by the tribunal.

The tribunal decided to adjourn the consideration of this matter until the next conference.

Sir Roundell Palmer, as counsel of her Britannic Majesty, delivered his address of the annexation of the United States to the tribunal on Sir Alexander Cockburn's proposal, upon the question of law mentioned in Protocol XXIV., and Mr. Evarts, as counsel of the United States, replied to it.

On the proposal of Viscount d'Itajuba, one of the arbiters, the tribunal decided to adjourn until the next conference the further discussion upon the Florida, and to proceed with the definitive vote on each vessel separately.

The tribunal then decided that it had to consider only such vessels with regard to which claims were presented in the case and counter-case of the United States, and that the tribunal had consequently understood as dismissed from consideration.

Count Selopis, as president of the tribunal, having read Article VII. of the Treaty of Washington, asked the tribunal whether, as to the Sumter, Great Britain has, by any act or omission, failed to fulfill any of the duties set forth in the three rules mentioned in Article VI. of the treaty, or recognized by the principles of international law not inconsistent with such rules.

The tribunal unanimously replied, "No."

The same question was renewed as to the Nashville, and the tribunal unanimously answered, "No."

The same question was renewed as to the Emily Fisher.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, Viscount d'Itajuba, and Count Selopis answered, "No."

The same question was renewed as to the Georgia, and the tribunal unanimously answered "No."

The same question was repeated as to the Tallahassee and Chickamauga, respectively, and the tribunal unanimously answered, "No" for each of these vessels.

The same question having been repeated as to the Alabama, the tribunal unanimously answered, "Yes."

The same question was renewed as to to the Shenandoah, and Mr. Adams, Mr. Stimpfli, and Count Selopis answered, "Yes"; but only for the acts committed by this vessel after her departure from Melbourne on the 13th of February, 1865. Viscount d'Itajuba and Sir Alexander Cockburn answered, "No."

The definitive vote on the Florida was adjourned until the next meeting.

The conference was then adjourned until Monday, the 26th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

For the British Arbiters,

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVRROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XXVI.
Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twenty-sixth Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 26th of August, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbiters and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

Lord Tenterden, as agent of her Britannic Majesty, delivered to the tribunal and the agent of the United States tables of figures relating to the claims contained in the tables presented on the part of the United States on the 19th instant.

The tribunal concluded the discussion of the question concerning the entrance of the Florida into Mobile, and her stay at that port, and proceeded to the definitive vote on this vessel.

Count Selopis, as president of the tribunal, having asked, under the VIIth Article of the Treaty of Washington, whether, as to the Florida, Great Britain had, by any act or omission, failed to fulfill any of the duties set forth in the rules mentioned in Article VI. of the treaty, or recognized by the principles of international law not inconsistent with such rules, Mr. Adams, Viscount d'Itajuba, Mr. Stimpfli, and Count Selopis answered "Yes," and Sir Alexander Cockburn answered, "No."

As a question of principle, the tribunal then unanimously declared that Great Britain should be considered as responsible for the tender's in the same degree as for the vessels to which they were attached.

The same question had been put with regard to the Florida, was next asked by Count Selopis as to the Tuscaloosa, a tender to the Alabama, and the tribunal unanimously answered, "Yes."

The same question was renewed as to the Clarence, the Tacoyen, and the Archer, as tenders to the Florida, and Mr. Adams, Mr. Stimpfli, Viscount d'Itajuba, and Count Selopis, answered, "Yes," for each of these vessels, and Sir Alexander Cockburn answered, "No," for each of these vessels.

The tribunal then proceeded to the consideration of the representation made by the agents of her Britannic Majesty to the tribunal, the latter conference.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, as agent of the United States, read the following statement in reply:
L’agent de sa Majesté britannique a présenté au tribunal un memorandum destiné à critiquer le résumé des réclamations des États-Unis. Les États-Unis soutiennent respectivement que leur résumé est parfaitement en règle et en tout conformité au résumé du chef de leurs réclamations. Ce n’est pas au moindre détail que les États-Unis ont exprimé et que leurs arguments, tant en ce qui concerne les chiffres que dans le choix des moyens de preuve, sont expressément récités dans plusieurs cas. Dans les autres, ces pertes sont estimées d’après le chiffre des pertes prises individuellement.

Quant aux gages ainsi que le chiffre des équipages, nous avons essayé de rassembler tous les renseignements possibles des chiffres de la course faisant dans les cas judiciaires. Nous distinguons entre les chiffres des équipages des baleiniers et ceux des navires marchands proprement dits. Pour les deux classes de navires les gages ont été perdus, en partie par les matelots qui les avaient payés, et en partie par des matelots qui ne les avaient pas reçus.

Les baleiniers, la perte était plus sévéreuse, parce que dans la plupart des cas le montant des gages se fixait, en partie par des matelots, selon les circonstances. Les familles des matelots recevaient de l’armateur une part notable de ces gages pendant le temps du voyage. Dans d’autres cas, les matelots de baleiniers avaient été victimes des frais des six ou neuf premiers mois d’un voyage, en attendant les b益nés qui devaient être réclamés dans les trois mois à venir.

De deux choses l’une; pour indemniser ces gens, il faut leur donner une indemnité réelle ou perspective, ou des gages se rapportant à ces bénéfices.

Pour les navires marchands, il peut se faire que la question de chiffre de gages des matelots sera compliquée de la question des frais. En supposant que les indemnités demandées sont le chiffre de fret soit, comme nous le croyons, les pertes des matelots, pour la partie de ces gages, il s’ensuit que nous avons droit à être indemnisés pour ces gages.

Pour la plupart des navires, les États-Unis réclament sous le nom de gages la perte du temps des matelots, aussi bien que les frais de leur transport du lieu de capture aux lieux respectifs de leur résidence habituelle, et sous ce chef nous allons des gages pour les six ou neuf premiers mois de voyage.

En effet, nous donnons des gages doubles, pendant trois mois pour le premier cas et pendant quatre mois et demi pour le second cas. Quelque estime que nous donnions pour estimation, le résultat est au-dessous de la vérité plutôt qu’au-dessus.

Nous estimons le chiffre de l’équiperie de chaque navire conformément aux données qu’on trouve dans nos pièces justificatives, en distinction du chiffre des baleiniers, qui nécessitent un plus grand nombre d’hommes que les navires marchands.

II. Les États-Unis réclament pour toutes les parties individuelles d’un navire, soit que le propriétaire d’une partie minérale quelconque paraîse ou non, parce que les États-Unis auront à répondre à tous les propriétaires dans le cas où le tribunal accorderait en bloc une somme aux États-Unis. Sans cela, il y aurait injustice évidente.

L’objectif d’indemniser les États-Unis pour toutes les pertes subies par leur armement ou imposer une partie de cette indemnisation aux États-Unis eux-mêmes.

IV. L’agent de sa Majesté britannique objecte que nous avons augmenté le montant des réclamations en ajoutant des indemnités appartenant aux trois chefs suivants :

Gages

Effets

Intérêts Individus

$325,377

$441,050

$42,758

$1,429,420
Mais, en même temps, nous avons mis de côté les réclamations fondées sur des bénéfices ou perspective, qui est le double des additions faites.

Voici, en sommaire, la répartition des dépôts en faveur de l’Angleterre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classe</th>
<th>Montant réclamé</th>
<th>Montant accordé</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>$2,635,573</td>
<td>$1,776,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>$471,849</td>
<td>$618,538</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

La répartition des dépôts en faveur des États-Unis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classe</th>
<th>Montant réclamé</th>
<th>Montant accordé</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>$2,004,376</td>
<td>$618,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>$22,598</td>
<td>$22,598</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Les deux parties ont repoussé leur critique de part et d’autre.

Les États-Unis allouent une somme en bloc, cette somme sera nécessairement une adjudication en partie.

Les États-Unis auraient, s’il y a un manque de preuves déférentes de la part de la Grande-Bretagne.

Mais si le tribunal renvoie ces réclamations à des assesseurs, l’Angleterre sera tenue par les stipulations du traité de payer aux États-Unis la somme adjugée par les assesseurs, sans restriction, ni de preuves affirmatives, ni de preuves négatives. Alors, les matelots qui n’ont pas présenté leur réclamations, et même les armateurs, assureurs ou autres, auront le droit de demander devant les assesseurs.

Tel est le sens évident du traité.

En attendant, tout ce qui se fait, soit de la part de l’Angleterre, tend à essayer d’expliquer, par les moyens qui sont à notre disposition, le jugement du tribunal.

Enfin, nous protestons contre certaines appréciations du traité de Washington, qui sont ou exprimées ou impliquées dans le mémoire d’agent de la Grande-Bretagne, sans nous arrêter pour les discuter ici.

NOTE

A. — Les réclamations pour les gages des baleiniers et des pêcheurs des navires détruits ou détenus par l’Alabama, par le Florida, ou par le Shenandoah après sa sortie de Melbourne (la correction étant faite des erreurs notées dans le mémoire annexe qui accompagne nos tableaux), estimés d’après les preuves soumises, s’élèvent à

$1,989,860.00

B. — Les réclamations pour les gages des officiers et des hommes des navires marchands ainsi détruits ou détenus, estimées d’après les preuves soumises, s’élèvent à $178,618.00

C. — Les estimations des réclamations pour les effets personnels des officiers et des hommes des navires ainsi détruits ou détenus s’élèvent

$40,000.00

D. — Les tableaux présentés par l’agent des États-Unis comprenaient tous les navires détruits par le Shenandoah. Depuis que les tableaux ont été terminés le tribunal a décidé que la Grande-Bretagne n’est pas responsable dans le cas du Shenandoah avant sa sortie de Melbourne.

Le montant des réclamations à déduire par suite de cette décision s’élève à

$3,287,308.40

E. — Il y a une erreur palpable de la part du comptable dans le tableau intitulé “shenandoah, supplément, classe A.” La valeur estimée de huit navires détruits (c’est-à-dire, $680,000 chacun) fut retenue par le comptable par malfaite, et jointe aux chiffres de la colonne des totalis de pertes.

Dans la discussion détaillée devant le tribunal, on se serait apercus tout de suite de cette erreur, qui était demeurée inaperçue dans la liste des préparatifs pour réévaluer les tableaux. On ferait ici un tableau nouveau sous le même titre. Le montant de cette erreur, qui se trouve corrigée ici, est de

$4,616,363.00

F. — L’exposé révélé ci-joint: totaux des réclamations comparées, exhibe ces corrections; c’est-à-dire, que les montants D et E, qui s’élèvent à $1,069,266.40, sont décrits.

C’est au tribunal à décider si une partie quelconque des montants A et B doit être déduite.

TOTAUX DES RÉCLAMATIONS COMPARÉES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Montants réclamés dans les tableaux américains</th>
<th>Montants accordés dans le rapport ajouté à l’argument britannique</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classe A</td>
<td>$1,314,286.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classe B</td>
<td>$1,350,430.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classe C</td>
<td>$3,039,976.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classe D</td>
<td>$413,266.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classe E et F</td>
<td>$129,867.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$5,077,090.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Florida, y compris le Clarence et le Tacony |                                                               |
| Classe A                                     | $2,285,411.92                                                 |
| Classe B                                     | $509,120.00                                                  |
| Classe C                                     | $3,339,410.02                                                 |
| Classe D                                     | $139,968.77                                                  |
| Classes E et F                               | $272,616.62                                                 |
| Classe G                                     | $95,355.10                                                   |
| Total                                        | $4,616,363.03                                                 |

* Le comptable, qui a fait l’arrangement des navires dans nos tableaux, a placé dans la classe C deux navires qui auraient dû être dans la classe B, savoir:

L’Ondina

Le Windward

$471,549.12

Le Montage aux des tableaux britanniques:

$2,598.00

$404,477.12

Cette erreur corrigée, la somme totale de la classe B (sous le nom de Florida) serait de $1,069,266.40, et de la classe C, $2,614,366.00. Comme les sommes totales des navires sont les noms du Florida ne seraient aucunement changées par la correction ci-dessus, purement formelle, j’ai pensé qu’il ne valait pas la peine de changer les tableaux détaillés.

En tous cas il faut ajouter l’intérêt de 7½ par an jusqu’au jour du paiement indiqué par les termes du traité.

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### TOTAUX DES RÉCLAMATIONS COMPARÉES (Continué).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Réclamations actuelles des États-Unis pour les dépenses causées à leur marine par suite des actes du Florida, de l'Alabama et du Shenandoah</th>
<th>Montants réclamés dans les tableaux américains</th>
<th>Montants accordés dans le rapport ajouté à l'accord britannique</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shenandoah : Classe A et supplément</td>
<td>$3,263,149 55</td>
<td>$1,171,464 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recapitulation : Classe A et supplément</td>
<td>6,357,590 03</td>
<td>3,267,675 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida.</td>
<td>4,616,306 98</td>
<td>2,035,273 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shenandoah</td>
<td>3,263,149 55</td>
<td>1,171,464 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SOMMAIRE

- Totaux des réclamations (y compris les réclamations provenant de l'interruption des voyages et des pertes sur bénéfices en perspective)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Totaux des réclamations (non compris les dites réclamations)</th>
<th>Montants accordés dans le rapport ajouté à l'accord britannique</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dans le cas où une parcelle élimination serait faite, il faudrait ajouter 25% sur la valeur des équipements (votrele membre du mouvement qui accompagne les tableaux)</td>
<td>400,127 91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PROTOCOLE XXVIII.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twenty-eighth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 29th of August, 1872.

The conference was held with closed doors, pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators were present.

The protocol of the twenty-sixth conference having been corrected was approved, and the protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal.

On the proposal of Sir Alexander Cockburn, as one of the arbitrators, the tribunal permitted that the counsel of her Britannic Majesty should present, on the question of interest, a note which should be directly communicated by the agent of her Britannic Majesty to the agent of the United States, in order that the latter may prepare a reply to it, if he thinks fit.

The tribunal desired that these two communications on the part of the respective agents should be presented at the conference which will be held with closed doors on Monday, the 2d of September, at half-past 12 o'clock.

The tribunal proceeded to the consideration of the matters submitted to them, and unanimously declared that the "double claims" should be dismissed.

The tribunal having discussed in general the award of a gross sum, requested Mr. Stämpfli, one of the arbitrators, to present for the next conference copies of a synoptical table which he has prepared on the subject.

The conference was then adjourned until Monday, the 3d of September, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

### PROTOCOLE XXVII.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twenty-seventh Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 29th of August, 1872.

The conference was then adjourned until Thursday, the 31st instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

After deliberation, the tribunal gave its decision as follows:

The tribunal does not see fit to order the withdrawal of the tables presented on the part of the United States as requested by Lord Tenterden; but it declares that it considers these documents only as simple elucidations, such as were required by one of the arbitrators, Viscount d'Italghé, to which the tribunal will give such attention as is right.

The tribunal determined to devote the next conference to the consideration of the questions concerning the claims for "expenditure incurred in pursuit of the cruisers, prospective profits, freights, and interest," and decided to deliberate with closed doors.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, as one of the arbitrators, declared that he objected to this latter decision.

The conference was then adjourned until Thursday, the 32nd instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

As to the claims for expenditure incurred in pursuit of the cruisers, a majority of the tribunal decided to reject them as comprised in the costs of the war: Mr. Stämpfli and Mr. Adams declared them to be admissible, as belonging to the direct losses, reserving to appreciate their amount according to the bases laid down in the table at page 120 of the seventh volume of the appendix to the case of the United States.

As to the claims for prospective profits, the tribunal unanimously decided to reject them, reserving, however, the questions as to the wages for the whalers and the interest for the value of the vessels and their outfit.

As to the claims for freights, the tribunal unanimously decided not to admit of the gross freight, but only the net freight.

The tribunal also decided to consider at the next conference the questions concerning the valuation of the destroyed vessels and the claims for interest.

Lastly, the tribunal decided to adjourn this conference until Friday, the 38th instant, at 12 o'clock, and to deliberate again with closed doors.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.
PROTOCOL XXIX.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twentieth Conference of the United States, in Switzerland, on the 22d of September, 1872.

The conference was held with closed doors, pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal. Count Sciolpi, as president of the tribunal, acknowledged the receipt, by the arbitrators, of the note presented by the agent of her Britannic Majesty on the question of interest, and of the reply to the same, presented by the agent of the United States.

The tribunal then proceeded to consider that question, and a majority of four to one decided that interest should be admitted as an element in the calculation for the award of a sum in gross.

Mr. Stämpfli, as one of the arbitrators, presented to the tribunal copies of the synoptical table which he had prepared as a proposition for the determination of a sum in gross.

ESTIMATE OF MR. STÄMPFLI FOR THE DETERMINATION OF A SUM IN GROSS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of claims.</th>
<th>British Allowance.</th>
<th>Mann.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$14,437,000</td>
<td>$7,074,000</td>
<td>$10,905,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure in purs.</td>
<td>6,730,000</td>
<td>Struck out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prospective profits and interest of voyage</td>
<td>4,009,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$25,270,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Round sum

$15,000,000

Interest, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Sept. 15, 1873.

1. At 5 per cent. during eight years and eight one-half months.

2. At 6 per cent. during eight years and eight one-half months.

3. At 7 per cent. during eight years and eight one-half months.

Eventually one year's Interest more

$17,885,000

$18,900,000

$19,000,000

Round sum

$20,000,000

SIR ALEXANDER COCKBURN, as one of the arbitrators, then presented the following memorandum on Mr. Stämpfli's estimate:

MEMORANDUM ON MR. STÄMPFLI’S ESTIMATE.

The figures in Mr. Stämpfli's paper require some material corrections, as to which, as soon as they are pointed out, there can be no doubt.

The total claim of the United States, of $14,437,000, will be found, on an inspection of the United States tables, to include the following amounts:

a. All the double claims, without exception, notwithstanding the clear expression of opinion on the part of the tribunal that they were to be struck out. These double claims amount to $1,682,243.

b. The gross freights of the merchant-vessels, amounting to $1,067,158, as to which the tribunal has decided that, at the time, they were not to be approved, that is to say, the interest should be allowed.

c. The new claim of $1,420,000, advanced for the first time on the 19th of August last, as to which claim Mr. Stämpfli declared he would exclude it from consideration. It is important to the claim of this nature of cases to allow over and above the entirely unsupported claims for shares of vessels, and for additional personal effects, the claims for wages only, which does not appear to be allowed.

The tribunal has decided that one year's wages in respect of the whalers are to be allowed in lieu of prospective catch.

It is therefore clear that Mr. Stämpfli, while he excludes some of the items of claim which the tribunal has disallowed, has omitted to strike out the other items against which the tribunal has pronounced its opinion; but it is equally clear that the disallowed claim of $7,465,764, if the difference between paper and gold currency be for the present purpose disregarded, it must, however, be carefully borne in mind that the claim of $10,301,324 includes the following items:

1. A claim of $690,921 for secured earnings, which ought, beyond all question, to be deducted from the amount equivalent to the wear and tear of the whalers and their out-fits, and the consumption of stores, which must have taken place during the time that these earnings could have been made, without which a deduction should be made, inasmuch as the full original values of the vessels and their out-fits have been allowed.

2. The claims in respect of the Merchant-vessels. These are valued in the United States tables at more than $60 per ton, on the average, although, according to the well-known official reports of Congress in 1870, the cost of a first-class, perfectly new American vessel, made ready for sea, did not average that amount per ton, and although, according to the same report, the average value of American vessels engaged in the foreign trade was, in 1871, only $41, and has been since only $45 per ton.

3. The claims in respect of cargoes, the insurance, commissions, and profits of the same, which profits have been claimed at the rate of twenty, fifty, and even one hundred per cent. The various important considerations mentioned at the end of the British report, and the facts that numerous claims for cargoes, presented for the first time in April last, are unsupported by any vouchers, bills of lading, or other documents, undoubtably make any very considerable reduction should be made under this head.

4. Several large claims not supported by any affidavit or declaration on oath.

5. Numerous clearly extravagant claims specified in the British reports, such as the claim of $7,000 by a harpooner, for personal injuries; the claim, by a passenger, of $10,000, for loss of office as consul; all the numerous claims by the masters of whalers for wages, sometimes at the rate of $15,000 or $20,000 a year, and which are, of course, superceded by Mr. Stämpfli's allowance of $6,800; and many other equally extravagant claims, more particularly specified in the British reports.

From these considerations, it is manifest that more than ample justice will be done to the United States by taking a mean between the claim of $10,301,324 and the British estimate of $7,464,764, and by adding thereto the allowance of $588,000 in lieu of prospective catch.

Mr. Stämpfli has also added, for some unknown reason, 25 per cent. on the value of the whaler, which can be easily shown to be equivalent to altogether allowing, over and above the original values of the whalers and their out-fits, a percentage of 30 per cent. and this although the question of interest is still left open to the decision of the tribunal.

Admitting the loss, the extraordinary addition of 25 per cent. and the excessive estimate of the wages, it is shown by the annexed tables that if Mr. Stämpfli's claims be properly estimated, the total claim will scarcely exceed $10,000,000, even without any allowance being made for the great difference between the values of the paper and the gold currency.
Mr. Stämpfli's calculations of interest (supposing interest to be allowed) are made at the alternative rates of 5, 6, and 7 per cent, for the period of eight and one-half years, from the 1st of January, 1894, to the 15th of September, 1872.

But to this be proposed to add another year's interest for the period of delay in payment after the date of the award which is allowed by the treaty.

The tribunal has no power, under the treaty, to award payment of a gross sum with interest. The amount awarded is to be paid without interest, and, if the tribunal were to add a year's interest to the gross sum which they would otherwise award, in respect of the year allowed for payment by the treaty, they would be doing indirectly what they have no authority to do directly, and would (it is submitted) be contravening the true intent of the treaty, and charging interest where it was the intention of the treaty that interest should not be paid.

This is the more objectionable because it is proposed to charge a whole year's interest, at either 5, 6, or 7 per cent, whereas the British Government has the option, under the treaty, to pay the sum awarded at any time within the year allowed for that purpose, and might certainly raise the money (if that operation were necessary) at a considerably lower rate of interest than 5 per cent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE IN REFERENCE TO THE ESTIMATE OF MR. STÄMPLI.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total United States claim in the last revised tables...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necessary reductions to be made from the above supposed total:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double claims...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New claims...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One half-gross freight...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making the total reduced claim...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As against the British estimate of...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The mean of these two sums is...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add to this Mr. Stämpfli's allowances in lieu of prospective catch:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One year's wages...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-five per cent. on the values of vessels...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$19,122,898</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tribunal also considered the question of the award of a sum in gross.

After a detailed deliberation, a majority of the tribunal of four to one decided, under the VIth Article of the Treaty of Washington, to award in gross the sum of $15,068,900, to be paid in gold by Great Britain to the United States, in the time and manner provided by the said article of the Treaty of Washington.

The conference then adjourned until Friday, the 6th inst., at half-past 12 o'clock, to be held with closed doors.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
ALEXANDER FAVROT, Sec'y.

PROTOCOL XXX.
Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration of the Thirty-first Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 6th of September, 1872.

The conference was held with closed doors pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal.

The tribunal proceeded to consider a draught of their decision.

At the request of the tribunal, Mr. Adams and Sir Alexander Cockburn kindly undertook to provide for the translation into English of the French text of this act of decision.

The conference was then adjourned until Monday, the 9th instant, at half-past twelve o'clock, to be held with closed doors.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XXXI.
Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration of the Thirty-first Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 9th of September, 1872.

The conference was held with closed doors pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal.

Mr. Adams and Sir Alexander Cockburn presented the English translation of the act of decision, which they had kindly undertaken to prepare.

The tribunal definitely adopted the act of decision, which was considered at the last conference, and decided to have it printed.

Viscount d'Itajuba, as one of the arbitrators, made the following statement:

Viscount d'Itajuba, while signing the decision, remarks, with regard to the recital concerning the reply of coals, that he is of opinion that every government is free to furnish to the belligerents more or less of that article.

The tribunal resolved that the decision should be signed at the next conference, which was to be held with open doors, and adjourned until Saturday, the 14th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XXXII.
Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration of the Thirty-second Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 14th of September, 1872.

The conference was held with open doors, pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal.

The president then presented the decision of the tribunal on the question of the "Alabama claims," and directed the secretary to read it; which was done, and the decision was signed by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Compt Frederick Sclopis, Mr. Jacques Stämpfli, and Viscount d'Itajuba, arbitrators, in the presence of the agents of the two governments.

A copy of the decision thus signed was delivered to each of the agents of the two governments, respectively, and the tribunal decided to have a third copy placed upon record; they further decided that the decision should be printed and annexed to the present protocol.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, as one of the arbitrators, having declined to assent to the decision, stated the ground of his own decision, which the tribunal ordered to be recorded as an annex to the present protocol.*

* This paper was not annexed to the official protocol delivered to the agent of the United States. A paper entitled "Sir Alexander Cockburn for dissenting from the Award of the Tribunal of Arbitration" was published in the supplement to the London Gazette of September 24, 1872, and a copy of this number of the Gazette was transmitted to the agent of the United States as the paper that should have been annexed to the protocol.
The tribunal resolved to request the Council of State of Geneva to receive the archives of the tribunal and to place them among its own archives. Article IV. The said tribunal were directed to appoint the secretary to make up the record of the proceedings of the tribunal at this thirty-second and last conference, as far as completed; which was done, and the record having been read and approved, was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments. Thereupon the president declared the labor of the arbitrators to be completed, and the tribunal to be dissolved.

FREDERICK SCHOLPIS
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS
TENTERDEN,
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

DECISION AND AWARD

Made by the Tribunal of Arbitration, constituted by the resolutions of the Council of the Swiss Confederation, of the 24th of February, 1853, of the 8th of May, 1861, of the 15th of May, 1871, and of the Convention of the 15th of April, 1872, in pursuance of the Arbitration Act of Great Britain and Ireland.

The United States of America and her Britannic Majesty having agreed by Article I. of the Treaty concluded and signed at Washington the 8th of May, 1871, between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to constitute a Tribunal of Arbitration for the adjustment of differences, which shall be hereinafter known as the "Alabama" claims to a tribunal of arbitration to be composed of five arbitrators named:

One by the President of the United States;
One by his Majesty the King of Italy;
One by the President of the Swiss Confederation,
One by his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil;
And the President of the United States, her Britannic Majesty, his Majesty the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil having respectively named their arbitrators, to wit:

The President of the United States, Charles Francis Adams, Esquire;
Her Britannic Majesty, Sir Alexander James Edmound Cockburn, baronet, a member of her Majesty's Privy Council, Lord Chief Justice of England;
His Majesty the King of Italy, his Excellency Count Frederic Scholpiz, of Salerno, a knight of the Order of the Annunciate, minister of state, senator of the Grand Council of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany;
And the five arbitrators above named having assembled at Geneva (in Switzerland) in one of the chambers of the Hotel de Ville on the 15th of December, 1871, in conformity with the terms of the second article of the Treaty of Washington, of the 8th of May of that year, and having proceeded to the inspection and verification of their respective powers, which were found duly authenticated, the Tribunal of Arbitration was declared duly organized.

The agents named by each of the high contracting parties, by virtue of the same Article II., to wit:
For the United States of America, John C. Bancroft Davis, Esquire;
And for her Britannic Majesty, Charles Stuart Aubrey, Lord Tenterden, a peer of the United Kingdom, companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Whose powers were found likewise duly authenticated, then delivered to each of the arbitrators the proceedings and all correspondence of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, as well as all correspondence, and other evidence on which each relied, in conformity with the terms of the third article of the said treaty.

In virtue of the decision made by the tribunal at its first session, the counter-case and additional documents, correspondence, and evidence referred to in Article IV. of the said treaty were submitted to the respective agents of the two parties to the secretary of the tribunal on the 15th of April, 1872, at the chamber of conference, at the Hotel de Ville of Geneva.

The tribunal, in accordance with the vote of adjournment passed at their second session, held on the 16th of December, 1871, reassembled at Geneva on the 15th of May, 1872; and the agent of each of the parties duly delivered to each of the arbitrators, and to the agent of the other party, the printed argument referred to in Article IV. of the said treaty.

The tribunal having been fully taken into consideration, the treaty, and all the cases, counter-cases, documents, evidence, and arguments, and likewise all the communications made to them by each of the parties, and having impartially and carefully examined the same,

Has arrived at the decision embodied in the present award:

Whereas, having regard to the Vth and VIth articles of the said treaty, the arbitrators are bound under the terms of the said Vth article, "In deciding the matters submitted to them, to be governed by the three following principles: First, the principles of international law, not inconsistent with each other; Second, the declarations and stipulations of the parties in the present controversy; and Third, the nature of a case to be called for the exercise on the part of her Britannic Majesty's Government of all possible solicitude for the observance of the rights and the duties involved in the proclamation of neutrality issued by her Majesty on the 15th day of May, 1861;" and whereas the effects of a violation of neutrality committed by means of the construction, equipment, and armament of a vessel arising in the exercise of any commission which the government of the belligerent power, benefited by the violation of neutrality, may afterward have granted to that vessel; and the ultimate consequences of which the offenders can in no possible manner can be admitted as a ground for the absorption of the offender, nor can the consummation of his fraud become the means of establishing his innocence; and whereas the privilege of exterritoriality accorded to vessels-of-war has been admitted into the law of nations, not as an absolute right, but solely as a proceeding founded on the principle of courtesy and mutual deference between different nations, and therefore can never be appealed to for the protection of acts done in violation of neutrality; and whereas the absence of a previous notice cannot be regarded as a failure in any consideration required by the law of nations, in those cases in which a vessel carries with it its own condemnation; and whereas, in order to impart to any supplies of coal a characteristic inconsistent with the second rule, prohibiting the use of neutral ports or waters, as a base of naval operations for a belligerent, it is necessary that the said supplies should be connected with special circumstances on the part of the places, or of such of them which may combine to give them such character; and whereas, with respect to the vessel called the Alabama, it clearly results from all the evidence of relation to the construction of the ship at France designated by the number 290 in the port of Liverpool, and its equipment and armament in the vicinage of Terceira through the agency of the vessels called the Agrig-
pina and the Bahamas, dispatched from Great Britain to the United States, that the British Government failed to use due diligence in the performance of its neutral obligations; and especially that if omitted, notwithstanding the warnings and official representations made by the diplomatic agents of the United States during the construction of the said number 290, to take in due time any effective measures of prevention, and that those orders which it did give at last, for the release of the vessel, were issued so late that their execution was not practicable.

And whereas, after the escape of that vessel, the measures taken for its pursuit and arrest were so imperfect as to lead to no result, and therefore cannot be considered sufficient to release Great Britain from the responsibility already incurred;

And whereas, in spite of the violations of the neutrality of the United States, and notwithstanding the warnings and repeated representations of the agents of the United States, that her Majesty's Government has failed to use due diligence to fulfil the duties of neutrality;

And whereas it resulted from all the facts relative to thestay of the Oreo at Nassau, to her issuance from that port, to her enlistment of men, to her suspension from her armament, with the cooperation of the British vessel Prince Alfred, at Green Bay, that there was negligence on the part of the British colonial authorities;

And whereas, notwithstanding the violation of the neutrality of Great Britain committed by the Oreo, this same vessel, later known as the Confederate cruiser Florida, was nevertheless on several occasions freely admitted into the ports of British colonies; and whereas the judicial actfal of the Oreo at Nassau cannot relieve Great Britain from the responsibility incurred by her under the principles of international law; nor can the fact of the entry of the Florida into the Confederate port of Mobile, and of its stay there during four months, extinguish the responsibility previously to that time incurred by Great Britain:

For these reasons, the tribunal, by a majority of four voices to one, is of opinion—

That Great Britain has in this case failed, by omission, to fulfil the duties prescribed in the first, and in the third of the rules established by the 5th article of the Treaty of Washington.

And whereas, with respect to the vessel called the Florida, it results from all the facts relative to the Spanish cruiser Oreto, and to its issue therefrom, which fact failed to induce the authorities in Great Britain to resort to measures adequate to prevent the violation of the neutrality of that nation, notwithstanding the warnings and repeated representations of the agents of the United States, that her Majesty's Government has failed to use due diligence to fulfill the duties of neutrality;

And whereas it resulted from all the facts relative to the stay of the Oreto at Nassau, to her issue from that port, to her enlistment of men, to her suspension from her armament, with the cooperation of the British vessel Prince Alfred, at Green Bay, that there was negligence on the part of the British colonial authorities;

And whereas, notwithstanding the violation of the neutrality of Great Britain committed by the Oreto, this same vessel, later known as the Confederate cruiser Florida, was nevertheless on several occasions freely admitted into the ports of British colonies; and whereas the judicial actfal of the Oreo at Nassau cannot relieve Great Britain from the responsibility incurred by her under the principles of international law; nor can the fact of the entry of the Florida into the Confederate port of Mobile, and of its stay there during four months, extinguish the responsibility previously to that time incurred by Great Britain:

For these reasons, the tribunal, by a majority of four voices to one, is of opinion—

That Great Britain has in this case failed, by omission, to fulfil the duties prescribed in the first, and in the third of the rules established by the 5th article of the Treaty of Washington.

And whereas, with respect to the vessel called the Shenandoah, it results from all the facts relative to the departure from London of the merchant-vessel the Sea King, and to the transformation of that ship into a Confederate cruiser under the name of the Shenandoah from the Island of Madeira, that the Government of her Britannic Majesty is not chargeable with any failure, down to that date, in the use of due diligence to fulfil the duties of neutrality;

But whereas it results from all the facts connected with the stay of the Shenandoah at Melbourne, and especially with the augmentation which the British Government itself admits has been clandestinely effected of her force, by the enlistment of men within that port, that there was negligence on the part of the authorities at that place:

For these reasons, the tribunal, by a majority of three to two voices, is of opinion—

That Great Britain has not failed, by any act or omission, to fulfil any of the duties prescribed by the three rules of Article VI. in the Treaty of Washington, or by the principles of international law not inconsistent therewith, in respect to the vessel called the Shenandoah, during the period of time anterior to her entry into the port of Melbourne;

And, by a majority of three to two voices, the tribunal decides that Great Britain has failed, by omission, to fulfil the duties prescribed by the second and third of the rules aforesaid, in the case of this same vessel, from and after her entry into Hobson's Bay, and is therefore responsible for all acts committed by that vessel after her departure from Melbourne, on the 19th day of February, 1865.

And so far as relates to the vessels called—
The Tuscaloosa (tender to the Alabama),
The Clarence,
The Tacony, and
The Tacony (tenders to the Florida).

The tribunal is unanimously of opinion—

That such tenders or auxiliary vessels, being properly regarded as accessories, must necessarily follow the loss of their principals, and be submitted to the same decision which applies to them respectively.

And so far as relates to the vessel called Reubin—

The tribunal, by a majority of three to two voices, is of opinion—

That Great Britain has not failed by any act or omission to fulfil any of the duties prescribed by the three rules of Article VI. in the Treaty of Washing-ton, or by the principles of international law not inconsistent therewith.

And so far as relates to the vessels called—
The Sumter,
The Nashville,
The Tallahassee and
The Tuscaloosa, respectively,

The tribunal is unanimously of opinion—

That Great Britain has not failed, by any act or omission, to fulfil any of the duties prescribed by the three rules of Article VI. in the Treaty of Washing-ton, or by the principles of international law not inconsistent therewith.

And so far as relates to the vessels called—
The Sallie,
The Jefferson Davis,
The Music,
The Boston, and
The V. H. Joy, respectively.

The tribunal is unanimously of opinion—

That they ought to be excluded from consideration for want of evidence.

And whereas, so far as relates to the particulars of the indemnity claimed by the United States, the costs of pursuit of the Confederate cruisers are not, in the judgment of the tribunal, properly distinguishable from the general expenses of the war carried on by the United States:

The tribunal is, therefore, of opinion, by a majority of three to two voices—

That there is no ground for awarding to the United States any sum by way of indemnity under this head.

And whereas prospective earnings cannot properly be made the subject of compensation, inasmuch as they depend on the nature of the events of the contingen-
The tribunal is unanimously of opinion—
That there is no ground for awarding to the United States any sum by way of indemnity under this head. And whereas, in order to arrive at an equitable compensation for the damage which have been sustained, it is necessary to set aside all claims for the same losses, and all claims for "gross freights," so far as they exceed "net freights;" it is concluded that it is just and reasonable to allow interest at a reasonable rate; And whereas, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Washington, it is preferable to adopt a provision of adjudication of a sum in gross, rather than to refer the subject of compensation for further discussion and deliberation to a board of assessors, as provided by Article X. of the said treaty: The tribunal, making use of the authority conferred upon it by Article VII. of the said treaty, by a majority of four voices to one, awards to the United States a sum of $15,500,000 in gold, as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States, for the satisfaction of all the claims referred to the consideration of the tribunal, conformably to the provisions contained in Article VII. of the aforesaid treaty.

And, in accordance with the terms of Article XI. of the said treaty, the tribunal declares that "all the claims referred to in the treaty as submitted to the tribunal are hereby fully, perfectly, and finally settled." Furthermore it declares, that "each and every one of the said claims, whether the same may or may not have been presented to the notice of, or made, preferred, or laid before the tribunal, shall henceforth be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and inadmissible."

In testimony whereof this present decision and award has been made in duplicate, and signed by the arbitrators who have given their assent thereto, the whole being in exact conformity with the provisions of Article VII. of the Treaty of Washington.

Made and concluded at the Hôtel de Ville of Geneva, in Switzerland, the 14th day of the month of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
STAMPELL.
VICOMTE D’ITAJUBA.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST. The twenty-fourth anniversary of the American Christian Missionary Society was held in Louisville, Ky., in October. The board of managers presented a report which showed that the collections for home missions during the previous year had amounted to $40,695.51, and that the missionary labors under the auspices of the Society had resulted in the addition of 5,968 persons to the Church, while, owing to local obstructions, the amounts subscribed in some of the States had fallen short of the subscriptions in 1870-71; in other States contributions had been increased. In Iowa there had been a gain of about 100 per cent.; in Illinois, of 50 per cent.; in Indiana, of 100 per cent.; and in Michigan, of 150 per cent. The board of managers recognized among the indications of improvement and promises of future prosperity:

1. The increased interest in the general field manifested by the home ministry.
2. The growing disposition on the part of brethren generally to regard the Sunday-school as an important department of missionary work, and, as such, to push forward its interests.
3. The fact that a number of the State societies had resolved to raise stated amounts for missionary work during the current year.
4. The growing manifestations of a religious spirit in all of the conventions, and the generally evinced desire to cease the war about plans, and earnestly labor in accordance with the plan which had been adopted.

The report treated favorably the efforts which had been made to establish the cause in large towns and cities. With the aid of the State missions, churches had been organized during the year in Buffalo, N. Y., Toledo, O., Fort Wayne, Ind., Peoria and Galesburg, Ill. The Board recommended the establishment of a church-edifice fund to grant loans for the erection of houses of worship; the endowment of orphan and Bible-schools; and the organization of a self-sustaining system of colportage.

At the previous meeting of the Society a fund had been subscribed for the establishment of a mission in Germany, provided a suitable man could be found for that field. No such person having been presented, the Board recommended the translation of tracts and pamphlets into German, and their circulation in that country. This recommendation was adopted by the convention. Owing to a scarcity of means, the mission in Jamaica had been almost entirely abandoned for the preceding two years. The brethren in that island were represented as still adhering to their faith, and as looking to the United States for aid. The report from the mission enumerated 15 stations, 673 members, 137 Sunday-school pupils, 60 day-school pupils, eight native preachers in good standing, and 24 additions recently in one of their churches.

The convention adopted resolutions declaring it to be the duty "to renew the work of foreign missions as soon as practicable, and to the extent practicable," and determined to revive the Jamaica mission. The women of the churches in the State of Indiana were expected to look after its financial interests.

The expenditures of the convention during the year had amounted to $50,098.97, leaving the treasury empty, but not in debt.

The following statistics of Sunday-schools were presented:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>Number of Schools</th>
<th>Officers and Teachers</th>
<th>Scholars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>2,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>1,575</td>
<td>15,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>2,330</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>3,360</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All others</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>6,900</td>
<td>68,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,450</strong></td>
<td><strong>28,495</strong></td>
<td><strong>252,300</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Except from Indiana, Illinois, New York, and Ohio, these figures are estimated.
Victoria), the outlying colonies are Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, from neither of which has yet come any formal application to unite the interests of the islanders, political, financial, and social, with those of the larger provinces. A somewhat embarrassing amount of railway debt is said to exist just now, in Prince Edward's Island, and Dominion politicians, favorable to the acquisition of this crescent-shaped settlement (150 miles long by 34 wide), are whispering that the idea of the poet, "My poverty, and not my will, consents," may soon again be realized in this world's affairs. British Columbia having stipulated, upon entering the union, that a railway leading from Ontario to the Pacific coast should be constructed within a stated period—ten years—preliminary steps to that end were taken at the last session of the Dominion Parliament. A "Pacific Railway" Act was passed (Cap. 71), providing that the road shall be built by a private company, to be subsidized by the Government, and shall extend from the south shore of Lake Nipissing through Manitoba and the Northwest territories, to the Rocky Mountains, and thence to the shore of the Pacific Ocean in British Columbia, the route to be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council. The company must be possessed of a capital of $10,000,000; the work must be commenced before July 20, 1876, and completed on, or before the same date in 1881. Together with $30,000,000 from the Dominion chest, land to the extent of 50,000,000 acres, in alternate blocks of 20 miles deep, in Manitoba, British Columbia, and the Northwest territories, is to be granted to the chosen company, land and money to be given in portions as the work progresses. The name of the company undertaking this, the grandest British colonial work ever entered upon, shall thereafter be "The Canadian Pacific Railway Company," and the capital of the Dominion, Ottawa, will be their chief place of business. It is computed that this railway, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through British territory, will shorten the distance between China and the British possessions in the East and Great Britain not less than a thousand miles, thus, in all probability, making Canada the great highway of the Eastern and Western nations. The incidental advantages will, of course, embrace extensive emigration to the long line of country over which the road will extend. The alternate blocks of land retained by the Government, as well as those granted to the company, will, no doubt, be available for settlement on reasonable terms, and yet such as will justify the calculations as to remunerative returns now so confidently put forth. A measure so comprehensive, involving so many and such important interests as the Pacific Railway Bill could not become a law without opposition and debate. The anti-ministerial party in Parliament took immediate exception to its main features. It was contended that the large control given to the Government was without parallel in the legislation of any country; was more extravagant than was ever sought for by a British ministry, or granted by a British Parliament; that its practical effect would be to render orders in Council superior to law; that the will of the Government would be substituted for the sanction of the people's representatives; and that a large amount of money, and an immense extent of land, would be disposed of by the administration of the day in secret and at pleasure. It was further predicted that, it being allowable under the bill for members of Parliament to become shareholders in the company, a certain risk of foul play—fraudulent expenditure, to be followed by further subsidies—was incurred. The proposed route of the road was also objected to, and with a force of argument that has met with much popular acceptance. It is easy to understand the desire of British statesmen to see such a railway passing exclusively through "British territory," but the question will and must arise on this continent, in what direction do the commercial advantages most abound? It is now scarcely denied that the English Government erred gravely in insisting upon what was deemed a "military line" for the Intercolonial Railway. Advantage was taken of Quebec. The Canadian Governor-General of the day, Lord Elgin, and his Council, pointed out a different and shorter route, but the imperial authorities regarded it as too near the United States, and stated in a dispatch that they had in view a road that would be "peculiarly available for military purposes." The result of this policy has not only been, the immediate loss of many millions of dollars, but the burdening of the Dominion with a property, the business value of which must be looked for in the far-distant future. The opponents of the Intercolonial Railway, as a government expenditure, but contend that the military question has less application now than ever. The colonial policy of the empire has undergone an almost radical change: British troops have been nearly all withdrawn; and the forts of Quebec, Isle aux Noix, and Fort Henry, at Kingston, have been dismantled. It is fair to presume from this, and from the entente cordiale now existing between Great Britain and the United States, that all apprehension of an attack upon Canada has ceased to exist, and that military considerations no longer constitute an element in the imperial policy towards her. Why, then, should not a Dominion commercial policy have full and fair play? And, therefore, why should the commercial value and usefulness of the Pacific Railway be sacrificed to the sentimental desire of confining its route to the north side of Lake Superior? This question, and the general policy it involves, has recently been under consideration by the Dominion Board of Trade, at its
third annual meeting held at Ottawa, when it was boldly enunciated that "the commercial interests of the country, and especially of the Saskatchewan region, demand that the road should be constructed on the most direct line, on that best adapted for commerce, even if that line should pass through a portion of the United States." Should the present Dominion Government be defeated in the coming session of Parliament, as it is judged from the result of the general elections to the House of Commons, held in August last, they may be, one of the first changes will no doubt be, to give practical effect to those enlightened views. Following this act, on the official list, are the titles of several railway measures, proposing operations starting from various points between the Dominion and the Pacific coast, all evidently having in view connection with the grand interoceanic company; and it is noteworthy of several of those, as well as of other projects, for which charters have been sought at Ottawa, that Pembina is their point of departure.

The 3d day of May last will be long memorable in Canada, as that upon which Sir John A. Macdonald, acting as First Minister of the Dominion, introduced a bill to give effect to those clauses of the Treaty of Washington, negotiated between the United States and Great Britain in 1871, which affected the Dominion interests. Sir John's position, and that of his colleagues, in this important affair of state, was much exposed to attack. The act of ceding fishery-rights of almost priceless value, together with the sovereignty of the St. Lawrence, without reciprocity of trade being secured, or even an acknowledgment by the United States commissioners of the wrong of the Fenian incursions, was, at first blush, most distasteful throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion; but so much so, that, although Sir John had, as joint high commissioner, been a party to the cession, he ultimately united with his colleagues in Council, at Ottawa, in an earnest protest against a policy so hurtful to the amour propre, and so prej udicial, as it was believed, to the best interests of his country. However, the timely guarantee by the Imperial Government of a Pacific Railway loan to the extent of £2,500,000 sterling, equal to more than $12,000,000, had a pacific effect. Sir John announced that the Government had been favored with "a sober second thought," and his personal and political following in the House, boldly appealed to, "to accept the treaty for the sake of the peace of the empire," rallied to his support, and the bill was carried by a majority of 66, in an assemblage of 176 members. The debate was marked by extraordinary ability; the speech of Sir John A. Macdonald displayed almost incomparable skill; that of Mr. Blake, in opposition, was not more remarkable for clearness and force than for deep feeling—to this hour he denounces the treaty as an "appalling transaction."

Local railway enterprise was largely promoted, especially in the older provinces of Ontario and Quebec, during the past year. In the former, the roads intended to traverse the southern side of the peninsula are well advanced: the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway has been opened to Lake Huron; the narrow-gauge roads leading from Toronto have also made progress; the municipalities interested have voted bonuses to the Credit Valley Railway, a new Toronto enterprise, and to the Hamilton & Northwestern Railway, the object of which is to connect Hamilton with Georgian Bay; and like assistance has been promised to the Ontario & Quebec Railway. In the Province of Quebec, the North Shore & Northern Colonization scheme has just been perfected; the grant of $1,000,000 in aid of it, by the city of Montreal, which, owing to legal difficulties, was not immediately available, has been legalized by the Quebec Legislature. The Intercolonial Railway is, despite many difficulties, making good progress; it is confidently expected that upward of 200 miles of it will be completed before the close of this year. Notwithstanding the gloomy prospect as to the financial future of this route, it would appear that the work of construction is done with great care. The bridges are all to be of iron, the material to be supplied by two eminent firms, the Fairbairn Engineering Company, in England, and the Phenixville Bridge Company, in Pennsylvania; the rails will be throughout of steel, coming from the best rail-makers in England. The rolling-stock is also of the best description; so far, it consists of 42 engines; 6 first-class, 2 second, 8 baggage, cars, and a post-office.

In introducing his budget on the 80th of April last, the Minister of Finance, Sir Francis Hincks, submitted a series of statements of much interest: The debt of the Dominion was shown to be, in round numbers, $80,000,000; there had been expended since confederation, $8,081,908, while the debt had only increased $1,977,876; the revenue for the year was $19,335,560; the expenditure, $18,623,081; in two years the imports and exports had increased 22 per cent.; Canada had risen to the sixth place among commercial nations. In consequence of proposed large expenditure for the widening of canals, etc., the only fiscal relief granted was the abolition of the tax on immigrants, and the tea and coffee duties, the latter because of a similar resolution having passed the United States Congress. The banking interests of the Dominion continue to increase, proportionately, of course, with commerce. In June, 1871, the paid-up capital of the chartered banks was upward of $36,000,000; in June, 1872, it was near $46,000,000; the discounts show an increase from $82,199,708, in the first month of the fiscal year, to $107,354,114 in the last; the probable total deposits are not less than $71,250,000, not taking into account banks which decline to publish ac-
counts, not being required by their charters to do so. Immigration to the Dominion does not increase materially; the returns to this time show the number of arrivals in 1873 to be 48,938, and of these there were en route to the United States, so far as ascertained, 31,617, showing an increase over the figures of 1871 of not more than 9,000. The Minister of Agriculture accounts for this paucity by "the revival of trade in Great Britain, and the disturbed state of the Continent of Europe," to which might be added the natural desire of the immigrant to seek his fortune in a land in which wealth seems most to abound, the Republic of the United States.

A change of administration took place in Ontario about the close of last year, the Hon. Edward Blake, as premier of what is known as a reform cabinet, replacing the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald and his colleagues. Mr. Blake has since resigned, being unable under a recent law to hold seats both in the Dominion and the Provincial Parliaments, and with the view, no doubt, of taking a part, on an early occasion, in the larger affairs of the government at Ottawa. He has been succeed-ed by the Hon. Oliver Mowatt, who resigned his place as one of the Vice-Chancellors of Ontario for that purpose, a new and somewhat startling proceeding under the British system.

On the 14th June last the fifth and last session of the first Dominion Parliament was brought to a close; and, consequently, general elections soon after followed. The many contests throughout the several provinces partook of the character of a vital struggle, and yet were most orderly. The aggregate vote would seem to be favorable to the present cabinet, but it is certain that they are in a minority in the premier Province of Ontario. This will lead to embarrassment; possibly, to final defeat. In closing Parliament on the above date, the then Governor-General, Lord Lisgar, bade the country farewell. On the 22d of the same month, after attending a banquet at Montreal given in his honor, he sailed for England, bearing with him the reputation of a just and judicious ruler, and a man of blameless private life. Three days later, his successor, the Earl of Dufferin, also a peer of the realm, arrived at Quebec. This nobleman is already highly popular, and exhibits qualities that are likely to render his administration honorable and useful.

The most prominent names in the year's Canadian obituary are: The Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, for four years Premier of Ontario; Hon. J. L. Hathaway, who had been Premier of New Brunswick; Hon. W. Garvie, of Nova Scotia; and Mr. T. C. Street, of Ontario.

EARTHQUAKES. Earthquake-visitations, in the year 1872, were frequent, and in some instances highly calamitous, involving a large destruction of life and property. The first (in time) of these phenomena was felt over a consider-able part of Eastern New England and the St. Lawrence Valley, the limits being the Atlantic coast at Portland and Belfast, Me., and points about 200 miles northeast and 60 miles southwest of Quebec. The disturbance was most marked at Quebec: new walls were cracked, and large fissures caused in the ice-bridge above the river—the shock occurring there at 7.54 p.m., and lasting about 30 seconds, accompanied by a low, rumbling sound. There were two distinct shocks at Lancaster, N. H., each of a few seconds' duration. The vibrations were well defined in a direction nearly east and west. At Quebec, and Bangor, Me., slight tremors were felt, at 3 p.m., and 11 p.m. on the same day.

The city of Shamaka, Russia, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, January 16th, and a large extent of surrounding country was much disturbed. It was estimated that over 100 persons perished in Shamaka, and scarcely a building was left standing.

In February slight shocks occurred in the vicinity of Wenona, Mich., and Cairo, Ill.; and on March 6th tremors were simultaneously felt in many parts of Prussia and Saxony.

California and Nevada suffered seriously from an earthquake, March 26th. The region most strongly affected was the eastern and western slopes of the Sierra Nevada, and the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Tulare Valleys, the movement extending into Mexico. The time of the first shock noted at Visalia, Independence, and Jackson, was 2.10 a.m., and at White Pine, Nev., 2.45. The disturbance lasted about thirty hours, and fully 1,000 distinct shocks were felt. The direction of the vibrations was generally northwest and southwest. Owen's River Valley was the most af-flicted. At the village of Lone Pine, about 18 miles south of Independence, some fifty adobe houses were shaken to pieces, and 27 persons killed and 34 much injured; frame houses did not fall. At Independence, many buildings were prostrated, and some lives lost. A loud rumbling sound, described as being "like a train of cars, or like distant artillery," preceded and accompanied the shocks. Fissures, miles in length, and 50 to 200 feet wide, were reported opened along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada, near Big Pine Camp. At other places, the ground was heaped up in great ridges, large springs stopped running, and new springs burst forth. Heavy snow-slides occurred on the Sierras, and great rocks rolled down the mountain-sides, blocking up the stage-road. The schooner Beal, becalmed in the
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strait off San Pedro, was so much injured that she reached port with difficulty. The following is a synopsis of facts reported in the Californian papers:

At Tibbet's Ranch, 15 miles above Independence, 40 acres of ground sank about seven feet below the surface of the surrounding country. Big Owen's Lake has risen four feet since the first shock. Owen's River run over his bank, depositing a shoal of fish on shore; afterward it receded. For a distance of three or four miles through Lone Pine the earth is cracked. One side remained stationary, while the other sank seven or eight feet, leaving a wall of earth, extending over three miles in length, where formerly was a level plain. Innumerable cracks were made throughout the valley. Kern and Owen's Rivers tumbled. He says he counted 39 distinct shocks before 4 o'clock. The motion was unlike that of any other he has felt. The great shocks of 1865 and 1858, as they visited San Francisco, consisted of two distinct shocks, as if the earth were being ground together as by the revolution of mill-wheels; but this seemed more as if some solid body were being projected against the surface. The shock being like a reverberation, it was accompanied by a great deal of noise, resembling the roar of distant cannonading, and this preceded the shocks as the flash of a cannon precedes the sound of its discharge, sometimes a minute. The roar and rumbling would be heard, and not be followed by any shock. We are most happy to say that, so far as we can learn, no personal injury was sustained by any one in this region; several minutes, leaving their beds dry; finally, they returned with largely-increased volumes of water.

Some of the shocks were preceded by a deafening report. Potrero's Slough were cracked in two, while others were accompanied by a low, continuous rumble, as of a train of cars running under ground. None of the sufferers ever experienced any thing but fear, for they all their ears were deafened by the convulsions of the earth, where wooden structures rocked, heaved, and cracked, as if subjected to the fury of a tornado. Windows rattled in their casings as if shaken by a person in an agony of terror, and door-bolts were violently rung. Subsequently, about 6 o'clock, another shock was experienced, so slight, however, that they may not notice it. So far as we can learn, no particular damage was done by the shock—up.

Prof. J. D. Whitney, in a paper contributed to the Ooverland Monthly, considers that the impulse by which the earthquake was originated was given somewhere near the axis of the Sierras, at a depth of at least 50 miles, and at the same moment along a line of almost 100 miles north and south. The resulting waves were propagated in both directions from this mountain-axis and nearly parallel with it, and advanced on the surface at a rate of from 30 to 55 miles a minute, if measured in a line at right angles to the axis of the Sierras.

The most destructive earthquake of the year visited (April 30th) the ancient city of Antioch, which had suffered from a similar cause repeatedly, previous to and during the Christian era. The shock was felt all over Syria, from Diarbekir to Beyrut, and from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates. Its duration is variously given at from half a minute to a minute, during which time about half of Antioch was destroyed, and about 1,600 persons (estimated) lost their lives. Slighter vibrations continued till April 11th, and, on the 16th of that month, a second vigorous earthquake destroyed seven persons. Aleppo also received great injury, about forty buildings having been shaken down, and seven persons killed. Accounts differ materially as to the number of fatalities attending the earthquakes at Antioch, several registrars on the spot reckoning it anywhere from 250 to 1,500. The following extracts from letters to English papers give some of the particulars of the frightful catastrophe. Rev. W. Brown Kerr, late har-
shortly before 2 in the day, Turkish time. The house in which I was shaken violently to and fro for four or five seconds, or, as one gentleman there observed, "The whole of the house was thrown, nearly a hundred-weight was overthrown;" the walls of stone and plaster, with wood-work and beams, were cracked, and the plaster fell on all sides. Books were thrown from the cases, and a clock hurled from a bracket on the wall into an arm-chair a few feet distant, without breaking the glass-case or the clock-works. Outside the house-walls fell, the narrow streets were partly jammed, and some (not less than four feet wide, and some less) being literally blocked up for long distances with the ruins of fallen houses, and a dense cloud of dust arose on all sides. Men, women, and children, ran hither and thither, waiting three hours for aid or for the loss of relatives. I went down to the bridge, southwest of the city, about two hours after— at 10 o'clock A. M. — and saw many dead persons brought out hurriedly by workmen. Later, I counted fifteen new graves, all close by each other.

Looking toward the town, ruins could be seen in all directions. Several aqueducts were broken, and telegraph-poles were thrown down and the wires broken. The Greek Church, a strong stone-arched structure, built only a few years ago, and capable of holding 500 or 600 persons, was utterly ruined—one side of the roof and the entire roof are gone. The American Protestant Church and premises are also greatly injured, and four persons of their small community were killed, though the mission families are all safe. The destruction and the injured cannot be ascertained with any approach to accuracy, and, of course, flying rumors are abundant, one man saying that he thought there must be 1,000 killed, while another said that not less than 250,000 is the number, within the truth. The city contains from 12,000 to 15,000 persons, it is said, but no accurate census exists.

There was time from the beginning of the first shock to close for many to escape the falling houses or walls, and during its continuance three persons in the house where I write walked across the room and (not very quickly) down-stairs while the shock lasted. Several smaller and lighter shocks occurred for an hour or two afterward, but not sufficiently strong to shake down buildings. The shocks have continued at intervals through the night, and another, more distinct and wave-like, was felt to shake the house, with a loud, hollow, rumbling noise, about 6.30 this morning. The first shock yesterday was immediately preceded by a rumbling and cracking of the joints of the window and door frames, to which was accompanied a noise, like thunder, succeeded, and then walls and buildings fell. Several minor are cracked, but all yet stand, though some of the arched caravansaries and baths near them are fallen. The old Roman bridge of four arches is rent in several places until the water can be seen through it from above; a part of the parapet-wall has also been shaken off, and the arch above the city-door at its east end has been thrown down; and has a large portion of its arch broken, but not sufficiently strong to shake down buildings. The shocks have continued in and around the south of Antioch, at irregular intervals at from a few minutes to two or three hours. The wind has been strong to-day, and I have not seen one, but yesterday a few or three shocks were strong enough to make the men run from the walls of houses which they were pulling down or excavating for furniture or goods. One man told me he counted forty-four shocks within twenty-four hours after the first one, which I can well believe, as there were thunder, rifle-powder, cannon, distant thunder or artillery, and produced a tremor of the ground; but no fresh ruin has, I believe, been made by any of them except the first great shock about 6.30 A. M. of the 4th instant. That shock, one man describes, not imaptly, as shaking a house just as a horse shakes himself in harness when loosed from a journey, and then came a shower of stones, falling from walls and roofs. There are probably every one, all around Saadia and around Bitias—have fallen, and large bowlers from the mountain knocked down some few trees. The house of Dr. Yates, used as a missionary-school in Saadia, is in ruins, but the inmates were all saved. The house of the late Consul Barker is entirely destroyed, the man who kept it narrowly escaping with his life. The Protestant Mission Chapel at Bitias forms a singular exception; not a stone of it has fallen, though the native pastor's house and others around were levelled to the ground. "We are all safe al-hamd-u-lillah!" thanks be to God, said the pastor, when I inquired for his family. Not so, however, in other cases. Some families have lost two or three of their number, and several are dead in every village to the south as far as Seleucia.

Later accounts say that 1,600 dead bodies were taken from the ruins of Antioch.

April 13th, 16th, and 18th, violent earthquake-shocks occurred at Hasvick, Iceland, destroying some houses, injuring several persons, but killing none. A torrent of lava burst forth from Vesuvius, on the night of April 24th, succeeding an unusual outpouring of flames and smoke, which had lasted for several months. The eruption on the 25th was from the side of the cone, and the lava issued so suddenly and copiously as to overtake and destroy a number of persons who had gathered to witness the spectacle of the burning crater above. Two villages were also overwhelmed, and a large tract of country, under cultivation, was laid desolate. The flow lasted between two or three days. During the eruption, a shower of fine black dust, or iron-sand, fell all about Naples and the adjacent region, causing great annoyance to people in the open air, who were almost suffocated by it. The grains of sand were quite uniform in size, and would pass through a wire gauze, the apertures of which measured the 1/15th part of a square inch. A shower of stones, attended by an extraordinary quantity of the iron-sand, closed up the more striking phenomenon of the eruption. The streets of Naples were filled with the dust to the depth of several inches. A correspondent of the London Times writes, May 4th, as follows:

A short distance before one reaches Resina the road turns sharp off to the left in the direction of St. Ivrno, Sebastiano, and Mass, where the greatest amounts of volcanic action have been. Here the ground is still encumbered with ashes, and ton-loads were being swept off the roofs. Looking right and left over this once fertile tract of land, I never saw a scene of greater desolation. As far as the eye can search, everything is withered, and the budding promise of a rich harvest is reduced to what I might have taken in my hand and crumbled into dust. Tall trees, poplars, and oases and mulberry, instead of quivering in the gentle breeze, are rigid and immov-
able. Rows of festooned vines, giving hopes only last week of an abundant vintage of that delicious wine only the paradise of St. Jerome Christi, and now made for the tomb—all are dead; while underneath, just peeping above the bed of ashes, are beans and peas, and all the great variety of vegetable life which had flourished in the Naples market, utterly destroyed. The same scene of desolation extends all round the mountain, and many thousands who are grateful for the preservation of their lives and homes are now left to tell of the escape of those on the road or at the doors of their cottages, imploring help and declaring now with more than usual truthfulness that they were dying of hunger. Such is the case with this once rich, lovely district presents as far as the bed of lava which cuts off further progress. St. Irivio, St. Gior- gio, and Cremano, through which we passed, have had a narrow escape. "Villages" for the Neapolitans, who have hand-some villas there, and the lava-stream stopped within half a mile of it. Judge what the apprehen-sion of the inhabitants must have been when they saw the river of fire coming down upon them and heard the cracking of the scoria as they rolled over and over and looked on the shrubs and trees with-ing in their agony! One of our neighbors of the nearest town, reaching his house like loucets, offered his services, and each anxious to earn a sous or two. We take a man from Resina, and under his guidance we cross the first stream, but after this one is passed, and still emitting the huge cloudburst of smoke, "The hot lava," says our guide, "is still running down slowly underneath. I take up some pieces, shining with all the colors of the rainbow; but they are too hot, and I throw them down. This was the stream which skirted St. Irvio, and was flow-ing down toward Barra. Standing in the middle, I look up and down and see a mighty sheet covering many acres of ground from which smoke is still issuing from a hundred—nay, a thousand—fires. Like huge pieces of coke piled on the other are the component parts of that river. It has crossed the high-road, on which we descended from our-story eminence very carefully, to the great relief of our feet, and then, accompanied by a multitude of the peasantry, we traverse the interval between this sheet of fire and that which destroyed two towns of San Sebastiano and Massa. We climb up, as best we can, over the scoria full twenty or thirty feet, until we arrive at the summit of the stream—not, ocean. I tread on fragments of houses, which are mingled with the scoria—gaily-painted fragments of houses not long since the abodes of happy, thriving families. How fiercely burns the lava beneath our feet; how the heat shimmers all around us; and how insuffi-ciently strong is the sulphurous odor of the vapor! It takes a long time to walk across this fiery sheet be-fore we arrive at Massa, where the same scene of de-struction is repeated. A church has been miracu-lously preserved here also, but all the houses near-est to the lava have been thrown down, broken into a hundred fragments, and intermingled with the scoria. The squallid poverty that followed this mis-hap would be difficult to describe, for portions of each remain. Some have lost their dwellings, many their land; all have lost their industrial occupation, and the promised produce of the season. "No lives were lost in San Sebastiano," says our guide, "and only two in Massa, but full a hundred on various parts of the mountain; my eldest son was one. He was at the Hermitage on Thursday night, when a cataract of the sulphurous fire upon it, 10th recom-mended them not to proceed further, but they in-sisted, and he was over-persuaded to accompany them. All were lost." 4

Rev. Titus Coan sends to the American Journal of Science a graphic description of the great outburst of Mauna Loa (Hawaii), on the night of the 10th of August, when a grand and lofty pillar of light, supposed to be 2,000 feet high, showed itself over the great terminal crater. Mr. Coan says, under date of August 13th:

On the evening of the 13th we had the first perfect view from Illilo. The illuminated cloud of steam and gases, which hung over the crater, sometimes rose in a well-defined vertical column to a great height, and then, expanding to higher regions, would expand, forming an inverted cone; again it seemed lighted up above the mountain, and spread out like an umbrella over the crater. The changes of form, the expansion, and contraction of the illuminated pile, could be distinctly marked, and also the rapid variations in brilliancy dependent on the greater or less intensity of the fiery lavas in the abyss below. It is now seen to be a beautiful and still the great furnace is in full blast. The action is, evidently, intense. Of all the demonstrations made in this vast caldron on the summit of the mountain since our residence there, none have compared this in magnitude, in vehemence, and in duration. As yet it is confined to the deep crater; and we know not whether the terrific forces now raging in this abyss will withdraw, or whether a current of lava will be sent in the direction of the mountain, and spread a flow of lavas to the sea, or spend their fury among the recesses of the moun-tain. Ten thousand feet below the summit fires is Kilauea. This crater has also been the scene of many outbursts. The southern lake has long been filled, and it has overflowed many times, sending off broad streams of incandescent lava, filling up the great basin of 1868, elevating the southern portion, and forming cones that rose to a height of seventy feet, and spread out vapor, hot gases, and sulphur. The present activity looks like some kind of sympathy with the summit furn-ace. Along the shore, 4,000 feet below Kilauea, there was, on the 22d, and again on the 25th, a tail of smoke which recurred at 11 a.m. during a calm. The sea in our bay rose silently and rapidly, like an incoming tide, to the height of four feet two inches. In about six minutes it had subsided to a low point, and had re-turned again to the height of three feet. Quickly and quietly it retired again; and thus in the space of 11 hours, it formed fourteen oscillations, each suc-ceeding one growing fainter, until the sea returned to its normal condition. We had no earthquake at the time. We have had occasional slight earthquakes of late, but no severe ones. 5

A correspondent of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, who ascended Mauna to the place of eruption, thus describes the sight:

Flowing down the sides of the symmetrical cone, that the falling stream of lava was rapidly forming, were many bright rivers of liquid light that, spread- ing as they flowed away, and crossing and recrossing in a tangle of bright lines, formed a lake of rivulets that, over widening, mingling, spreading, and inter-lacing, presented a unique and beautiful appearance. On the extreme right-hand verge of this lower basin, detached pools of fire showed that, while the crust was forming on the surface beneath, the entire area of the basin was overflowed by the melted lava. We watched steadily the great fountain playing be-fore us, and called frequently to each other to see when some tall jet, rising far above the head of the main stream, would carry with it immense masses of white-hot glowing rock, which, as they fell and struck upon the black surface of the cooling lava, burst like minute volcanoes in a summer sky. As soon as that had reached the summit level of the mountain, we heard the muffled roar of the long-pent-up gases as they rushed out of the opening which their force had torn in the base, and rushed, as it were, in the William, our vessel, which was in full view of the grand display, our sails were filled with the mighty sound, as of a heavy surf bowing in upon a level shore, while ever and anon a mingled
crash and break of sound would call to mind the heavy rush of ponderous waves against the rocky cliffs that girt Hawaii. At night the jet looked loftier, and, gazing intently into the fiery column with a good glass that we had, we could see the limpid sparkling upward jet rising with tremendous force from out an incandescent lake. Following up the glowing stream, we saw it arch itself and pour over as it were in one broad beautiful cascade. While the ascending stream was a calm splendor in its intense brightness, the falling sheet was slightly dulled by cooling, and thus the two were ever rising, falling, shooting up in brilliant jets, and crowning down with mingled dashes of bright light and shooting spray, while in the lake out of which rose the fountain, and into which fell the fiery masses, danced and played a thousand mimic waves, and fiery foam swirled round and round. Upon its surface danced myriad jets and bubbles, and from its edge flowed out the rivulets of lava, that in a tangled maze of lines covered all the lake.

EASTBURN, Right Rev. Manton, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, born in England, February 9, 1801; died in Boston, Mass., September 12, 1872. He came with his parents to the United States in his childhood, and entered Columbia College in his thirteenth year, whence he graduated in 1817. He entered the General Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in New York soon after leaving college, and passed through the usual three years' course, distinguished for the thoroughness and accuracy of his scholarship. He was ordained priest in 1823, and for five years officiated as assistant minister in Christ Church, New York, whence, in 1827, he was called to become rector of the Church of the Ascension. For fifteen years he continued in this rectorship, greatly beloved by his people, and constantly growing in intellectual power and moral influence. New England was of the opinion that Mr. Griswold was consecrated Assistant-Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, then embracing also Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island; and in February, 1843, on the death of the venerable Bishop Griswold, became bishop of the diocese. He came to the bishopric in a trying time. The Oxford Tract party were endeavoring, as they and their successors, the Ritualists, have been ever since, to lead the Protestant Episcopal Church toward Rome. On the other side, the leaven was already working which, a little later, in the "Essays and Reviews," permeated so large a portion of the Anglican Church, and seemed ready to affect the American church. Against the inroads of both these views Bishop Eastburn stood firm in opposition, and that, when to be courageous and firm cost him friends, influence, and popularity; but he remained steadfast, and had the satisfaction of seeing, in his diocese, that neither gained any considerable foothold. The bishop was thoroughly courteous and cordial in his intercourse with other denominations. In private life, he joined to the many fascinating qualities which rendered him ever welcome in society, the tenderest of hearts, the most thoughtful considerateness, and the most genuine and manly personal piety. Bishop Eastburn's published works were: "Four Lectures on Hebrew, Latin, and English Poetry," delivered before the New York Athenæum, and published in 1825; a portion of a volume of "Essays and Dissertations on Biblical Literature," published in 1829; "Lectures on the Epistles to the Philippans," 1833; "Oration at the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of Columbia College," 1837; and numerous sermons and pastoral charges since. He also edited, with notes, "Thornton's Family Prayers." His property was bequeathed to benevolent objects; especially to Domestic Missions in Massachusetts, to the endowment of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, and to the American Bible Society.

EASTERN CHURCHES. The Bulgarian question, which has been agitating the Greek Church for so many years, reached a crisis in 1872. A new conflict between the Bulgarians and the patriarchate arose, at the festival of Epiphany, 1872, when three Bulgarian bishops, in order to show their independence, celebrated mass, in spite of the prohibition of the Patriarch, in the Patriarchal Church of Constantinople. The Patriarchs, on the next day, made a full report of this occurrence to the Turkish Government, which exiled the three bishops. He also called a meeting of the National Council, to which he explained the facts in the case, and read the report. The Council resolved to publish a proclamation to the nation, and to distribute it all over the country. The Bulgarians were not agreed as to the best course to adopt. The party of "Young Bulgarians" insisted on the immediate rupture of all negotiations with the patriarchate, and applied to the Porte for the appointment of a Bulgarian Exarch. The moderate party lamented the action of the three bishops, and demanded the continuation of the negotiations with the Patriarch. The Turkish Government was, however, soon prevailed upon once more to take sides with the Bulgarians. On February 24, 1872, a decree of the Grand-Vizier proclaimed that the Government, in view of the efforts of the patriarchate to bring on a split between the Greek and Bulgarian population which the Porte had endeavored to prevent, would now establish the Bulgarian Exarchate in accordance with the imperial firman. The responsibility for this measure would wholly rest with the patriarchate, by which it had been provoked. Three prelates were recommended for the position: Passios, Anthimos, Metropolitan of Widdin, and Hilarion, Bishop of Toolcha. The Bulgarian Council elected Hilarion; but his election was not confirmed, as the Patriarch would not admit to the dignity of Exarch a priest who had repeatedly been censured for his liberal opinions, and had been twice excommunicated. It was then decided to elect the more moderate Metropolitan, Anthimos, of Widdin. The new Exarch had received his theological education in the seminary of the South Russian island of Chalka, and subsequently in Moscow. He
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had then been for several years a teacher at the Seminary of Chalkis, and in 1861 had been appointed Metropolitan of Shumlia; but as the Bulgarians, even at that time, were unwilling to recognize the bishops appointed by the Patriarch, he had not entered upon the administration of his diocese. In 1867 he was elected Metropolitan of Widdin, and fully supported the movement for the establishment of the National Bulgarian Church. After being elected Exarch, Anthimios at once made strenuous efforts to bring about an understanding with the Patriarch. The latter replied that he would give a respite of forty days, after the lapse of which the Exarch must return to the orthodox Church, and during which he must abstain from exercising any episcopal function, under penalty of the censures of the Church. The Exarch, indeed, abstained for a time from all ecclesiastical functions, although the Passover of the Greek Church took place within this period. But, in the latter part of May, he yielded to the pressure brought upon him by the leaders of the national Bulgarian party, and solemnly released the three excommunicated Bulgarian bishops from the excommunication. This induced the Patriarch to convocate a meeting of his synod and of prominent laymen, which declared the negotiations with the Bulgarians to be at an end, and Anthimios to have incurred the canonical censures. On the other side, the Exarch, on May 24th, left out in the liturgy the prescribed mention of the Patriarch, and substituted for it the words "the orthodox episcopate," which immediately called forth the reading of a pastoral letter by the Patriarch, excommunicating Anthimios, and pronouncing the great anathema against the three Bulgarian bishops. Notwithstanding these measures, the Bulgarian Church consolidated itself more and more. The Exarch, upon his return to Widdin, in Macedonia, the Bulgarians expelled the Greek bishop, and declared that, in accordance with Art. X. of the firman establishing the Bulgarian Exarchate (by which article it is provided that two-thirds of the inhabitants of a diocese have the power of demanding the connection of the diocese with the exarchate), they would join the Bulgarian Church. On September 10th, the "Great Synod" of the Church met in Constantinople. All the patriarchs and twenty-five archbishops and bishops were present. The Synod soon declared "phyletism," that is, the distinction of races and nationalities within the Church of God, as contrary to the doctrine of the Gospel and of the Fathers, and excluded six Bulgarian bishops, and all connected with the exarchate, from the Church. All the bishops signed the decree except the Patriarch of Jerusalem, who left the Synod before its close, and was, therefore, insulted by the Greek population of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, who, received him with shouts of "Traitor!" "Muscovite!" etc. The following is a liberal translation of the decree of excommunication, which will forever remain an important document in the annals of the Greek Church:

Decree of the Holy and Grand Council, assembled at Constantinople in the month of December, in the year of grace 1861. The Apostle Paul has commanded us to take heed to ourselves and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made us overseers, to govern the Church of God, which He hath purchased with His own blood; and has at the same time predicted that grievous wolves shall enter among us, not sparing the flock, and that of our own selves shall men arise speaking perverze things to draw away disciples after them; and he has warned us to beware of such. We have learned with astonishment and pain that such men have lately appeared among the Bulgarian people within the jurisdiction of the Holy Ecumenical Throne. They have dared to introduce the Church the latter phyletism, or the National Church, which is of the temporal life, and have established, in contempt of the sacred canon, an unauthorized and unprecedented Church Assembly, based upon the principle of phyletism, and have inaugurated the unlawful acts committed by the aforesaid phyletism assembly, as they were severally recited to us, are one and all condemned.

Therefore, the Holy Synod, in view of the sacred canons, whose rulings are hereby confirmed in their whole compass; in view of the teachings of the apostles, through whom the Holy Ghost has spoken; in view of the decrees of the seven Ecumenical Councils, and of all the local councils; in view of the definitions of the Fathers of the Church, we ordain as follows:

ARTICLE I. We censure, condemn, and declare contrary to the teachings of the Gospel and the sacred canons of the Holy Fathers, the doctrine of phyletism, or of the difference of races and national diversity in the bosom of the Church of Christ. Art. II. We declare the adherents of phyletism, who have had the temerity to set up another seduced Church assembly upon such a principle, to be foreign and absolutely schismatic, to the only holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church. There are, and remain, therefore, schismatic and foreign to the orthodox Church, the following lawless men who have, of their own free-will, separated themselves from it, namely: Hilarion, ex-Bishop of Makarioropis; Panaretus, ex-Metropolitan of Philippopolis; Hilarion, ex-Bishop of Sosha; Anthimios, ex-Metropolitan of Widdin; Dorotheos, ex-Metropolitan of Sophia; Parthenios, ex-Metropolitan of Nyssava; Gennadius, ex-Metropolitan of Thessalonica; Hilarion, ex-Bishop of Sosha; Anthimios, ex-Metropolitan of Widdin; Dorotheos, ex-Metropolitan of Sophia; Parthenios, ex-Metropolitan of Nyssava; Gennadius, ex-Metropolitan of Thessalonica. We pray Him to grant the grace of repentance to those who have separated themselves from her, and have founded their unauthorized Church assembly upon the principles of phyletism,
so that they may some day nullify their acts, and re-
turn to the only holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church,
in order, with all the orthodox, to praise God, who
came upon the earth to bring peace, good-will to all
men. He it is whom we shall honor and worship,
with the Father and the Holy Ghost, to the end of
time. Amen.

The decree is signed by his Grace the Geoc-
umenical Patriarch and the three former Patri-
archs of Constantinople, the Patriarch of
Alexandria, the Patriarch of Antioch, the
Archbishop of Cyprus, and by twenty-five
metropolitans and bishops. The refusal of
the Patriarch of Jerusalem to sign the decree
was not approved by his clergy, for the pro-
vincial Synod of Jerusalem not only indorsed
the excommunication of the Bulgarians, but
demanded the deposition of their Patriarch,
who was looked upon as a schismatic. In
November, the Patriarch of Constantinople
prevailed upon the Turkish Government to
ask the Bulgarian Exarchate to make proposi-
tions with regard to a change in the clerical
dress of the Bulgarian clergy, so as to distin-
guish them from the ecclesiastical clergy
monasteries with the Patriarch of Constantinople.
The Exarch was afraid that the abandonment
of a dress which the mass of the people looked
upon as an integral part of the clerical dignity
might be injurious to the interests of the
Bulgarian Church, and he therefore refused to
make the demanded proposition.
The Russians have of late gained consider-
able influence among the monks of Mount
Athos. These monks number about 6,000, in
21 convents, who devote themselves to reli-
gious exercises and horticulture and agricul-
ture. Russia has long been in the habit of
sending popes to Athos, with rich presents,
but the Russians have thus far willingly sub-
mitted to all the regulations of the Greek
monks. Of late, attention has been called to
the fact that gradually the number of Russian
monks has become so large that they have
now a majority in two monasteries.
The foreign missions of the Russian State
Church in China, Japan, and other countries,
are thus briefly stated: The Peikwan, or pres-
cent ecclesiastical mission of the Church in Pe-
kung, occupies the site of a Buddhist temple,
granted to Russian captives who were brought
to Peking in 1685. A few years later, the
church on this site—a part of the original tem-
ple—was consecrated. It was repaired in
1734, when a cupola, surmounted by a cross,
was erected in the middle of the church. In
1827 the structure, which had fallen to ruins,
was rebuilt on the old site, which, according
to the Russian custom, could not be surren-
dered. The houses of the ecclesiastics, togeth-
er with the legation, were rebuilt in 1863, and
during the last year the schools were erected.
The Archimandrite Palladion, now absent in
Manchuria, in the service of the Geographical
Society of St. Petersburg, who have placed
ample means of exploration at his command,
is said to be a most active and amiable man.

He has published a number of phrase-books,
which have been of great service to Russian
merchants in their intercourse with the Chi-
nese. His report of the Tien-Tsin massacre
was forwarded to the Synod of his Church,
and published. The works produced by mem-
ers of the mission show their extensive ac-
quaintance with the Chinese language and lit-
erature. There are two schools connected
with the Mission, one of boys, with about forty
pupils, another of girls, which numbers thirty.
The latter was begun eight years ago, and is
presided over by a Chinese matron. The ob-
ject of the mission, according to the direction
of the Synod, is mainly the maintenance of
Christianity among those already known as
Christians. Chinese converts are received
with great caution. The number annually
added to the Greek Church in Peking varies
from ten to forty. The entire number of
Russian-Chinese Christians in and around Pe-
kung is estimated at 500. The only station
outside of Peking is at Tung-tsing-an, 100 li
distant. The mission community was founded
by Father Issiah, in 1865. A large portion of
the village expressed the wish to adopt Chris-
itanity, and the little church there has seventy-five
members. The church was built from funds
furnished by the merchants in Kiaakhta. Close
by it is a palace and the great Lamasery, with
its 3,000 lamas, and the celebrated figure of
Buddha, seventy-five feet high. At Peking,
the Russians have ever occupied one of the
more honorable among the eight banners under
which the city is divided. In the prosperous
days of the empire, imperial bounty was lav-
ishly bestowed upon them. Wasteful state
expenditure, however, has reduced the means
from which they were once supplied. In Ja-
pam, the Greek Church has also, during the
past year, established a mission much after
the same style as that at Peking. It is pro-
vided with one archimandrite and three
priests. Nor in Persia have the interests of
the Greek Church been overlooked. It is,
however, only of late years that it has had
much success. Quite recently a missionary
society has been established in Moscow, with
auxiliaries in most of the provinces. Its ob-
ject is to educate missionaries, and collect
funds for their support. Its president is In-
centius, former Bishop of Kamtchakta, who is
said to have been the means of converting
40,000 heathen. There are many mission-
stations planted in different parts of the em-
pire, including the Caucasus and Siberia.
The number of converts, in 1869, was estimated
at more than 18,000.

The idea of a closer connection with the episcopal Churches of Western Europe and
America is evidently making remarkable pro-
gress. The following letters, called forth by a
resolution of the General Convention of the
Protestant Episcopal Church of the United
States, show that the present Patriarch of
Constantinople and the President of the Holy
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Synod ofConstantinople heartily approve of this inter-
communion movement:

Anthemus, by the Grace of God, Archbishop of Con-
stantinople, New Rome, and Ecumenical Patri-
arch,

To the Reverend Charles R. Hale, Doctor of St. John's Church, Auburn, New York, Secretary of the Committee, etc., Greeting in the Lord,

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Thus, to and time Christ, holy sentiments in JL

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wishes, your, opening, and the Church, and to the Lord whom the Gospel declares to us, our Saviour Christ, the unity of His Holy Church. The heart of every true Christian is rent at the

distressing sight of the present religious separation and dissension, and, sometimes, even the enemies of Christians, in the world of ideas and of the spirit in which all ought to make up again one loving flock, tended invisibly by the one Good Shepherd.

It is high time, then, that we all agree together in this, that it is altogether an unchristian and an un-
worthy thing that Christians should, in the name of Christ Himself, slander, hate, and persecute one an-
other. It is time, too, that, leaving to admit differences, we join in its rulers, hates, passions, and manifold divisions and differences, in the supernatural dominion of the kingdom of Christ, we should be inspired by His Holy Spirit alone, all of us, perfecting in variety a spiritual unity. Fortunately, no one can charge the Eastern Church with being a deserter or a re-
graze from these cardinal principles of Catholic Chris-
tianity. By almost all falsely accused, at times perse-
cuted, and often treated with utter unfairness, to no one has she in an anti-Christian, brother-hating spirit returned the like, but from the first she con-
tinues holding up suppitating hands to God in be-
half of those who persecute and oppress her.

Sorrowful so often as, for the safety of the divine prin-
ciples of the Saviour, she is compelled to take in her hands and to strive to drive from her midst those that seek the "house of God an house of mer-
chandise," with gladness she offers most heartily her right hand to all desiring her spiritual fellow-
ship.

Never seeking any worldly advantages, pursuing no devious or hidden political or national aim, lean-
ing upon no earthly support, but being the pure, spiritual fellowship of the faithful wherever they may be, do the Eastern Orthodox Church, in her Greek, or Russian, or Graeco-Russ, or Russo-
Greek, as in your letter it is characterized, as I would have it not, but one holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, finding to a time, raising up, all nations and all peoples into a spiritual unity above all distinctions of race. In this, reverend sir, consists the unity of the Eastern Church, manifesting in its members, it is one in its co-
hesive force and life-giving spirit.

Unity, then, and union with the Orthodox Church is not a fusion or a taking away of the natural and ethical diversity wrought by God, it is not a slav-
ish subjection of some to others; it is not a despotic raising up or a tyrannical levelling of national pecu-
liarities and differences, but a certain brotherly, har-
monious bond of the together of the Church, and through a common creed, voluntarily accepted, of the fundamentals of the faith, which the Divine Scriptures, the Apostolic tradition, and the Ecumenical Councils of the undivided Church, have de-

fined for us.

Those who, in all places, are thus bound one to an-
other, realize the "one, holy, Catholic and Apo-
tolic" Orthodox Church. But that Church, proceed-

ing on the universal and eternal principles of Chris-
tian love, does not, by any means, being asked, deny even to those not thus realizing her Catholic integ-
ity, her fraternal anxiety for Christian love, and the Christian performance of those fraternal services to which our human nature gives a claim, in the Orthodox Church, to every one that asketh shall be given; to him that knocketh, it shall be opened.

Acquainting you, reverend sir, with the Right Reverend Bishops of the Church in America, of these things, in all love, and with the best hopes, I pray the All-wise and All-good God to pour out upon you, and the whole people of the United States, His blessings, giving to you all brotherly greeting in the Lord, I remain, in the Lord, your fervent well-wisher,
sian Clergy," contains the following statistical information on the priests, deacons, and clerks of the State Church of Russia:

The number of parishes in Russia is given as 86,000, and the aggregate of the incomes of the clergy is supposed to be about $33,500,000, of which the national treasury yields about $3,000,000. Eighty thousand of offices and parochial properties belonging to parishes" yield $500,000, and the rest arises from the "contributions of the parishioners." The average income of the clergy of each parish amounts thereto, to about $850. Of this the priest gets half, the deacon a quarter, and the remainder goes to the "two clerks" discharging the duties of sacristan, beadle, ranger,ector, etc.—that is to say, in districts, however, do not enjoy diocesan ministration, the average income of a parish priest, arising from the sources which have been mentioned, may be fixed at about $600. In addition to this, he derives from the share of land assigned to him an income, which, in a fertile district, may rise as high as $200 a year, and he receives from his parishioners a "species of tithe paid in kind," the value of which varies according to the locality. The deacons of Russia are 12,444 in number, and these cost the country (at about $100 a head) $2,000,000, besides the value of lands allotted to them. Next to the deacons come the "43,621 clerics who discharge the duties of readers, chanters, sacristans, beadle, and ringers. They form part of the clergy, take part of the perquisites, and, further, are enrolled in the lists." There are generally two in each parish and "their maintenance costs $3,000,000, or about $50 per head. Each has, besides, four hectaras to cultivate, and creates resources from cows, pigs, and poultry, kitchen-garden, etc. Sometimes they follow a trade, as that of a glazier, bookbinder, etc." One of the most essential accomplishments is the faculty of reading fast, for "the Eastern Liturgy is exquisitely long, and, if the reader read in a intelligible manner, the whole day would be passed in church." Accordingly, the reader hurries on at such a pace that it is impossible to understand any thing. Sometimes, indeed, "in this he proceeds still faster, two read, at the same time, different parts." Father Gagarin suggests that the offices should be abridged, in which case one cleric would be sufficient, who might be "a lawyer of good life and manners." At present "the 63,000 families of these clerks form the great majority of the caste," and a serious obstacle to many of the attempts to reform it.

EATON, Rev. George Washington, D. D., LL.D., an eminent college president, professor, and pulpit orator, born near Huntington, Pa., July 3, 1802; died at Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y., August 3, 1872. His parents removed to Ohio in his youth, and he entered Union College from Delaware, Ohio, graduated in 1829, and was immediately appointed a tutor in Union College. In 1831 he was elected Professor of Languages in Georgetown College, Ky., and in 1833, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution (now Madison University). Subsequently he filled the professorships of Ecclesiastical and Civil History, and, after the death of Dr. Nathaniel Kendrick, that of Systematic Theology. In 1855 he succeeded Dr. Taylor as president of Madison University, the new title which, as the result of years of struggle and conflict, had been given by the State, to the Collegiate Institution which for thirty years had been known as the "Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution." The university had received a considerable, though insufficient endowment, and its officers were determined to make the most of their scanty resources. President Eaton, besides giving instruction in the collegiate department, and bestowing what attention he could to the finances of the young university, also retained his professorship, though without salary in the Theological Seminary. He had already a wide reputation as a pulpit orator, and in the hope of aiding the University, for which all his sympathies were enlisted, he accepted many invitations to preach in the large cities. These multifarious labors proved too much for even his stalwart frame and fine constitution, and in 1867 he found himself compelled to resign the presidency of the university, and go abroad for his health. He still retained his professorship in the Theological Seminary, to which he returned the next year with greatly-improved health. His services in the Theological Seminary and Theological Seminary were thirty-nine years. Though a graceful and eloquent writer, Dr. Eaton has left but few published evidences of his ability. He was a frequent and always welcome contributor to the religious periodicals and reviews of his denomination; but, aside from these contributions, there are only some sermons, orations, occasional addresses, and pamphlets, in existence from his pen. Union College conferred on him the honorary degree of D. D. in 1844.

ECUADOR (REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR), an independent state of South America, comprised between latitude 1° 23' north, and 5° 30' south, and longitude 70° 15' and 81° 30' west. It is bounded north by the Pacific Ocean, the United States of Colombia, and Brazil, east by the empire just named, south by Peru, and west by the Pacific. The area of the republic is estimated at from 2,130,000 to 2,132,355 square miles; and the population in 1856 was 1,308,082, of which number 200,000 were aboriginals in a wild state. There are, perhaps, 700,000 whites in Ecuador, for the most part descendants of the early Spanish settlers; the remainder of the population being made up of mestizos, negroes, and Indians.

The capital, Quito, has a population of 78,000 inhabitants. President, Dr. S. García Moreno; Minister of the Interior, and of Foreign Affairs, F. Leon, who is also Vice-President of the Republic according to the constitution of 1869; Minister of War and the Navy, General S. Darquea; Minister of Finances, F. J. Equiguren; Governor of Guayaquil, V. de Santisteban; Archbishop of Quito, Dr. T. T. Checa. The value of the exports in 1871 was $8,045,681. American gold, divided as follows: Camo, $1,707,400; India-rubber, $693,376; hats (so-called Panama hats), $74,256; quinine, $92,102; and cotton, $30,816. In 1871 there were exported 1,700 quintals of cendurango. Little is known of the exact total value of the
imports; the value of the merchandise imported from Great Britain in 1870 was $285,040. Nearly one-half of the revenue is generally derived from the customs. The receipts in 1870 amounted to $1,451,096; and the expenditure to $1,119,737. The customs receipts were as follows: In 1868, $417,697; 1869, $600,916; 1870, $566,382; 1868, $567,198; 1869, $663,556; 1870, $1,037,247; 1871, $1,097,151. According to official returns, the national revenue for the first half of 1872 amounted to $1,510,072; and the expenditure was $1,446,737.

The army consists of 1,500 men.

At the beginning of the year, the press continued to be occupied in a warm discussion on the new tariff law promulgated in November, 1871, and to take effect from January 1, 1872; by virtue of this law, enormous duties were laid upon some of the most indispensable articles imported from foreign countries. They were imposts which in a manufacturing country would be equivalent to absolute prohibition. All articles required for agriculture and education are, however, admitted free of duty; while fire-arms, and every species of warlike instruments and commodities, are prohibited. It was generally supposed that fiscally, economically, and commercially, this new law would prove to be a failure. The wharves and streets of Guayaquil were lumbered with immense quantities of goods introduced in anticipation of the new law. The merchants of Guayaquil represented to the Government the necessity of an increase in the number of custom-house employés in the port of Guayaquil, in order to have a more speedy dispatch of the enormous quantity of goods existing in the warehouses.

The Banco Hipotecario, established in the course of the preceding year, was to commence business March 7, 1872, with a capital of $500,000, and was expected to be fruitful in its operations to the agricultural community of the country.

In pursuance of a decree bearing date January, 1872, the publication and introduction of books, pamphlets, prints, etc., offensive to religion and good morals, are prohibited; and all persons found with such objects on sale shall be treated as smugglers.

The advantages of the Guayaquil Normal School were to be extended to Indian children.

The Government declared that all coal-mines discovered on the coast of the province of Guayaquil should be considered as national property. The Governor of the province of Pichincha was ordered to take measures to impede the introduction of traders into the eastern provinces, in order to prevent the frauds and disorders occasioned by their taking advantage of the ignorance and simplicity of the aborigines. The directors of the gas company were allowed to introduce, free, tubes and other utensils required for the extension of gas to the suburbs of Guayaquil. An earthquake was felt at Guayaquil, January 23d.

The Government directed that as soon as 500 quintals of cacao were collected on account of docemos (tithes), they should be shipped to Europe and sold on account of the nation.

Messrs. Raimundo de Plegier and A. Jones made a proposal to the Government to provide the city of Guayaquil with good drinking water, bringing it from the river by means of machinery, and establishing fountains of filtered water in the Malecon, the Cathedral Square, and others, of unfiltered water, in the four streets parallel to the Malecon. These gentlemen bind themselves to finish the work in two years, for a sum of $362,500, payable quarterly in advance. The Government ordered this proposal to be published, fixing the 2d of January for the celebration of the contract with the person who offers most advantages to the treasury, giving also the necessary securities. It was, however, believed that this contract, if accepted, would never be fulfilled, but be placed on the shelf of the archives, together with a certain contract for a railway in the eastern part of the republic.

The official periodical published the sums of money collected in England on behalf of the sufferers of Imbabura from the terrible earthquake of 1868; they amounted to £77,018.41, and were delivered to the Junta of Beneficencia by the British legation in Quito.

A school of arts and sciences was to be established in Quito, as also a school of agriculture; and the Government was sparing neither pains nor expense for opening up highways leading from the coast to the interior.

The new law on banks, promulgated in 1871, was still productive of evil effects; the National Bank had disappeared from Guayaquil; and many of the shareholders of the Bank of Quito, foreseeing the difficulties and disastrous consequences to be apprehended from the application of too onerous laws upon a free banking institution, had sold out their shares. The bank was, however, to continue business, but under new statutes in accordance with the present Bank Act.

The production of indigo was receiving a considerable share of attention, and bids fair to become, in the course of a few years, a source of great wealth to the country. The indigo is of a superior quality, and requires but little cultivation.

A decree was issued appointing the first Sunday in April for the nomination of Senators and Deputies.

The postal service was extended by the establishment of post-offices in the parishes of Milagro, Samborondon, Morro, and Balio, all towns in a state of progress, especially the first, which will soon be the centre of the whole commerce of the interior.

The roads in process of construction in the republic were pushed on vigorously, especially that leading to the capital of Imbabura, which
was destroyed by the frightful catastrophe of 1868.

In Quito great improvements were made in the building destined for the Academy of Arts and the National Printing-Office. The river Milagro was to be dredged by machinery and engines from England; the work was to begin about the middle of June. The Indians who rebelled in the province of Chimbolazo were quiet, and the state of siege had been removed.

The merchants of Guayaquil had asked the Government for its decision in reference to the duties on goods of which one-half was for consumption in the country, and the other half for reexportation, inquiring if they could be divided accordingly. The Government refused.

An American schooner from California had arrived with the necessary apparatus for recovering the treasure believed to be contained in the sunken frigate Leocadia, which for sixty years has been lying behind Punta Santa Helena. Of the millions of dollars expected to be still found in the remains of the hulk, the Government is to get five per cent. of what is taken out.

The minister of Ecuador in Washington informed his Government that, although the postal agreement between Ecuador and the United States of America was still in force, the post-office authorities in New York still continued to demand postage on the correspondence directed to the Ecuadorian legation. On this the Superintendent of Foreign Mails replied, that the post-office of Guayaquil is to blame in not complying with Article II. of the postal contract, which declares that a separate mail-bag must be sent to the United States consul in Panamá, whereas they continue to do as formerly, that is, before the conclusion of the contract for the British mail. The Government ordered an inquiry into the matter at Guayaquil.

$4,709.50 were subscribed in Ecuador towards paying the war debt of France to Germany.

The programmes of the Schools of Obstetrics and Sculpture, to be opened in Quito under the direction of European professors, were published in April.

The Bank of Ecuador sent a circular to the merchants, recommending them to insure their goods, and to influence those persons who have business with them to do likewise. The bank stated that it would shortly have no mercantile transactions with merchants whose effects, which were to serve as guarantee, were not insured. It offered to facilitate, gratuitously, all the necessary steps to obtain policies. The frequent fires, or at least the constant alarms, were great drawbacks to mercantile transactions.

In the canton of Ambato fourteen primary schools were opened, and in less than a month the number of scholars had reached 907.

The political chief of the canton of Qahar asks that the fine imposed on drunkards should form part of the municipal rents.

A school for young ladies was established in Riobamba, capital of the province of Chimbolazo, under the direction of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart.

Ibarra, the capital of the province of Imbabura, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1868, was rehabilitated. All the civil authorities were present, with the ecclesiastic Cabildo, the bishop, and other notables. A numerous procession marched into the square of the destroyed city, and a blessing was pronounced over it, according to the present rites of the Church.

Three important decrees were issued in August concerning public instruction. The first was for the direction of the Polytechnic School; the second appointed the programme of studies and examinations in the colleges and lyceums; and the third prescribed periods of examinations, vacations, etc.

An infirmary hospital is to be founded at Quito, under the charge of the Sisters of Providence.

By order of the Minister of Public Works, four months from each province were to be sent, at the expense of the respective provincial governments, to attend the practical course in the cultivation and elaboration of indigo, to be held at Quito.

The Government was desirous of establishing a savings-bank for the soldiers of the army. A bronze statue of Bolivar is to be erected in Guayaquil.

The President is using his best endeavors for the material improvement of the country, for which he spares no expense or personal fatigue. He lately spent three weeks in Guayaquil, principally taken up in seeing into and forwarding all works of public utility and beneficence, and especially all those measures having in view the safe navigation and the making of Guayaquil one of the finest ports and cities on the Pacific coast. The measures taken by him for the prompt dispatch of goods lying in the custom-house had the best effects. In less than a month the fiscal warehouses were cleared out, and the merchants received the goods detained there on account of the usual imports of the year.

The bishop of the diocese received a commission from the President to take in charge the construction of an enlargement of the Charity Hospital, with the sum of $20,000 for the expenses of the building.

The improvements on the Malecon are to be finished in two years.

EGYPT, a dependency of Turkey in Northern Africa. The present ruler, Ismail-Pacha, has the official title, Khedive-el-Masr; i. e., ruler of Egypt. The title Khedive, which was given to Ismail in reward for the services rendered to the Turkish Government during the Cbandian War, denotes in the list of Turkish titles more than "Viceroy;" the former
According to the reports of the consuls, the foreign population amounted in 1871 to 89,792, embracing 34,000 Greeks, 24,032 Italians, 17,000 Frenchmen, 6,900 Austrians, 6,000 Englishmen, 1,100 Germans, 380 Persians, 253 Dutch, 185 Spaniards. The population of Cairo in 1871 was 535,851 (21,758 foreigners); of Alexandria, 219,602 (53,829 foreigners); Damietta, 88,918 (50 foreigners); Rosetta, 14,978; Suez, 18,625 (2,500 foreigners); Port Said, 8,850 (4,310 foreigners).

The total receipts for the year ending April 2, 1870, according to the official budget, amounted to 1,458,729 pounds, and the total expenditure to 1,280,880 pounds (600 piastres = 1 pound, 20 piastres = 1 American dollar). The public debt amounted in January, 1871, to about £40,550,000. In April, 1872, the house of Oppenheim, in London, advanced to the Khedive £4,000,000 for eighteen months. The navy, in 1870, consisted of twelve steamers (3 yachts, 2 frigates, 2 corvettes, 4 screwgunboats, and 1 aviso). The value of the commerce of Alexandria with foreign countries was, in 1871: imports, 560,900,000 piastres; exports, 999,500,000.

The periodical press in Egypt is almost confined to the city of Alexandria. There the following papers were published in 1870: \(\text{L'Egypte}\), an official organ of the Egyptian Government, daily, political, and literary; \(\text{Le Nil}\), tri-weekly, political, literary, and commercial; \(\text{L'Avvenire d'Egitto e L'Internazionale}\), of the same character as the preceding one; \(\text{Le Progres Egyptien}\), semi-weekly, and as liberal as the press laws of Egypt will allow, brings occasionally valuable articles on the commercial, financial, and general condition of the country; \(\text{La Trombetta}\), an organ of the commercial and navigation interests of the country; \(\text{Manifesto Giornaliero}\), daily, political and commercial; \(\text{Echo}\), a Greek journal. In Cairo is published, once a week, an Arabic paper, \(\text{Wadi-et-Nil}\) (Valley of the Nile). It appears on Friday, the holy day of the Mohammedans, and is read by many groups of Arabs sitting in the bazaars and the coffee-houses, at the wells and the mosques. A "Press Bureau" is connected with the Department of Foreign Affairs. A statistical year book was published in Alexandria in 1870 by E. de Regny ("\text{Statistique de l'Egypte d'apres les documents officiels}:\) the third volume appeared in 1872).

The cause of education has made considerable progress by the establishment in 1865 of government schools in the large towns of the country. These schools, in 1870, had an ag-
The preparatory course, embracing a three years' course, the study of the Arabic, Turkish, French, English, and German languages, mathematics, drawing, history, and geography. The former embraces the reading and writing of Arabic, arithmetic, drawing, and French, or some other foreign language.

From the primary classes the pupils pass over into the secondary school, which embraces the following sections: 1. The preparatory course, embracing a three years' course, the study of the Arabic, Turkish, French, English, and German languages, mathematics, drawing, history, and geography. 2. The special schools, which the pupil enters after finishing the above course. These special schools are—1. The Polytechnic School, the pupils of which, after finishing a course of four years, can choose, as in France, between the civil and military career; in the former case, he enters for two years into the "School of Administration" (which, in 1871, had 75 pupils); subsequently, into the service of the state; in the latter case, he enters the Military Academy of the Abbassiah at Cairo (with 750 pupils in 1870, against 500 in 1869). In 1871 the Polytechnic School had 80 pupils, against 60 for the preceding year. 2. The Law School, just organized, will embrace a course of four years, and teach not only the Mohammedan, but also the Buddhist law, and that of the Christian nations in general. 3. The Philosophical and Mathematical School embraces mathematics, philology, rhetoric, prosody, and drawing. 4. The School of Arts and Industry, in Balak, established by Mehemet Ali, and greatly improved under Ismaill Pacha; has a course of three years, and had, in 1871, about 100 pupils, against 50 in 1869. 5. The Medical School, with 75 pupils, with a School of Midwifery (with 55 pupils in 1871, against 40 in 1870), this is only one thus far existing in European countries. 6. The Naval School, in Alexandria, which in 1869 had 31, and in 1871 83 pupils. Recently, Prof. Heinrich Brugsch, of the University of Gottingen, has been called by the Egyptian Government to Cairo, in order to establish there an academy for archaeology, and, in particular, for Egyptological studies.

Voluntary schools for primary instruction are connected with the mosques. The number of their pupils is rapidly increasing, and while at the time of Mehemet Ali only one in a thousand received education, now the number of pupils is said to amount to 60,000, or about 6.10 of the entire population.

The University of Cairo, called el-Asihar (the Blossom), is visited by a large number of students from Turkey, Asia Minor, Arabia, various countries of Africa, and even from India and the Sunda Islands. The number of the students of the higher classes, in 1870, amounted to 5,000, under 40 professors. About one-half of the students are gratuitously supported. The preparatory classes, numbering many thousand pupils, are instructed by 200 teachers. In former times the university was sometimes attended by as many as 20,000 pupils.

The arrivals in the three principal ports of Egypt, in 1871, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PORTS</th>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Tons.</th>
<th>War Vessels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>2,849</td>
<td>1,209,022</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Said</td>
<td>1,275</td>
<td>290,766</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suez</td>
<td>1,211</td>
<td>452,849</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The length of state railroads in operation amounted to 1,047 kilometres (equal to 649 miles); of these roads, 286 miles have double tracks. The only private road is that from Alexandria to Ramlieh (6 miles). The road from Cairo to Suez (90 miles) has been abandoned.

The Egyptian mail, in 1871, forwarded 1,490,038 letters and 197,739 newspapers to places in Egypt, and 72,738 letters and 4,456 newspapers to foreign countries. The Austrian mail brought 108,960 letters from Europe, and 30,996 from the Levant. The Italian post brought 164,000 letters and 173,000 newspapers, books, and pamphlets, from Europe, and forwarded 135,000 letters and 10,800 newspapers, etc., to Europe. The Greek mail brought 28,299 letters and 25,776 newspapers from Greece, and forwarded 29,938 letters and 1,946 newspapers.

The telegraphs in operation, in 1872, were (1 kilometre, equal to 0.621 mile):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TELEGRAPHS</th>
<th>Lines.</th>
<th>Wires.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Telegraphs</td>
<td>5,394</td>
<td>11,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>1,799</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total       6,297    13,374

The receipts of the Suez Canal for the year 1871 were 13,276,074 franes; the expenditures, 15,918,579 franes; the receipts during the first nine months of 1872, about 14,000,000 francs. The movement of shipping in the Suez Canal, in 1871, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VESSELS</th>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Tons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>546,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>88,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egyptian</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>19,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrian</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>38,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>37,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>16,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>28,173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total   765    561,410

In June the Porte required the Khedive to restrain the Suez Canal Company from levying increased dues upon the gross tonnage of vessels passing through the canal, as had been proposed after the ist of July, until some further arrangement would be made. In order to settle the pending difficulties, the Khedive, in June, proceeded to Constantinople, where he was well received, and appears to have fully attained his object. In September the Sultan issued a firman, making the dignity of Khedive hereditary in the family of Ismaill Pacha. The firman, with a letter of the Sultan, brought by
Mustapha Bey, the aide-de-camp of the Sultan, was promulgated on September 30th.

In September reports of difficulties between Egypt and Abyssinia attracted considerable attention. According to a dispatch from Cairo, 4,000 men were sent by the Egyptian Government to the frontier, to reinforce the Egyptian troops stationed there, with orders to repel by force of arms every attempt of Prince Kassai to invade Egypt, but they were enjoined to avoid crossing the frontier. On the other hand, Prince Kassai, or, as he is called in the accounts from Abyssinia, King Johannes, sent General Kirkham as his special messenger to England, with letters for the Queen, asking the intervention of England against Egypt. The ambassador had also letters for France, Russia, and Germany. General Kirkham formerly served in the English army, and accompanied the English expedition against Abyssinia as army agent. His rank of general is derived from an Abyssinian patent. When the English expedition left Abyssinia, Kirkham offered his services to Prince Kassai. The English authorities at first refused to give him permission to enter the Abyssinian service, but subsequently consented that he should drill the troops of Kassai. At the same time, the English commander sold to Kassai 12 howitzers and 800 muskets. Kirkham at first drilled a division of 100 men, and the results he obtained were so satisfactory that soon Kassai placed 2,400 picked men under his instruction. These troops, under the command of Kirkham, secured the victory of Kassai over his rival Go-bazie, and enabled him to proclaim himself and to be crowned King of Ethiopia. Of the origin of the difficulties between Egypt and Abyssinia, Kirkham gave, in communications to the English Government and the English press, the following account: The Khedive had appointed Werner Munzinger, a Swiss scholar, who had lived for twelve or thirteen years in that region, Governor of Massowah. While Kassai was engaged in quelling the insurrection of some native chiefs, 3,000 Egyptian troops were sent to Massowah, with the aid of whom Munzinger invaded the country of the Bogos, a district about 220 miles long, and 50 miles wide. Munzinger is married to the daughter of an Abyssinian chief, speaks all the languages of the country, and has a considerable influence upon the natives. After conquering the district of the Bogos, he fortified his position, and awaited an attack from Kassai, who, however, preferred to send General Kirkham to Europe, to implore the aid of the Christian powers against the Khedive of Egypt, whom he charges with the intention of annexing the entire country to Egypt, of subjugating the Abyssinian Christians under Mohammedan rule, and of securing an important road for the slave-trade.

ELECTRICITY. Telegraphy without Insulation.—It is shown, by Mr. H. Highton, that water itself is so perfect an insulator for electricity of low tension that a long wire or a plate of copper, charged with electricity, in that condition, and submerged, will retain the charge for hours, and, indeed, quite as obstinately as the glass of a Leyden jar retains a charge of high tension. He proposes to use as his instrument for telegraphy, on naked submerged wire, a light slip of gold-leaf, weighing from \( \frac{1}{100} \text{th} \) to \( \frac{1}{1000} \text{th} \) of a grain, acted on by a powerful electric magnet, and with its motions optically magnified. The delicacy of this arrangement is so great that simply looking at a thermopeel will transmit a visible signal through the resistance of the Atlantic cable, and a kiss or grasp of the hand, a very strong signal. The use of the instrument gives an opportunity of employing electricity of the very lowest tension, which, besides other advantages, has a much less tendency to escape by faults of the wire than electricity of a higher tension. Mr. Highton asserts that a fault which caused the disappearance of all visible signals through a Thomson's speaking galvanometer, with a resistance of 500 units, or about 135 miles of Atlantic cable, would still allow intelligible signals to be transmitted, by his invention, with 10,000 units, or 2,500 miles, of resistance. When increased sensitiveness is required, the only thing necessary is to increase the force of the electro-magnet at the receiving end. The author concludes that, instead of the hundreds of thousands of units of insulation of the present cables, it would be feasible to work through a cable having only a single unit of insulation; and, if greater insulation were desirable, a wire might be used presenting much more resistance to the currents, such as a steel wire, possessing more strength, and much cheaper, than copper, and that, electrostatic induction being less injurious, and much cheaper, with less gutta-percha, cables might be used costing not more than a fifth or sixth of the present prices, and thus telegraphy be made much more available for the mass of mankind. The Aerial Telegraph. — Congress has passed, and the President has signed, a bill organizing a company with authority to use the principle of aerial telegraphy, claimed to have been discovered by Mr. Loomis. No full description of the new method has been given to the public. It is reported that Mr. Loomis has succeeded in sending electric signals, through considerable distances, without the aid of any other conductor than an elevated stratum of air. His most successful experiment is said to have been made in the Blue Ridge Mountains. He flew a kite from one of the highest spurs of the range, using, instead of packthread, a small copper wire, by which he maintained a ground connection. From another spur or peak, 20 miles distant, he caused another kite, similarly connected with the earth, to be sent up. When the two kites had reached a suitable height (being then in an electrical stratum of the atmosphere, as the discoverer explains), it was found practicable
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The labors of this and of other American observatories are tending to the same important end, that of the prediction of something definite for all the country east of the Mississippi, by means, not only the railroads, but cities and the public generally, will regulate themselves. What point shall be chosen of less importance than that some shall be used, and universally.

The subject is one which has hitherto attracted little public attention, but it does not seem unsafe to announce that the causes which have almost insensibly effected such attachment in England, will, in a few years more, bring it about here.

Improved Electric Clocks.—Sir Chas. Wheatstone, by substituting magneto-electric currents obtained from permanent magnets, for the voltaic battery, has removed some of the imperfections and inconveniences pertaining to the old style of electric clocks. His system consists of two parts: the going clock, from which the magnetic currents are obtained, which is driven by a weight; and the sympathetic clocks, deriving their motion from the currents obtained from the going clock. Each of the sympathetic clocks is provided with an ordinary galvanometer coil and magnetized needle—the latter being attached to an axis having a pinion which gears into a crown-wheel. This wheel in turn gears into a train of wheels to which the clock-hands are attached. The action is then as follows: Suppose the needles to be parallel to the coils at starting, and the pendulum to be at one limit of its distance of oscillation, the pendulum, in swinging to its other limit, sends a current through the coil, and causes the needles of each of the clocks in circuit to be deflected; and, as the needles can move with very little friction with their axes, they are carried round, by their momentum, half a revolution or more. On the pendulum, now swinging the other way, a current is sent in the reverse direction, which, as the position of the poles of the needles with respect to the coils is now reversed, sends the needles round again another half-revolution in the same direction, so that, for each complete oscillation of the pendulum (backward and forward), the needles make one complete revolution, and thus a continual rotatory motion of the needles, and consequently of the hands of the clock, is kept up. It might be thought, perhaps, that some special contrivance would be necessary, in order that the needles should be only able to move just half a revolution for each current, lest the succeeding current should either not be able to give them a full impulse, or would have the effect of simply making them oscillate backward and forward without imparting a rotatory motion to them; such a contrivance, however, is not necessary, for it is found that when the clocks are started, after a few revolutions the rotatory motion of the needles becomes perfectly uniform, and continues so long as the clock works. The going clocks are provided with an arrangement by which any slight errors in their rate of going can, if necessary, be corrected by a standard.
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clock, so that all that is necessary to keep the clocks working is simply to wind up regularly the going clock, and the sympathetic clocks will for any length of time always keep precisely the same time as it.

Automatic Registration of Earthquake-Shocks.—At the observatory on Mount Ve- savius, Prof. Palmieri has arranged a seismo- graph for the registration of earthquake- shocks. The object of the instrument (says a writer in Nature) is twofold: first, to measure the direction and intensity of a shock; second, to record the history of an earthquake. The shock may be either vertical or horizontal, or partly vertical and partly horizontal. For the vertical shocks a fine metallic point is sus- pended by a coil of wire over a cup of mer- cury, the coil acting as a spring, and the slightest upward motion of the earth is suffi- cient to cause the point to dip into the mer- cury. This completes a galvanic circuit, which stops a clock at the exact half-second at which the shock occurred, and rings a bell to call the observer. There are three or four helices of iron of different strength, which support small magnets above a cup of iron fil- ings. When a vertical shock occurs, some of these magnets dip into the iron filings, and a light index attached measures the intensity of the shock. For horizontal shocks there are four glass tubes. Each of them is bent at right angles, so as to form a U-tube. One arm of this tube has more than double the diameter of the other, and is shorter. The four tubes point in the directions of the four cardinal points. Each tube has a certain quan- tity of mercury poured into it, and on the sur- face of the mercury, within the narrow arm of the tube, there rests a small weight attached to a silk fibre, which passes over a delicate ivory pulley, and has a counterpoise attached at the other end. Each pulley has an index and circular scale to mark the angle turned through. The extremity of a wire is fixed at a small distance above the surface of the mer- cury in each tube. If then a horizontal shock occur, the mercury rises in the corresponding tube; but it rises higher in that one which has its long arm to the north. The pulley is turned through a certain angle, which is measured by the index, and at the same time the mercury in rising comes in contact with the fixed wire, and so completes a galvanic circuit which rings a bell, and stops the clock at the exact half-second when the shock occurred. If the shock comes from some inter- mediate point two of the indices will be moved, and the direction and intensity can be measured by observing both of them. We have seen up to this point that the instrument will measure the direction and intensity of a shock, will mark the time at which the shock occurred, and will ring a bell to attract the attention of the observer on duty, who may register succeeding shocks, or, if the earth- quake has ceased, may reset the apparatus.

But this is not all. The galvanic circuit, which is completed at the moment a shock occurs, releases at the same instant the pendulum of a second clock, which has been held out of the vertical by means of a detent. This clock allows a roll of paper to be unwound off a drum, as in any registering telegraph, at the rate of three metres an hour. A pencil rests nearly in contact with the strip of paper. It is connected with one arm of a lever, the other arm of which is slightly distant from an electro-magnet. As often as the current passes, this end of the lever is attracted to the mag- net, and the pencil in consequence is made to press on the paper, to be released only when the current ceases. By this means then a continuous history of the earth's trembling is registered, a pencil-mark corresponding to a time of trembling, and a blank space to a pe- riod of cessation. This instrument is extreme- ly delicate, and registers motions of the earth which are too slight to be perceptible to the human frame. While inspecting it some one happened accidentally to touch the casing of the instrument. The alarm was immediately given by the bell, and the two clocks were respectively checked and put in motion by the galvanic current.

The Magnetic Counter.—This is an instru- ment, invented by Mr. Wheatstone, for the purpose of counting and registering the peri- odical motions of any machine, whether ro- tary or oscillatory, and doing a variety of other enumerating work. The counting apparatus is the same as that used in ordinary mechani- cal registers, but is less liable to get out of or- der, and cannot be tampered with by persons in charge of the machine, and gives its indica- tions at any point however distant. No vol- taic battery is employed, the electric currents being produced by a small piece of iron at- tached to the moving part of the machine, work- ing upon the poles of a magnet. Among the purposes to which this register has been ap- plied are these: To count the number of im- pressions produced by any printing-machine; also the number of revolutions of the screw or paddle-wheels of a steamship; also the number of visitors who enter any public place. By its use the rate of working of any number of machines may be seen and compared by the overseer in a distant apartment.

The Electric Telltale.—Various plans have been devised to keep record of the movements of night-watchmen, with a view of insuring the faithful performance of their duties. Most of these have been unsuccessful. M. H. Cau- desy, of Switzerland, has invented an electric telltale, which has been introduced in the Cantonal Penitentiary, at Lausanne, and is found to work well. In the director's room he placed a circular paper dial, having all the hours and minutes marked on it, and revolving by clock-work once in twelve hours. This is electrically connected with knobs (stationed at various points in the rounds made by the
ELECTRICITY.

watchmen); when the knob is pressed, the paper is punctured by a point, thus recording the very minute the watchman was at a given post.

Electro-Chemical Copying-Press.—An electro-chemical copying-press has been invented by Signor Zuccator, of Padua, having for its object the reduplication of any writing and printing to any desired extent. The upper bed of the press consists of a plate of copper, and the lower bed of plate of copper tinned, both resting on mahogany beds. These plates are placed in the ordinary way in the circuit of a battery, so that when brought into close contact the circuit is completed, and a current established over the whole of the surfaces. By the aid of a varnish (an insulating medium) applied to a steel plate, and removable by the action of a "style" by which the writing, etc., is executed, the electric current is confined to those portions any of which are so denuded of the insulating protection; and then it is made to leave record of its passage by its con- tinued action on the steel plate, and sheets of copying-paper specially prepared and dampened by a solution of prussiate of potash. The electrolytic action causes the formation of ferro-prussiate, known as Prussian blue, producing a perfect fac-simile of the original design wrought on the varnished surface of the plate. The battery employed consists of a single cell, with zinc and carbon elements in an actuating solution of bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid; and its positive and negative poles are connected in the usual way, by spiral coils of insulated wire, with the upper and lower beds of the copying-press. The movable steel plates, on which the writing, drawing, or other design, to be copied, is made, has to be thoroughly cleaned and well and evenly varnished; care must also be taken, by a firm, steady pressure on the style, effectually to remove the varnish, leaving the writing, printing, or other pattern, in bright steel on a raised ground of varnish, affording perfect insulation everywhere else on the surface. By placing the copying-sheets, efficiently dampened with the prussiate solution, in any number from one to five or six, one over the other, superimposed on the prepared plate, a corresponding number of copies can be obtained, and so on, almost ad infinitum. Thus any required number of copies can be produced with perfect facility and ease—all being fac-similes of the original.

Duration of the Electric Spark.—A committee of the French Academy have reported favorably on the method adopted by MM. Lucas and Casin to measure the duration of the electric spark (see Annual Cyclopedia for 1870). The committee remark that the duration of the spark being determined by the number of coincidences seen by the observer, if the degree of the illumination of the lines were much diminished it is to be feared that the number of coincidences would not diminish equally in consequence of the enfeebled

of the light corresponding to the end of the discharge. And they think it would be of use to ascertain the effect of variations in luminous intensity, as in discharges between electrodes of various metals, placed at different distances, in gases at different pressures. The proposers of the method have not been able to make appreciable the duration of a spark from an ordinary machine; but they found the duration of the discharges of condensers varies with the surface of these, with their arrangement, and the resistance of the circuit. It varies also with the striking distance, the nature of the ball, and the humidity of the air. In general, the duration increases with the condensing surface, and with the distance between the balls, and diminishes with the length of the circuit. The limits of duration given by their observations are four millionths of a second, and eighty millionths of a second—with a possible error of one six-millionth of a second.

Spectrum of Lightning.—Lieutenant E. S. Holden, of the West Point Academy, reports to the American Journal of Science his observations on the spectrum of lightning on three occasions, when the display occurred shortly after sunset, and presented rapid successions of sheet-lightning and frequent vivid flashes. He says:

In the sheet-lightning and in the fainter flashes the green and blue portions of the spectrum were visible, the violet and red cut off; in the brighter flashes a complete and continuous spectrum appeared and superposed on it bright lines. The red end of this spectrum (of vivid flashes) seemed to be shorter than that of the spectrum of a common gas-jet turned down low, with which it was constantly and almost instantaneously compared, without moving from the place of observation.

From the sheet-lightning I repeatedly obtained series of bright bands in the green, but the width and intensity of these bright bands continually changed. Of the bright and sharp lines I saw but three—1, line in green; 2, line in blue; 3, line in violet (the violet band being)

These were seen frequently, and sometimes those of one flash would be immediately succeeded by those of the following flash, thus giving me a means of assuring myself that the same lines appeared as well in position as in color.

Electrical Condition of Gas-Flames.—The following are some of the results obtained by Mr. Trowbridge, in experiments on the electrical condition of gas-flames. The flame operated on was that of a Bunsen burner, its electrical condition being determined by a Thomson's quadrant electrometer. Upon connecting the testing-plate of one pair of quadrants of the instrument with the metallic burner, and with the earth, the flame was found to be electrified negatively.

Experiment 1.—Flame twelve centimetres high; plate at the height of seven centimetres. A negative indication of 120°, very steady.

Experiment 2.—A platinum wire, substituted for the plate, and meeting the flame three centimetres above the burner, gave a deflection of 80° in a negative direction.

Experiment 3.—With the testing-plate just above
the tip of the flame, the instrument showed a positive deflection of 70 to 80°.

Experiment 4.—With the testing-plate five millimetres from the outer surface of the flame, on all sides, a feeble positive deflection was obtained, the air in contact with the flame being apparently charged positively, the indication in no case exceeding 50° or 60° on the scale of the electrometer.

Experiment 5.—The metallic tip of the burner was found to be charged positively, giving an indication closely agreeing in the number of degrees with that corresponding to the negative indication of the flame. The indication was quite constant.

Experiment 6.—When a glass tip was substituted for the metallic tip, no charge was found upon it. This was the case when any non-conducting body formed the tip.

Experiment 7.—A glass tip having been substituted for the metallic one, a platinum wire was inserted below the orifice and carefully pushed upward between the centre of the interior cone of flame. A very feeble indication of negative electricity was the result. While, with the Bunsen burner, the flame and the metallic tip are in decided electrical opposition, the one being a negative and the other a nearly equal positive charge, in spirit-flames the two opposite states reunite, the wick of the lamp and the fluid contained in the vessel connecting the two objects. The flame takes the potential of the atmospheric electricity at the place where it is situated.

The conclusions to which these experiments lead are thus given:

1. The flame of a Bunsen burner is negative, while positive electricity accumulates on the burner itself, if it is surrounded by metallic or non-conductors, no charge was found upon the tip.

2. The stratum of air in contact with the outer cone of flame is slightly charged with positive electricity. The partly-consumed gas of the interior cone is neutral.

3. The pressure of flame tends to change the nature of the atmospheric electricity at the given place, reducing a positive tension to a feebly negative one.

American Journal of Science.

Passage of Electricity through Gases.—MM. Wiedemann and Ruhemann have experimented on the passage of the electric current through various gases. The electricity was obtained from a Holtz machine, and the discharge produced within a cylindrical metallic vessel, in which the electrodes, insulated from the vessel, and terminating in metallic knobs, were confined. By a system of tubes, the air could be rarefied, and different gases introduced. The intensity of the currents was measured by a deflecting galvanometer, and the interval between the discharges determined by a heliometer and rotating mirror. The following are some of the results obtained:

Varying the velocity of the machine (other circumstances being the same), it was first of all observed that the quantity of electricity produced by a constant angular displacement, ϕ, of the plate of the machine is independent of the speed of rotation. When other circumstances varied, as, e.g., the degree of humidity in the air, or the distance between the two plates of the machine, the intensity of the current, as shown by the galvanometer, varied (the speed of rotation being constant), and the intervals separating the discharges were found inversely proportional to the quantity of electricity, as measured by the electrometer. Thus, the quantities of electricity which pass between the plates of the machine in each discharge are always the same, all the circumstances being equal.

The changes in appearance of the discharge, according to the nature and pressure of gas, are well known.

The intervals between successive discharges diminish as the pressure diminishes. At the lowest pressure employed, ½ or ¾ mm., discontinuous discharges were still obtained, which were distinguished by the rotating mirror. Thus, a continuous electric discharge is not produced in rarefied gas, and requires for its production a determinate tension in such media.

As to pressure, the experiments (of which there were eight different series) were made with air, dry, and freed of carbonic acid. The experiments show that, for equal quantities of electricity in the electrodes, the interval between the successive discharges, and hence the quantity of electricity necessary to produce a discharge, increases in proportion to the pressure. This increase is most rapid at low pressures.

As to the nature of the gases: six gases were experimented with, the electrode balls being of platinum, about 3.40 mm. diameter each, distant 9.2 mm., and sometimes connected, sometimes disconnected, with the ground. It was found that, in the intensity of current, the interval between the discharges is nearly the same, in equal pressure, for air, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbonic acid; it is much smaller in hydrogen, and much greater in sulphuric acid.

As to the nature of the electrodes: the same experiments were repeated with the six gases, varying the electrodes. It was found that, so long as the discharges are slowly transmitted by a rarefied gas, the substance composing the electrodes does not influence the interval of the discharges.

Two balls of brass were used, one 13.8 mm. in diameter, the other 2.65 mm., and their distance apart was varied, the intensity of the current remaining constant. The results obtained are represented by two curves, having for abscissae the distances of the electrodes, and for ordinates the intervals of the discharges. The form of these curves is seen to be completely different, according as the large ball is negative or positive. It was found that, when the distance between the electrodes has reached a certain extent, then, to produce a spark at such distance, a much greater quantity of electricity is necessary when the large ball is negative than when it is positive. Moreover, when the large ball is positive, the quantity of electricity necessary to a discharge quickly reaches a maximum, while it increases rapidly in the inverse case, in proportion as the distance between the electrodes increases.

Measuring Atmospheric Electricity.—Prof. Palmieri, in his observatory on Mount Vesuvius, has a delicate contrivance for this work. A disk of metal is placed above the roof of the observatory, and connected by an insulated metallic rod with a gold-leaf electroscope and a bifilar electrometer (in a room below), which are observed regularly. He deduces from his researches the following law: If, within a distance of about fifty miles, there is no shower of rain, hail, or snow, the electricity is always positive; the single exception is during the projection of ash, from the crater of Vesuvius. During a shower he finds the following law universally to hold good: At the place of the shower there is a strong development of positive electricity; round this there is a zone of negative, and beyond this again positive. The nature of the electricity observed depends upon the position of the observer with respect to the shower, and the phenomena will change according to the direction in which the shower
is moving. Sometimes negative electricity may be observed during a shower; but this is always due to a more powerful shower farther off. These conclusions have been supported by means of telegraphic communication with neighboring districts. It appears, then, that, except when the moisture of the air is being condensed, there is no unusual development of electricity.

Electricity of Plants.—Dr. Ranke, of Bavaria, has investigated the electricity of plants, taking, for his experiments, the petioles of the Rheum undulatum, and other plants, which, on account of their parallel fibrous structure, offered peculiar advantages for examination. The apparatus used in measuring the currents was similar to that employed by Du Bois Raymond, in his researches into animal electricity. Du Bois Raymond had demonstrated that, while the life of animal tissues continues, electrical currents pass through the organs according to definite laws, and in correspondence with the various phenomena of life. It was reasonable to expect that in plant organisms something analogous would be found to occur.

Du Bois Raymond named an imaginary cross-section, in the centre of a cylindrical piece of animal tissue, the equator, and a line through the middle of the cross-section, the axis. When he applied the electrodes to two points of the cross-section, which were symmetrical to the axis, or to two points of the longitudinal section, which were symmetrical to the equator, there was no current. But, if the points were not thus symmetrical, there was a current; in the one case, the point more distant from the axis being positive to the nearer; in the other the point nearer to the equator being positive to the more distant. In plants, something quite analogous is observed, the dissection of the currents, however (named like those of Du Bois Raymond, the weak currents), being reversed. Thus, in the case of plants, where two asymmetrical points are taken in the cross-section, that which is farther from the axis is negative to that which is nearer. And of two unsymmetrical points on the longitudinal section, that which is nearer to the equator is negative to that which is more distant.

Further, in pieces cut out of a rhombic form, currents were observed analogous to those Du Bois Raymond observed in similarly-cut muscles, from the acute to the obtuse angles; but, in the plants, the direction was reversed.

Another point of correspondence between animal and plant electricity is, that the currents only appear during the life of the tissue. The reaction of tissues which show animal electricity is always more or less alkaline, or neutral. After separation of the tissue from the living body, an acid reaction is gradually produced, and, when this has taken place, the electromotive action disappears. The living tissue of plants, on the other hand, is generally more or less acid, and, on the death of the tissue, an alkaline reaction is produced, and, then, also, the electromotive action is extinguished.

Dr. Ranke experimented with a large number of plants besides Rheum, and found, in each case, the same laws of electromotive action to hold good where the fibres were not parallel. Experiments were also made with pieces in which the fibres were not parallel, as in the case of certain roots; and the normal electric currents were met with if the shape of the root did not depart very much from the cylindrical, was not very conical. If, for the point of application of an electrode, on the longitudinal section, a part of the root was chosen at which, when the branch tip was cut off, this acted as a cross-section, and the current might be reversed. The same remark applies to stems.

Dr. Ranke observes, in the conclusion of his paper, that the similarity which has been established between animal and plant electricity, warrants us in applying to the latter, with certain modifications, Du Bois Raymond's molecular hypothesis of animal electricity, which supposes the interior of electro-motive parts of plants filled with small peripolar molecules embedded in a conducting substance, the axes of these (joining the poles of each molecule) being parallel to the axis of that part of the plant containing them. The theory of animal electromotors supposes each of the molecules to have two negative polar zones, and one positive equatorial. The law of plant electricity requires, on the other hand, for each of the molecules, two positive polar zones and one negative equatorial.

New Forms of Battery.—A process of accumulating and transforming the electricity of the voltaic pile, by means of secondary batteries, has been discovered by M. Plantin. The secondaries are formed of two sheets of lead rolled into a spiral, and separated from each other by India-rubber bands, instead of the coarse cloth used in former experiments. These spirals are then immersed in glass vases filled with acidulated water, the extremities of the two plates being connected to binding screws. Twenty of the elements thus arranged are placed in two rows of ten each, and their terminals connected to the springs of a commutator so adjusted that the elements could be connected up for surface or quantity when charging, and in series for intensity when discharging. The battery power used to charge the apparatus is from two to three Bunsen elements. When the commutator is turned so that the elements are joined up for quantity, the battery develops in each element an electromotive force equal to about one and a half time that of a single Bunsen or Grove's element; and, when connected up in series, for intensity, an electromotive force equal to thirty Bunsens could be produced, affording a current sufficiently powerful to fuse platinum wire, and make the electric light.

M. Bouman, of Holland, has effected an improvement in the Lelanche battery, rendering it much more constant. It consists of a plate of carbon and an amalgamated zinc rod, covered with woolen cloth, placed vertically in a glass jar which is two-thirds filled with the mixture employed for this description of battery, namely, coarsely-powdered carbon and manganese peroxide. The difficulty hitherto found in obtaining and preserving a good contact between the carbon pole and its conducting wire has been overcome, by cutting a slit in the carbon, and inserting a platinum wire. Mr. Higgs, investigating a series of small-sized carbon and zinc cylinders, in alternate series, in one vessel, has been enabled to obtain, in a very small compass, a battery giving an electromotive force equal to ten Daniell's elements.

The following arrangement of a copper and
zinc battery has been devised by M. Kohlfrurst, for giving a constant current, for one whole year, at a cost of 14 lb. of crystals of sulphate of copper. A truncated hollow cone is thoroughly varnished inside, filled with crystals of sulphate of copper and placed month downward in a glass jar deeper than itself. This cone has notches round the rim, and has a small hole in the centre at the top. The positive pole is a thick cake of zinc suspended over the face of the cone; it is cast with a hole in the centre through which passes a gutta-percha covered wire, which is connected with the upper cone. The glass cylinder is filled with water, and it is evident that the rate of solution of the sulphate of copper depends upon the facility with which it is dissol,ved by the access of water through the notches in the cone, and, as this takes place at a uniform rate, the current given by the battery is uniform also. A dilute solution of sulphate of magnesium or common salt may be used instead of plain water, if it is required to diminish the internal resistance of the battery.

Mr. H. Highton describes, in the London Chemical News, a cheap and simple battery, said to be nearly 50 per cent. higher in potential than a Grove or Bunsen, and 150 per cent. higher than a Daniell.

For negative, carbon packed in granulated carbon, peroxide of manganese, and precipitated sulphur; the liquid should be dilute acid—sulphuric is best. For positive, zinc in caustic potash or soda. The potential is higher than any I know, excepting, of course, those which have magnesium, sodium, or potassium, for positives. The internal resistance is rather large; if common salt or chloride of potassium be used instead of caustic alkali, the internal resistance is much less, but the potential sinks to a little more than 10 per cent. higher than a Grove. With dilute sulphuric acid on both sides, the resistance is still less, but the potential is only a little higher than a Grove.

M. Gaide suggests the following simple form of an economical galvanic pile, somewhat resembling Calland's, but of different elements. It consists of a vessel into which are dipped two rods—one of lead, the other of zinc. The leaden one descends to the bottom; the zinc is one-half shorter. The bottom of the vessel is coated with red oxide of lead (minium); and the excising liquid is water containing 10 per cent. of chlorhydrate of ammonia. The electromotive force of this pile is said to be about one-third of that of a Bunsen's pair; its internal resistance is slight, and varies little; the chlorid of zinc formed does not sensibly alter the conductivity of the exciting liquid; its constancy is great; finally, the expense is almost nothing when the circuit is open.

ELECTRIC WAVES, VELOCITY OF. The velocity of electric waves through the Atlantic cables has been ascertained, by Prof. Gould, to be from 7,000 to 8,000 miles per second. Telegraph-wires, upon poles in the air, conduct the electric waves with a velocity more than double this. It is a curious fact that the rapidity of the transmission increases with the distance between the wire and the earth, or with the height of the support. The Journal des Telegraphes says that wires, placed on poles slightly elevated, transmit signals with a velocity of 12,000 miles a second; and those at a considerable height give a velocity of 16,000 or 20,000 miles.

ELLIS, Rev. William, an English missionary, traveller, and author, born in London in 1785; died in London, June 28, 1872. In January, 1816, after obtaining a good education at one of the dissenting colleges, he sailed with his wife for the South-Sea Islands, as a missionary of the London Missionary Society. He was stationed at Tahiti, or Otaheite, and set up there the first printing-press in the South-Sea Islands. He returned to England in 1824, on account of the illness of his wife, and was employed for some years at home in the business of the London Missionary Society, and from 1833 to 1840 was the Foreign Secretary of that society. His wife died in 1835, and in 1837 he married Miss Sarah Stickney, a distinguished teacher and author, residing at that time in Hoddesdon, in Hertfordshire, who had been educated among the Society of Friends, to which both she and her parents belonged. In 1853, while still retaining his connection with the London Missionary Society, Mr. Ellis was sent by its Board of Managers to Madagascar, to inquire into the condition and prospects for a resumption of their missions there, which had been suspended in consequence of the violent opposition and persecution of the reigning queen. He made three visits to the island within the next three years, and published a narrative, of great religious and scientific interest, of the results of his explorations—when, in consequence of the death of the pagan queen, and the favorable disposition of her son and successor to Christianity, the missions were re-established, and met with the most remarkable success. Mr. Ellis again (in 1865 or 1866) revisited the island, and spent some time in encouraging the missionaries and native Christians. Mr. Ellis published many works, nearly all having primary reference to missionary work, but containing a vast fund of interesting geographical and scientific information. The most important of these were: "Missionary Narrative of a Tour through Owhyhee," 1826; "Polyneesian Researches," 2 vols., 8vo, 1829; "A Vindication of the South Sea Missions from the Misrepresentations of Otto von Kotzebue, with an Appendix," 1831; "History of Madagascar," 2 vols., 1838; "History of the London Missionary Society," 8vo, 1844; "Village-Lectures on Popery," 1851; "Three Visits to Madagascar during 1853-1856, with Notices of the People, Natural History, etc.,” 1858; “Madagascar Revisited, describing the Events of a New Reign and the Revolution which followed,” etc., etc., 2 vols., 1867. He also edited "Stewart's Visit to the South Seas," and wrote an "Introductory Essay on
the Policy, Religion," etc., of China, prefixed to "Gutzlaff's Journal of Three Voyages along the Coast of China." Mr. Elliot's wife, Mrs. Sarah Stickney Ellis, survived him only three days, dying about an hour before the funeral services of her husband were to commence. She was, both before and after her marriage, very favorably and widely-known as an author, nearly all her books having been republished in the United States. She was about sixty years of age at her death. Mr. Allibone's list of her books contains twenty-one distinct titles, while several of the works have three or four volumes each. The most important of them are: "The Poetry of Life," 2 vols., "Home, or the Iron Rule," 3 vols.; "Women of England," 1838; "Sons of the Soil, a Poem," 1840; "The Daughters of England," 1842; "The Wives of England," 1843; "Family Secrets," 3 vols., 1841-43; "Summer and Winter in the Pyrenees," 1841; "Voice from the Vintages," 1843; "Pictures of Private Life," 3 vols., 1844; "Look to the End, or the Bennetts Abroad," 2 vols., 1845; "Temper and Temperament," 2 vols., 1846; "Prevention Better than Cure," 1847; "Rawdon House: Hints on Formation of Character," 1848; "Five Thousand," 4 vols., 1848; "Social Distinction, or Hearts and Homes," 3 vols., 1848-49; "My Brother; or, the Man of Many Friends," 1853. Her works have been collected in a number of uniform volumes.

EMERSON, Rev. Brown, D. D., a learned and venerable clergyman of Salem, Mass., sixty-eight years pastor of the Old South Church in that city; born in Ashby, Mass., January 8, 1778; died in Salem, Mass., July 25, 1872. He prepared for college at New Ipswich and Bowdoin, N. H., and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1803, being at his death the oldest graduate of the college. He was ordained as a Congregational preacher by the Essex North Association in 1804, and ordained as colleague pastor with Rev. Daniel Hopkins, D. D., at the Old South Church, Salem, April 14, 1805, having previously preached for that church for three months. On the death of Dr. Hopkins, in 1816, he became sole pastor, and continued so till 1849, when, at his own request, a colleague was settled. He received the degree of D. D. from Dartmouth College in 1835. In 1848 he visited Europe. Dr. Emerson was an able preacher, and a vigorous, logical writer, and until he was very far advanced in life his sermons were quite attractive to his people. He published little—nothing, beyond some occasional sermons, addresses, and orations.

EUROPE. The year 1873 was one of peace for all Europe; in Spain only, the Carlists rose again in an insurrection, which, though maintaining itself for several months, never assumed threatening dimensions. The latest statistical information on the population of Europe raised the aggregate number to 301,708,000 in 1872, against 300,900,000 in 1871, while the area, by the new calculations made in several countries, is reduced from 3,810,400 to 3,787,000 square miles.

The Government of Germany continued to direct its chief attention to the consolidation of the newly-established empire. The "Particularists," who desire to strengthen the power of the governments of the separate states at the expense of the Central Government, at one time hoped for the re-establishment of their ascendency in Bavaria; but the attempt to form a new Particularist ministry utterly failed; and the policy of Bavaria with regard to German unity remained unchanged. Great exertions were made by the Government of Germany to revive this feeling of German nationality in the new Reichsland Alsace-Lorraine, and good results are specially anticipated from the liberal reorganization of the University of Strasbourg, which was opened on May 1st, and from the reintroduction of the German language into all the secondary and primary state schools of the country. A declaration of the Government of Brunswick, that it regarded the ex-King of Hanover as entitled to succession, when (what is expected to take place ere long) the ducal line of Brunswick becomes extinct, created toward the close of the year considerable uneasiness, though no serious trouble, it is believed, did arise out of this question. More serious is the conflict between the Central Government of Germany and the Reichstag on the one hand, and the Roman Catholic Church on the other. The expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany, and other measures of that kind, called forth in the Catholic districts of Germany an intense dissatisfaction, and led to very serious complaints in the allocutions of the Pope.

The National Assembly of France remained throughout the year the battle-ground of the Four Parties in the country, the Republicans, the Legitimists, the Orleanists and the Bonapartists. The former gained some new members at the supplementary elections, and began an agitation for the dissolution of the National Assembly, because they expected a still greater accession of strength from a general election. The Legitimists made a political demonstration, by visiting in large numbers the Count de Chambord at Antwerp, Belgium, in February; but no real advantage appears to have accrued to this party from it. A fusion between the Legitimists and Orleanists continued to be discussed; and in January, 1873, the Legitimist papers announced that it had been consummated by the formal recognition of the Count de Chambord as King of France on the part of seven princes of the House of Orleans. The prospects of Bonapartism suffered a serious blow by the death of the ex-Emperor Napoleon.

* In the article Brunswick, in the present number of the American Annual Cyclopaedia, we have given a General Table of the House of Brunswick, Hano-

over, and Great Britain," which fully explains the ques-

tion of succession.
The Government of Cis-Leithian Austria, after many years of indecision and vacillation, laid in December before the Reichsrath a new electoral law which introduced the principle of direct elections, and which is looked upon as the first of a series of radical measures for strengthening the powers of the Central Government, and reducing those of the provincial Diets.

The following table shows the area and population of the countries of Europe, arranged according to the density of their population at the close of the year 1872, and also the number of inhabitants per square mile:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Sq. Miles</th>
<th>Inhabitants</th>
<th>Per sq. Mile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>11,374</td>
<td>5,687,105</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>12,080</td>
<td>3,919,610</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,526</td>
<td>1,317,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1,386,000</td>
<td>139,800,000</td>
<td>100,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>134,319</td>
<td>49,000,000</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>27,550</td>
<td>39,900,000</td>
<td>1,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>114,255</td>
<td>75,400,000</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>137,184</td>
<td>23,000,000</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>195,766</td>
<td>8,777,000</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>7,920</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>5,150,000</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>18,741</td>
<td>8,900,000</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,385,000</td>
<td>1,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia (exclusive of Finland)</td>
<td>18,282</td>
<td>2,655,000</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia (inclusive of Finland)</td>
<td>18,282</td>
<td>2,655,000</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>14,046</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>19,070</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>53,787,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ecclesiastical statistics of Europe, at the close of the year 1872, are exhibited as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Roman Catholics</th>
<th>Protestants and other Christian Sects.</th>
<th>Greek Catholics</th>
<th>Jews.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>10,080,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>4,360,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>157,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
<td>599,000</td>
<td>599,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>4,200,000</td>
<td>831,000</td>
<td>831,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>1,005,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>10,620,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>16,741,000</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1,385,000</td>
<td>2,577</td>
<td>2,577</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>117,800,000</td>
<td>71,800,000</td>
<td>71,800,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of Mohammedans in Europe is about 6,915,000, of whom 4,550,000 are in European Turkey, 2,959,000 in Russia, 5,000 in Servia, 1,000 in Roumania, and a smaller number in Poland and Hungary. The number of pagans (in Russia and Turkey), and of those whose religion was unknown, amounted to about 5,000.

The revised Constitution of Switzerland, when submitted to the popular vote, was rejected by 297,000 votes against 252,000, and by thirteen cantons against nine. The friends of the revision were, however, not discouraged, but at once resumed the discussion of the subject in the Federal Assembly.

The Gotha Almanac, for 1873, gives the following table on the nationalities of Europe, which is a valuable aid in understanding the great conflicts arising out of the nationality question:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>Germanic Nations</th>
<th>Romance Nations</th>
<th>Slavic Nations</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>2,535,000</td>
<td>1,935,000</td>
<td>855,000</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>2,203,000</td>
<td>1,192,000</td>
<td>911,000</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>27,650,000</td>
<td>13,650,000</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roumania</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Germanic nations constitute about 81.2 per cent. of the aggregate population of Europe; they comprise the German, Dutch, and Flemish (56,500,000, or 18.5 per cent. of the population of Europe), Anglo-Saxons (24,400,000, or 9.8 per cent.), and Scandinavians (8,000,000, or 2.7 per cent.).

The Romanic nations embrace the French (including Occitanians and Catalans, 41,200,000, or 13.7 per cent.); Italians and Rhetoroumanians (27,620,000, or 9.2 per cent.); Spaniards and Portuguese (16,320,000, or 5.4 per cent.); Daco-Roumanians and Macedo-Walachians (8,100,000, or 2.7 per cent.); Greeks (2,450,000, or 0.8 per cent.); Albanians (1,440,000, or 0.5 per cent.).

The Slavic nations embrace Russians and Ruthenians (54,580,000, or 18.1 per cent.); Poles (9,420,000, or 3.1 per cent.); Czechs and Wiidyes (6,900,000, or 2.3 per cent.); Servians, Croats, and Slovene (7,200,000, or 2.4 per cent.); Bulgarians (4,080,000, or 1.4 per cent.).

Of other races not belonging to any of the three large groups, the table enumerates Kyrionars and Celts, 34,000,000, or 1.1 per cent. (2-
FEVERS AND SEWERS.

Notwithstanding the generally-acknowledged deleterious influence of defective sewers, it seems to be a well-established fact that men employed to cleanse and repair sewers, etc., are not only not carried off by fever, but appear to be singularly exempt from the ravages of that disease. The British Medical Journal, of a late date, says that, in consequence of what has been said with regard to the alleged cause of the late illness of the Prince of Wales, Dr. Bowers, of the Metropolitan Board of Works of London, ordered a return on the subject, which presents a most unexpected array of facts which seem, at least, to controvert the generally-received views with regard to the connection of fevers with imperfect sewerage.

Some of the details were as follows: Out of five inspectors employed from 28 to 48 years, there has never been a case of fever. Out of 64 men engaged in cleansing and flushing the northern sewers, for periods varying...
FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made December, 1871, there was presented a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the first quarter of the year ending June 30, 1872, and an estimate of the same for the remaining three-quarters of the year. The receipts and expenditures of the first quarter above mentioned, ending on September 30, 1871, were as follows:

- Customs: $28,289,899.00
- Internal revenue: 53,583,757.67
- Lands: 669,010,63
- Miscellaneous sources: 8,738,169.61

Total: $107,168,574.60

The expenditures for the same period, excluding payment on account of the sinking fund, were as follows:

- Civil and miscellaneous purposes: $16,579,732.46
- War Department: 12,560,638.85
- Navy Department: 6,353,040.93
- Indians and pensions: 11,454,992.11
- Interest on the public debt: 26,745,734.37

Total: $58,983,562.92

For the remaining three-quarters of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1872, the estimated receipts were as follows:

- Customs: $148,000,000.00
- Internal revenue: 90,000,000.00
- Lands: 2,000,000.00
- Miscellaneous sources: 15,000,000.00

Total: $258,000,000.00

The estimated expenditures for the same period are:

- Civil and miscellaneous purposes: $50,000,000.00
- War Department: 31,000,000.00
- Navy Department: 18,500,000.00
- Indians and pensions: 30,000,000.00
- Interest on the public debt: 85,000,000.00

Total: $209,500,000.00

These estimates contemplated a balance applicable to the payment of the principal of the public debt, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, of $71,794,991.68.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were as follows:

- Customs: $216,370,198.77
- Public lands: 2,973,714.19
- Bank circulation tax: 6,283,396.39
- Internal revenue: 186,628,173.78
- Pacific Railway interest: 749,063.67
- Customs fines: 1,138,442.94
- Fees, consular, etc.: 2,984,905.62
- Miscellaneous: 4,412,254.71

Total ordinary receipts: $264,664,929.91
- Premium on sales of coin: 4,146,637.05

Total available cash: $264,042,573.15

The net expenditures during the same period were:

- Civil expenses: $16,187,639.20
- Foreign intercourse: 1,829,999.14
- Indians: 7,061,728.32
- Pensions: 28,358,470.99
- Military establishment: 35,927,157.20
- Naval establishment: 21,349,909.99
- Miscellaneous civil: 42,580,529.08
- Interest on public debt: 117,357,839.73

Total, exclusive of public debt: $270,529,685.91

up to 34 years, only two have had fever, and their cases were typhus. Of 47 men engaged in the sewer-work in the southern sewers for periods varying from one to 24 years, there have only been two cases of fever, and these again typhus; and, in one of these cases, it is shown that the disease was contracted from the man's family. There are 36 penstock and flap keepers, who have been employed from one to 50 years. Of all these only one had any fever. He has been 16 years at work, and had typhoid in 1862. There are some curious notes about these men. One of them had been at this work 50 years, and has not had one day's illness of that time. One lived 25 years in the sluice-house over the King's Scholars' Pond sewer, but never had any fever. Another lived for 14 years in Penstock House, over the outfall sewer at Old Ford. Another lived 32 years in Great St. Paul's sluice-house. Another lived for 35 years in a house over Duffield sluice, and enjoyed good health. Out of 54 men employed at the pumping-stations, there has only been one case of typhoid fever. At Crossness, out of 54 men engaged during the last six years, there has not been one case of typhus or typhoid.

There have been eight cases ofague, but these are, of course, due to the low, marshy district, and they seem to have recovered rapidly. Out of seven men employed in cleaning ventilators, oiling side-entrances, gauges, etc., no case of fever has occurred, though one man has been at the work 23 years. Of 10 surveyors and chainmen, in the engineer's office, not one has ever had typhoid fever, although they have been almost daily engaged in the sewers for periods of from four to 24 years. These facts are very gratifying, and quite dispose of the allegation that the men in the sewers are debilitated by fever. The statistics show, in fact, that there is less prevalent among these men than the rest of the town population.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.
The general prosperity of the country was undiminished during the year 1872, and the finances of the Government were conducted with little variation from the preceding year. The revenues continued large, although there was a reduction in the rate of taxation, and an entire release of several sources of income to the Government. The reduction in the principal of the public debt was maintained at about the usual rate, with a tendency to a lower rate of interest on many portions of it. The monetary operations of the Government have been so large that nearly fourteen hundred persons were constantly engaged at Washington in handling its coin, notes, and securities.

During the year two hundred million of five per cent. bonds have been negotiated, and two hundred million of six per cent. five-twenty bonds have been redeemed. Thus making a redemption of one per cent. annual interest on that amount.

VOL. XII.—19 A
## FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brought forward</td>
<td>$270,550,995 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium on bonds purchased</td>
<td>$6,958,296 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redemption of public debt</td>
<td>99,990,00 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance in Treasury</td>
<td>100,982,520 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$377,478,316 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100,561,856 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$484,042,573 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus the net reduction of the principal of the public debt during the fiscal year was $99,960,253.54. Deducting the ordinary receipts during the year from the ordinary expenditures and interest on the public debt, there remains a surplus of revenue amounting to $94,134,534. If to this amount is added the amount of premium on sales of gold, and the reduction of the cash balance at the close of the year, the sum is $241,875,653.

The reduction of the public debt, from March 1, 1869, to November 1, 1872, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870</td>
<td>$87,134,729 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871</td>
<td>117,619,090 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872</td>
<td>94,896,248 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From March 1, 1872, to Nov. 1, 1873</td>
<td>64,047,297 34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total                                             | 360,696,999 67 |

And a reduction in the annual interest of $24,187,851.

The receipts during the quarter ending September 30, 1872, which is the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>$371,729,549 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of public lands</td>
<td>797,384 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Revenue</td>
<td>34,169,447 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax on circulation, etc., of national banks</td>
<td>3,907,298 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayment of Interest by Pacific Railways</td>
<td>119,093 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs fines, etc.</td>
<td>103,767 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consular, patent, and other fees</td>
<td>479,906 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds of Government property</td>
<td>326,931 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous sources</td>
<td>1,046,031 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net ordinary receipts</td>
<td>$98,389,207 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium on sales of coin</td>
<td>2,486,736 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total receipts</td>
<td>$100,815,144 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance in Treasury</td>
<td>106,955,371 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total available</td>
<td>$297,380,835 49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expenditures during the quarter were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil and miscellaneous expenses</td>
<td>$18,269,591 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indians</td>
<td>3,097,343 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions</td>
<td>9,185,359 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military establishment</td>
<td>12,898,782 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval establishment</td>
<td>7,385 146 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on the public debt, etc.</td>
<td>36,336,994 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, exclusive of the principal and premium on public debt</td>
<td>$96,536,643 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For premium on purchased bonds</td>
<td>$1,702,568 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net redemption of the public debt</td>
<td>16,998,118 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total net expenditures</td>
<td>$106,495,355 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1872</td>
<td>101,984,149 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$207,380,505 49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the remaining three-quarters of the same fiscal year, ending June 30, 1873, it was estimated that the receipts would be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>$132,000,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of public lands</td>
<td>1,500,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Revenue</td>
<td>14,000,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax on national banks</td>
<td>3,000,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Railways</td>
<td>500,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs fines, etc.</td>
<td>800,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consular, patent, and other fees</td>
<td>1,700,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of public property</td>
<td>600,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous sources</td>
<td>1,400,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$245,500,000 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the same period it was estimated that the expenditures would be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil expenses</td>
<td>$13,000,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign intercourse</td>
<td>600,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indians</td>
<td>4,000,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions</td>
<td>21,000,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military establishment</td>
<td>25,000,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval establishment</td>
<td>18,000,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous civil</td>
<td>27,800,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on the public debt</td>
<td>71,000,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$178,800,000 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to this estimate there will be $44,800,000 of surplus revenue applicable to the purchase or redemption of the public debt.

The reduction in taxation since the close of the war is estimated to have been as follows:

### IN INTERNAL REVENUE.

| Act of July 13, 1866 | $65,000,000 00 |
| Act of March 4, 1867 | 40,000,000 00   |
| Act of February 3, 1868 | 29,000,000 00 |
| Act of March 31, 1869 | 45,000,000 00   |
| Act of July 30, 1870 | 50,000,000 00   |
| Act of July 14, 1870 | 55,000,000 00   |
| Act of June 6, 1872 | 30,051,000 00   |
| Total of internal revenue                         | $248,651,000 00 |

### IN CUSTOMS.

| Act of July 14, 1870 | $90,536,410 00 |
| Act of March 1 and June 6, 1872 | 51,172,701 00 |
| Total of customs                                           | $141,709,171 00 |
| Total reduction                                            | $90,360,351 00   |

The following table exhibits the aggregate amount of taxes returned from the several sources of revenue from the organization of the Internal Revenue Department to the close of the last fiscal year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ARTICLES AND OCCUPATIONS NOW TAXABLE, INCLUDING PENALTIES.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>$395,155,016 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>100,213,691 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fermented liquors</td>
<td>92,962,700 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks and bankers</td>
<td>21,614,401 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adhesive stamps</td>
<td>101,672,699 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalties</td>
<td>1,784,218 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total collections, from September 1, 1865, to June 30, 1872</td>
<td>$757,090,550 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ARTICLES AND OCCUPATIONS NOW EXEMPT FROM TAX.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactures and productions</td>
<td>$401,391,395 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross receipts</td>
<td>56,281,877 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>27,208,597 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special taxes not relating to spirits, tobacco, and fermented liquors</td>
<td>85,457,467 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>214,706,056 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special income tax of 1894</td>
<td>29,889,829 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>11,963,291 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacies and successions</td>
<td>14,914,649 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles In Schedule A</td>
<td>5,864,869 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>8,390,009 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,001,334,294 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aggregate receipts                                                      | $1,758,341,839 00 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>Length of Loan</th>
<th>When redeemable</th>
<th>Rate of Interest</th>
<th>Amount authorized in thousands of</th>
<th>Amount issued in thousands of</th>
<th>Amount redeemed in thousands of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old debt</td>
<td>1 and 2 years</td>
<td>On demand</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>$31,665.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury notes prior to 1846</td>
<td>1 year and 2 years after date</td>
<td>On demand</td>
<td>11 &amp; 12 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Indemnity</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>February 1, 1849</td>
<td>8 &amp; 9 p. cent. per year</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury notes of 1847</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>On demand</td>
<td>7 &amp; 8 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan of 1847</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>January 1, 1888</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$30,000,000</td>
<td>$30,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonny land scrip</td>
<td>Indefinite</td>
<td>On demand</td>
<td>4 &amp; 5 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$25,000,000</td>
<td>$25,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas indemnity stock</td>
<td>14 years</td>
<td>January 1, 1890</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan of 1848</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>January 1, 1888</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury notes of 1857</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>On demand</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan of 1858</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>January 1, 1878</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan of 1859</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>May 1, 1879</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan of February, 1861 (1881 a.)</td>
<td>10 &amp; 20 years</td>
<td>On demand</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury notes of 1861</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>On demand</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon war debt</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>June 1, 1883</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan of July and August, 1861 (1881 b.)</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>July 1, 1881</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old demand notes</td>
<td>7 &amp; 8 p. cent.</td>
<td>On demand</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven-thirties of 1861</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>August 19 and October 1864</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five-twentieths of 1862</td>
<td>5 or 20 yrs</td>
<td>May 1, 1867</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal-tender notes</td>
<td>Not less than 30 days</td>
<td>On demand</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary loan</td>
<td>After 10 days' notice</td>
<td>On demand</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates of Indebtedness</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>On demand</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fractional currency</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>On demand</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan of 1863</td>
<td>17 years</td>
<td>July 1, 1881</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-year notes of 1863</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>On demand</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-year notes of 1863</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>On demand</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin certificates</td>
<td>June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868</td>
<td>On demand</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound Int. notes</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>After 10 days' notice</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten-forths of 1864</td>
<td>10 or 20 yrs</td>
<td>March 1, 1874</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five-twentieth of M'rch. 1864</td>
<td>5 or 20 yrs</td>
<td>November 1, 1899</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five-twentieth of June 1864</td>
<td>5 or 20 yrs</td>
<td>November 1, 1899</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>August 19 and October 1864</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy pension fund</td>
<td>Indefinite</td>
<td>Indefinite</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five-twentieths of 1865</td>
<td>5 or 20 yrs</td>
<td>July 1, 1874</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consols of 1866</td>
<td>3 or 30 yrs</td>
<td>July 1, 1874</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consols of 1877</td>
<td>3 or 30 yrs</td>
<td>July 1, 1874</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consols of 1895</td>
<td>3 or 30 yrs</td>
<td>July 1, 1874</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three per cent. certificates</td>
<td>Indefinite</td>
<td>Indefinite</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates of Indebtedness of 1870</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>September 1, 1875</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funded loan of 1881</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>May 1, 1881</td>
<td>5 &amp; 6 p. cent.</td>
<td>Par.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The receipts from internal revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and the two previous years, including sums refunded and allowed on drawbacks, were as follows:

- 1870: $185,235,667.97
- 1871: $144,013,759.24
- 1872: $131,720,946.73

The following is a statement of the number of persons who paid the income tax for the years 1871 and 1872, under the Act of July 14, 1870, the exemption being $2,000, and the rate of tax 24 per cent.:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts, fiscal year 1871</th>
<th>Receipts, fiscal year 1872</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$872,520,104</td>
<td>$872,520,104</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$143,681,631</td>
<td>$143,681,631</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$325,393,000</td>
<td>$325,393,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$26,095,000</td>
<td>$26,095,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The move for the year 1872, compared with that of 1871, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>No. banks</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Circulation</th>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Legal tender</th>
<th>Deposits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>1,688</td>
<td>$444,732,000</td>
<td>$303,028,000</td>
<td>$25,056,000</td>
<td>$129,575,000</td>
<td>$729,361,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>1,707</td>
<td>461,265,000</td>
<td>309,191,000</td>
<td>23,729,000</td>
<td>142,200,000</td>
<td>255,455,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>1,739</td>
<td>450,380,000</td>
<td>307,299,000</td>
<td>19,926,000</td>
<td>154,088,000</td>
<td>266,658,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>1,767</td>
<td>458,395,000</td>
<td>315,519,000</td>
<td>13,253,000</td>
<td>139,385,000</td>
<td>278,715,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>1,760</td>
<td>460,235,000</td>
<td>315,391,000</td>
<td>25,507,000</td>
<td>117,494,000</td>
<td>273,970,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>1,814</td>
<td>461,143,000</td>
<td>321,841,000</td>
<td>24,483,000</td>
<td>133,940,000</td>
<td>277,570,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>1,944</td>
<td>476,984,000</td>
<td>325,305,000</td>
<td>15,255,000</td>
<td>137,055,000</td>
<td>281,845,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>1,953</td>
<td>479,548,000</td>
<td>327,096,000</td>
<td>10,259,000</td>
<td>118,872,000</td>
<td>276,545,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is the latest official statement of the national banks of the city of New York, as compared with the previous report of the Comptroller of the Currency:
The following is the statement of the State banks of the city of New York at different periods in 1872, and contains their liabilities and resources at those periods, and a comparison between them:

### LOCAL DEBTS, 1870.

#### STATE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>$13,377,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>4,151,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>18,069,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>17,051,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>556,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>3,165,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>12,019,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>7,048,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>7,964,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>18,403,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>2,682,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>5,290,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>10,621,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>29,003,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>29,003,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>621,039,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>6,735,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>5,768,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>5,094,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>40,909,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>3,062,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>1,906,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>11,515,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>22,884,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>139,908,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>32,478,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>22,941,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>219,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>89,067,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>5,934,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>15,075,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>18,587,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>5,058,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>5,994,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>59,931,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>10,070,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>30,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>681,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakota</td>
<td>5,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>2,956,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>292,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>251,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>653,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>88,827</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### COUNTY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>For which Bonds have been issued.</th>
<th>For which Bonds have been issued.</th>
<th>For which Bonds have been issued.</th>
<th>All other.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TOWN, CITY, ETC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOWN, CITY, ETC.</th>
<th>For which Bonds have been issued.</th>
<th>For which Bonds have been issued.</th>
<th>For which Bonds have been issued.</th>
<th>All other.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is a statement of the local indebtedness of the country, comprising that of the States, and the counties and towns of each State.
The debts of the several States, embracing those known as State, county, and town or city, as reported by the census of 1870, was in the aggregate $868,676,758, of which the bonded debt is about seven-eighths, distributed as follows: State bonds, $334,747,950; county bonds, $157,955,850; town bonds, $371,119,665. The unfunded debt is $28,118,739 for the States; $29,609,660 for the counties. These are small, but the town and city debts are larger, and amount to $57,124,852, of which New York has $10,853,699; Massachusetts, $15,694,934; Louisiana, $8,916,062; New Hampshire, $3,228,330, Connecticut, $3,909,489; Maine, $2,174,227; Missouri, $1,442,753; Iowa, $1,883,749; Tennessee, $2,028,680, and New Jersey, $1,212,927. Much of this is now funded. The foregoing table gives the aggregates.

The issue of bonds since 1870 to the close of 1873 has been sufficient to advance the aggregate to more than $900,000,000.

The decline in the carrying-trade of the country continued during 1872. The imports and exports of the United States, excluding gold and silver, amounted to $1,070,641,105 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and of this vessel-trade, 28% per cent, was in American vessels; in the year 1860 nearly 71 per cent. of our foreign commerce was in American ships, but in 1864 it had fallen to 46 per cent.; in 1868 to 44 per cent., and in 1871 to less than 38 per cent. The earnings of vessels engaged in the foreign carrying-trade probably exceed $100,000,000 a year, of which less than one-third is earned under our own flag. On this subject the Secretary of the Treasury says: "The act of Congress allowing a drawback on foreign articles used in the construction of American vessels has turned the attention of the ship-building, but I am of opinion that the measure is entirely inadequate. When we consider that nearly three-fourths of the foreign commerce of this country is under foreign flags, it is plain that there can be no considerable and speedy change unless the Government shall act at once, and in a liberal and comprehensive spirit. The rise in the price of iron, and the advance in the wages of labor in England during the past year, favor the Government and the people of the United States; but this advantage, due to natural causes, should not lead us to trust the future to the force of those causes, but should induce us rather to act at once, and with vigor."

In the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the time has come when the attention of the public is turned naturally to the future financial policy of the country. That policy must rest upon the past and the present. The war caused three great changes in business and financial affairs that have received the careful consideration of the American people: First, the country was compelled to impose heavy customs duties upon merchandise, and thus, without general observation, and without argument upon the principles involved, the nation entered upon a broad system of protection. Second, the Government issued Treasury notes for general circulation, as currency, and prohibited banks of issue by State authority. Third, a system of national banks was established, and their circulation protected by the national credit. The wisdom of these measures, speaking generally, has been established, and, subject to such changes as the changing condition and opinions of the country and people may demand, they will remain a part of public policy until the financial consequences of the war disappear. The weight of the national debt has been so great that for more than ten years, there has been no opportunity for the practical discussion of the doctrines of protection and free trade, and, in that long period of an unchanged protective policy incident to the burdens of the war, the nation has advanced rapidly and safely in the development of its natural resources. Anticipating a condition of peace, a general reduction in the percentage of customs duties may be anticipated. This reduction, however, should not be measured by the wants of the Treasury, but regard should be had to the condition of the various branches of industry in which the people are engaged. In presence of the fact that the leading pursuits of the country are stronger than ever before in the possession of adequate capital and a supply of intelligent laborers, there may be a moderate reduction from time to time in the rate of duties, as the diminishing expenses of the Government shall permit, without either alarming capital or injuring labor.

The justification of the present protective system, the Secretary asserts to be found in the following considerations:

For purposes of government, the principles of political economy are national, and not cosmopolitan. A nation that cannot raise a given article at less cost than it can be produced elsewhere, may wisely accept free trade in it; but a nation having natural advantages for its production, yet destitute of skill in the incident art or trade, must wait for the opportunity that sometimes comes from the calamity of war, or secure a more economical and a more constant support in the policy of the Government. If average natural facilities exist, the period of necessary protection is a short one compared with the lifetime of a nation, while the advantages gained can never be wholly lost; but, if reasonable natural facilities do not exist, then a system of duties for protection is a present and future burden without adequate compensation. So varied and rich, however, are the natural resources of the United States that we either are, or may soon be, in successful competition with the older and more experienced countries of the world. In the production of the chief articles of personal necessity, comfort, and luxury, and of the machinery by which these articles are produced or obtained. Herein is a sufficient justification for the existing protective system, and for its continuance during the transition period. Nor is the prospect of ultimate competition with foreign countries disturbed by the circumstance that the wages of labor are higher in this country than in those.

The Secretary is of the opinion that the
FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

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tariff system of the country has contributed largely to the general prosperity, and that this general and continued prosperity is the only basis on which a wise financial policy can rest. He, therefore, more fully expresses his views thus:

If, ten years since, it was the thought of any that the only way to a successful contest with Europe was in the reduction of the wages of labor to the European standard, that thought has disappeared probably in presence of the fact that high wages on this side of the Atlantic have stimulated immigration until there is a near approach to equality in the cost of labor, and of the coexisting fact that the addition thus made to the number of laborers has only aided in the development of our resources without yielding in any quarter an excess of products, or retarding in any degree the prosperity of the laboring population. This prosperity on their part is associated with a higher and constantly improving intellectual and social culture and condition. It is being given that an intelligent person has all the special knowledge of an art or trade possessed by the most experienced and, in a large number of cases, on this special training and experience, is an ignorant person, and equal advantages of capital and machinery being given also, the intelligent person proceeds to the results of the advancement of thought, as in such an extent that an addition to his wages of even 100 per cent. represents but a small part of the advantage gained. Yet the special training and knowledge of the ignorant man is the basis of the improvement made.

This truth, considered first with reference to a single American laborer, and then multiplied many hundred times, represents the advantages of America over Europe and Asia in the contest for final, peaceful supremacy in the affairs of the world. Thus is America solving the industrial problem of the ages by exacting cheap production from expensive labor.

He then proceeds to discuss the other changes caused by the war, such as the issues of United States notes and the notes of national banks. Thus he presents an argument in favor of a paper currency, composed in part of United States notes, and in part of national bank notes. The aid which such a currency would afford in resuming and maintaining special payments is fully presented. He says:

In the view I am now to take, I exclude the idea that the Government will ever abandon the issue of national bank notes, and undertake the issue of United States notes in their place. The result of such a policy may be foreseen. The people, deprived of the facilities for business afforded by banks, would seek relief through State institutions, and without much delay Congress would concede to them the right to issue notes for circulation. This concession would be followed by a surrender by the General Government of all control over the paper circulation of the country. The true policy will be found in continuing the national banking system, without, however, yielding to the claim for a material increase of its issues in proportion to the volume of paper in circulation. There are two essential and certain ways of placing the country in a condition when specie and paper will possess the same commercial value. One is the movement of paper in circulation the difference between the commercial value of paper and coin will diminish, and by pursuing this policy the difference will disappear altogether. The other is the transfer of the paper issues of the banks and of the Government, whether bearing interest or not, and which, in its effects, shall tend to diminish the market value of coin, will be found, upon analysis, to contain a plan for contracting the volume of paper currency; and all legislation which is intended to the end of such a plan, will prove ineffectual. Accepting this proposition, and believing that the country is not prepared to sustain the policy of contraction, it only remains for the Nation nearer to the money value of our currency must be improved. The basis of a policy of improvement must be found in a sturdy refusal to add to the paper in circulation until it is of the same value as its metallic counterpart. If this is accepted as the settled purpose of the country, there can be no permanent increase of the difference between paper and coin, and an opportunity will be given for the influence of natural causes, tending, upon the whole to a better financial condition. We may count first among these the increase of population and its distribution over new fields of business and labor; secondly, in the South especially, the number of persons having property, and using and holding money, will increase; next, we may anticipate a more general use of paper in Texas and the Pacific States, by which, practically, for the rest of the country, the volume of paper will be diminished, and the quantity of coin increased—two facts tending to produce an equality of value. The influence of these natural causes will be considerably increased by the degree by the increasing facility for the transfer of money from one point to another, and by the greater use of bank checks and certificates of deposit. The rapid transit of merchandise, in bringing the period of its consumption nearer to the time of its production, is an agency of a similar sort, giving to these views their full weight.

In conclusion, the Secretary anticipates a financial improvement in the affairs of the country of a permanent nature, and thus presents the reasons upon which such anticipations are founded. He says:

I am prepared to say that the experience of the last three years coincides with the best judgment I can form, and warrants the opinion that, under the influence of existing natural causes, our financial condition will gradually improve. During the last fiscal year there were several circumstances of unusual character tending to counteract the natural course of affairs. Our imports of cotton were large and there were excessive imports of wool, tea, coffee, and sugar. The stock of wool in warehouses on the 30th of June was sufficient for six months' consumption; of sugar for four and a half months, and of tea for five months, and of coffee for twelve months. In the ordinary course of trade the importation of these articles will be small during the current year, with consequent favorable effect upon the balance between this and other countries. This anticipation of the wants of the country, in connection with the decrease of our exports, augmented the balance of trade, created an active demand for coin, and advanced the price. Notwithstanding these adverse influences, gold has averaged, substantially, the same premium from January 1st to November 1st of the present year as for the corresponding period of 1871. Not doubting that natural causes will in time produce the result sought, it is yet advisable to bring the power of the Government in aid of the movement as far as may be practicable.

The revival of our foreign commerce is one instrumentality, and perhaps the most efficient one of all. If the annual earnings of American vessels were $80,000,000 instead of $50,000,000, the difference in the amount of exchange available and would meet a large part of the adverse balance in ordinary years. The experience of Europe tends to show that the ability of a country to maintain operative balance is due largely to the condition of its foreign trade. Next, every measure which increases or improves the channels of transportation between the seaboard
and the cotton and grain growing regions of the country, or lessens the cost of frights, adds something to our capacity to compete successfully in the markets of the world. Finally, those measures which encourage freedom of manufacture, especially of iron, wool, and cotton, and discourage the importation of like products, affect favorably the balance of trade and help us toward the end we seek. This statement in three paragraphs is a general statement of a policy that, in my opinion, will aid the country in reaching a condition when it will be practicable to resume and maintain specie payments. Anticipating that day, I anticipate also that the burden of re- sumption will rest upon the Government. There are now more than 1,900 banks in the country, and I cannot imagine a condition of things so favorable for a period of years as to enable them at all times to redeem their notes in specie only. Without pro-
ceeding to the discussion of the subject in detail, I think that all will have been gained that is of value when the Treasury shall be prepared to pay the dem-
and notes of the Government in coin, and the banks will be prepared to pay their notes either in coin or in legal-tender notes, and then our good for-
tune will clearly appear in this, that our paper cur-
rency is not exclusively of national bank notes, nor exclusively of United States notes.

The following tables were compiled at the office of the Financial and Commercial Chronicle, New York, and show the monthly range of Government securities, and the comparative prices of leading articles of produce in the New York market, the prices of gold, stocks, etc.

MONTHLY RANGE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AS REPRESENTED BY ACTUAL SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD DURING THE YEAR 1872.

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**NOTE:** The above table represents the prices of various railroad and miscellaneous stocks during the year 1872. The values are given in dollars and cents, with each entry representing the stock price for a particular month.
FISK, JAMES, Jr.

FISK, JAMES, Jr., born in Bennington, Vt., April 1, 1884; shot by Edward S. Stokes, in New York City, January 6, 1872. His father was a peddler, and a few years later removed to Brattleboro, Vt., where the son obtained a very meagre common-school education, which was all he ever had. After some experience as waiter in a hotel, and member of a circus company, he turned his attention to peddling, at first in company with his father, then by himself; and finally, having bought his father out, he employed him to peddle for him among the more scattered popu-
lations of the rural districts, while he himself visited the larger towns and villages. With the brightest wagons, the showiest harness, and the most glittering harness in the State, and with an abundance of that ready wit and good-natured impudence for which he afterward became famous, he prospered so fast that he was soon one of the principal traveling jobbers in New England. He bought his supplies of Jordan & Marsh in Boston, and the members of this firm were so impressed with his shrewdness that they gave him a position in their establishment as salesman. From salesman he became a partner. He made some excellent bargains with the Government during the war. It is said that he made a happy stroke by employing cutters through the lines. In four years he retired from the firm with capital enough to open a dry-goods shop of his own. In four months more his money was all gone, and the business was closed up. When he appeared in New York in 1864, and opened a broker's office in Broad Street, his entire capital consisted (if history can be believed) of a borrowed silver watch. If he had any thing more than that he soon lost it, and when he introduced himself to the favor of Daniel Drew, by negotiating for him the sale of the Bristol line of Erie Railroad, he brought him home to his naturally penniless. Mr. Drew first set him up as a broker, in partnership with Belden, and employed the new firm in carrying on his famous war with Cornelius Vanderbilt for the possession of the Erie Railroad. That warfare is a matter of history, which we need not here recount. When the crisis came, on the eve of the election for directors, in October, 1867, there were three contestants in the field. Fisk was serving under the Drew party, who wanted to be retained in office. Vanderbilt, master of Harlem, Hudson River, and Central, seemed to be on the point of securing Erie also. Mr. Eldridge was the leader of the Bos-
ton, Hartford and Erie party, which wanted to get into the Erie directory for the purpose of making that company guarantee the bonds of his own worthless road. Eldridge was assisted by Jay Gould. As a result of the compromise by which the three opposing inter-
ests coalesced, Fisk and Gould were both chosen directors of Erie, and from the month of October, 1867, dates the memorable asso-
ciation of these two choice spirits since so

FLORIDA.

famous in the money markets of the world. From this association followed, in rapid suc-
cession, those stupendous commercial schemes whose magnitude and daring surpassed or
ordinary comprehension or belief. One of the
best and largest of our great trunk railways
was brought under the complete control of
these men; its stock and bonds issued, as
fast as the scrip could be prepared, till these
two persons had accumulated their half a score
millions or more; its income subsidized in
every way for their benefit; Legislatures were
bribed, judges bought, branch railroads bought
up or leased, and rivals either fought off, or
their silence purchased. For the long suffer-
ing stockholders of the road there seemed to be no redress, no way of relief. Not satisfied
with these illicit gains, Fisk and his partners
began to speculate in gold, and in September,
1869, brought on that crisis which will be long
known in Wall Street as "Black Friday." But,
with his really large capacity for business,
Fisk felt that the affairs of the Erie Railroad,
of which he was for four years controller, and
the perfect wilderness of lawsuits which were
brought against his management, were not
sufficient to occupy his great abilities, and,
looking about for other employment, he pur-
chased the Eighth Avenue Opera-House, and,
leasing part of it to the Erie Railroad for of-
fices, managed the theatre himself; bought
the Fifth Avenue Theatre; bought a summer
garden in the city, for the purpose of a res-

taurant; bought two lines of steamboats
plowing between Fall River and New York, and
Bristol and New York, and put himself in
naval uniform; bought a ferry line across the
Hudson; became the colonel of the Ninth Re-
giment of the N. Y. State Guard, and paraded
his troops in Boston and at Long Branch, and
was endeavoring to obtain the brigadier-gen-
ceralship at the time of his death; bought
coaches, and express wagons, houses, lands,
and furniture of barbaric gorgeousness, and
filled these houses with opera-bouffe singers,
and others. At a chance meeting, Stokes, be-

tween whom and Fisk a mortal enmity ex-
isted, shot him, as he himself says, in self-
defence.

FLORIDA. The Legislature of Florida for
1872 commenced its session at Tallahassee on
the 2d of January. Early in February the at-
tempt to secure the removal of Governor Reed
by impeachment was renewed. On the 10th of
February managers on the part of the As-
sembly appeared at the bar of the Senate and
presented articles of impeachment which were
received, and on the 14th the High Court of
Impeachment was organized with the Chief-
Justice of the Supreme Court presiding. The
substance of the charges against the Governor
was to the following effect:

1. That in 1870 he did "unlawfully and in
violation of the constitution and laws of the
State of Florida cause to be issued, and did
himself sign his official signature as Governor,
to a large number of State bonds to the amount of $529,000 in excess of the amount authorized to be issued by the act of the Legislature entitled 'An act to alter and amend an act entitled An act to perfect the public works, approved June 24, A. D. 1869, approved January 28, A. D. 1870.'

2. That in violation of the same act he did "fraudulently conspire to issue State bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing the stock of the Florida, Atlantic & Gulf Central Railroad Company, for the use and benefit of persons and parties, and with full knowledge of and consent to said purpose, and in collusion with such persons and parties, for his and their pecuniary benefit."

3. That he did issue and sign the $1,000,000 of bonds referred to.

4. That in violation of the same act, and of the constitution, etc., he did "cause to be issued and did himself sign his official signature as Governor to $4,000,000 of State bonds for the use and benefit of the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad Company in the State of Florida, having full notice of the fraudulent title of said company to the property of the Pensacola & Georgia and Tallahassee Railroads."

5. That in 1869 and 1870, in violation of the constitution and laws, and "especially the act of the Legislature of the State of Florida, entitled 'An act to fund the outstanding debt of the State, approved August 6, 1868,' and an act entitled 'An act to fund the outstanding debt of the State, approved February 1, 1869,' he did fraudulently conspire with one Milton S. Littlefield, and with divers other persons, to embezzle the moneys received from the hypothecation of State bonds issued under and by authority of the aforesaid acts of the Legislature of the State of Florida, and did embezzle a large amount of the moneys received from the said bonds, to wit, the amount of $22,000."

6. That in 1871 he did, in violation of the constitution and laws of the State, "receive from Milton S. Littlefield the sum of $3,500 as a consideration to influence his official action in sustaining the claim of the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad Company to the title of the property of the Pensacola & Georgia and Tallahassee & Florida, Atlantic & Gulf Central Railroads, and as a further consideration to influence his official action in all matters between the State of Florida and the said Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad Company."

7. That in 1868 and 1869 he did "conspire with one Charles Pond and with one E. B. Bulkey, of the city of New York, to defraud the State of Florida of $15,000 of bonds of the State of Florida, and in pursuance of said conspiracy did defraud the State of Florida of $15,000 of the bonds of the State of Florida applied to the purchase of arms and equipments for the State of Florida."

8. That in 1869, "in violation of the constitution and laws of the State of Florida, and especially of the act of the Legislature entitled 'An act to provide for and encourage a liberal system of internal improvements in this State, approved January 6, A. D. 1855,' and with full intent to violate said act, he did receive from one I. K. Roberts, Esq., in behalf of the Florida Railroad Company, a draft for the sum of $1,140, which was paid in currency of the United States to said Harrison Reed, Governor, and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, and did tender to the Treasurer of the State of Florida scrip of the State in lieu of said currency, which was due to the Sinking Fund on account of said Florida Railroad Company."

9. That in 1872 he did "conspire to influence one J. W. Toer, a justice of the peace, in the exercise of his judicial action upon a case pending before him, to wit, the case of the 'State of Florida against George W. Swepson.'"

10. That in 1871 he did "unlawfully conspire with one Aaron Barnett to prostitute his official influence and position to the uses and purpose of the said Barnett, in receiving the sum of $10,000 from said Barnett for his official sanction and signature to a contract for the conveyance of internal improvement lands to the said Barnett, as assignee of the said contract from the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad Company, and did receive the said sum of $10,000 from the said Barnett for the reasons and purposes aforesaid."

11. That between September 8, 1868, and July 1, 1869, in the city of New York, he did "unlawfully and improperly appropriate moneys belonging to the State of Florida, to wit: the sum of $6,948.63, placed in his possession by James D. Westcott, Jr., and received by him as a trustee, in this: that the said Harrison Reed, Governor, did substitute for said moneys certain securities of the State of Florida purchased by him at a large discount, and did pay said securities into the Treasury of the State of Florida, and appropriated to his own personal use and benefit the difference arising from said speculation, and with intent then and there to defraud the State of the full value of said moneys in his hands as trustee for the people of the State."

12. That "on or about the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and on divers other days and times in the said year, also on divers other days and times in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and seventy-two, he did embezzle moneys belonging to the State of Florida, to wit: the sum of $1,897.24, in the possession of Jonathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State, and did appropriate said moneys to his own use, benefit, and purposes."

13. That he did, "on the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and seventy-one, and on divers other days and times in said year, at Tallahassee, in the State of Florida, divert, misapply, and unlawfully and improperly appropriate the sum of $11,000 of the Contingent Fund, appropriated by the Legislature of the State of Florida, and did appropriate and apply a large portion of said sum to his own personal use and benefit.”

14. That he did, “on the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at Tallahassee, in the State of Florida, unlawfully and maliciously misrepresent and falsify his official acts and doings to one T. W. Brevard, with full intent thereby to misrepresent and falsify, for the purpose of affecting the interest of certain persons and parties, and to the detriment of the public interests and in violation of the express provision of the constitution of the State, whereby said Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office, of incompetency, malfeasance, and of conduct detrimental to good morals.”

The Governor announced himself ready to meet and answer these charges, and demanded a prompt and speedy trial. After plea had been entered, the managers applied for a continuance of the trial, and for time to procure the attendance of witnesses residing out of the State, against which the Governor entered a protest. The High Court refused to postpone the trial, and, the managers failing to produce any evidence in support of the charges, it finally adjourned without action.

In accordance with a section of the constitution which provides that “any officer, when impeached by the Assembly, shall be deemed under arrest, and shall be disqualified from performing any of the duties of his office until acquitted by the Senate,” Governor Reed had been suspended from the exercise of the executive functions by the action of the Assembly on the 10th of February, and Samuel T. Day, the Lieutenant-Governor, had issued a proclamation assuming “the powers, duties, functions, and authority of Governor of the State of Florida in place of the said Harrison Reed, suspended from office.” Mr. Reed, on the other hand, held that the adjournment of the High Court of Impeachment, and of the Legislature, without action on his case, was equivalent to an acquittal, and called on Mr. Day to surrender the office to him. This the latter refused to do, at the same time declining to submit to the judges of the Supreme Court the question of the respective claims of himself and Mr. Reed to the executive office. Reed had meantime taken up his residence at Jacksonville, but on the 8th of April, during the temporary absence from the capital of the acting Governor, with the aid of the Secretary of State, Jonathan C. Gibbs, entered the executive office at Tallahassee, secured the great seal of the State, and issued a proclamation, wherein he recited the action of the Legislature, and of the Court of Impeachment, and then proceeded as follows:

“In virtue of such action, I, the said Harrison Reed, Governor of this State, do hereby proclaim my authority and power in the performance of all chief executive duties, and the acts and doings of Samuel T. Day since the acts and doings of the Assembly, Senate, and High Court of Impeachment, as aforesaid, to be hereby suspended and authority disqualified for him, and all persons acting under and by his authority so since then delegated, from exercising any official power or authority under peril of law, and forbid all obedience to them. And I command, in full obedience to the lawful authority of the duly-elected Chief Magistrate of the State.

In testimony whereof, I do hereunto set my hand and cause the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Tallahassee, the capital, this eighth day of April, A. D. 1873, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

HARRISON REED, Governor of Florida.

By the Governor:

Attest, JONATHAN C. GIBBS, Secretary of State.

On the 15th of April Mr. Day issued a proclamation, in the preamble of which he recited the fact of the impeachment, set forth his own right to hold the executive office in view of the suspension of the Governor, and alluded to the recent proclamation of Reed. The body of this proclamation of the acting Governor was as follows:

Now, therefore, I, Samuel T. Day, the duly-elected Lieutenant-Governor and now Acting Governor of this State in the place of the said Harrison Reed, so as aforesaid impeached and disqualified from performing any official duty, do hereby issue this my proclamation, declaring the acts of the said Harrison Reed, in issuing his so-called proclamation, an attempted usurpation of the authority of the Chief Executive of the State, and in total disregard of law and good government and revolutionary in its tendencies; and hereby warn all good citizens, as well as all designing men, that, while the duties of the office of Governor are devolved upon me, I shall execute the laws of the State, and act with and for the purpose of suppressing any attempt at usurpation or revolution, and to protect the law-abiding citizens.
of this State in their civil rights, I shall use all the power in me vested by the constitution and laws to enforce obedience to the lawfully constituted authorities of this State, hereby publicly warning the people and all officers of this State not to obey, or in any manner respect, the pretended authority of the said Harrison Reed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and, in lieu of affixing the seal of the State, hereby proclaim that the same has been secreted or stolen.

Done at the Capitol, in Tallahassee, Florida, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

SAMUEL T. DAY, Acting Governor.

On the 10th Mr. Reed had written to the acting Governor declaring that, "with a view of terminating this question, and settling the public mind," he was willing "to make a case and present the whole matter to the justices of the Supreme Court, to the end that there may be a determination at once of our respective rights, and the rights of the good people of the State." Receiving no answer to this proposition, he filed his own application to the court for a decision of the matter in dispute. In this he recited the facts in relation to the impeachment, the action of Lieutenant-Governor Day, the grounds of his own claim, and the refusal of Day to submit the matter to the court for adjudication, and then put the following question: "Did the said High Court of Impeachment remove the disabilities growing out of suspension from power to perform the said duties, and restore and reinstate me in the powers and duties properly pertaining to said office, particularly in view of said proclamation and assumption thereof?"

The judges ordered a copy of this communication to be transmitted to Lieutenant-Governor Day, and assigned April 28th for the hearing of the parties interested. The question was argued at length by two counsel on each side, and on the 29th of April the court rendered its decision. A majority of the judges, consisting of Justices Hart and Westcott, held that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the case. In the opinion delivered by Justice Westcott, it was declared that the suspension of an impeached officer could cease only on acquittal by the Senate, and that acquittal could be effected only by some "affirmative final action by a legal Senate, other than a conviction, by which it dismisses or discontinues the prosecution." The action of the Senate in the matter was then referred to, from which it appeared that no such "affirmative final action was taken." It was, therefore, held that the case was still pending, and that the Senate alone had the power to dispose of it. The position is taken and sustained by considerable argument that the Senate, in its capacity of a Court of Impeachment, is a court of exclusive, original, and final jurisdiction, its decisions not being subject to review in any other tribunal. It had been urged by counsel that, by the adjournment of the Legisla-

In conclusion they say:

"In what we have said, we do not affirm the entire want of jurisdiction or power in this court in proper cases to investigate and inquire into any act of the Senate affecting the rights of parties before it, in a case where what they have done comes before us collaterally. That power cannot be thrown off. But, when the constitution vests exclusive jurisdiction over it to the Senate, we are deprived of the power of deciding questions arising in the course of the trial, or while the impeachment is pending; for these necessarily must belong to the court vested with the principal power or jurisdiction, and there is no appellate power in this court to reverse it. When, therefore, in exercising the power and jurisdiction vested in this court, we proceed to inquire into matters brought properly to our attention, the law does not authorize us to substitute our judgment for that of the Senate, upon questions before that tribunal, and hence, if it appears that no order finally disposing of a party has been made by the Senate, it is arrested by the rule of constitutional law, which affirms that the Senate itself is the only tribunal to declare that the party has or has not been discharged.

With these views, we can only say that, until Governor Reed is acquitted by the Senate, we cannot acquit him, and that, during his suspension, his power, as Governor, depends on our opinion upon any question of law, ceases. Under these circumstances, we decline to say whether the law applicable to the proceedings of the Senate, at its last session, entitles him to a discharge. We think, after mature reflection, that it would be improper in this court to go beyond saying that the Court of Impeachment is still in existence, and must determine the matter. We should not suggest to that court how it should determine a question coming before it in a case now pending.

With the circumstances reversed, we should not be very much obliged to that or any other tribunal, should it suggest to us how we should determine a case pending before this court and, should it, in fact, desire to be so guided by us, give its views of the law of a case pending before this court, we should deem it a grave mistake, as well as an improper interference. Being suspended, the Governor is not more than that of a citizen, and it would certainly be improper in us to give a voluntary opinion to a citizen upon a question of law, whether it was involved in a case pending in a court, or not, and whether we had jurisdiction over the subject-matter, or not.

Chief Justice Randall dissented from the opinion of the majority. He held that the Supreme Court had a right to determine the legal effect of the action of the Senate. His definition of acquittal was "a discharge by virtue of any action of the Senate whereby it refuses expressly or otherwise further to entertain the case, or act upon it, or which places the cause beyond its reach, and by which it has no longer any power or authority to render a judgment upon the guilt or innocence of the officer. The constitution," he said, "contemplates a trial, and, the power to try once gone, all the consequences of the accusation cease. A refusal to try is a refusal to convict." In conclusion, he said: "I must, upon my convictions of duty, say that, in my opinion, Governor
Reed had the right officially to solicit the opinion of the court, whenever, after the ad
gournment of the Senate, he saw fit to do so; that he had a lawful right, after such adjourn-
ment, to assume the power and proceed to the discharge of the duties pertaining to the Ex-
ecutive Department, whenever he saw fit. Yet it was wise to address the constitutional ad-
visers of the Executive upon the matter, before resorting to any measure which would have disturbed the peace of the community."

The reply of the court to Governor Reed's communication was as follows:

**Supreme Court of Florida,**

**Tallahassee,** April 29, 1872.

*His Excellency Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida:*

We have the honor to state our conclusions as follows:

Your impeachment is still pending before the Sen-
ate, which is the only tribunal authorized to acquit
you, under the constitution, and, until you are ac-
quitted or discharged by that tribunal within the
meaning of the constitution, you are suspended.

It is the action of the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives, in the matter of your impeachment at the late
session of the Legislature, would entitle you to have
the said impeachment proceedings dismissed, and that
the Senate should discharge and acquit you therefrom, but
this is a question which can be legal-
ly determined by the Senate alone, that being the
tribunal before which the matter is pending, and the
consequence of which need not be further discussed
in our opinion, as the question is not
exclusive original and final jurisdiction. Were you
not suspended, we are inclined to think that it would
be our duty in ordinary questions, notwithstanding
the want of jurisdiction in this court over the subje-
cot matter involved in any question you might ask, to in-
dicate simply in an advisory manner what was the
law of such a case. This, however, would not deter
mine the question, and would have no legal effect. A
case, therefore, to your own found in 18 Florida Re-
ports, 566, and to the opinion of the court there we
refer, as illustrating our view under such circum-
stances. Even if the case were one which might be
said to be in this court, our opinion in the case
therein is only advisory, and would not directly affect individ-
ual rights, or the legality of acts, and would not re-
store you to an office held and exercised by another.

It is the opinion of this court that you would have to res-
tort to the proper proceeding to oust the party.

**Lieutenant-Governor Day, however, is neither the
de jure nor de facto Governor. He is in no sense
Governor. He is Lieutenant-Governor, exercising
the functions of the office of Governor. You are still
de jure Governor. In case of a contest between you
and the Lieutenant-Governor, as to the right to exer-
cise executive functions, if we were of the opinion
that the law gave to his acts the same standing as acts
of de facto officers, it would perhaps result that you,
being suspended and not restored, could not require our
opinion, that power of office, like all others, be-
ing suspended. In such a case, we are inclined to
think that you would not be entitled to demand our
opinion while there was an adverse party exercising
the functions of the office of Governor, unless his acts
in office and title to office were void.

In the present state of the impeachment proceed-
ings against you, your power to demand your opin-
ion is suspended. To give an opinion, under all the cir-
cumstances, we think, could be properly viewed by
the Senate as unadvisable advice by this court upon
a question with the Senate alone upon the Senate
and Senate alone acting on the Senate.

A purely voluntary opinion by this court, upon
a subject of the greatest importance then pending be-
fore the Senate, might be calculated to embarrass
action, and might perhaps be viewed as an imperti-
nent suggestion as to its duty in the premises. Whether you are entitled to a discharge, that court
must determine.

With the earnest hope that the Senate may bring the re proceed to a speedy and just termination,
we have the honor to be, with much respect,
Your Excellency's obedient servants,

O. B. HART.

JAS. D. WESTCOTT, Jr.,

Justices of the Supreme Court of Florida.

On the very day that Governor Reed made
his application to the Supreme Court, Acting-
Governor Day issued a proclamation conven-
ing the Legislature in extraordinary session on
the 22d of April, and, in lieu of affixing the
Great Seal of State to the proclamation, pro-
claimed that the same had been "secreted or
stolen." The Legislature met on the 22d, but
no quorum was present in either House until
the 26th, when the acting Governor submitted
a message, in which he spoke of the "most
atrocious attempt by Governor Reed to seize
the powers of the government under color of
self-asserted right, and in defiance of the judi-
cial proceedings of a high constitutional forum,
by which he was deprived of all authority
whatever." Regarding his own power and
purposes, he said: "Whatever may be the
opinion of the supreme judicial authority of
the State upon the question of the legal effect
of the proceedings now in the suspension...", but
he had the suspension revoked, and held the
Senate in the suspension from office of Governor Reed,
I do not deem it disrespectful, during the pendi-
ency of the consideration of such opinion, to
call your attention to the paramount necessity
at all times of recognizing and abiding by the
de facto executive authority of the State. No
deptment of the government is more essen-
tial for the preservation of the peace and order of
the community. Its powers and agency are
distributed over the State in larger proportion
than those of any other branch of the govern-
ment, and are brought more directly in contact
with the people than is the immediate representa-
tive of the sovereign will of the people, and upon
its vigorous and discreet action the courts and
all judicial authority rely for the ultimate vindica-
tion of justice and the security of good gov-
ernment. In this view of my own duty, I
hold the conduct of Governor Reed and all his
abettors as revolutionary and criminal, and in
no manner justifying the countenance or sup-
port of any law-abiding citizen, until having
been declared by a tribunal of competent jurisdic-
tion entitled to resume his executive
functions. It is therefore that I feel bound by
my oath, and by my sense of public duty, to
to compel obedience to my authority, and to use
every power in me vested by law to suppress all attempts to subvert it."

On the 2d of May the impeachment pro-
ceedings were resumed, but the managers fail-
ing to bring forward evidence, or take any ac-
tion for prosecuting the trial, and, the Senate
refusing to grant any postponement, an order
was adopted on the 4th by a vote of 10 to 7,
granting the motion of the counsel for the
accused, and which was as follows: "And
now Harrison Reed, Governor of the State,
respondent herein, by J. P. C. Emmons, his
counsel, comes here into this court, and asks
and demands, in virtue of the proceedings had
in the premises, that he, the respondent, be
acquitted and discharged of and from all and
singular said impeachment, as set forth in the
articles of impeachment filed, and that he be
discharged from arrest, and that he be relieved
from any and all further attendance upon this
court, or the Senate from which it was organ-
ized, growing out of the impeachment or the
proceedings aforesaid."

The Court of Impeachment then adjourned
sine die, and two days later both branches of
the Legislature took the same action, without
having transacted any legislative business of
importance.

At the regular session of the Legislature,
which opened on the 2d of January, and closed
on the 10th of February, considerable general
legislation was effected, mostly of local im-
portance only. The following resolutions were
adopted regarding the struggle in Cuba:

Whereas, The people of the island of Cuba are
struggling for a national existence against a foreign
and alien power, and are attempting to establish
for themselves a free government, and to secure the
blessings of free institutions for themselves and their
posterity; And whereas, The war waged by Spanish
despotism against their feeble and struggling power
has no parallel for its atrocity and inhumanity in the
annals of modern warfare, and should in no manner
be countenanced by civilized nations; therefore—
Do it resolved by the people of the State of Florida,
represented in Senate and Assembly, That the Congress
of the United States is hereby requested to adopt
such legislation as may be necessary to enable the
national Government to extend such aid to the people
of Cuba as becomes a great and free republic, whose
people so ardently sympathize with the struggles
and hopes of the oppressed of all nations; and
Do it further resolved, That our Senators and Rep-
resentative in Congress are hereby requested to
present these resolutions to their respective bodies
as expressive of the sense of the people of Florida.

A resolution was also adopted requiring the
Governor to appoint "a commission of five
citizens of this State, whose duty it shall be
to examine into, and report to the next session
of the Legislature, the entire amount of bonded
and floating debt of the State of Florida in de-
tail, and to make such recommendation in re-
lation to the finances of the State as they shall
see proper."

Among the acts passed, was one declaring
that when a married man dies intestate, without
children, and is possessed at the time of his
death of real and personal property, the wife
shall be sole heir at law, and may take the
whole estate or dower at her election. The
boundary-line between Orange and Sumter Counties was changed by the annexation to the
florin of all that portion of the latter
lying east of the Ocklawaha River. Another
act makes it a misdemeanor "for any person
or persons to compound or mix for sale, any
drugs or medicines of any kind, in the State
of Florida, or to carry on or engage in the
business or avocation of a druggist, or apothe-
cary, in this State, unless such person or per-
sons shall have first obtained a certificate from
at least three regular practising physicians,
graduates from some regular medical college,
said physicians being residents and practitioners
of the county with the applicant, and said phy-
sicians shall in said certificate set forth under
oath, made before some judicial officer, that
they have carefully, diligently, and thoroughly
examined the applicant under this act, and find
that he is of good moral character, of sober
and steady habits, and possessed of medical
and chemical knowledge to thoroughly qualify
him for the business of a druggist or apothe-
cary, in the particular county in this State for
which the application is made under this act;
and that the citizens of this State may have
full faith and confidence in his knowledge,
skill, carefulness and ability as a druggist or
apothecary, which said certificate shall be ac-
knowledged by the said physicians, before the
clerk of the circuit court of the county wherein
it is made, and filed in said circuit court, and
a copy thereof, under seal of the county, shall
be given to the applicant: Provided, however,
That, if there be not a sufficient number of
qualified physicians under this act residing and
practising in the county in which the applica-
tion is made, any other physicians of like quali-
fications, residing adjacent to the applicant,
may act and grant the certificate under this
act. Any person convicted of a violation of
this act shall be fined not exceeding $1,000,
or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or
both, at the discretion of the court."

An act was passed specifying the condition
on which insurance companies incorporated
in other States may do business in Florida.
The officers are required to furnish the State
Treasurer with a statement of the condition
of their companies in detail, and to obtain a
certificate of authority; they must also possess
at least $150,000 in United States or State
bonds, or "other bankable interest-bearing
stocks of the United States, at their market
value." The State Treasurer, Comptroller, and
Attorney-General, are constituted a board of
insurance commissioners to examine into the
affairs of any insurance company doing busi-
ness, or applying to do business in the State,
which examination must be facilitated by the
officers and agents of the companies. The
statements of the affairs of the companies must
be renewed in January of each year. Viola-
tion of the act is punishable by a fine of not
more than $6,000, or imprisonment for not
more than six months.

An act to secure homesteads to actual set-
tlers on the swamp and overflowed lands of
the State was also passed. Another act rec-
granized the Agricultural College, and made
the Superintendent of Public Instruction its
president. The corporation formed under this
act has power to erect such buildings as may
be required, to receive donations, and purchase and sell lands. Each Senator, during his term of office, is empowered, and it is made his duty, "to nominate and send one student, who shall be a resident of his Senatorial District, to said State Agricultural College, who shall be entitled to receive the benefit of a full course of instruction at said college, without any charge for tuition, subject to such rules and regulations as may be established for the government and direction of said college, according to the provisions of this act."

Brown's Theological Institute was also incorporated with all necessary powers, and the trustees required to make an annual report to the Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first political convention of the year was held by the Republicans, at Jacksonville, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention. Resolutions were adopted commending the Administration of President Grant for its "careful and economical management of the finances of the nation," and its "uniform support of the great principle that every citizen shall enjoy every right and privilege guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States." The delegates were instructed to favor his nomination. Resolutions were also adopted characterizing the war carried on by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, as having "no parallel for its atrocity and inhumanity in the annals of modern warfare," and calling on Congress "to adopt such legislation as may be necessary to enable the national Government to extend such aid to the patriots of Cuba as becomes a great and free republic whose people so ardently sympathize with the struggles and hopes of the oppressed of all nations."

The Democratic delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore were named by the Conservative State Central Committee," on the 11th of June, and instructed to favor the acceptance of the "Liberal Republican" nominees, but to abide by the action of the convention, whatever it might be.

The regular Republican Convention, for the nomination of State officers and presidential electors, was held at Tallahassee, on the 7th of August. Ossia B. Hart was nominated for Governor, Marcellus B. Stearns for Lieutenant-Governor, and John T. Walls and William J. Parmon for members of Congress. A resolution was unanimously adopted, pledging the delegates as representatives of the party, in the event of success at the State election, to use their "entire exertion" for the election of Governor Harrison Reed to the position of United States Senator, "recognizing in him, as we do, a faithful public servant, and a true Republican deserving well of the party for his unflinching devotion to principle."

The State Executive Committee was intrusted with the duty of preparing and publishing a platform, which they did shortly after the convention. Besides endorsing the Administration and the action of the National Convention at Philadelphia, and condemning the Liberal Republican movement, and reiterating the demand that the Government extend its aid to "the patriots of Cuba," the platform contained the following declarations:

3. That the education of all the people being the surest bulwark of a republican Government as well as a blessing to which all the people are equally entitled—it is the duty of the State to provide for the education of all, by providing and supporting a management of all railroads as will confound to sustaining colleges, and by placing within the reach of all the people, without discrimination on account of race or color, the means of obtaining at least a thorough common-school education.

4. That the Republican party is based upon these sacred principles of truth and justice, which recognize in its broadest sense the perfect equality of all men before the law, regardless of race or color; that it is opposed to taxation without representation and to all class legislation, and that it aims to secure for all men an equal right to the quiet and unquestioned enjoyment of all the privileges and honors of citizenship.

5. That the most liberal policy should be adopted by the State to encourage a large and immediate immigration from other States and from foreign lands, and that all industrious and intelligent settlers, who will make their homes in Florida, will receive a cordial welcome, and be protected in the full enjoyment of all their personal and political rights and opinions.

6. That it is the duty of the State, by legislative action, or by the action of its proper officers, to unravel the complications which now embarrass the railroad system of the State, and to insist upon such a management of all railroads as will confound to the general welfare of the State and of the people, and contribute to the proper accommodation of the public; and while we favor a liberal system of State aid for the purpose of encouraging internal improvements, we protest against any grants of bonds or lands that shall benefit corporations, either public or private, at the expense of the people, or increase their burden of taxation.

7. That retrenchment and economy should be rigidly practised in every department of the State government; that every State and county officer should be held to the strict personal and official responsibilities of the faithful performance of his duties, and for the safety and proper application of the public property and public moneys intrusted to his care; that officers and legislators, appointed or elected, should be honest, intelligent, and competent men; that the taxes should be made as light as the actual expenses of the State will permit, and that they should be promptly and faithfully assessed and collected, and that in all respects the State government should be administered honestly and uprightly, and with a sole regard to the interests of the people.

8. That the people of Florida are to be congratulated on the unprecedented growth of their towns and cities in wealth and population; on the security afforded to all classes of citizens, equally by the laws enacted by Republican Legislatures, and enforced by the present Republican administration, especially guaranteeing to all, without discrimination, the irrevocable right to vote and hold office in this State; upon the energetic and successful manner in which this administration has organized and conducted the operation the school system of the State; upon the success of its efforts to secure a permanent and intelligent immigration, and upon the fact that the present Republican administration has conferred more benefits upon the State and upon its people, and has been more just to all classes, more honorable and more
The Democratic Convention met at Jacksonville, on the 14th of August, and nominated W. D. Bloxham for Governor, R. D. Bullock for Lieutenant-Governor, and S. L. Niblack and C. W. Jones for members of Congress. The following were the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the political principles of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions and their nominees.

Resolved, That an honest administration of the Government, national and State, is of paramount consideration with all good citizens.

Resolved, That in presenting our standard-bearers for the contest in the State of Florida, at the coming election, we offer men of approved integrity and of unquestionable ability, whose selections are made without reference to sections or localities, pledged to retraction and reform, in the support we invite the unity and cooperation of all men who desire that the laws shall be impartially administered, the rights of all citizens protected, and the finances honestly and economically administered and expended.

The election occurred on the 5th of November. The total vote for presidential electors was 33,190, of which those favoring Grant and Wilson received 17,768, and those in favor of Greeley and Brown, 15,427; majority for the former, 2,336. The total vote for Governor was 33,607, of which Hart received 17,603, and Bloxham 16,004; majority for the former, 1,599. The Legislature for 1873 consists of 13 Republicans and 11 Democrats, in the Senate, and 29 Republicans and 23 Democrats, in the Assembly.

Governor Hart, in his message to the Legislature, in January, 1873, speaks of the working of the existing election law in the following terms: 'After the past few months has demonstrated the necessity of some changes in the laws relating to elections, it has come to be regarded as a matter of grave concern, under the law as it now stands, whether the choice of officers depends upon the voice of a majority of the people of the State or counties, or whether it depends upon the skill of a board of canvassers, in receiving or rejecting, upon petty and technical grounds, the evidence of the result. The liberties of the people hang upon a slender thread while the law permits mere administrative officers to exercise judicial functions of so grave a character. The law providing for the punishment of those who falsify, suppress, or manufacture, fraudulent returns, is entirely inadequate to protect the people against these criminal practices. Thus far the firmness and integrity of the State Board of Canvassers have protected us against the mischief which might have grown out of any improper use or abuse of their official powers in these respects. The attention of the Legislature is respectfully but earnestly invited to this subject.'

The financial condition of the State is quite unsettled, owing to the want of proper enactments for the security of the Treasury, and a negligent enforcement of such laws as exist. The exact amount of the public debt is not definitely ascertained, but, independent of aid to railroads, is believed not to exceed $1,500,000. Seven per cent. bonds to the amount of $500,000 were authorized in 1856, but what amount was lawfully disposed of, and whether the accrued interest has been wholly paid, is not known. A few bonds of earlier date are also believed to be outstanding. The liabilities incurred during the war have not been reported, and are of doubtful validity. In 1868 and 1869, $500,000 or six per cent. bonds were authorized, of which about $100,000 have been sold, and the rest hypothecated as security for $135,000 borrowed money, including interest. By an act of 1871, seven per cent. 30-year bonds were authorized to the amount of $350,000, all of which have been sold. The floating debt, consisting mainly of Comptroller's warrants, is believed not to exceed $230,000. These warrants are generally about 50 per cent. below par, on account of the uncertainty of their redemption. The Treasury at the beginning of 1873 was empty, but about $340,000 was due for unpaid taxes for years previous to 1872, and the revenue for that year, also uncollected, it was thought would swell the amount due to about $508,000. The deficiencies of the Treasury seem to have been due to the negligence and dishonesty of officials intrusted with the duty of levying and collecting taxes. The most urgent recommendations of the new Governor to the Legislature, at the opening of the session of 1873, were those in favor of clearly ascertaining the indebtedness of the State, and providing for its liquidation, and for the enactment of laws which should secure a prompt and honest collection of the revenues. The taxable property of the State amounts to about $50,000,000, while the requirements of the State Treasury do not exceed $300,000 annually.

Fifty-seven persons convicted of crime were pardoned by the Governor during the year. Four persons were executed for murder.

Among the projects for internal improvement in Florida is that of a canal from the Atlantic to the Gulf coast by way of the St. John River. According to the census of 1870, there were in the State 786,178 acres of improved land, 1,425,786 of woodland, and 211,583 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $9,947,920; of farming implements and machinery, $505,074; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $1,537,000; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $8,899,746; orchard products, $33,839; produce of market-gardens, $31,983; forest products, $7,965; home manufactures, $13,093; value of animals slaughtered or sold for meat, $290,066; of all live-stock, $5,212,137. There were 11,082
FLOUR-MILLS, EXPLOSION IN.

The chief productions were 2,255,056 bushels of Indian-corn, 114,204 of oats, 401,657 pounds of rice, 157,405 of tobacco, 37,362 of wool, 38,798 bales of cotton, 94,846 bushels of peas and beans, 10,219 of Irish and 750,456 of sugar-cane, 100,939 pounds of butter, 952 hogsheads of cane-sugar, 544,389 of cane-molasses, 50,884 pounds of honey, 6,052 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 559, employing 126 steam-engines, of 8,172 horse-power; 79 water-wheels, of 528 horse-power; and 2,749 hands, of whom 2,670 were males above 16, 20 females above 16, and 59 youths. The capital employed amounted to $1,079,000; wages, $989,929; materials, $2,330,873; products, $4,985,403.

The total number of religious organizations was 300, with 78,932 sittings, and property valued at $426,520.

The chief denominations were:

<table>
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<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
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<td>203</td>
<td>26,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mormon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>78,932</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The whole number of libraries was 233, with an aggregate of 113,928 volumes. Of these, 178, with 87,554 volumes, were private, and 75, with 25,374 volumes, were other than private.

There were in the State 23 newspapers and periodicals, with a total circulation of 10,545; 140,320 copies were annually issued. There were 2 tri-weekly, circulation, 820; 1 semi-weekly, circulation, 300; 20 weekly, circulation, 4,425.

FLOUR-MILLS, EXPLOSION IN. The report on the causes of the disastrous explosion at the Tradeston Flour-Mills, in Glasgow, made by Prof. Rankine and Dr. S. Macadam, presents the following important facts:

In accordance with instructions received from the secretary of the Committee of the Fire Insurance Offices interested in the loss and damage sustained in the fire and explosion which occurred in the Tradeston Flour-Mills and Granaries, on the 9th day of July, at 4 p.m., we have made a searching investigation into all the circumstances connected with this disastrous affair, and, having inspected the premises, examined all surviving witnesses, visited various other mills, and inquired, by the examination of witnesses and documents, into the history of other fires and explosions of a like nature, we have to report as follows:

1. That the primary cause of the fire and explosion was the accidental stoppage of the feed of one of the pair of stones engaged in the grinding of sharps, which led to the stones becoming highly heated and in the fire.

2. That the fire thus generated inflamed the finely-divided dust which was diffused through the air in the exhaust-conduits, and then passed on to the exhaust-box.

3. That the sudden combustion of the dust diffused through the air would produce a very high temperature in the gaseous products of that combustion, and this would necessarily result in the explosion of the dust and flame throughout the atmosphere of the whole mill.

4. That the first effect of this explosion would be to burst the exhaust-box, and allow of the diffusion of the dust and flame throughout the atmosphere of the whole mill.

5. That this communication of inflammable dust and flame throughout the atmosphere of the whole mill was the cause of the second explosion, by which the gable-walls were blown out, the mill reduced to ruins, and the woodwork set on fire.

6. That the stores or granaries were set fire to partly by the flame and fire from the mill travelling along the gangways, and partly from the burning materials falling through the skylights.

7. That the explosion of the mill was striking and sudden, and the consequences of the explosion were disastrous, being mentioned in French and German treatises upon flour-mills; but not to our knowledge, in the standard English books on that subject.

8. That we have not been able to trace blame on the part of the爆炸 of the explosion, on any one in their employment, as every precaution known at the time was used.

We have ascertained, both from the evidence of eye-witnesses and from printed and published documents, that fire-explosions, similar in their cause and nature to that at Tradeston Mills, are accidental and frequent in ordinary occurrence in flour-mills, especially since the introduction of the apparatus called the "exhaust." This, however, is little known to the general public, or, indeed, to any one except those who have been practised in working such mills, though it appears to be better known on the continent than in Great Britain, being mentioned in French and German treatises upon flour-mills; but not, to our knowledge, in English books on that subject.

Most of these fire-explosions have been comparatively trifling, and not accompanied with loss of life or with serious damage—the extent of personal injury being confined to slight searing of the hair and skin. In certain instances, however, the effects have been more or less disastrous, extending to the firing and demolition of buildings and machinery, the conflagration of wood-work and stores, and to serious and sometimes fatal injury to workmen and other persons. The recent Tradeston fire-explosion, so far as we know, exceeded all previous ones in its violence and in its destructive and fatal effects, but the difference is not one of kind, but purely of degree.

Indeed, it requires some consideration to see the reason why such fire-explosions are not much more frequent than they have been. The explosion consists in the sudden combustion of a mixture, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, or partly in each of these conditions, containing a combustible substance and a supporter of combustion, such as flour, finely divided and intimately diffused throughout each other, and either exactly or nearly in certain definite chemical proportions; and, to inflame that mixture, there must also be present of heat, such as a flame or spark. The failure of any one of these conditions prevents the explosion; for example, if there be an excess or a deficiency of any of the ingredients of the explosive mixture, or if they are not thoroughly mingled, the contact of fire will either fail to inflame the mixture or will produce only gradual combustion, and not explosion; or, if the spark or other hot body be below a white heat, the inflammation and combustion will fail. It thus appears that it is only through the coincidence of certain conditions that a fire-explosion is possible, and this accounts for these being of only occasional and not daily occurrence in flour-mills.

In such mills, the explosive mixture consists of atmospheric air through which is diffused a very fine impalpable dust, produced during the grinding and previous cleansing of the grain, the seating of the
flour, and other processes. The dust is gathered, and, in mixture with air, is collected in confined spaces, the action of the exhaust. We have ascertained, by direct experiment, the inflammability and explosiveness of this mixture. We have also calculated that, when the theoretical proportions of flour and air are exactly realized, the pressure of the resulting gaseous products, if confined in a limited space, suddenly becomes equal to about eight times that of the atmosphere. It is thus seen that in certain cases, flour-dust has a tendency to explode in various ways, the first of which is the in the way of bursting exhaust-boxes, throwing down partitions and walls and the like. It is probable that, through deviations from the precise theory, this tendency to be more or less in evidence, the explosive force of a given weight of flour-dust is not actually attained, but still it is certain that a very intense and destructive pressure must be produced.

As for the source of heat which inflames the explosive mixture of dust and air, that may be furnished by the flame of a lamp incautiously brought in contact with the dusty cloud, but more frequently through the millstones striking fire when happening to run empty. A pair of millstones, when the feed is accidentally suspended, readily fire with each other, for they are made of a flinty or other very hard silicious rock, and the sparks from the collision are capable of igniting the explosive substance. The occasional suspension of the feed is an accident which cannot be wholly prevented by any amount of care. A still more dangerous kind of spark is formed in a piece of metal, such as a nail, which gets between the millstones, for the sparks then produced are globules of molten metal at a white heat and in a state of combustion. We have ascertained, by preliminary experiments, that a nail, when placed between a pair of millstones can set fire to the dusty atmosphere, even when the feed is on. In fact, to guard against this last danger, from the dropping of nails into the hopper, they are sometimes placed in the millstones themselves. It is not to be expected, however, that the mere placing of magnets in the position indicated will wholly prevent the passage of the nails, but will only reduce the danger from this cause to a minimum.

Having given these preliminary explanations as to the nature of fire-explosions in general, and of those in flour-mills in particular, we next proceed to state the grounds of the conclusions which we have arrived respecting the fire-explosion at Tradeston Mills, together with the special reasons which have led us to form those conclusions. In cases connected with this fire-explosion, we have taken the evidence of all the survivors who were in the mill at the time.

In bringing this evidence to bear upon the immediate cause of the fire-explosion, we have personally visited and inspected the working of other flour-mills in Glasgow, Newcastle, Leith, and Kirkcaldy, and have made particular inquiries at, and examined eye-witnesses of other fire-explosions which have occurred in, such mills. We have also read accounts of similar fire-explosions which are recorded in French and German publications. The evidence of Dickson Young, James Blackwood, and of John Rooney, is of the greatest importance. Dickson Young was one of the men in charge of the stones at the time of the explosion. He was the first to observe that a pair of stones, which were engaged in grinding sharp, were running empty from a feed being off, and were striking each other. He immediately called the attention of James Blackwood, who had a partial superintendence of that part of the mill in which they were both engaged, to examining the feed-spat when a "low" or blaze burst forth from the centre part of the stones which scorched the men—Blackwood very severely, who was then retreating from the machine—both were killed, and a boy was on the same floor, but these were all killed. No other survivor, therefore, saw, or could have seen, what happened up to this point. No light was brought near the stones, and the sparks which gave rise to the "low" or blaze must have originated in the stones rubbing against each other and striking the walls and other projections. We believe that the stones must have been caused by the inflaming of the flour-dust and air, probably intensified at the moment by the feed coming on.

Immediate consequence of the blaze and flame from the pair of stones, Dickson Young distinctly remembers hearing the cracking noise of an explosion travelling along the roads or conduits which conveyed the flour-dust, and which in the first instance was situated in the next higher or fourth floor, and this ended in a loud report from the direction of the said exhaust-box. James Blackwood was unconscious of the fact until he was thrown down from the fourth floor, heard the cracking noise under his feet, felt the floor shake, and thereafter heard the explosion in the exhaust-box, which was at the farther or west end of the flat he was on. We have ascertained that a similar cracking noise, followed by a report, has been observed in the cases of former fire-explosion in other mills which we have investigated. Indeed, the readiness with which flame can be transmitted through an atmosphere of flour-dust and air may be experimentally shown by showering some of the fine dust through a sieve placed a few feet above a gas-jet or other flame. The combustion of the dust and air is attended by a very rapid and, in some respects, resembles the flame travelling along a train of gunpowder or flashing through a mixture of coal-gas and air.

The fire explosion which occurred in the exhaust-box must have burst the sides of the box. Both Dickson Young and John Rooney thought so at the time, and we have ascertained that during a previous explosion, which occurred in the Tradeston Mills, several years ago, the wooden planking of the sides of the exhaust-box was dislodged, two men were scorched, several windows were blown out, and some slates were loosened from the roof of the building. However, we have determined by direct experiment that flour-dust diffused through the air contained in a box, and set fire to, explodes with violence, splits up the wood, bursts the sides, and lifts up the box even when laden with the heavy weights. Indeed, the mixture of flour-dust and air is destructively explosive, and there can be no doubt that the fire explosion of the dusty atmosphere in the exhaust-box in the Tradeston Mills, which was 18 feet long, 9 feet high, and 7 feet wide, would shatter the sides and force the accumulated fine dust lying on the shelves and floor out of the box into the atmosphere of the mill, at least on the fourth floor. Flames and smoke would spread rapidly, and spread the fire from one part of the mill to another, the latter and the former being set afire, and the explosion taking place in the mill, to be translated to the workmen at the store. This diffusion of the flour-dust through the air would necessarily lead to the partial obstructing of the light, or to the apparent momentary darkness.
which was observed by some of the survivors between the first and second explosions.

The diffusion of the combusible dust throughout the entire volume of the building was greatly followed by the inflaming and explosion of the whole, leading to the falling of the gable-walls, and the breaking up and firing of the wooden flooring. So strong was the light, that during the period of darkness being succeeded by a period of light, when they saw their way of escape from the burning ruins by descending over the debris of the gable walls, the survivors stated, the way was so brightened and so lit up, and the upper parts of the building being allowed to fall through loss of support, was proved by the position of various objects among the ruins; while the doors, at that time, the ditch or trap from the fire arose from the manner in which the men were confined by the fallen beams. The testimony of the survivors bears out the suddenness of the firing of all parts of the mill. Those who were escaping from the mill in a conscious state felt themselves surrounded by the flames. Those who were in the second and fifth floor gangways were singed and scorched by the flames rushing out by the doorways, while, at the same moment, a blast of flame and air swept out from the first floor across a narrow court, and burst in the windows of the offices, the storey-room, and the flour-mill, where the foreman, who was in the office at the time, heard the main explosion, they ran into Commerce Street, and by that time the gable-walls were down, and fire was raging throughout the disjointed timbers. On returning to the office, and opening an iron trap communicating with the sunk flat, the foreman observed that the fire was raging below.

The sudden and practically simultaneous firing of the whole building is only explainable on the ground of the first explosion in the exhaust-box leading directly or indirectly to the production of a dusty atmosphere in all the floors, which was immediately thereupon communicated to the various parts of the mill. It should be observed that the smutting process, which produces a large quantity of very explosive dust, was carried on in the two lower floors of the building.

The firing of the stores or granaries by the flame passing along the gangways, and by burning material dropping through the attic-windows or skylights of our own observation, the evidence of the foreman, as also of William Watt, who went up to the granary-flows after the mill was on fire, and saw that the iron doors of communication with the mill were opened, the foreman observed the progress of the fire in the manner stated.

A sample of the flour, taken up by us from the ruins clearly proved, on chemical analysis, that no substance, either of an explosive or non-explosive nature, was used in the grinding or treatment of the grain or flour; and, even after the demolition of the walls, we found the boilers uninjured. We were informed that the safety-valve was open at the commencement of the conflagration, and the boilers thus saved from bursting by Mr. Oeelix, acting under the orders of Mr. Thomas Muir.

Inquiries, and experiments, therefore, lead us to consider that the cause of the fire explosion in the Tradeston Flour-Mills was a temporary and accidental stoppage of the feed in a pair of stones grinding sharp, which led (1) to the stones striking fire; (2) the inflaming of the dusty atmosphere in the exhaust-rooms, or conduits, and exhaust-box; and thereafter (3) of the fire-explosion of the flour everywhere throughout the mill generally. These events would necessarily be followed by those other with the greatest rapidity, which accounts for the fact that, while some of the survivors distinctly saw the two explosions, others only collected one report.

The severity of the fire-explosion in the Tradeston Mill, as compared with other explosions of a like nature, is undoubtably due to the accidental circum-

stance of all parts in the train of combustion being at the instant charged with readily-inflammable mixtures.

In conclusion, we proceed to state what precautions we think it desirable to adopt in order to prevent the fatal and destructive consequences of such accidents in the future. It is manifest that the greatest danger in the operations carried on in a flour-mill does not lie in the grinding process proper, but in the plan pursued in the storing up of the finest and most impalpable of the flour-dust. So long as the grinding process is confined to the finest part of the flour-mill, there is but little risk to contend with in small mills, where the stones are merely covered in with wooden boarding, and there is no exhaust, if the feed goes off and the stones strike fire. If a similar substance gets between the stones, and luminous sparks are given off, there can only be a limited amount of flour-dust to inflame, and the combustion and explosion must be at least, if not capable of exerting disastrous effects. The fire explosion will be localized in the pair of stones where it originates, or at most not extend beyond the meal-spout attached thereto.

But it is otherwise where the exhaust is employed, and all the fine dust is drawn up by a fan into an exhaust-box—either with or without a supplemental exhaust-fan. The explosive dust is then sucked from the mill, and the whole, the aerial atmosphere henceforth where a flame, sucked up from the stones, must inevitably lead to an explosion of a more or less serious nature. The danger necessarily increases when ten, twenty, or a pair of stones are engaged with the same exhaust-box and stive-room, and the maximum danger is arrived at when the exhaust-box, with its supplemental stive-room, is placed within the mill, and when it occupies part of one of the floors. A similar remark applies to the methods employed in cleansing the wheat.

In fact, all these processes of cleansing the grain and separating and sifting the flour, which have greatly improved the milling art of the past 20 or 30 years, for the ostensible and laudable purpose of raising the quality of the flour, have more or less tended to bring about a condition of matters which renders the danger to the majority, at least, of the larger flour-mills liable to accidental fire-explosions of a more or less disastrous nature.

We have, therefore, to recommend for future guidance and amendment that all receptacles in flour-mills, which a dusty atmosphere collects, should be placed outside the mill in buildings so constructed as to be readily blown to pieces, in order that any explosion which may happen to them may be checked and not be forced to travel back into the mill. Among such receptacles, we include exhaust-boxes, stive-rooms, stive-rooms, and exhaust-fans. If this arrangement be carried out, any flame which may originate in the stones, and even travel along the exhaust-rooms or conduits, will be sucked out of the mill by the exhaust-fan into the exhaust-box, and should the conditions of a fire-explosion be at the time in the said box, the force will spend itself in blowing off the roof, or bursting the sides of the exhaust-box, and probably also of the connecting-room called the stive-room. It will not be necessary to arrange that the exhaust-fans leading from the mill to the fans outside be of small size, so that the inflamed gas may only find vent to a very limited extent into the mill itself, and probably this may be altogether Rendered by the construction of a small door placed in the exhaust-room before the fan. The construction of the exhaust-rooms or conduits of metal would also diminish the probability of the fire spreading through such, or conducting away the heat, and thus reducing the temperature of the flame.

The latter arrangement may be objected to, however, on the ground of its leading to the condensation of moisture, and the formation of dampness in the flour-dust.

There should be no other direct communication between the mill and the exhaust-box and stive-
FOREY, ELIE F.

room than the exhaust-box or conduit, and it will be safer if the exhaust-box and stove-room are constructed outside of one end of the mill-building, where they be protected in such manner that the same remarks apply to the smut-rooms. None of these dust receptacles should be entered or cleaned out during the working of the mill.

It would be advisable to recommend, as subsidiary precautions: 1. That the use of naked lights, or even of ordinary lamps, be prohibited in or near any place where there is a dusty atmosphere, and safety-lamps, where there are no windows, be employed. The gas-jets should also be enclosed in glass and wire gauze safety-cages.

WAR Napoleon's force was concentrated at Dijon, where he died, and visited the Pyrenees for the last time. He returned to Paris and offered to lead a battalion of chasseurs à pied, and, passing through four more campaigns in Africa, he returned to France with the rank of colonel in 1844, became a general in 1848, took an active part in the coup d'état of December, 1851, and was made a general of division and commander of the Legion of Honor in 1852. At the breaking out of the war with Russia, he was placed on the reserve division of the Army of the East, and for a time held the command of the siege force before Sevastopol. In 1857 he was nominated to the first division of the Army of Paris. He commanded this division during the Italian War in 1860; gained, at Montebello, the first battle of the campaign; and distinguished himself at Magenta and Solferino, being wounded at the latter. When the expedition to Mexico was decided upon in 1861, General Forey received the command of the French troops. After overcoming many obstacles and fighting several sanguinary engagements, he attacked and stormed the strong post of Puebla, thereby throwing open the road to the city of Mexico. For this service he was made Mar-shal of France, when he resigned his command to General Bazaine, and returned home, receiving the command of the Second Corps d'armée, December 24, 1863. He had received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1859, and was called to the Senate August 16th, in that year. But though he had relinquished the command of the Mexican army, he still felt a deep interest in its movements and welfare, and on the 10th of February, 1866, in his place in the Senate, after showing the fallacy of the hopes entertained by others of its regaining the ascendency in Mexico, he expressed his firm conviction that success was only possible by means of still greater sacrifices, and the sending out of very heavy reinforcements, and, if this course was not to be taken, he advised the immediate recall of the remnant of the troops. This latter course was taken by the Government. In 1867, Marshal Forey was put in command of the camp at Chalons. Either from impaired health or from some other cause, Marshal Forey held no command and took no part in the Franco-German War, nor in the civil war with the Commune in Paris, which followed it. Since the war, he had been living in retirement and obscurity at Besançon, and his death had been preceded by a long and painful illness.

FOREST, EDWIN.

FOREST, EDWIN, an eminent American tragedian, born in Philadelphia, March 9, 1800; died in that city, December 12, 1872. His father was a native of Scotland, and by occupation a commercial traveller; his mother was of German birth. In childhood his health was delicate, and he seemed to be consumptive, but after the age of fourteen, at which time he travelled extensively in the Western States, he became robust, and eventually was one of the most athletic men of his time. As a child, he exhibited a strong aptitude and taste for declamation. At the early age of eleven he participated in the theatrical representations of a private amateur dramatic club in Philadelphia, of which he was even then a member. His first appearance on the regular stage was made at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on the 27th of November, 1820, when he acted—

not Young Norel, as is sometimes alleged, but Douglas, in Home's play of that name. It attracted little attention, but it seems to have been in so far successful that it showed the actor's precocity, both physical and mental. His next part, played in the same engagement, was Frederic, in "Lovers' Vows"—the play that Mrs. Inchbald made out of Kotzebue's drama of "The Natural Son." About a year after his first appearance on the stage, he made an engagement with Messrs. Collins and Jones, theatrical managers in the West and South-West, to play boy parts for them. In the early part of 1822 he made his first appearance at the Cincinnati theatre, then under their management, as Young Melford, in Cherry's comedy of "The Soldier's Daughter." Not long after he made his first attempt at "Richard III."
He was tolerably successful, but gave little promise of his subsequent distinction. For the next twelve months his lot was a hard one; the theatrical company to which he belonged made the tour of the country towns of Ohio and Kentucky, and often lacked for food in consequence of their ill success. In 1823 he made an engagement with Mr. James H. Caldwell, in the American Theatre at New Orleans, and remained in that city and its vicinity for about two years. He did not distinguish himself there as an actor. Returning to the North in the latter part of 1825, he made an engagement with Mr. Charles Gilfert, at a salary of $7.50 per week. Here he was fortunate enough to attract the attention and commendation of Edmund Keen, while acting Iago to his Othello. He acted, during this engagement, at Albany, Philadelphia, and New York, and in the last-named city he won his first great success in the part of Othello, May 28, 1826. Thenceforth his services were in demand. Mr. Simpson immediately offered him an engagement on excellent terms at the Park; but Mr. Gilfert, who had just taken the Bowery Theatre, of which he was the first lessee, succeeded in securing him for that theatre, on a salary of $800 a year. The Bowery, under Mr. Gilfert's management, was the scene of great triumphs for Mr. Forrest. Among the parts which he there represented with extraordinary popular success were Damon, Jaffier, William Tell, and Mark Antony. He remained there nearly three years; but, at the death of Gilfert, in 1829, he withdrew, and accepted an engagement at the Park. It began October 17th, in that year, when he appeared as Damon. At this theatre Mr. Forrest long enjoyed a high popularity. It was here that he first acted Metamora, in John H. Stone's tragedy of "Metamora" (produced December 15, 1829), and Spartacus, in Robert M. Bird's tragedy of "The Gladiator" (produced September 25, 1831), both of which plays were written with a special view to fit his talents and peculiarities, the perfection of physical realism. In the summer of 1834 his reputation was so high that a company of citizens tendered him the formal courtesy of a public banquet, and presented him with a gold medal, struck in his honor, from a design of Ingham, and engraved by C. C. Durand, on one side of which was his portrait, with the inscription, "Histrioni Optimo Eltino Forrest, viro prstanti;" and on the other the tragic muse, with the Shakspearian legend, "Great in mouths of wisest censure." Mr. Forrest was now twenty-eight years old, and in the first flush of his remarkable popularity, a man of magnificent personal presence and muscular beauty, possessing a voice of glorious volume and melodious sweetness, and a power of depicting the emotional experience of turbulent character in an intensely passionate and forcible way. His admirers, and they were many, proudly claimed for him an equal rank with the best foreign representatives of tragedy. For himself, he was fully convinced that he was the greatest of living tragedians. In 1835 he sailed for Europe, and, after a protracted pleasure-trip through France, Italy, and Germany, reached England, and on the 17th of October, 1836, appeared at Drury Lane as Spartacus in "The Gladiator." This performance stirred the theatrical public in England with a sensation different from any it had known before—since it offered an unprece- dented union of enormous physical vigor with uncommon talent for tragic acting. Great success and corresponding popularity ensued, and Forrest became a lion of the hour. It is worthy of mention that he received, at this time, especially kind treatment at the hands of Mr. Macready, and from other persons eminent in the profession of the stage. Many and pleasant tokens of courtesy were also extended to him by members of the literary craft. Talfourd presided at a dinner which the Garrick Club tendered to the American actor, and Charles Kemble and Stephen Price gave him swords which had once been the property, respectively, of John Kemble, Edmund Keen, and Talma.

On the 23d of June, 1837, he was married to Miss Catharine Norton Sinclair, daughter of the vocalist John Sinclair, whom he had met for the first time during this visit to England. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest came to America. The actor made his professional reappearance at Philadelphia, and was welcomed with great enthusiasm. A public banquet, given in his honor, in that city, at which J. R. Ingersoll presided, emphasized this greeting, and indicated the pride and pleasure with which his prosperity and fame were generally recognized. From Philadelphia, still pursuing his triumph, Mr. Forrest proceeded to New York, and appeared at the Park Theatre. The receipts of the box-office on the first three nights of that engagement, says one record, amounted to $4,200. One of the most interesting incidents of this portion of his career was his first appearance as Aylmere in "Jack Cade," a tragedy written expressly for him, by Judge R. T. Conrad, of Philadelphia. This part was always a favorite with him, and it was one in which he appeared to the best advantage. His second visit was made to London in 1845. Mrs. Forrest went with him, and they were welcomed in the best circles of the most intellectual society of the metropolis and the Scottish capital. Mr. Forrest acted at the Princess's Theatre, in London. Here Sheridan Knowles—so great was his satisfaction with Mr. Forrest's Virginius—played, by his own offer, the subsidiary part of Dentatus, on the occasion of the tragedian's benefit. Here, also, it happened that the public hissed his performance of Macbeth, a character entirely unsuited to his physique and style of action. Mr. Forrest chose to attribute this hissing to the hostile machinations of Mr. Macready, and indulged in the most bitter re-
sentiment against him in consequence. A few weeks later, he was in Edinburgh, where Mr. Macready was acting, and, going to the theatre to see the English tragedian as Hamlet, Mr. Forrest stood up conspicuously, in a private box, and hissed him. As this gratuitous insult naturally brought down a shower of contemptuous reproaches upon the American tragedian, he strove to justify himself in a letter to the London Times, which, however, only aggravated his first offence. About two years later, Mr. Macready was acting Macbeth, at the Astor Place Opera-House, New York, when a riot and assault upon the English actor ensued, which resulted in the killing of 22 men, and the wounding of 36 others. This was in May, 1849. In the succeeding year, Mrs. Forrest commenced a suit for divorce against him, which, after nearly two years' delay, was decided in her favor, on all points, and an alimony of $3,000 per annum was decreed to her by the courts, the payment of which, however, he resisted for twenty years. On the 9th of January, 1852, before the divorce suit was concluded, he appeared at the old Broadway Theatre, New York, and acted for sixty-nine successive nights, drawing crowded houses during the whole time. He continued his career as an actor until 1858, though, the latter part of the time, he absented himself from New York. For the labors of this portion of his public life, he received immense sums, which were judiciously invested, and resulted in his amassing a vast fortune. He had purchased, about 1850, an estate on the banks of the Hudson, where he had erected a sort of castle, which he named Fonthill; this he subsequently sold, for a convent, at a large advance, and, in 1855, purchased a beautiful residence in Philadelphia, to which, on abandoning the stage in 1858, he retired, and began to gather that magnificent library which, for years past, has been reputed the most complete in the United States in its collection of every thing appertaining to the drama. But he could not be contented away from the stage, and, in 1860, he returned to it, with even more than his old enthusiasm. It was in his engagement of that year, at San Francisco, that he first gave to the public his majestic creation of Richelieu, which, in its subsequent renderings, has been variously criticised, but is now generally admitted to be one of the best, if not the very best, of American creations of dramatic genius. He remained upon the stage, though with longer intervals of rest, every year till the winter of 1871, when he was compelled by illness to desist from his labors. He appeared in public, in New York, at Steinway Hall, November 19 and 22, 1872, only three weeks before his death, not as an actor, but as a reader of "Hamlet," and "Othello." But his step was feeble, his action had lost its old intensity, and there only remained his magnificent voice, and even in the cadences of this there was much that was sad and mournful. He died of apoplexy, surviving the attack only a half-hour.

As an actor, Mr. Forrest belonged wholly to the school of physical and sensuous art. He was industrious and painstaking in his endeavors to give to this school all the development of which it was capable, but he never went beyond it, never suspected himself capable of committing an error, never sought to improve, even in those particulars in which he was most constantly criticised.

FOWLER, Rev. Henry, a Presbyterian clergyman, journalist, professor, and author, born in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1824; died at Vineyard Haven, Mass., August 4, 1872. He received his early education in Stockbridge, which has always been celebrated for the excellence of its schools, and graduated with high honors from Williams College in 1847. A year or two after his graduation Mr. Fowler came to New York and entered upon a literary career. He was editor of Holdent's Magazine, and a large contributor to other journals and periodicals. In 1853 or 1854 he moved to Chicago, and was editor and part proprietor of the Chicago Tribune for a year or more. From this position he was called to the professorship of Political Economy in the University of Rochester, which he filled most acceptably for nearly five years, studying theology meanwhile in the Rochester Theological Seminary. In 1858 he was licensed and almost immediately called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church in Auburn, over which he was ordained the same year. He married in 1858 the daughter of Rev. Chester Dewey, D. D., at that time a professor in Rochester University. His pastorate in Auburn continued till 1871, when he resigned in consequence of ill-health, but had remained in Auburn till two or three weeks before his death, when he visited Vineyard Haven in the hope of restoring his eyesight and improving his general health by sea-bathing, but soon after his arrival was seized with apoplexy. Mr. Fowler was the author of "The American Pulpit," a volume of biographical and descriptive sketches of living pulpit celebrities, published in 1852, which had a large sale.

FRANCE, a republic of Europe. President, Adolphe Thiers, elected August 31, 1871. General Secretary, Barthélemy St. Hilaire. The ministry, at the close of the year 1872, was composed as follows: Minister of Justice, Dufaure; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Charles de Rémusat; Minister of the Interior, De Goulard; Minister of Finances, Leon de Suy; Minister of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Pothenau; Minister of Public Instruction, Worship, and Arts, Jules Simon; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Teisserene de Bort; Minister of War, General de Cissey.

The National Assembly consists of 758 members, elected on February 8 and on July 2, 1871. President, Jules Grévy; Vice-Presidents, Vitet, Benoist d'Azy, M. S. M. Girardin;
FRANCE.

The capital of the public debt was, in 1872, estimated at 22,622,500,000 francs. The capital of the consolidated debt amounted to 15,801,000,000 francs, being composed as follows: Routes at 5 per cent. 2,779,528,000 Routes at 4% per cent. 2,779,528,000 The area of France, according to the latest calculations, is estimated at 204,091 square miles. The population, which, according to the census of 1866, amounted to 38,067,064, was reduced, by the cession of Alsace and part of Lorraine to Germany, to 36,594,845. A new census was, in 1872, ordered to be taken, and was completed on January 6, 1873. According to the preliminary statement published by the Government, the population of the country amounted to 36,102,921. * * See American Annual Cyclopaedia for 1871 for the

1872. 1873.
Expenditures 2,334,759,296 2,383,312,943
Receipts 2,944,738,559 2,466,461,671
Surplus of receipts 10,080,761 18,145,728

The movement of the population, from 1866 to 1869, was as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Surplus of Births</th>
<th>Percentage of Increase of Population</th>
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<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>1,006,258</td>
<td>384,573</td>
<td>621,685</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,007,515</td>
<td>388,805</td>
<td>618,710</td>
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<td>984,140</td>
<td>392,038</td>
<td>592,102</td>
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<td>1869 *</td>
<td>961,523</td>
<td>387,490</td>
<td>574,033</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The war of 1870—71 greatly retarded the collection of statistical information by the Government, and we have complete returns on the movement of population during the year 1870 from eighteen departments, which compare with the returns for 1869 as follows:

area and population of every department, and for the distribution of the members of the National Assembly among the departments.

* See 51 departments only.
The colonies and dependencies of France had, according to the latest French publications, the following area and population:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEPARTMENTS</th>
<th>Before the War</th>
<th>Ceded to Germany</th>
<th>Remaining with France</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>Before the War</th>
<th>Ceded to Germany</th>
<th>Remaining with France</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhin Bas.</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>588,973</td>
<td>588,973</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhin Haut</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>530,385</td>
<td>474,314</td>
<td>55,971</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vosges</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>418,966</td>
<td>21,017</td>
<td>397,948</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meurthe*</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>492,967</td>
<td>391,174</td>
<td>56,817</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moselle*</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>452,157</td>
<td>399,758</td>
<td>52,417</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The colonies of France included the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLONIES</th>
<th>Area (sq. Miles)</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia—Indias: Penzlechory, Chaudernagor, Karlikal, Mahé, Yannam</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>229,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Cochim Caha</td>
<td>21,735</td>
<td>1,341,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possessions in Asia</td>
<td>21,924</td>
<td>1,464,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australasia—New Caledonia</td>
<td>6,657</td>
<td>29,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loyalty Islands</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marquesas Islands</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possessions in Australasia</td>
<td>8,004</td>
<td>54,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa—Algeria</td>
<td>256,317</td>
<td>2,032,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegambia</td>
<td>93,350</td>
<td>209,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Réunion</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>209,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayotte and Naisi Bé</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sainte-Marie</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>5,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possessions in Africa</td>
<td>256,079</td>
<td>3,331,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas—St. Pierre, Miquelon, etc.</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>3,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martinique</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>103,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guadeloupe and Dependencies</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>102,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guiana</td>
<td>32,050</td>
<td>25,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possessions in America</td>
<td>36,177</td>
<td>323,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Colonies</td>
<td>448,154</td>
<td>5,315,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia—Cambodia</td>
<td>23,380</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania—Tahiti, Moorea, Tetuaru, Fatu-Matea</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>13,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubuai, Vaituu, Rapa</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuamotu Islands (79)</td>
<td>2,573</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambier Islands (9)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dependencies</td>
<td>33,479</td>
<td>1,084,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonies and Dependencies</td>
<td>457,657</td>
<td>6,239,630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The new army law of August 16, 1872, which makes military service general and obligatory, went into operation on January 1, 1873. Article I of the law provides that every Frenchman is obliged to do military service. Article II abolishes the right of furnishing substitutes, etc. Every able-bodied Frenchman must serve for twenty years, namely, four years in the active army, five years in the reserve of the active army, eleven years in the "territorial army" (landwehr), and six years in the reserve of the territorial army. The reorganization was not yet completed at the close of the year 1872.

The navy is to consist in future of:

- Iron-clads, first-class: 12 Corvettes
- Iron-clads, second-class: 12 Aviso
- Iron-clads, third-class: 20 Transport Corvettes
- Frigates: 8
- Gunboats: 2

The time of service in the French navy is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872, that a certain number of young men liable to service in the active Army may select, instead, the navy service, if recognized fit for duty.

The total and special commerce of France, during the time from 1855 to 1871, is shown by the following table (value in francs):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>TOTAL COMMERCE</th>
<th>SPECIAL COMMERCE</th>
<th>GOLD AND PRECIOUS METALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>Imports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The portion of the two departments Meurthe and Moselle, which remain with France, have been consolidated into one department, called Meurthe-et-Moselle.

† Special commerce consists of the imports of goods for home consumption, and of the exports of goods manufactured in France.
The commercial navy, on December 31, 1869, was composed of 15,324 sailing-vessels of 931,714 tons, and 454 steamers of 142,943 tons; total 15,778 vessels and 1,074,056 tons, exclusive of 8,922 coasting-vessels (in 1867) of 67,077 tons. The total imports into Algeria, in 1869, amounted to 118,900,000 francs, the exports to 254,000,000; the aggregate number of vessels entered and cleared was 6,292, of 1,125,349 tons; the commercial navy consisted of 182 sailing-vessels, of 4,699 tons.

The aggregate length of the French railroads, in September, 1873, was 17,600 kilometres (=10,912 miles). The French mail forwarded, in 1869, 364,750,000 letters, and 379,190,000 newspapers and printed parcels; in 1870, 281,350,000 letters, and 347,960,000 newspapers. The aggregate length of telegraph-lines was, in 1869, 26,301, and that of wires, 71,829 miles.

The number of saving-banks, in 1868, was 520, 17 of which had suspended their operations; the number of depositors was 1,371,523, or about one for every 20 inhabitants; the amount due to the depositors amounted to 633,238,270 francs. The number of mutual aid societies (sociétés de secours mutuel) was, in December, 1869, 6,139, with 794,473 active and 119,160 honorary members. The aggregate capital of the society was 55,133,551 francs. France had, in 1872, 15 large moneyed institutions (établissement de crédit), namely:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capital—Francs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>La Banque de France</td>
<td>188,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Crédit foncier</td>
<td>60,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Crédit agricole</td>
<td>200,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Crédit industriel</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Crédit mobilier</td>
<td>60,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Comptoir d'Escompte</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Crédit colonial</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Sous-comptoir du Chemin de Fer</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Colonial Bank</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Banque d'Algerie</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Sous-comptoir du Commerce et de l'Industrie</td>
<td>20,070,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Sous-comptoir des Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Comptoir de l'Agriculture</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Caisse des Dépôts</td>
<td>60,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Crédit des Hâles et Marchés</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 531,000,000

At the beginning of the year 1872, the National Assembly was in session in Versailles, and the conflicts of the great political parties in that body, as well as out of it, were very animated. On January 7th, supplementary elections for seventeen members took place, and resulted in the success of four Conservatives, four Radicals, and nine Moderate Republicans. A notable feature of this election was the defeat, in Paris, of the Radical Victor Hugo, by the Moderate Republican Vautrin. In the Assembly the United Conservatives, or partisans of a restoration of monarchy, gave many proofs of their continued ascendacy. When the presidents of the fifteen bureaus were elected, all but three were Conservatives. Bishop Dupanloup, of Orleans, was elected president of the Bureau of Education. The Bonapartists were active, and endeavored to strengthen their influence, especially in the army; but, in spite of their great efforts, they appeared to be the weakest of the three monarchical parties. On February 2d a new play by Victorien Sardou, entitled "Ragabas," and containing some expressions in favor of imperialism and the Bonaparte dynasty, caused wild scenes of excitement at the Vaudeville of Paris; crowds passing through the boulevards shouting—"Down with the Bonapartes!" and others, "Vive l'Empire!" At one time a disturbance was threatened, but the crowd finally dispersed without coming to blows. To prevent the recurrence of dangerous agitation, President Thiers ordered General Ladmirault to suspend the performance of the play, and, if necessary, temporarily close the theatre. Both the Orleanists and the Legitimists appeared to develop a greater strength, and numerous petitions for the restoration of monarchy, either under the Count de Chambord or the Count de Paris, were sent to the Assembly. The Count de Chambord, in the latter part of January, issued a new manifesto to the French people, claiming a divine right to the throne, saying: "I shall never abdicate my claim to throne of France. I shall never forsake the monarchical principle which I have preserved intact for forty years, and which is the last hope of France's greatness and liberties. Cesarism and anarchy threaten France because her salvation is sought in personal questions, and not in principles. I shall ever uphold the flag of France, and aid in restoring the ancient prestige of her arms. Time presses, and alliance and reorganization are urgent. The happiness of France is my only ambition, and I will never consent to become a revolutionist where I am the legitimate king." The hopes of the Radicals centred in Leon Gambetta, who, in the beginning of the year, was travelling in the south of France, and stirring up the popular mind by radical addresses. In Marseilles his presence was the cause of much agitation and some disorder. The assemblage in front of his hotel appearing to become turbulent, troops were ordered to charge upon and dis-
perse the mob. Gambetta was not allowed by the police to leave the hotel for fear that his appearance would lead to further disturbance. He advised his friends not to permit mobbing in large bodies in the streets, or to attempt resistance to the authorities, and not to provoke a collision. The relations between France and Germany appeared to be, on the whole, of a friendly character. Baron von Arnim, the German ambassador to France, was presented to President Thiers on January 9th, and reiterated his former expressions of friendship for the French nation. The French ambassador in Berlin, Goutant Biron, reported to his Government that he had been most flatteringly received by Prince Bismarck. In the country, however, in the districts occupied by the French troops, the excitement of the French people against the Prussians continued. At Luneville, a Prussian soldier was assassinated, and at Epernay another was, on January 24th, badly wounded.

No serious complications, however, resulted from these occurrences. A movement for the payment of the war indemnity by voluntary subscriptions proved to be a failure, and the Assembly in February rejected a motion to commit itself to the measure. A serious difference of opinion showed itself between President Thiers and the majority of the Assembly with regard to the tax to be imposed upon raw materials. The tariff bill submitted by Minister Puyer-Quertier to the Assembly imposed the following duties: On wool, 80 francs per 100 kilogrammes; cotton, 4 francs; resin, from 14 to 7 francs; copper, 15 francs; cheese, from 15 to 18 francs; hops, 60 francs. Against this project an intense opposition soon showed itself not only in the Assembly, but throughout the country, and numerous deputations hastened to Versailles to protest against the measure. President Thiers, in addressing the Assembly on the subject (January 19th), strongly insisted upon the absolute necessity of the new tariff, but that body, by a vote of 376 to 307, adopted a resolution offered by Deputy Feray, providing that the Government shall only resort to the taxation of raw materials when other taxes fail to produce sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the nation. A committee of fifteen were appointed in the mean time to make a thorough examination of the tariff.

At Vitry-le-François a German court-martial condemned the principal of the college to three months' imprisonment, on account of a hostile demonstration made by the students of the institution.

President Thiers appeared to be deeply mortified at this result, and on January 20th sent to the Assembly his formal resignation as President of the Republic, accompanying it with the announcement that all the ministers had also tendered their resignations. These communications produced a profound excitement in the Chamber, and a vote was almost unanimously adopted (only six members dissenting), appealing to the patriotism of the President, refusing to accept his resignation, and passing to the consideration of the order of the day. A deputation was appointed to announce to the President the action of the Assembly, and all the parliamentary clubs sent deputations to dissuade the President from his purpose. The deputies of the Right Centre held a meeting and adopted a resolution declaring that the tariff was solely a question of finance, not of politics, and that in voting against the proposal to tax raw materials they had no intention of expressing want of confidence in the Government. The deputation appointed by the Assembly waited on President Thiers on the same evening and informed him of the vote by which the Chamber had refused to accept his resignation. President Thiers, in reply, said he was worn out and discouraged. He could not change his opinions, and he believed that conflicts similar to the present one were likely to occur between the legislative and executive departments of the Government when the military and educational bills came before the Assembly. For the present he consented to withdraw his resignation, but he also expressed his opinion that sooner or later he would be compelled to retire from the presidency of the republic. The members of the ministry, at the earnest solicitation of Thiers, resumed their portfolios. Telegrams were received from several foreign governments, congratulating Thiers upon his continuance as chief of the executive power, and on January 2d the diplomatic representatives of foreign governments waited on him in a body to present their congratulations. As the French journals on this occasion again, as for some time past, had expressed disapproval of the constant partipaction of the President in the discussions of the legislative body, the ministry decided to tender the resignation to the Assembly that Thiers should address it only upon important occasions, for which purpose the pending debate should at any time be adjourned. A bill proposed by the Government concerning the merchant navy was passed by the Assembly on January 30th, by a vote of 432 against 230, and on February 2d another bill, authorizing the Government to notify England and Belgium of the termination of the commercial treaties between France and these countries, was passed by an overwhelming majority. On the same day, Deputy Ducâlet's motion, that the Assembly and Government return to Paris, was rejected by a vote of 377 to 318.

On February 5th the Minister of the Interior, Casimir Périé, resigned, and on the next day the Minister of Commerce, Victor Lefranc, was appointed Minister of the Interior, and Gonard (herefore French minister to Italy) Minister of Commerce. At the supplementary elections held in the month of February, Rouher, formerly Minister of State
under Napoleon, and regarded as the ablest leader of the Bonapartist party, was elected from Corsica, and a Republican from the department of Eure. In the latter part of the month a large number of Legitimists paid a visit to Belgium to show their respect to the Count de Chambord. (See Belgium.)

At the beginning of March, the Minister of Finance, Pouyer-Quertier, gave great offence by his testimony in favor of the Bonapartist Janvier de la Motte, ex-Prefect of the Department of Eure, who was on trial at Rouen, charged with embezzlement of funds for the relief of France. Dufaure and other members of the Cabinet threatened to leave unless Pouyer-Quertier resigned. After a protracted consultation of the Cabinet, Pouyer-Quertier presented his resignation, accompanied with a statement of his action in testifying in favor of M. de la Motte before the court at Rouen. The President appointed Goulard, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, as the successor ad interim.

The payment of two milliards of the war indemnity, together with the interest to date, on the remaining three milliards, was completed at Strasbourg on March 7th. This gave France entire control of six departments, allowing her to maintain as large a military force as she desired.

On March 8th the Assembly rejected the proposition of Deputy Brunet (one of the deputies for the city of Paris and a member of the Left) to erect on the hill of Trocadéro a temple to Jesus Christ as a testimony to belief in God necessary for the national regeneration.

On March 14th the Assembly adopted the bill establishing special penalties against the International. The bill enacts that any Frenchman joining the International Society, or any similar association, shall be liable to imprisonment for from three months to two years, and to a fine of from fifty francs to one thousand francs. He will also be liable to lose his civil and family rights for a maximum of ten and a minimum of five years. The imprisonment is increased to five years, and the fine to two thousand francs, for a Frenchman or foreigner who is a functionary of the International, or in any way propagates that society's doctrines. Such persons are, moreover, liable to remain under police supervision for a subsequent period of from five to ten years. Abettors of members of the International are rendered liable to from one to six months' imprisonment, and to be fined from fifty francs to five hundred francs. The principal speech in favor of the bill was made on March 13th by Minister Dufaure. He described the International as a permanent menace to European society. The fact of a large number of insurgents being members of the International, proved the complicity of the society in the origin of the Paris insurrection. Dufaure detailed the subsequent atrocities of the agents of the International, who were the instigators of the attempts to establish the Commune at Lyons and Marseilles. He refuted the objections against the bill, grounded on its special and exceptional character, and the argument that the bill would magnify the importance of the International. The law was also necessary as a warning to misguided Frenchmen, who joined the International in ignorance of its real character and aims, and unaware that they thereby injured their country, and became blind slaves to a despotism far worse than the alleged grievances from which the International pretended to deliver them. Jules Favre stated that he had always opposed and condemned the International, but he considered that the present bill was illegal and inexpedient, and argued that justice forbade exceptional laws. He warned the Assembly that a violation of legislative principles might establish a dangerous precedent. The Assembly rejected the counter-proposals of Berthaud and Pressensé, and adopted the first and principal clause of the bill by 501 votes against 104.

Numerous petitions having been addressed to the National Assembly in behalf of a restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, the debate on these petitions was fixed for March 22d. Bishop Dupanloup, of Orleans, rose to open the discussion, which had attracted large crowds of spectators to the galleries, but yielded the tribune to President Thiers, who deprecated a discussion which he declared could not by any possibility serve the interests of the Holy See. He assured the deputies that the policy of the Government on the Roman question, as announced last year, was unchanged. The independence of the Holy See was dear to France, who had always defended and would continue to defend it. But any discussion now of the petitions before the Chamber would seriously embarrass the Government, while it could not benefit the Holy Father. Bishop Dupanloup said he would not insist on speaking after the appeal made by the President. Easily reconciling the feelings of a bishop with the feelings of a Frenchman, he comprehended the respect due to the misfortunes of France. The policy which had proved fatal to France, had also been fatal to the See of Rome. The Assembly then, by a large majority, decided not to continue the debate.

The proposal to tax raw materials was, at the close of March, abandoned for the present, the committee having devised resources sufficient to meet all financial demands.

On March 30th the Assembly took a recess until the 22d of April.

On May 4th the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier presented to the National Assembly the report of the committee on contracts for arms and ammunition, concluded by the military administration in England, from the 28th of July, 1870. The report proposes the appoint-
ment of a committee to ascertain the amount of material existing in the arsenals in July, 1870, how it was disposed of during the war, and what amount the arsenals contain at the present time. It also proposes to submit to the committee a system for an efficient control of the military administration by an independent civil comptroller, travelling through France, inspecting the stores of material, and suggesting the necessary reforms. The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier drew a startling picture of the utter unreadiness and disorder of the Imperial War Department, and censured the want of control under the military administration of the 4th of September. He energetically stigmatized the dishonesty and shameless greed of the persons who had undertaken contracts. The disclosures he made excited strong indignation in the Assembly. His speech was heard throughout with deep interest, and he concluded with an earnest peroration praising the army as the best and only school in which the young generation could have a nobler and better training than that which produced such lamentable examples of want of patriotism and want of probity, and recommending the introduction of compulsory military service. The Assembly unanimously adopted the proposals of the committee, and intrusted the inquiry into the war material to the committee on contracts, of which the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier is the president. It was also unanimously agreed that the speech of the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier should be printed and distributed in all the communes of France.

On June 29th M. de Rémusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count von Arnim, the German ambassador, signed the treaty, which for some time had been in negotiation, concerning the evacuation of French territory by the German troops. The treaty provides that the first payment of the indemnity still due Germany be made by the 15th of February, 1873, and consist of one milliard francs; that the second payment, a similar amount, be made before the close of 1873; and the third payment, also a milliard francs, during the year 1874; that the departments of the Marne and Haute-Marne be evacuated as soon as 500 milliards of the indemnity have been remitted; and the present force of the army of occupation be reduced by one-third after the payment of each milliard to Germany.

The most important discussion of the Assembly during the session, which began on April 22d, was on the reorganization of the army. The discussion on the bill in general commenced on May 27th, and was closed on May 29th, after a number of speeches, among which those of Generals Chanzy and Trochu, Colonel Denfert, and Bishop Dupanloup, were the most important. The discussion on the special articles of the bill ended on June 22d, when the Assembly adopted the entire law as proposed by the Government. The law recognizes the principle of compulsory service, abolishing the right of furnishing substitutes, and fixes the time of service in the active army at five years. Thiers did not profess any confidence in the principle of compulsion, and, in union with most of the French generals, would have preferred a longer time of service for those actually enrolled in the standing army; but, though reluctantly, consented to shortening the time to five years. The amendments which advocated a further reduction of the time of the service to three or four years encountered, therefore, his most determined resistance; and the Assembly, in accordance with his wishes, rejected, on June 8th, the amendments moved by the deputies Trochu, Keller, Randon, and Chevalier, and providing for a three years' service by 463 against 228 votes; and, on June 10th, those providing for a four years' service by 495 against 59 votes. General Trochu, the chief champion of a three years' term of service, expressed his belief that a few years' practical experience would show the correctness of his view, and the disastrous consequences of the present legislation. Soon after, he notified the Assembly of his resignation. At the beginning of August the Assembly adjourned to November 15th, after electing a standing committee which remained in session.

The session of the General Councils of the French departments began on August 20th. Those who had expected that these councils would use their influence in behalf of a restoration of monarchy saw themselves disappointed. Only a few expressed a preference for monarchy, and voted down resolutions which might be construed as an approval of the continued existence of the republic. The royalist members of the standing committee complained of these resolutions, and particularly the address favoring the policy of President Thiers, as exceeding the proper bounds of the functions of general councils. In general, the transactions of these councils made the impression that the cause of moderate republicanism was steadily gaining ground in the country. The same impression was produced by the result of the supplementary elections for the National Assembly held in October. Only in one district, in the department of Morbihan, a Legitimist was elected by a vote of 39,700, against 38,000 given to the Republican competitor. In the department of Vosges, a Radical candidate, Mellinet, received no less than 30,000 votes, against only 2,400 given to the royalist candidate. In each of the seven other districts Moderate Republicans were successful. In two districts the candidates of the Bonapartists, though defeated, polled a heavy vote—forCadet, in the Gironde, who received 28,700 votes, and Schneider, Jr., in Indre-et-Loire, who received 28,300 votes, against 80,800 given to the Republican Riche.

The strength and the hopes of the Radical
party were considerably increased by the impressive speeches which Gambetta made on a tour through Southeastern France. The greatest sensation was produced by the speech made at Grenoble on September 26th, in which Gambetta severely criticized the conduct of Thiers in prohibiting public celebrations of the anniversary of the First Republic (September 22d). He also attacked the Bonapartists and the National Assembly, and advocated the return of the seat of government to Paris. The journals of the Conservative parties, including those advocating the policy of Thiers, severely blamed the speech of Gambetta. The *Bien Public*, which is considered the semi-official mouth-piece of Thiers, closed an article on the subject with the words, "This speech has done the republic more harm in a few days than its declared enemies have been able to do." As five officers of the garrison of Grenoble had taken part in a banquet in honor of Gambetta, the *Journal Officiel* published a note recalling the fact that the duty of the Army of the Interior consists in defending the law and maintaining order, which excludes all political demonstration, and it is necessary that none who have the honor to wear the uniform should ever forget this. The Minister of War, therefore, as soon as he learned the serious misconduct of the officers, decided that he would at once transfer them to another regiment, and they were to undergo sixty days' arrest upon joining their new regiment. It was credibly reported that the Russian minister, Timacheff, in the course of a conversation with President Thiers, said with regard to the radical demonstrations in Grenoble that, if France became the "hearth" of European revolution, "the powers heretofore friendly with France would extinguish this hearth." The representatives of Germany and Austria were said to have made similar representations to France.

Louis Blanc, like all the radicals of France, agreed with Gambetta in demanding a prompt dissolution of the National Assembly, but he, also, in a letter addressed to the republicans of Arizeon, opposed the appointment of any President of the republic. Louis Blanc says that a presidency would always be the counterfeits of royalty, placing the country perpetually between a Tenth of August and an Eighteenth Brumaire.

On October 13th President Thiers ordered Prince Napoleon and his wife, the Princess Clotilde, who were on a visit to the prince's friend, Maurice Richard, at Millemont, to quit the French territory. As a protest of the prince was of no avail, he addressed a letter to the Procureur-Général (dated Paris, October 14th), in which he demanded legal redress against the Minister of the Interior, the Prefect of Police, the director of the Cabinet of the Prefect of the Police, and M. Clement, police commissary, whom he declares to be guilty of violating his personal liberty, an offence punishable by Article 114 of the Penal Code. The prince points to his character as a French citizen, and shows that he is not under the ban of any law of exile, that he is in full enjoyment of his civil and political rights, and is a member of the Council General of Corsica. He came to France to arrange for the education of his sons, and was provided with a regular passport. The prince adds that he vainly demanded from those who arrested him the production of their warrants, or any statement of the crime or offence wherewith he was charged. Vainly, also, did he request to be taken before a civil or military judge. If the present step has no result, the prince declares that he will seek for redress before the proper tribunals. The Procureur-Général replied, on October 24th, that a minister for his official act could only be impeached by the National Assembly.

The views of the Legitimists received another official expression in a letter written by the Count de Chambord, on October 25th, to M. la Roehelle, a member of the Assembly, in which he says that France can only be saved by a monarchy, and protests against the establishment of a republic, which would be the commencement of social anarchy. The Count de Chambord denies that any difference exists between the party of violence, which promise peace to men while declaring war against God, and those more prudent persons who obtain the same end by more covert means. He appeals to the energy of Frenchmen who really love their country, to counteract the weakness and timid compromising conduct of others, and to oppose a frank policy to a policy of fictions and lies. He declares that France at heart is Catholic and monarchical, and says: "We must guide France to the haven safely. Nothing can make me deviate from my path. I do not retract one word, nor regret a single act of mine; they have all been inspired by love for my country. Let us have confidence in the mission of France. Europe and the papacy have need of her; and an old Christian nation like ours cannot therefore perish." Among the important acts of the Government during the time when the Assembly was not in session, belong the appointment of a Supreme Council of War, and a new circular on educational reform from the Minister of Public Instruction, Jules Simon. The Council of War, whose appointment was announced by the *Journal Officiel*, on October 7th, consists of Marshal MacMahon, Marshal Canrobert, General Ladmirault, the Duke d'Annale, Admiral de la Ronciere le Novory, and M. Ozenne, and it is charged with the organization and administration of the army, but not with the direction of military movements. The circular of Jules Simon, which is addressed to the directors of Lycées established by the state, suggests and recommends important modifications in the methods of instruction, suppresses some branches and introduces others, and finally holds out a prospect of a more complete reform.
at some future time. The reforms of Jules Simon are intended to apply to the Lycées of the state, which number 68, including that of Algiers, and deducting those of Strasbourg and Metz, as well as to the 255 commercial colleges which are, in respect of their studies, subject to the control and jurisdiction of the state. The following are the principal reforms recommended by the minister: The minister states that, under the present system, the pupils leave the Lycée very ignorant of Greek and Latin, with very little acquaintance with history or geography, and only moderately taught in any thing; he desires that in future the pupils should be thoroughly acquainted with the dead languages, should be well versed in history, and still more so in geography; should be well up in mathematics, chemistry, and physics; and that, moreover, they should be able to speak, fluently, at least one modern language—English or German; should have some knowledge of literary history, of comparative grammar; should be able to ride on horseback, be skilful in gymnastics, in swimming, and military exercises. There will be formed in each Lycée, under the presidency of the head master, a council of professors for letters, and another for sciences, which will give their opinions of the proposed reforms, and will recommend such others as may appear to them to be useful. Moreover, these councils will have a direct and decisive action in respect of the teaching. The minister will hereafter confine himself to "preparing the general rules which are necessary to insure unity of teaching." Each professor will be free to choose his method, his class-books, and even to make his own special regulations, upon condition only that he communicates them to his colleagues, and obtains their approval." The study of letters is of secondary importance, and the energy of the pupils is to be diminished. Grammar is no longer to be learned by heart, but will be mixed up with lessons of hygiene and modern languages. "The dead languages," says M. Jules Simon, "must be learned that they may be read, but the living languages must be learned to be spoken." For the teaching of geography he applies a new method. Subdivisions are first to be studied, the commune, the canton, and the department, the country; after which the student proceeds to deal with neighboring countries, and by degrees the whole globe comes under notice. The minister calls that "an approach to the natural method." M. Jules Simon adds to the future education an instrument most valuable for philological studies—the study of general grammar, or, as he styles it, "comparative grammar." He recalls the fact that it was attempted twenty years ago—he might with truth have said thirty years ago; but he thinks that at that period it was a premature attempt.

The National Assembly reopened at Versailles, on November 11th, nearly all the members being present. On the following day Grévy was elected President by a vote of 462 to 43 days. On November 15th President Thiers read from the tribunals his inaugural message. He commenced by stating that perfect calm had prevailed in the country during the parliamentary vacation, and that progress had been made in the work of reparation and general prosperity, for which thanks were due to God, the sovereign author of all things, who helps and sustains nations in misfortune that have not despaired of Him or of themselves. Relative to the loan, M. Thiers said that the whole available capital of the commercial world had been offered to France. The Government had received in instalments 1,750,000,000 francs; thus, half the loan had been realized in three months. The Government commenced operations with 1,400,000,000 to 1,500,000,000 in bills of all countries on Germany. Prussia had already received 800,000,000 francs, and would receive 200,000,000 francs more in December. The Government would have 600,000,000 francs remaining in bills toward next year's payments. Speaking of the position of the Bank of France, M. Thiers said the bank has 800,000,000 francs in gold and silver in hand, 44,000,000 francs of bar-gold or deposite, and 16,000,000 francs in gold and silver belonging to the state.

The French imports for the present year, nine months of which were already known, would be 3,457,000,000 francs, and the exports, 3,557,000,000. The Government estimated the public deficit at the end of the year at about 132,000,000 francs. A financial equilibrium would be fully attained at the end of 1873, and the Government felt certain of a considerable surplus in 1874. M. Thiers proceeded to give details relative to the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce. He said:

We have promised England, and she has promised us, to treat us moreover, on the footing of a favored nation. The same principle will in the future regulate our relations with Great Britain. We shall do what we consider advisable for the protection of our industry, but we shall not treat English products differently from the products of other nations. England will act in the same manner toward us. But, as we were bound toward several countries by numerous engagements which it was impossible to break without a previous agreement, we have postponed the complete application of the principle we have adopted until the 31st of December, 1875, the period when our engagements, and especially those by which we are bound toward Austria, will expire. Until then, if our fiscal taxes or our treaties should cause temporarily a differential system toward England, England would await on the 31st of December, 1876, the system of equality which we have promised to concede to her. Thus, the conditions stipulated with Great Britain are for the present the immediate collection of our fiscal taxes, and the provisional maintenance of the existing system as regards French products in England and English products in France—for the future reciprocal treatment on the basis of the most favored nation on the day when this equal system shall become possible.

Passing in review the above satisfactory result of the efforts of the Government to repair
the national disasters, M. Thiers said France owed this result to the maintenance of order. He continued as follows:

I shall not cease, gentlemen, to repeat that, if you had retained in full possession of order, this war, unequalled in reverses, this cruel dismemberment of our territory, these frightful burdens which appeared beyond our strength, a throne fallen under the weight of its own prestige form of monarchy, under which we had been accustomed to live, suddenly disappearing, and this new form of the republic, which generally disquiets the public mind as soon as it appears—all this, bursting suddenly upon our surprised and disheartened country, might have become an irreparable disaster. I would say to those, who for a long time past have placed their faith in a republic, as their ideal of a government most conformable to their views, and most appropriate to the progress of modern society—I would say to them, you, above all, should passionately wish for order; for, if the republic, already twice tried without success, can succeed this time, it will be to order that you will owe the fact. Make this, therefore, your task, your every-day soliloquy. If the exercise of certain rights which belong to all, that might render the country uneasy, learn to renounce them for the moment. Make for public security a sacrifice which will especially redound to the profit of the republic. If the republic has not an equal interest for all, I should presume to affirm that it has an essential interest for you, and that, when we labor to maintain it, we labor for you almost more than for ourselves. Let us then uphold this republic, and to go back to its causes, in order to discuss and judge them, would be to-day an enterprise as dangerous as it would be useless. The republic exists; it is the legal government, the power constituted for any thing else but to wish for a fresh revolution, and one more formidable than all. Do not let us lose our time in proclaiming the republic, but let us employ it in imposing upon this republic the restraint of those forms which are necessary and desirable. A commission appointed by you a few months ago gave it the title of conservative republic. Let us take possession of this title, and, especially, let us endeavor to make it deserved.

M. Thiers continued, insisting upon the necessity for every government to be conservative:

The republic must be conservative, or it cannot exist. France cannot live in constant alarms. She has absolute need of repose, and will not long endure any government which does not afford her this repose. The republic of a party would only be a thing of a day. The mass might live long upon agitation for a few days, but, after inspiring fear in others, it becomes afraid of itself, and throws itself into the arms of an adventurer, thus paying for a few days of disastrous license with twenty years of slavery, and this it has frequently done, as you know. Do you believe that it is not capable of doing it again? It will recommence a hundred times this sad and humiliating journey from anarchy to despotism, and despotism to anarchy—a path strewn with shame and calamity. Let us break this fatal chain; let us tranquillize, instead of exciting. Let us make the necessary sacrifices for the general security, sacrifices that may seem even excessive; especially, let us not afford the spectacle of the reign of a party; for a republic is but a contradiction, if, instead of being the government of all, it is but the government of a party whatever. If, for example, we seek to represent it as the triumph of one class over another, we drive it from a part of the nation—a part first, and then the whole.

Alluding to the revolution of 1789, M. Thiers observed:

Its material works have perished, but its moral works still live, and constitute the most solid glory of France, much more than victories which, according to the hazard of force, pass from one flag to another. As to myself, I do not understand, I do not admit, a republic except by taking it as it ought to be, namely, as the government of a nation which, having for a long time, and in good faith, attempted to leave to humanity the power the direction and distribution of its destinies, but having failed therein, through faults which it is impossible now to judge, makes up its mind at last to regulate its affairs itself and alone by means of men freely and wisely chosen, without exclusion of party, of class, or origin, seeking them neither high nor low, neither to the right nor to the left, but in the full light of public esteem. Two years passed in almost complete calm may assure us hope of founding this conservative republic; but hope only—let that not be forgotten. The slightest mistake would suffice to make this hope vanish in a disheartening reality.

M. Thiers proceeded to say that the republic inspired not only France, but the whole world, with confidence. Foreign governments are now sufficiently enlightened to see, in France, France alone. If she is orderly, she will not every-day; if she is orderly, but strong, she will suit those who desire a just equilibrium between the powers of the universe:

Therefore I presume to affirm that the efforts which France has made during nearly two years have earned for her an esteem of which she has already received numerous proofs. I make this declaration because I have the duty before me of saying, not only that it is unreasonably fixed upon Europe. France is not isolated, and it depends upon herself whether she shall be, on the contrary, surrounded by trusting and useful friends. If she is peaceful under a republic, she will alienate no one; if she is agitated under a tottering monarchy, she will see a void created around her.

M. Thiers concluded by saying:

We draw near, gentlemen, to a decisive moment. The form of this republic has been only an incident form, given by events, and reposing upon your wisdom and your union with the poorer classes. But if the public mind is awaiting your action. All are asking what day and what form you will select in order to give to the republic that conservative strength with which she cannot dispense. It is for you to make your final decision, to-day and the form. The country, in delegating to you its powers, has evidently laid upon you the task of saving it by procuring for it, first, peace, after peace, order, and with order, the restoration of its power; and, lastly, a regular government. You proclaimed this, and thenceforth it was for you to fix the succession and the hour of these divers portions of the work of salvation which is confided to you. God preserve us from placing ourselves in your place, but, at the time that you may determine, and when you have chosen some from among you to meditate upon this, if they do not decide, we will give it frankly and resolutely! This is the grand session which opens before you. Neither defense nor cooperation, neither devotion nor resolution, shall be wanting on our part to insure the success of your task. May God bless it, and render it complete, and especially durable, a consummation which has not yet been granted since the commencement of the century!

The President's message was approved by all the moderate republican and radical papers, while the conservative papers, though recognizing the conservative tendency of the
message, objected to the establishment of a republic. At a meeting of the "Right" and the "Right Centre," the fusion of the two parties was unanimously resolved upon. The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier pointed out that the present was not an opportune moment to pursue the fusion of the Bourbon branches, a monarchical restoration, in the present state of public opinion, being impossible. The speaker said that the issue now lay between the Conservatives and Radicals, and this was the ground on which the Right and Right Centre must unite, demanding conservative pledges from M. Thiers as a just price of the support of the majority. General Chanzy resigned the chairmanship of the Left Centre on account of his military duties. In his place, Ricard, an intimate friend of M. Thiers, was (November 29th) elected chairman. In the new 15 bureaux of the Assembly, 10 of the presidents belong to the Right and five to the Left. The Right elected 12 of the secretaries and the Left three. On November 17th special prayers were offered in the churches for the National Assembly, and the blessing of God invoked on its proceedings. Government officials attended the services, escorted by details of troops as guards of honor. The congregations at all the churches in Paris were very large. On November 15th the Assembly had an exciting debate over the motion of General Changarnier, censuring M. Gambetta for his inflammatory speeches in the provinces. M. Changarnier complained of the increasing audacity of the Radicals and the laxity of the Government in dealing with them. He accused Gambetta of entertaining and seeking to spread socialist ideas. President Thiers mounted the tribune in defence of the Government. He protested against being placed at the bar as a criminal, and threw out the intimation that he might appeal to the country. He admitted that the speech made by M. Gambetta at Grenoble was not a good speech, but claimed that the Government was not responsible. The President concluded by demanding a vote of confidence from the House. In the name of the Right, the Duke de Broglie moved the order of the day in the following terms: "The Assembly, censuring the doctrines enunciated at the Grenoble banquet, passes to the order of the day." Deputy Mettetal, of the Left Centre, proposed a vote of confidence in the following order of the day: "The National Assembly, confiding in the energy of the Government, and censuring the words pronounced at Grenoble, passes to the order of the day." This motion was finally adopted by 287 votes against 117 nays, half of the deputies abstaining from voting.

A trial-by-jury bill, repealing the law of October, 1870, which restored the legislation of 1848, with regard to the constitution of juries and criminal courts, was passed on November 21st, by a vote of 416 to 178. The bill reestablishes, to a certain extent, the law of 1853, which intrusts the task of drawing up the jury-lists to a committee of justices of the peace and mayors. Considerable political importance is attached to this bill, which the Left opposed as reactionary, and as attacking the principle of universal suffrage.

The dissatisfaction of the President with the small number of members who, on November 18th, by voting for the amendment Mettetal, had expressed the demanded confidence in his administration, was greatly increased by the report of the committee on an address in reply to the Presidential message. This committee had several interviews with the President, but the majority failed to come to an understanding with him. The President took his stand upon the principles enunciated in his message, and again proclaimed the necessity for every one rallying to the conservative republic. The majority of the committee, consisting of nine members, were, on the other hand, of opinion that it would be difficult, at the present time, to bring into operation the principles of ministerial responsibility, and to define the relations between the President and the Assembly. The report was made to the Assembly by M. Batthe, on November 26th. It acknowledges that M. Thiers in his message proclaims the sovereign power of the Assembly, claims for the Assembly the right to frame a Constitution should it think proper, expresses regret that M. Thiers has not more distinctly separated himself from the Radicals, and in a long passage denounces the doctrines of the socialists and demagogues. It afterward discusses the programme of the constitutional reforms desired by the Government, and in conclusion proposed the appointment of a committee of fifteen members by the Bureau, in order to introduce, with the shortest possible debate, a bill relative to ministerial responsibility. The views of the minority of the committee were represented by M. Dufaure, providing for the election of a committee of thirty members to lay before the Assembly a bill, and "to regulate the conferring of powers and the conditions of ministerial responsibility. After a very exciting debate, in which M. Thiers defined his position, the amendment of Dufaure, on November 29th, was adopted by 370 votes against 334. This great victory of the Government was, however, on the next day followed by a reverse. A motion of M. Duval, a Conservative, that the municipal councils, which, during the present crisis, had sent encouraging addresses to President Thiers, had violated the laws of the country, and that the Minister of the Interior, Lefranc, in receiving the addresses, had also failed to observe them, was approved by 865 votes to 299 nays. The Minister of the Interior at once tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the President. The Committee of Thirty, proposed by Minister Dufaure, was elected by the Assembly on December 6th. The Right succeeded in electing 19 members of the com-
mittee (representing 361 votes), and the Left 11 (representing 333 votes). The committee, on the next day, elected the Baron de Larey (a Legitimist) President, and the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier Vice-President.

The ministry was partly modified, on December 9th, by the appointment of M. Goulard to be Minister of the Interior; M. Leon Lay, Minister of Finance; and M. Fourton, Minister of Public Works. Though the ministry thus modified was generally regarded as transitional, the new appointments seemed to indicate a termination of the crisis, and to secure to the Government the support of the Right Centre and the Left Centre.

On December 10th a manifesto was published, signed by 86 members of the extreme and moderate Left, among whom were MM. Gambetta, Cremieux, Louis Blanc, and Quinet. It demanded a pacific and legal dissolution of the National Assembly as the only means of averting fresh dangers to the country, as the division in the Assembly renders the Government powerless. It repudiated force from whatever quarter it may come, because the signers of the address were enemies of disorder, of which during the last two years they have given numerous proofs. The address expressed strong disapproval of the pressure exerted to bring about disorder, which, as had been hitherto proved, could only result in advantage to the enemies of France. The new elections would constitute a compact majority in the Assembly, securing majorities therein to the administration of President Thiers, and for the establishment of republican institutions. The right of petition to the Assembly was claimed to be inviolable, for an attack upon it would be an attack upon the great principle of universal suffrage. In accordance with this manifesto, numerous petitions from all parts of France were sent to the National Assembly, asking for the election of a new Assembly. The subject came up for discussion on December 14th, and the debate was one of the most violent and exciting which has taken place in the Assembly. Minister Dufaure spoke in favor of rejecting the petitions, ridiculing Gambetta, whose speeches, he said, were the cause of the present needless agitation. The Assembly then rejected the petitions by a vote of 409 to 201, and, before adjourning, adopted a resolution directing Dufaure's speech to be placarded in all the communes of France.

On December 19th the National Assembly, by 461 votes against 158, rejected a motion by Bonnet against duties on raw material. On December 21st the Assembly adjourned to January 6, 1873. On December 29th M. Bourgoing, the French ambassador to the papal court, resigned, because some French naval officers in Rome, at the beginning of the holy days, called on the King and the Pope, on the same day, to tender the compliments of the season.

FRAZER, Prof. John W., an eminent physicist and journalist of Philadelphia, born in Pennsylvania, in 1809; died, in Philadelphia, October 12, 1872. He had been for many years a member of the Franklin Institute, and the editor of the Franklin Institute Journal since the death of Prof. Johnson. He was appointed Professor of Natural History and Chemistry, in the University of Pennsylvania, in 1841, and held that position till his death, which occurred very suddenly while he was entering his apartment in the new building of the university.

FRENCH MINING INDUSTRY. The committee of Mineral Industries for the districts of the north of France, have considered that, at the present time, when social questions are occupying so important a place, it would be of great service to gather practical results of mining industry based on incontestable figures, obtained by the owners of coal-mines who have endeavored to assure to the mining population their material well-being, and at the same time their moral improvement by instruction.

There are in the coal-basins of the departments du Nord, and the Pas-de-Calais, 23 coal-mines, of which 18 of the most important have supplied the committee with the desired information.

The production from these mines is about 4,500,000 tons of an average value of $12,000,-000. They employ 31,000 workmen, to whom is annually paid $2,200,000 in salaries. Besides this sum, the employers distribute in contributions to the relief funds, in gratuities, in coal for domestic purposes, and in reduction of house-rents, an annual sum of about $450,-000, or 8 per cent. on the wages. The 31,000 workmen belong to 18,000 families, numbering 87,000 people, who live directly and almost entirely upon the salaries paid by the employers.

More than one-third of these workmen, and of this population, that is to say, 11,106 workmen, 6,534 families, and 31,482 persons, are lodged in the 7,061 houses erected by the mining companies, and the first cost of building which amounted to $3,200,000. One house may be allowed to four or five workmen, and to 650 tons of coal produced per annum.

These houses are rented for about $12 per annum, a rent which is reduced for the companies by the various contributions, repairs, and depreciation, to $9, or about 2 per cent. on the capital. Similar houses are let in the same localities, and produce an interest of 6 per cent. The difference between the rent of the houses belonging to the mines and of those of private owners, is about 70 per cent. Two companies have erected special buildings which they give to their workmen at cost price, which is gradually paid out of the wages. They have parted with forty-three houses under these conditions, and have advanced sums
of money to others in their employ to build on land belonging to them.

As a rule, children under 12 years of age are not permitted to take any part in the work of the mines, and only a very small number of women are employed, about 5 per cent. on the total number of workmen. These 18 companies have formed, at their own cost, 25 schools and 18 asylums, the first charges on which amounted to $142,500; they have also contributed the sum of $40,000 for the erection of chapels or churches for their employés.

In the schools and asylums, instruction is given to 6,259 children, and they spend annually, for this work, $16,500. During the past year they sent, besides, 6,789 children to the communal schools, for which they paid $15,500. These 18,048 children have received gratuitous instruction at a cost of $50,000, of which a part only is defrayed by the companies, the rest being paid out of the general relief funds which they have instituted.

Several of the owners have established surgeries, orphan homes, libraries, musical societies, etc., of which they provide all the funds; they subscribe funds, moreover, toward the establishment of a school for master miners.

The proportion of the workmen in these mining towns who can read and write is, deducting children below 10 years of age, only 50 per cent, among the men, and a little over 35 per cent, among the women. These results show how much still remains to be done to instruct the population, and the companies should be encouraged in their efforts, and the sacrifices they have undertaken in this direction.

All the mining companies except that of Anzin have established relief funds, by an obligatory charge upon the wages of 3 per cent., a contribution on the part of the masters of 1 per cent, on the same salaries, and the addition of all the various fines which are levied. These percentages, fines, and various gratuities accumulated, amounted together for the 17 companies, besides that of Anzin, to $55,000 in the year.

As to the Anzin mines, the owners give directly to their workmen under the form of pensions, aid, medical assistance, instruction, etc., a sum of $75,000, making a total of $140,000. The relief funds furnish to all the workmen medical advice and medicine; help in money and food when they are sick or injured; pensions to the widows of workmen killed in accidents, and temporary relief to their children; retiring pensions to old workmen and their widows and children; and extra assistance in special cases of distress. They pay the cost of funerals, and assist in the instruction by the payment of masters and in other ways.

All the companies give coal gratuitously to the men. Seventeen among them distributed thus in 1869 about 1,900,000 bushels of coal, worth $120,000, and the Anzin company gave fuel to the value of $50,000.

Collectively, for the various objects to which the companies contributed, $450,000 were spent by them in 1869, or from $15 to $18 per man, more than 10 per cent. on his actual salary, and this sum represents from 23 to 24 per cent. of the dividends distributed by the companies to their shareholders.

Such are the results obtained by an investigation into the existing condition of the mining industries in the two departments of France named above. They prove in the most striking manner that the employers of labor, in these coal-basins at least, leave no means untried to promote the comfort and well-being of their employés.

FRIENDS. The Indian agents of the Society of Friends have the care, in the Central Superintendency of Indians, of the tribes of the Kickapoos, Kaws, Osages, Quapaws, Pimas, Ottawas, Wyandottes, Senecas, Sacs and Foxes, Shawnees, Chippewas, and Munsees, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Wachitas, Kechees, Caddoes, Itonies, Kiowas, and Comanches. The total number of Indians in the superintendency is 17,977. Fourteen schools are conducted among them, to which are attached 16 teachers, and which are attended by 404 pupils. Eleven Sunday-schools are taught. There have been contributed to the support of these schools, by Friends, $3,535; by Moravian churches, $150. The report of the Executive Committee of the Society speaks of the material advance of the missions, particularly in the Quapaw special agency, of their growing desire for the education of their children, and of their deepening religious interest, as "encouraging signs of the dawning of a better day." Material advancement, and increased interest in the schools and in religious instruction, are mentioned in connection with most of the other special agencies.

A school has been established at Matamoras, Mexico, by members of the Society, and a considerable work has been accomplished in the distribution of Bibles and tracts.

The operations of the Association of Friends for the aid and elevation of the freedmen were limited during 1872 by the lack of means. The Association, however, continued to support its schools in South Carolina, and kept open thirteen other schools. It reports about 100 pupils in the schools in South Carolina, and 250 scholars at the other schools. The total receipts of the Association for the year end-
FRIENDS.

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The following statistics are reported of the Canada Yearly Meeting - Meetings, 28; families, 267, and 266 parts of families; members, 1,616; children of school age, 276.

The London Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends opened on the 22d of May. Epistles were read from the yearly meetings of Ireland, New York, New England, Baltimore, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Canada, and the Western Yearly Meeting, but none was received from that of Pennsylvania. A proposition was introduced that the meeting join the other Non-Conformist denominations of England in support of the principle of making education in the schools, supported by the state, simply secular. The feeling in favor of having the Bible taught in the schools was shown, during the discussion of this subject, to be very strong. No decision was reached upon the motion.

An act of Parliament, in relation to marriages of members of the Society of Friends, had been passed a short time previous to the holding of the yearly meeting. By the provisions of this act, the preliminary proceedings required in the case of marriages in the Society were greatly simplified. Under it, marriages are permitted in the meeting-houses and according to the usages of the society, of any persons, whether in the profession of the society or not, who may have obtained the consent of the yearly meeting. New regulations were adopted to correspond with the provisions of the act.

The attention of the yearly meeting, held two years before, had been called to a certain alleged heresy, which had sprung up in the Lancashire and Cheshire quarterly meeting, and a committee had been appointed to investigate the same. This committee presented a report of its action in discipline, and along with it a statement of the doctrines held as fundamental truths by the society. This "statement" sets forth at considerable length, and with elaborate minuteness, the distinctive doctrines of the denomination. The doctrines of the Friends, with regard to the Godhead and the Scriptures, are defined as follows:

We have ever believed concerning God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, according to the testimony of the holy Scripture; that there is one God and Father, of whom are all things; and one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom all things were made, who was glorified by the Father before the world was, who is over all, God blessed forever; and that there is one Holy Spirit, the Leader and Sanctifier and Comforter of the people of God; and we further believe that these three are one.

We believe that all the posterity of Adam are involved in the consequences of his fall.

Very precious is the doctrine of the immediate work of the Holy Spirit; we own no principle of spiritual light, or holiness, inherent by nature in the mind of man; we believe in no principle of spiritual light, life, or holiness, but the influence of the Holy Spirit of God, bestowed on mankind, in various measures and degrees, through Jesus Christ our Lord. This influence must ever be distinguished both from the conscience which it enlightens and from the natural faculty of reason, which, when unsubdued to its operation, is, in the things of God, very foolishness. We disavow all professed spirituality which is divorced from faith in Jesus Christ, of Nazareth, crucified for us without the gates of Jerusalem. One with the Father and the Son, the Holy Spirit works for the regeneration of man. There can be no true repentance or faith without His holy operation. Convincing of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment, and testifying of Jesus, it is the Spirit who leads the humble believer in that course of experience in which he becomes established upon Christ the One Foundation.

We accept the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament as the authentic testimony of the Spirit.

** ** The work of the Spirit, truly submitted to, ever prepares and inclines the heart to receive the teaching of the Scriptures. It is the Spirit alone who can open the understanding to understand them. And whatever any may say or do, which is contrary to the Scriptures, though under profession of the immediate influence of the Holy Spirit, is to be accounted a delusion.

A meeting was held in behalf of foreign missions, at which the chairman spoke of the rapid growth of the Missionary Society during the five years of its existence, and testified that the efforts made in this cause had strengthened the Society of Friends itself. The expenditure for missions during the year had been £639. One missionary had returned from India on account of ill health, leaving but one at work in that field. This one (Rachel Metcalfe) was conducting, with the aid of one native assistant, two schools in the city of Jabbalpoor. Mr. Sewell had returned from Madagascar, bringing with him two native boys, who are to receive an English education. Arrangements had been made with the London Missionary Society by which a large district of Madagascar would be left under the superintendence of the Friends. The school which had been conducted by Mr. Sewell was continued as being in an excellent condition, with about one hundred and fifty male scholars. A larger school for women and girls was also favorably spoken of. Accounts were given also of the Friends' schools and missions in Syria, and the Foreign Missionary Society of the American Friends.

A very large work in the distribution of tracts was reported by the several local meetings. Extensive efforts had been made by members of the society in behalf of temperance.

The subject of bringing the various voluntary agencies for the extension of the Gospel, which were sustained by members of the society, into closer connection with the Yearly Meeting, was mentioned and received some discussion. It was decided to call a conference later in the year, to consider this subject more fully. This conference met on the 18th of November. It was well attended. From the representations which were made, it appeared that about two thousand persons were brought weekly under the religious influence
of the Friends, in some of the metropolitan districts, and proportionate numbers in the country generally. The conference decided to recommend to the Yearly Meeting that it make arrangements for the holding during its sessions, and in connection with them, of the annual meetings of the Tract, the Temperance, and the Foreign Missionary Associations, and of an association in behalf of home mission work; and that these associations make reports to the Yearly Meeting, which reports are to be entered in its records.

According to the statistical report which was submitted to the Yearly Meeting, that body at the end of the year 1871 comprised 329 particular meetings, containing an aggregate of 14,051 members.

The Friends' First-Day School Association, reported for 1872, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, 101 schools, with 1,179 teachers, and 15,638 scholars.

The Dublin Yearly Meeting was held in May. Visitors were present from England and from two Yearly Meetings in the United States. The names of 15 men and 17 women were returned as recorded ministers, and those of 47 men and 49 women as having been appointed elders. Mention was made of an address which had been forwarded to the Queen, expressing "sympathy respecting the illness of her eldest son." Statistical reports were read respecting the school at Brookfield, and other schools, and respecting the fund for clothing and putting out to apprenticeship the children who leave Brookfield. A minute was adopted respecting the bill which was before Parliament, concerning the solemnization of marriages in the meetings of the society of persons not in its profession; but the action of the meeting on the subject was left contingent upon that of the London Yearly Meeting.

The stationary condition of the Society of Friends, and its decline in numbers in some countries, are much remarked upon by its writers. The decline is most obvious in England, where the number of members of the society at the close of the seventeenth century was estimated at 60,000, or about one in 130 of the population. At present the number is about 14,000, or one in 1,100 of the population. The numbers are nearly stationary in the United States. A decline is shown in the returns of the yearly meetings east of the Allegheny Mountains, while those of the Western States show an increase sufficient to give a slight gain in the aggregate of the whole country. By a statement which was given in the Annual Cyclopaedia for 1871, it appeared that the whole number of Friends in the United States in that year was only 755 more than it was twenty years before.

FEUERBACH, LUDWIG M.

He was the son of the late eminent publicist and writer on criminal jurisprudence, Paul Joseph Anselm Feuerbach. After studying at the public school of his native town, he attended the university at Heidelberg in 1822, in order to study theology under Paulus and Danb. Through the latter, he became an ardent partisan of Hegel, and, in order to hear this philosopher, he went in 1824 to Berlin, where, in the following year, he renounced theology and devoted himself entirely to the study of philosophy. In his twenty-fourth year, a thesis which he published at Erlangen, "De ratione uno, universali, infinita," secured for him the position of privat dozent at that place. He, however, withdrew from the chair after a few years, as his hardiness in advocating his opinions had gained him many adversaries. He then devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. In 1844 he delivered a brief course of lectures at the University of Heidelberg, but soon after retired to a small village in Franconia, where he directed an industrial establishment, and devoted his leisure hours to the study of philosophy and the preparation of his works. Of late years he has withdrawn from this labor, and his last years were spent in frugal poverty though not in neglect, as his disciples gathered around him and were ready to give him any assistance which he needed. Feuerbach, though ranking with the most advanced advocates of free thought, and in some sense an atheist, was a man of pure and irreproachable life, and was much respected even by those who differed from him most widely in their religious views. What his doctrines were, may best be learned from his own statement: "My theory may be condensed in two words, Nature and man. That is, man is the presupposition, the cause of existence of man, is not God—a mysterious, vague, indefinite term—but Nature. On the other hand, that being in which Nature becomes conscious, is man. True, it follows from my theory that there is no God, that is to say, no abstract being, distinct from Nature and man, which possesses of the destinies of the universe and mankind at its discretion; but this negation is only a consequence of the cognizance of God's identity with the essence of Nature and man." He denied the personal immortality of the soul, for the same reason that he denied the personal existence of God—he wished to preserve the integrity of existence, to make mortality immortal, to breathe the spirit of eternity into time, to compress all humanity within human limits, and get the full benefit of this life while it lasted. He was jealous of the future life, he grudged every drop of feeling that was spilled on the edge of the grave, and lost on the other side. This world was rich enough for him, and ought to be rich enough for anybody; and to see it neglected, missed, flouted, maddened him heart-sick. Feuerbach's first published work (after his thesis above named) was "Thoughts..."
Gautier, Théophile.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS. 329

on Death and Immortality,” published anonymously at Nuremberg, in 1830. This indicated his revolt from orthodoxy, and it was followed by “History of Modern Philosophy from Lord Bacon to Spinoza,” in 1835; “Abelard and Heloise,” 1834; “Summary Development and Criticism of the Philosophy of Leibnitz,” 1837; “Peter Bayle at his most Interesting Moments for the History of Philosophy and Humanity,” 1838; “Philosophy and Christianity,” 1839; “The Essence of Christianity,” 1841; “The Philosophy of the Future,” 1843; “The Essence of the Faith in the Mind of Luther,” 1844; “The Essence of Religion,” 1849; “Theogony,” 1857. These works were enlarged and slightly modified by subsequent productions of his restless pen; but they remain the principal monuments of his critical researches. As he resolved theology into anthropology, the philosophy of religion into psychology, and the absolute into the final subjective spirit, he was accused of atheism by the theologians, and found himself attacked by numerous other philosophers. His works were collected and published in nine volumes in Leipsic, in 1846–57, and some of them have been translated and published in England by George Eliot (Mrs. G. H. Lewes).

Gautier, Théophile, a poet, critic, and novelist of the French romantic school, born at Tarves, August 31, 1811; died in Paris, October 24, 1872. He was brought to Paris when only three years old, was educated at the College Charlemagne, became enamoured with the study of the old French, in which he found a hearty sympathizer in Gérard de Nerval. After leaving college, Gautier determined to become a great painter, and entered the studio of Roult to acquire the art. He soon became convinced that he was not intended for an artistic career, and turned his attention to poetry. This was in 1830, the era when the production of Victor Hugo’s “Hernani” was the signal for an almost bloody contest between classicism and romanticism. Gautier was one of the most redoubtable champions of Victor Hugo, and contributed largely to his triumph. In 1830 he published his first volume, “Poesies,” which he followed in 1832 with the charming poetical legend of “Albertus.” The same year, though but twenty-one years of age, he became associate editor with Gérard de Nerval of La France littéraire, and in the two years following contributed to it a series of critical articles on the poets of the times of Louis XIII., subsequently republished in two volumes under the title of “The Grotesques.” He was successively associated with De Nerval as one of the editors of the Revue de Paris, the Artistes, the Charter of 1830, and, finally of the Presse, and, after this had passed into the hands of Emile de Girardin, he continued for twenty years to contribute to it articles on art and dramatic criticism, though writing at the same time for the Revue des Deux Mondes, the Musée des Familles, etc., etc. In 1838, Gautier published a new poem of great originality and power, “The Comedy of Death;” and, with that versatility of talent for which he was so remarkable, produced a half-score of novels in the course of ten or twelve years, and half a dozen vaudevilles and ballets. One of his novels, “Malamoëselle de Maupin,” in two volumes, published in 1839, inflicted a greater stain upon his reputation than all his other works. It was a brilliant but intensely licentious fiction, and with the bravado of daring and lustful youth (he was but twenty-four when he published it) he defied alike the critics and the moralists in his preface. “It was,” says one of his biographers, “the most brilliant novel ever written under the direct inspiration of the devil.” He lived to regret most bitterly ever having written it. Later in life he published seven or eight other novels of very considerable merit, and not marred by such gross moral blemishes as his earlier ones. While one of the editorial staff of the Presse, he made extensive journeys in Spain, Italy, and the East, and published his observations in “Across the Mountains,” 2 vols., 1843; “Zigzags,” 1845; “Italy,” 1852; and “Constantinople,” 1854. In association with others he also prepared a “History of Painters” and “Treasures of Art of Ancient and Modern Russia.” In 1856 he left the Presse, and became director of the literary feuilleton of the Moniteur, and dramatic critic to that paper, and in 1869 took the same position on the new Journal Officiel, being also most of the time editor-in-chief of the Artistes. In 1858 M. Gautier was appointed an officer of the Legion of Honor; in 1863 he was made the recipient of a pension from the Imperial Government, which was ever ready to compensate the few literary men who would lend themselves to its defence. In 1865 he was appointed librarian to the Princess Mathilde. For many years M. Gautier was a constant candidate whenever there was a vacancy for a membership in the French Academy, and had the mortification every time of seeing men greatly his inferiors preferred to him, his “Mademoiselle de Maupin” being constantly brought up to his discredit, and his truckling to the imperial usurpation being also used against him. At length, in 1869, he was elected, after long and repeated ballottings.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES IN 1872. With few exceptions, the geographical record of 1872 will be occupied in chronicling discoveries made, par-
tially at least, in 1871, but of which there was no published account until the summer or autumn of 1872, and in some cases not until the winter of 1873. Some activity has been manifested in arctic exploration, new expeditions having been sent from Germany, Sweden, Austria, and Russia. Private explorers were at work from Norway, from Scotland, and from Denmark, some of whom had reached a higher latitude than had previously been attained, had explored Gillis Land and King Carl's Land, which prove not to be the same, had circumnavigated Novaya Zemlaja, and made many interesting discoveries. But little has been heard from our own expedition under Captain C. F. Hall. In Montana, Dakota, Colorado, and Arizona, the work of exploration has gone forward uneasingly, and has been rewarded with many interesting discoveries. In South America the Southern affluents of the Amazonos and its tributaries have been opened to steam-navigation, and by a number of well-planned railways the heart of the South American Continent is put in easy communication with the commercial world. In Asia there seems to be comparatively little left to discover; only the filling in of some details of the picture—the courses of rivers, the heights of mountains, and the elevation of mountain-passes; the position of lakes, of deserts, of lofty and arid plains, and the numbers and characteristics of some of the many nomadic tribes, whose habitations are mainly in tents, though some of them are gathered from time to time in the walled towns of Central Asia. We weary of these monotonous details, and turn to other lands, like those of the African Continent, where there is more variety. Here we hear that Sir Samuel Baker, with his little army, is pushing southward toward the sources of the Nile, and, thanks to our countryman, whose either for all Living- stone, or was found by him, we are once more in communication with that veteran explorer. Still farther south, Killman-djaro has been ascended, and from its lofty summit the lakes and rivers of Central Africa glittered in the sun; while south of the Zambezi, and between that river and the Limpopo, not only have gold and diamonds been largely discovered, but the ruins of a great city, which may prove to be the Ophir of the Scriptures, or the Queen of Sheba's capital, or something else.

One feature of geographical progress the past year has been, the great advance in chartography. The completion of an elaborate Atlas and Gazetteer of the United States, and of two or three maps of the same, the extensive map of Western Asia, now in preparation by the East Indian Council of the British Government; the extensive and beautiful maps of the trigonometrical survey of India; the large accession to the maps of the Admiralty survey, and the new atlases and single maps, of rare perfection and elegance, which Kiepert, von Spruner, and Petermann, have added to their publications the past year, including one by the last-named geographer, of the lake-region of Central Africa, showing the routes of Livingstone for six years, as well as those of Stanley and all previous explorers, are indications of great progress in this all-important department of geographical science.

The losses, by death, of eminent contributors to geographical knowledge, were less than in most former years. Of General Francis Rawdon Chesney, the explorer of the Euphrates and Tigris, and of the Red Sea navigation, the pioneer of the Overland route to India, and ever the zealous geographer, we have spoken elsewhere in this volume. He died February 1. (See Chesney, General Francis Rawdon.)

James Chapman, a South-African traveller, and author of two or three volumes on the South-African region, where he had been the companion of Livingstone, Gordon Cumming, Anderson, and Thomas Baines, died at Du Toit's Pan, in the Diamond Fields, February 6, 1872. His "Travels in the Interior of South Africa," published in 1865, to which we have made reference in former volumes of the Annual, were interesting, and added materially to our geographical knowledge of that region. He had been a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society since 1867.

John Power, C. E., for many years a resident of Central America, and the proprietor of the Panama Star and Herald, died in England, May 13, 1872, in the 51st year of his age. He was a native of Youghal, Ireland, but had been actively engaged in literary and scientific pursuits, and the management of his paper for many years. He had been a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society since 1864, and had published, in 1868, "A Description of the Province of Santo Domingo del Darien in 1744, translated from the Original in the National Archives of Bogotá," and several smaller geographical works. He was engaged at the time of his death on a work upon the "History and Material Progress of Central America and the Adjoining Countries."

Before proceeding to a detailed narrative of the discoveries of the year, we give a list of the most important contributions to geographical science published in this country during 1872.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.


STATE REPORTS.


Geological Survey of Indiana.
GEOPHYSICAL EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES IN 1872.

FROM PRIVATE SOURCES.

Wonders of the Yosemite Valley. By —— Knee-
Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada. By Clarence King.

Illustrated Library of Travels. Wonders of the Yellowstone. By James Richardson.

Isthmus of Tehuantepec. By —— Skeel.

Santa Dom 1850 to 1872, including Livingston’s Springs, with a Glance at Hayti. By Samuel Hazard.

Corals and Coral Islands. By James D. Dana, LL. D.

The Ocean, Atmosphere, and Life. By Elisée Reclus.


How I found Livingstone in Central Africa. By H. M. Stanley.

Illustrated Library of Travels: South Africa. Edited by Bayard Taylor.

Station Life in New Zealand. By Lady Barker.

ATLASES AND MAPS.

Asher and Adams’s Commercial and Statistical Gazetteer of the United States, etc. G. C. Watson’s New Map (double) of the United States and Territories.

“The United States of America;” a collection of facts, dates, and statistics, to go with the above.

Monteith’s Comprehensive Geography.

Putnam’s Mercantile Map of the World.

Putnam’s Student’s Atlas of Physical Geography.

Petersmann’s Map of Central Africa, and the Discoveries since 1872, including Livingstone’s Routes, Stanley’s, Baker’s, Grant and Speke’s.

MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

Illustrated Travels: Edited by H. W. Bates, Assistant Secretary of Royal Geographical Society.

Scribner’s Monthly: Geographical articles on the Yellowstone, New Zealand, Virginia, and West Virginia, the New South, etc.


Appleton’s Journal: Many geographical articles, returns from America, giving views and brief express descriptions of all sections of the United States.

Having thus indicated the growing interest in geographical science in the United States, we proceed with our usual brief narrative of the explorations of the year:

We begin, as heretofore, with the Oceans, and especially with the progress of exploration and discovery in the Arctic Ocean. We pause a moment, however, to allude to some investigations prosecuted during the year by Dr. W. B. Carpenter, relative to oceanic currents. In the Annual Cyclopedia for 1871 a brief statement was made of Dr. Carpenter’s theories. He holds that the warmth of the surface-water in high northern latitudes is due, not to the action of the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic and the Kuro-Siwo in the Pacific, nor to the action of the trade-winds in driving the heated waters of the equator northward, but to what he terms the true oceanic circulation, namely, the constant underflow of intensely cold water from the arctic region along the bed of the oceans, which, in its course toward the equator, was gradually warmed by the heat of the ocean-bed below and the warmer water above, and thus constantly, by a vertical motion, approached the surface, which it reached near the equator, and in the bane the upper or superficial layer of waters, which rushed toward the pole to supply the place of the colder waters which flowed in the contrary direction. He believes that these waters flowing toward the poles are deflected in their course—eastward in the northern hemisphere, westward in the southern—by the earth’s diurnal revolution on its axis. This theory was strongly combated by Mr. Croll, a Scottish geologist, and Captain Spratt, R. N., an experienced hydrographer. During the year 1872 Dr. Carpenter has been engaged in further observations and experiments in the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, and very recently in the Pacific Ocean, all of which, he contends, confirm his theories. He has demonstrated that the superficial layer of warm water is not less than 500 fathoms (=3,000 feet) in thickness; and, by his observations in the Mediterranean, whose waters are cut off from communication with the deeper stratum of the Atlantic by the ridge at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, he has shown that the waters in that sea have a temperature of from 54° to 56° Fahr., at depths between 1,500 and 1,900 fathoms, and which the Atlantic, under the same parallels, has a temperature nearly twenty degrees lower.

I. ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

—As in former years, the record of polar expeditions, in 1872, is one of great failures and small successes. It is now two-thirds of a century since Scoresby reached N. lat. 81° 30' at the north of Spitzbergen, and in that longitude no other explorer has attained a higher point since. Twenty-one years later, in 1827, Captain Parry reached, by way of Smith’s Sound, the latitude of 86° 65' N. lat., in longitude 70° W. from Greenwich; and, though Kane and Hayes both approached this point, neither they nor any one else has ever passed it. Yet, every year, expedition after expedition sets forth, fully persuaded that they shall be able to penetrate to the pole either by the navigation of that open Polar Sea, in which so many of them believe, or, if they have their doubts of that, by dog-sledges, by reindeer teams, or by sealskin, birch, or rubber boats. Each year, too, records their failure in their great object, either from pack-ice, ice-floes, icebergs, or pitiless storms; and, though we may admire the pluck which has enabled them to undergo such exposures and sufferings, without attaining to the success of 46 or 67 years ago, we can hardly restrain the inquiry, “What is gained by all these toils and expenses?” Still, we must admit that there is some gain. The great object is never attained, but some contributions are made to science by each expedition, and by—and by the oft-debated question will be solved which is the best or most practicable route for reaching the north-pole. During the year
1873, four public expeditions and nine or ten private ones were fitted out for the polar regions; while one American expedition (Hall's) was still in the field, and an English expedition is preparing for the spring of 1873. The four public or Government expeditions were: the Austro-Hungarian, under the command of Captain Weyprecht and Lieutenant Payer, already favorably known for their previous experience. This was accompanied by an Italian steamship, sent out by the Italian Government—its destination was the north coast of Novaya Zemlya, and thence, if they found an open sea northward, to the pole; the Swedish expedition, under the direction of Prof. Nordenskiold, who, for the sixth time, has penetrated the frozen regions of the North. He has two ships, one of them, however, rather a tender than an exploring-vessel. He carries a house of seven rooms, ample stores, and forty or fifty reindeer, with the necessary provender, and their Lapp drivers; and, making his winter quarters at Mossey Bay, in one of the Seven Islands, north of Spitzbergen, proposes in the winter and spring of 1873 to attempt a sledging journey toward the pole, probably by way of the recently rediscovered Gillis Land which stretches an unknown distance in that direction. The Russian Government sent out two expeditions: one from Archangel toward the northern coast of Novaya Zemlya, and thence northward as far as possible; the other from the Yenisei River, which it was to descend, and, circumnavigating the Novaya Zemlya islands, sail northward to Gillis Land and return to Archangel.

Of Captain C. F. Hall, the leader of our American expedition in search of the north pole, who sailed from New York in July, 1871, we have very little information, and that little not very satisfactory. Before the Polaris reached Upervarvik, on the Greenland coast, there had been a disagreement between Captain Hall and a portion of the scientific staff, which led to their leaving the expedition. Captain Hall proceeded on his way, however, and was heard from, at Tossac or Tussu-issac Island, a short distance above Upervarvik, being the last Danish station on the coast, on the 24th of August, 1871, when he was just departing for the northern regions, with very high hopes of the future. Dr. Emil Bessels, a German scientist, who remained with him, wrote at the same time to Dr. Petermann, at Gothia, saying that they had taken on board Hans Heindriek, an Esquimaux, who had accompanied Kane and Hayes, but had deserted the latter very shamefully. He seems to have been one of the savages whom partial civilization had spoiled. From this time, now about nineteen months, we have had no certain information of Hall's expedition. The winter of 1872-'73 has been one of such exceptional severity in the arctic regions that serious apprehensions have been entertained of the fate of the Polaris. Meanwhile, although we have no definite intelligence of the success or failure of the European government expeditions, private explorers have made some discoveries and attained to some successes which have given new encouragement to the advocates of polar expeditions by way of Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya. In the summer and autumn of 1871, a Norwegian whaling-captain, Elling Carlsen, succeeded in circumnavigating Novaya Zemlya and anchored in ice-haven (N. lat. about 75° 40', E. long. about 68° 10'), on the southern, or, rather, southeastern shore of the easternmost of the large islands composing Novaya Zemlya, on September 7, 1871. Here he discovered a house built of ship's timbers, standing at the head of the bay, about 100 yards from the water. It was 32 feet long by 20 broad, and proved to be the house erected by the famous Dutch navigator Willem Barents, who after two unsuccessful attempts to reach Cathay, or China, by a northeast passage, was shipwrecked at this point on his third voyage, and whose crew passed the winter of 1596-'97 in this house. Barents himself died in his boat on June 19, 1596, but twelve of the survivors, after passing the winter in this place, escaped and returned to Holland, and the story of their hardships was recorded, and published with rude woodcuts in Holland about A. d. 1600. On landing and entering this house, which had been for 275 years without an inhabitant, Captain Carlsen found and brought away numerous relics which fully identified it as the home of Barents' crew. These relics were purchased by the Government of the Netherlands.

A contribution to geographical science of greater importance than this was made by Captain Nils Jansen, a Norwegian whaling-captain, who in a little twenty-six-ton vessel, cruising to the east of Spitzbergen, in the summer of 1872, found the whole region free from ice, and, running into one of the bays of King Carl's Land, the situation of which has been so frequently disputed and which was long confounded with Gillis or Gillies Land, went on shore and ascended a mountain of considerable height, whence he saw the ocean lying to the east and northeast as far as the eye could reach, and entirely free from ice. Far to the north-northwest was what seemed to be land, supposed to be the real Gillies Land, the shores of which no man has yet reached. Captain Jansen anchored at first in lat. 79° 8' N., and long. 30° 15' E. from Greenwich, and subsequently sailed along the coast for two days and a night, and only on the north coast was there any ice. Some of his most important discoveries relate to the flora and fauna of these far northern lands; he saw birds, seals, and large reindeer in abundance, but he says nothing about whales. He also saw great piles of driftwood along the shore, some of them heaped twenty feet above high-water mark; a careful observation of this drift would
and, and, so, precht, island, Jansen, five of vaya maintained and He has reaching that the great glaciers of the southern portion of South America did not come from the Andes, but had forced their way northward from the south—from Terra del Fuego, and from the sloping sides of the water-passages or natural canals which stretch northward on the western side of Patagonian Cili, and extended formerly up the low-lying valley between the coast-range and the Andes, between Talechunu and Santiago, coming in all cases from the south; and, secondly, that in some instances these glaciers have formed and have carried the drift over a stratum of volcanic lava—showing that this glacial action is much more recent than had usually been supposed. The Hassler was detained at Talechunu, Callao, and Panama, for repairs, and the scientific party made good use of their time in exploring the vicinity of those places. They arrived in San Francisco late in August, and were accorded a most hearty reception there. The work of the expedition may be summed up in a very careful and constant observation of the temperatures of the sea, from Boston, through the Straits of Magalhaens, to Panama, by Count Pourtales; observations on glaciers, already referred to, by Prof. Agassiz; astronomical and meteorological observations by other members of the scientific corps; botanical and ethnological observations and collections in great profusion, and the largest collection of zoological specimens, in every department, ever made in this country; so large, indeed, that Prof. Agassiz is in despair for room to bestow them. The results already attained by the work of this expedition have been in other directions, contributing largely to the advancement of geographical science, having made progress, during the year 1873, in its survey of almost every portion of our coast, and thus rendered inestimable advantages to our commerce; and in its commencement of a geodetic survey of prominent stations in the interior, to connect, as by a net-work, its accurately-ascertained positions on the coast with the entire interior of the country, and thus furnish data for the geodetic and geological surveys of the several States. The results already attained in these surveys show their very great importance. In ascertaining the exact meridian of Columbus, Ohio, it was discovered that in the previously-accepted longitude of that city there was an error of three miles, and, consequently, that all previously-drawn maps of the State or United States, based on the old longitude, were wrong to that extent, at least. There is some reason to believe that this error is much increased in some of the States farther west, though the longitude of St. Louis had previously been correctly determined.

II. NORTH AMERIEA.—There are few items...
of interest in British North America. The survey of the Pacific Railroad, through Western Canada, Manitoba, and British Columbia, has been completed, and, by the aid of British capitalists and grants of bonds by the Dominion of Canada, a sufficient sum raised to justify the commencement of the enterprise. The charter admits of their running to the United States boundary, and connecting, if they find it necessary, with other roads in the United States.

Rev. W. W. Kirkby, long a missionary of the English Church at the factories and forts of the Hudson’s Bay Company, and a geographer of known reputation, gave in the Church Missionary Intelligencer of January, 1872, a description of the climate, temperature, and productions of the west coast of Hudson’s Bay, especially in the vicinity of Fort Churchill, where he had been spending four or five months. He had been, some years before, stationed at Fort Simpson, on the Mackenzie River, and he compares the climate of the two stations, and thus demonstrates that the isothermal lines, as the traveller approaches the west coast of North America, tend rapidly northwest, and that the climate of 68° to 65° N. lat., on the Mackenzie River, is really milder than that of 57° or 58° on the western shore of Hudson’s Bay, and also milder than that of 59° to 55° on the eastern coast. Fort Churchill is in N. lat. about 58°, five or six miles from the bay, and on a low and marshy strip of land lying between Hayes and North Rivers. Fort Simpson is situated on the Mackenzie, in lat. about 63°, on land somewhat higher and drier. From his tables we give the following comparative record of the average temperature of the seasons and of the year at these two stations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Spring</th>
<th>Summer</th>
<th>Autumn</th>
<th>Yearly Averages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Churchill, lat. 58°</td>
<td>-11°</td>
<td>+26.55</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>27.24</td>
<td>29.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Simpson, lat. 63°</td>
<td>-15°</td>
<td>+19.90</td>
<td>59.00</td>
<td>21.72</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. Kirkby states that at Fort Churchill, on the 9th of June, the ice was still running in the river; and that the climate is so cold and changeable that the 9th of June was the first day of the season which was wholly bright and clear, without excessive cold in some part of the day. Even during the summer months, in the warmest and sunniest days, if the wind begins to blow from the bay, there is an immediate change to intense cold. At Fort Simpson, on the contrary, though in so much higher latitude, the climate is much milder, and the winds which blow from the upper valley of the Mackenzie River are balmy and grateful.

In the United States the year has been marked by extraordinary geographical activity and progress. The completion, just at the close of the year, of Messrs. Asher & Adams’s “Topographical, Commercial, and Statistical Atlas and Gazetteer of the United States” is an event worthy of notice. Nearly six years of intense labor by a large corps of experienced map-engravers and topographers had been bestowed upon it; the Government, Coast, and Signal Service surveys and maps, the State surveys, the maps and plans of all the railways, the collections of the topographer of the Post-Office Department, and numberless maps, plans, and surveys from private sources, were brought into requisition for it. The principal features of novelty and excellence in this great atlas of sixty maps are: That all the maps of the United States are drawn to one scale—20 miles to the inch—and thus show, as no large atlas of this country ever has done, the relative size and territory of each State; that the location of all towns and cities has been adjusted to the recent discovery of the previous errors in longitude in Ohio and other States, made by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, in his recent geodetic reconnaissance of the interior States, of which we have already spoken; that all railway routes, either partially or wholly completed, are laid down, and all stations on them, thus obviating the necessity of inserting all the old post-routes, now discontinued; that with all the important places, and all stations on the railways, are inserted the names of unimportant places are left off the maps, but inserted, with their location, distance, and direction from the nearest railway station, in the accompanying gazetteer, so that their exact locality can be immediately ascertained; that the coast-lines are laid down in exact conformity to the latest maps and charts of the Coast Survey, and maps of the Dominion of Canada and its provinces, of Alaska, of Europe, of the World on Mercator’s projection, an excellent map of the physical geography of the United States, and also one of the United States as a whole, are added to the collection of State maps; that the gazetteer is a complete geographical index, giving alphabetically, by States, the name, location, and direction from the nearest railway-station, of every city, town, village, and post-office, in the United States and Canada; while separate tables give the population of Canada by counties; census statistics of population, agricultural productions, manufactures, valuations, taxes, and debts, not national, and of education, of each State and Territory; full statistics of all the governments and countries of the globe, and the population, in the order of countries, of all the most important towns in the world. Of course, no atlas or gazetteer can ever be absolutely perfect, but this is a much nearer approximation to perfection than any thing hitherto published in this country. There has been also a decided improvement in the quality and accuracy of the better grade of mounted maps of the United States and in the atlases for the use of schools. Some of the mounted maps, in every full drawing, in fulness of detail, and careful revision, and in the statistical pamphlets which accompany them, furnish a very tolerable substitute for the more expensive
atlasses and gazetteers. Beginning, now, with the States on the Atlantic coast, we notice that great engineering work, the Hoosac Tunnel, in Western Massachusetts—a work second in extent only to the Mont Cenis Tunnel—is rapidly approaching completion. It is expected that not only the tunnel but the approaches to it connecting it with the railways of which it is to form a part, will be finished and in running order by March 1, 1874. The entire expenditure by the State, it is estimated, will not exceed $12,792,234. The great enterprise of tunnelling under the rocks at Hellgate, on the East River, between New York and Long Island City, is still prosecuted actively, and will probably be completed during 1873. When these mines or headings are blown up, they will render the channel of the East River passage perfectly safe for vessels of the largest draught, and the European steamers will probably prefer the sheltered route via Long Island Sound to the rougher and more dangerous one via Sandy Hook and the Lower Bay.

Proceeding southward, we notice, as an event of great importance, the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, just at the close of the year; not merely as affording another and shorter trunk-route to the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and so to the Pacific slope, but because it traverses a region almost wholly unknown hitherto, and one which is richer in valuable minerals than perhaps any other in the world. Every variety of iron-ore known to commerce is found along its roadway, and most of them in great abundance: in its western division, along the deep valley of the Kanawha, and in the cañon of New River, coal is found in strata of from 20 to 30 feet thick, and of the best qualities, lying nearly horizontal, and so far above the track of the railway that it can be shot into the cars direct from the mines. This coal is partly cannel, of the well-known Breckenridge and other varieties, equal to the Liverpool cannel; a splint-coal, pronounced by founders and ironmasters nearly equal to charcoal for iron-making, and other qualities, similar in character to the Western Pennsylvania coals; limestone, hydraulic cement, petroleum, salt of the very best quality, excellent slate, kaolin, marl, copper, and other metals, numerous medicinal springs of high reputation, and vast forests of the finest timber in the United States. The cannel-coals are already shipped to England, the great increase in the price of coal there rendering their exportation profitable. This new railway must prove of great advantage to Richmond and Norfolk, and will be connected with a line of steamers from these ports to Europe. It will also build up a fine city at Huntington, its terminus on the Ohio River.

The old project of a ship-channel across the Peninsula of Florida has been again revived. The route now proposed is, up the St. John's River 127 miles, thence up the Ocklawaha River for 60 miles, then a ship-channel through the swamps for 40 miles to the Amaxara (Withlacoochee?) River, 35 miles from the point where it empties into the Gulf of Mexico near Cedar Keys. This makes the whole route 262 miles in length, but saves 650 miles (some of it dangerous) voyaging around the capes and keys of the peninsula. As there are no deep cuts required, a more feasible route would seem to be from Port Orange, Mosquito Inlet, by way of the almost continuous water-communication, through Indian River, St. John's, and the chain of lakes, to the Withlacoochee River, landing at the same point with the other, the distance across being not more than 175 miles, with not more than 25 miles of canal to be excavated. A party of four naturalists and sportsmen, including Mr. Van Olinda, Captain Mayne Reid, and a Mr. Gordon, explored the Lower St. John's River, in a large sail-boat, in 1871, in the interests of natural science, and report that the number of species of wading and web-footed birds, and indeed of birds generally, is greater than in any region of equal size throughout America. They found great quantities of game, and several new and interesting varieties of fish and reptiles, and made valuable observations in regard to the climate, aspect of the country, productions, etc.

In the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, considerable attention has been aroused the past year by the publication of the geological surveys which have been for some years in progress in Ohio and Indiana, and the geological reconnaissances in Illinois and Iowa. The Ohio report gives great prominence to the coal formations and the iron-ores in the State, though other ores, minerals, and earths, are not overlooked. It seems that in the northeastern and extreme eastern counties of the State, there is a coal, known as the Mahoning Valley Coal, the lowest in place of all the coal-seams of the State, which is an excellent furnace or smelting coal, very free from sulphur and phosphorus, and containing from 58 to 62 per cent. of fixed carbon. It is the analogue of the block-coal of Indiana, from which, however, it is separated by an axis of elevation, or great geological island, which forms the boundary between the Appalachian basin and the Illinois basin, which latter extends through the southwestern quarter of Indiana. Besides this Mahoning Valley Coal, which now supplies nearly or quite half the iron-furnaces of Ohio, Prof. Newberry describes six or seven other seams overlying this first, some of them cannel and others bituminous, but, though well adapted for fuel, and especially for steam-engines, having, with one or two exceptions, too much sulphur for furnace or gas-producing purposes. There is, however, in some localities, a splint-coal of fair quality, which may answer for the furnaces, though it has as yet been found only in moderate quantity; and one or two of the cannel-coals, in some localities, have been used successfully for producing
Ohio is rich in iron-ores, though lacking some of the kinds necessary for the production of the best qualities of iron and steel. But these are brought in large quantities from Lake Superior, New Jersey, and Missouri. In the southwestern quarter of Indiana, there is an extensive deposit of this block-coal, of great purity, and free from sulphur and phosphorus. Indiana is not rich in the best iron-ores, but brings her iron-ores from Missouri and Lake Superior (except the brown hematites, of which there is a partial supply in the State), and smelts it, by the aid of this coal, at a cost not exceeding 35 to 36 dollars per ton. This discovery of the block-coal has greatly increased the manufacture of iron in the State. In other mineral products Indiana is not behind her sister States. Mineral paints, ochres, the finer kinds of clay, and various kinds of building-stone, are plentiful.

But the great geographical interest of the year has centred in the Territories lying in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, and especially in Montana and Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, and New Mexico. Our space is not sufficient to give in much detail the results of the exploring expeditions which traversed these regions so little known. The explorations of 1871 (described in the Annual Cyclopaedia for 1871) in the region about the head-waters of the Yellowstone, Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin Rivers, following as they did upon the daring and perilous adventures of Governor Langford and his companions of the previous year, roused a deep interest in the region, and Congress set apart a tract about 62 by 63 miles square, containing 3,578 square miles, as a national park or reservation for the benefit and instruction of mankind, to be known as the "Yellowstone National Park." This park contains the Yellowstone and several smaller lakes, the Geyser, the mineral springs, and baths of the Yellowstone and Fire-hole basins, and the remarkable falls, slides, and canyons of that wonderful region. To complete the exploration of this interesting section, a second Government expedition, under the direction of the veteran geologist, Prof. F. V. Hayden, was sent out in the summer of 1872. By this expedition a route was surveyed from Ogden, Utah, to Fort Hall, Idaho; the great Teton Mountains, laid down on the maps as in Idaho, but found to be thirty miles out of place and in the bounds of Wyoming, were explored; and the valleys of the Yellowstone were carefully examined. Some of the peaks of the Tetons were climbed by Mr. Stevenson and Governor Langford, though with great difficulty. One, which they named Mount Hayden, was found to be 15,400 feet high. Near the summit of the Grand Teton, mines of great age were found, at an elevation of 10,162 feet above the sea. The examination of the four remarkable passes at the head of Henry's Fork was another important result of this expedition. This region seems to form the apex of the continent. From it flow the waters of the Missouri, Columbia, and Colorado. The passes are as follows: Targhee or East Pass, 6,500 feet elevation, forming one of the great gate-ways to the Madison Valley and the sources of the Yellowstone; Henry's or South Pass, about 6,000 feet, opening into Snake River Valley, one of the largest affluents of the Columbia; Red Rock or West Pass, 6,900 feet, connecting the great valley of the Jefferson Branch; and Madison or South Pass, opening into the lower Madison. All are so smooth and low that a carriage may be drawn over them at full speed, and there are no obstructions to a railroad over either of them. A new geyser basin was found, and the latitude and longitude of several points were accurately fixed. Explorations have also been made in the region of the Upper Yellowstone, and among the mountains of the Uintah range. The last-named region was found eminently adapted for grazing. It had no important mineral deposits, and was remarkable for the absence of birds and insects.

The House, at its last session, appropriated $75,000 to continue and reorganize this survey of the Territories under the direction of the Department of the Interior, and it has been reorganized under the title of the "United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, under the Department of the Interior." Dr. F. V. Hayden is chief geologist and chief of the survey, and Mr. James T. Gardner is chief geographer. The work done under the direction of Dr. Hayden, though well done, has been in detached districts, and without connection, or a general system. Henceforth it will be conducted systematically. The field of operations, in 1875, will be Colorado Territory. The whole region will be carefully mapped, its geological and mineralogical character ascertained, the coal-beds and minerals traced, and the agricultural capacities of each Territory and its meteorology thoroughly investigated.

The War Department sent out, in 1871 and 1872, two exploring expeditions, that of Clarence King on the 40th parallel, of which we shall say more presently, and that of First-Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, which had for its object a thorough investigation of the region west of the hundredth meridian, for the purpose of determining its geographical positions, working out carefully its topography, and studying successfully its geology, natural history, and climatology. In his preliminary report, submitted in the winter of 1872, Lieu-tenant Wheeler stated that he had divided the whole region into eighty-five rectangles of equal size, marked their corners with great precision, and then, taking each one in detail, he proposed to determine its astronomical, physical, and geographical features. He had completed, in 1871, eight of these rectangles. During 1872 he carried forward his work almost simultaneously in Utah, Arizona, and
GEOPHYSICAL EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES IN 1872.

Nevada, exploring the southern and southwestern portions of the Salt-Lake Basin, and the mining regions of Eastern Nevada, establishing astronomical points, by means of which he could determine with greater accuracy the localities of the mineral veins. Among the astronomical stations determined was Mount Nebo, in Southern Utah, which was ascended by two of the party, its latitude and longitude, and altitude (the last being 12,500 feet) ascertained, and the descent made safely, though with considerable difficulty. The Wasatch Mountains constituted the eastern limit of his operations during the year. Lieutenant Wheeler had a large and carefully-selected staff of eighteen or twenty persons, three of them officers of the United States Engineer Corps.

Clarence King's expedition along the 40th parallel continued at its work later in the season than the others, and has not as yet made any report. At present we only know that the exposure of the gigantic Arizona diamond-fields fraud was made by his party, and that his geographical and geological knowledge were both brought into action in tracing it up.

Still another of these exploring expeditions is that of Prof. Powell in the valley and canions of the Colorado River and its tributaries, now in progress. This is under the direction and mainly at the expense of the Smithsonian Institution. Prof. Powell had, it will be remembered, led two previous expeditions to this region. His preliminary report, made January 13, 1873, states that they had explored a tract 900 miles in length, and about 175 miles in breadth, and about 700 miles of the course of the river from the point where the Union Pacific Railroad crosses Green River to the mouth of the Little Colorado. They have surveyed all the affluents of the Colorado between these points, ascertained the geological structure of the longitudinal and transverse valleys, and visited the "Seven Ancient Cities of the Province of Tussayan." They had made barometrical observations of the height of all prominent points, and had taken several thousand stereoscopic views of the wonderful scenery. They had, also, made many discoveries of the mineral wealth of the region in silver, copper, gold, and coal, as well as interesting contributions to human knowledge in paleontology, botany, archaeology, and linguistics. There have been numerous private exploring parties in this interesting region of the Rocky Mountains, but their discoveries, if any, are not yet made public. We should have noticed, in speaking of the explorations in the Uintah Mountains, Prof. Hayden's record of the height of the principal points of that range: Gilbert's Peak he makes 13,182 feet; Cox's Peak, 13,250 feet; Dawes's Peak, 13,300 feet; Logan's Peak, 13,250 feet, and an unnamed peak on the west side of the Uintah range, estimated at 13,500 feet. Turning now to the Pacific slope, we find that, in 1871 and 1872, Washing-

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flats, and the facility with which they can be irrigated. The Rio Grande is scarcely less infallible than the Nile in its annual swelling and recession, and is at its highest when most needed. Rising so near the level of its low banks, the water is easily carried over the fields in earthen aqueducts (not ditches), from which, wherever tapped, the water flows down between the long rows of maize. Rich as they now are, these flats will never need draining, for the water is laden with a rich argillaceous silt. I never saw water so thick and soup-like; it is said to be the heaviest water on the continent, not excepting that of the Mississippi.

A discovery of great importance was made by the observers of the Signal-Service Office, in November, 1872. From time immemorial the great November atmospheric wave, which breaks upon the coast of England, and is the precursor of the severe storms and gales of the European winter, has excited the attention of scientific men and of experienced sea-men.

Sir John Herschel and others supposed that it was confined to England and Western Europe, which it reached from the South Atlantic, and over which it rolled in continued undulations from the last of October to January. But, on the 12th of November, a similar atmospheric wave began to break over the shores of the northwest coast, as shown by the weather-telegrams. By the evening of the 13th it had spread over most of the Pacific States and Territories, Utah, and Nevada, and at midnight was rushing through the passes of the Rocky Mountains. On Thursday, the 14th, it descended upon the plains. On Friday morning it extended in unbroken magnitude from Oregon and Washington Territory, eastward through the great trough or depression of the Rocky Mountain backbone in Idaho and Montana, and stretched thence to the Lower Missouri and Lower Mississippi Valleys and over the western shores of the Mexican Gulf. This discovery will enable meteorologists to anticipate, by many days, the approach of winter, as it advances from the Pacific coast eastward in the great current of westerly winds. It serves to clear up the old mystery of American winter storms, showing that they originate in the Rocky Mountains, upon whose cold and loftiest summits in Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and Southern Wyoming, the vapor-laden air of this wave, coming from over the warm Pacific, is now seen to be condensed in the overwhelming snows of the forty-first parallel. As this vast aerial wave is probably, like the English wave, continued in successive undulations for two or three months, it may assist in explaining the comparatively high temperature and light precipitation in winter along Puget's Sound and eastward.

We turn next to Mexico, from which, however, we have but small record of either progress or discovery. The altitude of Popocatepetl, which, like most of the summits of the Mexican Cordilleras, has been variously stated, has been ascertained, by a careful measurement by officers of the School of Engineers in Mexico, to be 17,835 feet. This is 13 feet more than Humboldt's calculation, and nearly 20 feet less than Oltmann's, while Dollfus, Sonntag, and Glennie, made it from 100 to 160 feet higher.

In the bulletin of the Société de Géographie for September, 1872, there is a very elaborate paper by M. A. de Morineau, on the civilization of Mexico at the commencement of the sixteenth century, in which, from authentic documents as well as from the ruins of their temples, cities, and dwellings, the writer demonstrates that the civilization of the Aztecs, at that period, was nearly equal to that of the Chinese of the present day. A party of naturalists visited and ascended, in 1871, the Cofre de Perote, a remarkable mountain on the route between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. Though not so high as some of the other peaks of Mexico, it is peculiar in not having a conical summit; the top being in the form of a colossal sarcophagus, or chest, whence the name, "The Coffin of Perote." The Mexicans have a legend that Moctezuma, their great emperor and martyr, under the guidance of the Spirit of the Air, deposited his treasures in this gigantic coffin, and that they will remain there till he comes again, in renewed youth, to resume his sway over Mexico. The height of the mountain, according to the measurement of Señor Lerdo de Tejada, the present learned President of the Mexican Republic, is 13,416 feet. These naturalists made it 14,060 feet, but their calculations, made from a barometer at the commencement of a violent storm, were not trustworthy.

The geographical interest in the Central American States centres still in the possibility and practicability of an interoceanic canal. Captain Selfridge's report, while it demonstrated the possibility of such a canal by way of the Atrato and Napipi Rivers, placed the cost of its construction so high (not less than $125,000,000), though his exploration is continued on the Pacific side, that it seemed best to ascertain whether Honduras, Tehuantepec, or Nicaragua, did not offer equal facilities at a much lower cost. Accordingly, Captain Hatfield was sent out with an exploring-party, by the Secretary of the Navy, with orders to examine three routes above the Isthmus of Panama. Meanwhile, on the petition of some members of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the President appointed, March 13, 1872, Brevet Major-General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A.; Prof. Benjamin Peirce, U. S. Coast Survey; and Captain Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., commissioners, "to examine and consider all surveys, plans, proposals, or suggestions of routes of communication, by canal or water communication, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across, or near, the isthmus connecting North and South America, which have already been submitted, or which may hereafter be
submitted to them, be submitted to the President, during the pendency of their appointment, or which may be referred to them by the President, and to report, in writing, their conclusions, and the result of such examination to the President, with their opinions as to the probable cost and practicability of such route or plan, and such other matters, in connection therewith, as they may think proper and pertinent." These commissioners have not yet reported.

In the West Indies the war between the Spanish Government and the insurgents has gone on languidly; emancipation has been declared in March, 1873, in Porto Rico; Santa Cruz (St. Croix) is becoming a desert in consequence of the cutting off of the forests, the process of desiccation and drought having reached seven miles from the shores, and creeping upward rapidly every year. The proposed treaty of cession, by which Santo Domingo was to become a territory of the United States by purchase, having failed in the United States Senate, notwithstanding the urgency of the President and the favorable report of the commissioners, a private company has been formed, which has purchased the Bay of Samana and the land adjacent, with a view to their settlement and the eventual control of the entire territory of Santo Domingo. Two or three works have been published, giving very full accounts of the island, its soil, climate, productions, inhabitants, and history; of these, by far the most complete is Mr. Samuel Hazard's "Santo Domingo, Past and Present, with a Glance at Hayti," a very exhaustive work on the whole subject, and most admirably illustrated, with excellent maps. The mineral and vegetable kingdoms are both exceedingly rich in their productions, the climate is not objectionable, and the prices of purchase not exorbitant; but the present population is about as worthless as it well can be, and yet shows no symptoms of dying out.

III. SOUTH AMERICA.—In the bulletin of the Société de Géographie for October, 1872, there is a very full geographical description of New Andalusia, one of the states or provinces of Venezuela, by M. P. Saillard. The country is fertile, well watered, and produces large crops of coffee, cacao, sugar-cane, cocoa-nuts, bananas, etc., for which there is a ready market. It has extensive salt-works, yielding salt of the very best quality, coal-mines, and mines of silver and antimony; the rivers and sea-coast swarm with excellent fish, which form a considerable portion of the diet of the people. They have large flocks of sheep and goats, and some horses and cattle. But, with all these advantages, they have extensive marshes, producing malignant fevers; small-pox and yellow fever rage fearfully every year; and frequent hurricanes destroy their crops and dwellings. The country is in a state of anarchy, and there is no prospect of improvement.

In Guiana, Mr. C. B. Brown, whose description of the Great Kniefteur Water-fall was given in the Annual Cyclopædia for 1870, traversed, between September, 1871, and March, 1872, the greater part of British Guiana, ascending and descending the Coreytyn, Essequibo, Berbice, and Demerara Rivers. The result of these explorations will be to banish from the maps of that country henceforth the chains of mountains which have been found there. The water-shed has a height of more than 600 or 700 feet above the sea-level, and the highest hill is only 1,540 feet above the sea. Guiana, or, at least, the British and Dutch territories by that name, have been partially explored from the south, by a party from Para, Brazil, in search of gold-mines long ago opened by Portuguese miners, and also in part for natural history and artistic purposes. The party ascended the Amazons to Obydos, and then entered the Trombetas, which has its sources in the Tucumaruqa Sierras, which separate Brazil from the Guianas; they ascended that stream and one of its affluents to the mountains, and then cut their way through the jungle, climbed to the broad savannas, and, finally, to the summit of the highest peak of the Sierras, and surveyed the whole region of Southern Guiana. The mountains were not lofty, but on their southern side presented, except where some stream had forced a passage through them, an almost perpendicular wall of basalt. There were abundant evidences of the presence of gold, but the country seemed absolutely without human inhabitants, and, while animal life abounded, the solitude of that vast region was so terrible that they could not endure it.

The great empire of Brazil comprises a considerably larger territory than the whole of Europe; but much of its interior is yet unexplored, and inhabited only by scattered Indian tribes. M. Emmanuel Liais, a French geographer, recently sent for the information of the empire, published, near the close of 1872, an elaborate work on the "Climate, Geology, Fauna, and Botanic Geography, of Brazil," accompanied by a carefully-constructed physical map of the eastern half of the empire. On this map are laid down, with great minute-ness of detail, the various spurs, ranges, and chains of mountains, which traverse the south-eastern portion of the empire, as well as the sources of navigable and non-navigable streams, affluents, and tributaries of the Amazons, the Parana, the San Francisco, and the half-dozen smaller but considerable rivers which discharge their waters into the Atlantic below 12° south latitude. In connection with these researches into the physical geography of the empire, we may notice that Senor Glazion, the director of the imperial parks at Rio de Janeiro, has been making observations on the height of the Brazilian mountains, and has ascertained that Mount Itatialossa, or, as he prefers to call it, Mount Itatalia, 8,890 feet above the sea-level, is the loftiest summit in the empire. It is situated in latitude
20° south, in the province of Minas Geraes, near the source of one of the smaller affluents of the San Francisco River. In conjunction with the Bolivian Government, the Brazilian Emperor has taken measures to overcome the difficulties which have hitherto prevented the navigation of the upper waters of the Madeira River. This noble stream, one of the largest tributaries of the Amazons, has its sources and a long stretch of navigable waters in the interior of Bolivia; but free navigation with the Atlantic is prevented by a series of rapids and cataracts nearly 290 miles in length, midway in its course. These obstructions will be obviated by a railway connecting the lower course of the river with the navigable waters above the rapids. The contract for the building of this railway has been taken by Colonel G. E. Church, an English engineer, who is constructing it as rapidly as possible. It is said that its completion will bring two millions of people, now separated from Europe and the United States by the long passage via the Andes, and Cape Horn, or the Panama Railroad, within easy and speedy communication with both countries, greatly to the advantage of commerce.

The Argentine Republic, under the able administration of President Sarmiento, is making rapid progress in material and intellectual development. Its population in 1872 was about 2,100,000. Its imports in 1870, $50,290,000, and its exports, $88,980,000. At the end of 1872, there were 1,188 miles of railway completed, and grants for 1,200 miles more to be completed by 1877, under a state guarantee of 7 per cent. At the same date there were 3,200 miles of telegraph-lines in operation, and 1,450 more in course of construction. The public schools were increasing in number and in efficiency.

In Paraguay, the details of the treaty of peace with the allied powers not having been confirmed, the Argentine Confederation, one of these powers, has seized and occupied the province of Gran Chaco, lying along the west bank of the Paraguay River, and it will henceforth form a part of the Confederation.

In Chili a new volcano has become active in Araucania, between the volcanoes of Villarrica and Llaima. Dr. Peter Moller, a Chillian physicist, gives its name as Llagnell. The half-crazy Frenchman, who has for some years claimed to be the Emperor of Araucania, with the title of Orélie I., was in July, 1872, reported as being in France (where just now both kings and emperors are at a discount), endeavoring to obtain the recognition of his claims.

In Bolivia, notwithstanding some political disorders, the opening of the country to commerce by the new railway around the rapids and cataracts of the Madeira River will undoubtedly greatly facilitate the development of the country. The export of the gum caoutchouc, or India-rubber, from the valley of the Amazons, is stated to have been 5,760 tons, and Colonel Church predicts that it will be doubled when the vast groves of rubber-trees in Northern Bolivia become accessible.

In Peru, the Peruvian Hydrographic Commission of the Amazons have ascertained with great accuracy the latitude and longitude, and in most cases the altitude, of about sixty points on the upper Amazons. We have room for but a few of the most important: 

- Iquitos: on the Amazons, lat. 3° 44' 15" S.; long. 73° 07' 24" W. from Greenwich. 
- Mouth of the Ucayali River: lat. 4° 30' 00" S.; long. 77° 05' 00" W. from Greenwich. 
- Mouth of the River Tambo: lat. 10° 41' 00" S.; long. 73° 14' 00" W. of Greenwich. 
- Moyobamba: lat. 6° 02' 10" S.; long. 76° 54' 20" W. of Greenwich. 

Elevation above sea-level, 3,044.6 feet. 
Lamad: lat. 6° 05' 38" S.; long. 77° 51' 06" W. of Green- 

dwich. Height above sea-level, 7,529.6 feet.

In Ecuador, recent measurements of the highest of well-known peaks in the Ecuadorian Andes confirm the belief that from some cause the height of these mountains is diminishing. Quito was found by La Condamine in 1745 to be 9,520 feet above the key by Stiibel in 1803, 9,570 ft.; by Bossingaul in 1831, 9,567 ft.; by Orton in 1867, 9,520 ft., and by Reiss and Stiibel in 1871 (after the great earthquake), only 9,356 ft. Pancileo, according to Humboldt, was 10,244 ft.; according to Orton, 10,101; according to Reiss and Stiibel, 10,006. Pichincha, according to Hum- 

baldt, was 15,925 ft. high; according to Orton, 15,827, and according to Reiss and Stiibel, only 15,704. The crater of Pichincha, according to Wisse and Moreno, was 13,600 ft. above the sea- 

level; according to Orton, 13,300; according to Reiss and Stiibel, 13,175 ft. The crater of Antisana has sunk 165 feet in 64 years. The uniformity of these diminished altitudes in all the best-known summits forbids the idea that they can be due to any inaccuracy of measure- 
ment either in the earlier or later observers. Reiss and Stiibel give the height of the three peaks of Cotacachi as: N. W. peak, 16,591 ft.; S. E. peak, 16,272 ft.; N. peak, 15,843 ft. Late in 1872, Dr. Reiss ascended Cotopaxi, and ascertained that its height was 19,827 feet.

Father Wolf, a geologist of Ecuador, has been reporting to the Government on the fossils of the Manobi coast, in the neighborhood of the Rio Bamba. The oldest of the volcanic beds is entirely covered with bones of various mammifers. Here are found the bones of nu-

merous mastodons; of a fossil horse which seems to have existed in great numbers in antediluvian times; of bears, etc., etc.

IV. Europe.—Though the starting-point of numerous geographical expeditions, and ac-

tively engaged through its numerous geographical societies, and government exploring expedi-

tions, the geography of Europe itself seems to have been somewhat neglected the past year. The Admiralty surveys have been main- 

tained, topographical and geodetic explorations and measurements ordered; a consider-
able number of new maps, some of them of great beauty, issued; further efforts made to establish, definitely and conclusively, the actual meridian of Paris; an extension of the arc of meridian into Algeria and to Iceland proposed; further discoveries made as to the elevation of some of the sea-shores, and the depression of others, and the census of several of the European states completed and published. It has been ascertained that the Swiss glaciers cover 209,000 hectares (in round numbers 500,000 acres), or more than half the whole area of the Swiss cantons. About half of these glaciers belong to the basin of the Rhone; 75,050 hectares feed the waters of the Rhine, 18,351 hectares the Danube or one of its affluents, and 12,581 the Po. The German census of December 1, 1871, is just published. The population of Prussia is 24,642,386, of whom 12,051,532 are males, and 12,490,776 females; an increase of about 2.8 per cent. since 1867. The increase of population in Baden had been only 1.54 per cent. Bavaria had increased only .53 per cent. Mannheim, in Baden, had 39,914 inhabitants, Carlshaus, 36,632. A new tunnel through the St. Gothard Mountain, in the Alps, has been commenced—the St. Gothard Railway Company being rivals of the proprietors of the Mont Cenis line. It is to be nine miles and a little more in length, to be finished in eight years or less, and to cost $10,000,000. Extensive excavations have been made in Rome, under the direction of the Italian Government, and an English Archaeological Society, and have resulted in interesting archaeological discoveries, and in throwing doubt and distrust on legends heretofore confidently believed; especially that of the Manerlina prisons having been the last place of imprisonment of the apostles Peter and Paul prior to their martyrdom. Excavations have also been made in Athens, with very interesting results. It is found that ancient Athens was not less than fifty feet below the modern city.

V. Asia.—The geographical discoveries and explorations in Asia, in 1872, are of three classes: the results of travel not undertaken for distinctly geographical purposes, but of great interest from their incidental relations to geography; the results of military or engineering expeditions, some of them preceded by explorers who collected geographical information either for present or future military and commercial purposes; and explorations in the interests of biblical, historical, or other archaeological investigations. To the first class belong the late W. H. Seward's "Travels Around the World," which, though undertaken as a pleasure-trip, were full of geographical as well as political and national interest. His long career as a Senator, and his eight years' service as Secretary of State, and premier of the national Cabinet, had given him a wider reputation among Oriental nations than that possessed by any American citizen then living; and, though holding no diplomatic appointment, and affecting to be nothing more than a private citizen, he was everywhere received with honors such as had never fallen to the lot of any foreigner, and such as had in many instances been previously withheld from the highest potentates. His reception in public by the Mikado or Tenno, of Japan, was the first instance, in many centuries, in which the profound mystery of the imperial court had been penetrated, and it paved the way for a change which seems to be as beneficent as it is extraordinary. In China, also, his dignified and statesmanlike intercourse with the highest official personages of the Imperial Government was alike honorable to himself and beneficial to the country of which he was an unofficial representative. Gifted with remarkable powers of observation, and the ability to utilize them, Mr. Seward's notes of the countries through which he passed, in his extended tour, are replete with interest in regard to the ethnology, habits, customs, manners, agriculture, commerce, and artistic advancement of those various peoples. The vast wealth and gorgeous palaces and temples of the Chinese monarchs, the display of some of the Indian princes and maharajas who entertained Mr. Seward and his party the makes the stories of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" seem simple verities. To the second class belong the numerous expeditions sent by the Russian Government into the khanate of Khiva, various portions of Soongaria, the Pamir Steppes, Mantchooria, Saghaitan, Corea, and elsewhere, with a view to extend its commerce and its conquests over the wild nomadic tribes of Central Asia; the exploring parties sent out mainly for commercial purposes by the British Government, from India, to penetrate the regions on both sides of the Himalayas, and to traverse, as far as possible, Thibet and Western China; and the expeditions of other powers, or of missionary explorers, through Siam, Cochinh China, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. Our space does not permit us to go into detail in regard to any of these expeditions, and perhaps not to mention the names of all; but a few words concerning the more prominent must suffice. M. Matasořčsky, in 1870—71, made a journey from the frontiers of Western Siberia to Khobdo and Uliasutai, and thence to the north, to the sources of the Yenissei and to Minninsk, contributing largely to our knowledge of a region hitherto almost unexplored. He ascertained that the position of Khobdo, on Klaproth's map, was seventy-four miles west of its true position, and that Lake Ike-Aral and some of the mountains were in wrong positions. M. Schepelieff explored the district of Kuldja, in Toorkistan, or Soongaria, in 1871—72, giving valuable details concerning its geographical position, tribes, population, etc., and crossed the Moodjart Pass in the Thian-Shan, within the limits of Kashgar. M. Fedchenko, another Russian officer, in the summer of 1871, penetrated to the northern part of the Pamir Steppes, crossing the Chepytk Pass, 12,000 feet above
the sea-level, with peaks on either side rising to a height of 18,000 or 19,000 feet, with immense glaciers, carrying lateral moraines between them. The journey was perilous in the extreme, and, from political causes, he was unable to penetrate farther than the Terek Dawan Pass. M. Keilhöf, another Russian officer, penetrated to the court of the Khan of Khokan, and succeeded in persuading him to permit the taking of photographs of scenery, ruins, and even portraits of the members of the Khan's own family. A party of Russian travellers, under Government protection and the auspices of the Imperial Geographical Society of St. Petersburg, explored, in 1871-'72, the upper valley of the Yellow River, of China and Mongolia. After passing through Kalgan they crossed the desert of Golb, entered the mountains of Sumna Khodlo, 80 miles northwest of Kuku-Khotio, visited the country of the Urustes, the Ordos, and the Alaschan, in south-east Mongolia, and then, returning to Peking for supplies of money and provisions, set out again in the hope of penetrating to Kuku-nor. The Archimdrite Palladius, whose journey through Mantchooria was spoken of in the Annual Cyclopaedia for 1871, returned to Peking by sea after completing his researches. An English explorer, Mr. Thomas Adkins, British consul at New Chung, China, also visited, in 1872, Mantchooria, traversing it from the city of Kirin to Ningota and other places east of the Soongarre River, and described with great minuteness the geography and scenery of Northern Mantchooria. Two English officers, Sir Frederick Goldamid and Major St. John, R. E., have been exploring the contested Perso-Afghan frontier from Kerman to Seistán, about the delta of the Helmund River, and were joined at Seistán by Colonel Pollock and Dr. Bellew, who had travelled from Candahr to Seistán along the banks of the Helmund by a new route. The party subsequently ascertained the true meridian of Tehran to be 51° 24' 5" east from Greenwich. Major Montgomery, who has been so long connected with the surveys of the Himalayas, reports having sent out a third native explorer, whom he names, from his rank, "the Havildar," who passed with his instruments from Peshawur to Badakshán, observing for latitude in the Swát, Punjkora, and Chitrál Valleys, and recording his observations so as to form, with the previous observations of the Pundit and the Mirza, a complete survey as far as Badakshán. He intended to go on from Badakshán to Khokan by way of Darwáz and Karategín, but the political disturbances made it impossible. As it was, his life was in great peril, from the murderers of Mr. Hayward, Dr. John Anderson, who accompanied Major Sladen from Mandalay, the capital of Burma, to Western Yunnan, the southwestern province of China, has published an exhaustive and very interesting account of that expedition, adding much to our knowledge of this previ-
one of whom Schweinfurth nearly succeeded in bringing back with him. In 1870 a second visit was made to the Niam-Niam, when, December 1st, a fire destroyed the depot of Ghattas, including most of Schweinfurth's precious collections. At the same time the traders met with a repulse, and retreat became necessary. Six months were still spent in the valley of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, and were used in making excursions to the west among tribes that have been terribly reduced by the slave-trade.

In the Annual Cyclopaedia for 1871 it was stated that an American newspaper (the New York Herald) had sent one of its correspondents to find and relieve Dr. Livingstone. The report, at first doubted, proved to be true, and in May, 1872, news was received from Zanzibar that the correspondent, Henry M. Stanley, at the head of a considerable expedition fitted out from Zanzibar and Bangamoyo, had joined Livingstone at Ujiji, in November, 1871, had remained with him about four months, ascending the Tanganyika to its northern extremity, and was subsequently accompanied by Dr. Livingstone on his return journey as far as Unyanyembe. In August, 1872, Mr. Stanley reached Paris, and soon after England; was received by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and subsequently by the Royal Geographical Society. He arrived in New York, in November, 1872, where he was received with abundant honors, and late in December published his narrative, "How I found Livingstone." While all credit is due to Mr. Stanley for his energy and enterprise in carrying out the orders of his principal, Mr. J. G. Bennett, and for his zealous and perilous expedition into the interior of Africa, we fail to see that he has made any positive additions to our geographical knowledge, or that he had had the training or culture which would enable him to do so. That he found Dr. Livingstone, and rendered him material aid in the way of supplies, was an indirect service to the cause of science, and is worthy of commendation; but Mr. Stanley, obviously, was not qualified to discuss the topics of African discovery with the able geographers of Great Britain and the Continent. Dr. Livingstone's discoveries during the past five or six years may be briefly summed up thus: He has ascertained that Lake Tanganyika is not one of the sources of the Nile. He has discovered five lakes, west, southwest, and south of Tanganyika, namely, Lake Bangweolo, between latitude 11° and 12° south; Lake Moero, latitude 8° south; Lake Kamolondo, latitude 6° south, and longitude 22° 30' east from Greenwich; and Lake Lincoln, or Shebago, on the same latitude, but about 23° 40' east longitude; and, finally, an unknown lake, which he had not visited, but had twice approached within fifty or sixty miles. This lake lies in latitude 1° 30' to 2° 40' south, and between 25° and 26° east longitude from Greenwich, and is probably the lake described by Piagga. These five lakes, so far as Dr. Livingstone has been able to trace, are connected by the branches of a river, which he names the Luolaba, or in its farthest extension (to Lake Bangweolo) the Luapula. The easternmost branch or fork of this stream he names Webb's Luolaba, the central, Bartle Frere's Luolaba, and the western, Young's Luolaba. These streams he believes to be connected, either through the Albert Nyanza or by some more direct connection, with the sources of the Nile; but, as Dr. Petermann has shown with great ability and clearness, the probabilities are much stronger that they will prove to be affluent sources of the Congo or Zaire, and to flow westward. Lake Bangweolo is 4,000 feet above the sea-level. The German geographers have sent out an expedition under the leadership of Dr. Gussfeld, amply provided to explore the country west of this chain of lakes, and ascertain their connection with the Congo, going by way of the Lango coast. Gerhard Rohlis is also on his way to this region, by way of Lake Tchad; and an English Livingstone-Congo expedition, under command of Lieutenant Grandy, had reached Sierra Leone, where their men were to be engaged, December 14, 1872, and on the 27th of December set out for the south coast. The party consisted of about twenty-five men. Karl Mauch, the South-African explorer, has been making explorations in the region of South-eastern Africa lying between the Limpopo and the Zambezi, and believes that he has found, in latitude 20° 15' south and longitude 29° 30' east, the site of the ancient Ophir and the ruins of the Queen of Sheba's palace, and of a temple built by her in imitation of that of Solomon. He urges strong reasons for his opinion.—Morocco was very carefully explored by French geographers in 1871 and 1872, its climate, productions, coast-lines, and mountains described, and its people and rulers portrayed. The course of the chelera, which in 1868 followed in the wake of the grand progress of the Sultan through his empire, has been mapped out, and its ravages described. The same zealous geographers have explored very thoroughly the island of Madagascar. Alfred de Granddier, who has spent several years in the study of the geography and ethnology of the island, states the population at a little more than 4,000,000. Of these, about 1,000,000 are Hovas, the dominant race, supposed to be of Malay origin. The Betsileos, their allies, numbering about 600,000, are of mixed race. The Malagasses, who occupy the eastern part of the island, are composed of six or seven tribes, apparently of Kaffre origin, and number about 2,000,000. There are, besides, three or four smaller tribes, numbering in all about 500,000, and possibly of similar origin. Three-fourths of the whole are nominally Christian, the Queen and the ruling race being avowedly so. The island is fertile, and the northeastern half is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery.
GEORGIA. After the inauguration of James Milton Smith, the new Democratic Governor of Georgia, chosen by a special election to succeed Bullock, the Legislature remained in session a few days, and then adjourned to the 17th of July. The most important business of the adjourned session was to receive and act upon the reports of the several investigating committees appointed in the winter. First came the report of the committee appointed to "ascertain and report the number of bonds and indorsements which had been issued and put into circulation by Rufus B. Bullock, late Governor; the aggregate amount thereof, by whom the same were sold, the amount of money paid therefor, the times when and the persons to whom such payments were made, and all other facts connected with the history of said bonds." It covered 200 printed pages, and gave a complete history of the issuing, negotiating, and indorsing of bonds by the State authorities. The amount of the bonds was stated as follows:

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<th>Year</th>
<th>When issued</th>
<th>When due</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>1841 &amp; 1869</td>
<td>1871</td>
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<td>1842 &amp; 1869</td>
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<td>6,380,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1870 &amp; 1884</td>
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<td>$12,494,500</td>
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Grand total of State bonds $12,494,500.

INDORSED BONDS, INDORSED SINCE JULY, 1866.

To Brunswick & Albany Railroad. $3,390,000
Baunbridge, Cuthbert & Columbus Railroad. 600,000
Macon & Brunswick Railroad. 600,000
Chesapeake Railroad. 300,000
Cartersville & Van Wert Railroad. 375,000
South Georgia & Florida Railroad. 1,125,000
Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad. 3,125,000

Grand total indorsed bonds $5,735,000
Grand total State bonds $18,190,000

The following is a summary of the important statements of the committee concerning these bonds: The Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad bonds to the amount of $194,000 were indorsed by Bullock. Thirty bonds sold at from 90 to 94½ cents, and 164 were hypothecated to New York Warehouse Company for $100,000 by the railroad company. The committee recognize these bonds as good. The Bainbridge, Cuthbert & Columbus Railroad issued $600,000 of bonds, of which $240,000 were indorsed by Bullock without the signature of the Secretary of State, who was to sign them when twenty miles were done. Fifty miles were graded, but none ironed. These bonds are void. The Brunswick & Atlanta Railroad had $3,300,000 indorsed bonds, and $1,880,000 gold State bonds. The road cost $20,000 per mile. The road was in operation 65 miles in 1863. The indorsements were given in every case before the lawful amount of road was completed. Bonds were issued fifteen or twenty miles in advance. There was no investment of private parties in the road. Certificates were prepared in blank by the engineer and filled at pleasure. All of the bonds were indorsed by Governor Bullock without date. Some 1,680 bonds were signed by Frost after he ceased to be president of the road. For $1,125,000 of the bonds there is no road to show. There are $33,000,000 of debt against the road. The committee decides the whole of these bonds invalid. The Macon & Brunswick road has had $2,550,000 bonds indorsed, of which $2,100,000 were under the present constitution, for which there is an equivalent of private investment, but not for the $450,000. The committee makes no recommendation. These bonds brought from sixty cents to par. The Cartersville & Van Wert Railroad has two sets of indorsed bonds for the same miles, $275,000 in one batch and $300,000 in the other, both out. The testimony shows that the road was not built when the bonds were indorsed. The committee report these bonds void.

Two million currency bonds were issued to raise money on temporarility. Three million gold bonds were afterward issued to pay the money. Only a portion of the currency bonds were surrendered, and those were used by Mr. H. I. Kimball, the agent of the State, in negotiating the substitution, to borrow money on. The State got none of the money. The committee report these bonds as of no force. The gold bonds were $3,000,000. Kimball got $230,000 for the opera-house; James $100,000 for the Executive mansion; Henry Clews had $102,000 unissued; $300,000 have been returned to the Treasury, and $2,598,000 were sold and hypothecated. Of this last sum Clews sold $1,650,000, and Kimball manipulated the rest. Clews got $1,432-250 for his bonds, and paid $370,000 on old bonds, $100,000 on State Road bonds, $609,192.78 on drafts and notes of Bullock and Foster Blodgett, on account of State Road, $189,700 to the National Bank, and $235,000 for expenses and fees. The money paid on Bullock's and Blodgett's drafts was misappropriated, and Clews did not get the gold bonds as collateral security but for sale. The money raised by Kimball on these bonds cannot be estimated. The committee recommends all these gold bonds to be paid, as Bullock was not restricted by law as to their issue. The gold bonds held by Clews are illegally in his hands, in the opinion of the committee.

The South Georgia & Florida Railroad $464,000 bonds are declared properly indorsed.

The State Road mortgage bonds, to the sum of $614,000, issued by Ex-Governor Jenkins and used by Bullock, are valid.

With the report the committee submitted bills to the following effect:
To declare the indorsement of the bonds of the Brunswick & Albany Railroad null and void, and to prohibit the Governor, Treasurer, or any officer of the State, from paying the interest or principal, or in any way recognize the validity of said indorsement; to declare null and void, and unconstitutional, the issue of the State gold bonds in aid of the Brunswick & Albany Railroad Company under act of October 17, 1870, and to prohibit the Governor of Georgia, the Treasurer, or any other officer of the State, from paying the interest or principal, or in any way recognizing the validity of said indorsement; to declare the indorsement of the bonds of the Cartersville & Van Wert Railroad Company and the Cherokee Railroad Company null and void, and to prohibit the Governor, Treasurer, or any other officer of the State, from paying the interest or principal, or in any way recognizing the validity of said indorsement; to declare null and void certain quarterly gold bonds, issued in 1870, and to prohibit the Governor, Treasurer, or any other officer, from paying the interest or principal of the same. (These were 100 held by Henry Clews.)

Resolutions were also submitted as follows:

Recognizing the quarterly gold bonds issued under act of September 15, 1870, to be good and valid; that the bonds hypothecated be redeemed by the payment of the money borrowed, with lawful interest; that the indorsement of the bonds of the South Georgia & Florida Railroad was made in compliance with law, and therefore valid; that the indorsement of the bonds of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad is valid and binding; that the bonds issued in August, 1870, having been cancelled by the gold bonds, are not binding, and prohibiting the Governor, Treasurer, or any other officer of the State, from paying interest or principal, or in any way recognizing their validity.

The bills invalidating the indorsement of the State on the bonds of the Brunswick & Albany, the Cartersville & Van Wert & Cherokee, and the Bainbridge, Cuthbert & Columbus Railroad Companies, were passed with very little opposition. Resolutions were adopted recognizing the validity of the State indorsement on the bonds of the Macon & New Brunswick, and the South Georgia & Florida roads. The act declaring certain gold bonds null and void was passed in the following terms:

To be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives. That the quarterly gold bonds, issued by the State, under act of September 15, 1870, and now held by Henry Clews & Co., of New York, and numbered as follows, to wit: 1825, 1826, 2591 to 2600, both inclusive, 1771 to 1774, both inclusive, 1741, 1633, 1639, 1640, 1010, 797, 798, 2601 to 2575, both inclusive, 1791, 1792, 1811, and 1840, are hereby declared void and of no binding force against the State of Georgia.

The resolution recognizing the validity of the other gold bonds issued under the act of September 15, 1870, and ordering their prompt redemption, passed. The resolution relating to currency bonds was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the currency bonds issued under act of August, 1870, for temporary purposes, have been cancelled by the issue of gold bonds for the purposes of the original issue, and it is hereby declared that said currency bonds are not binding upon the State, and the Governor, Treasurer, or any other officer of the State are hereby prohibited from paying the principal or interest, or any part thereof, or in any manner recognizing the validity of said bonds.

The following was also adopted by way of amendment to the resolution:

Whereas, J. Boorman, Johnson & Co., of New York, and A. G. Johns, of Brooklyn, hold certain currency bonds of the State, which they allege were hypothecated with them by H. I. Kimball, as the State's agent; and

Whereas, It is claimed by said stockholders that, if allowed to make further proof, they will be able to show that the funds, loaned upon such hypothecation, were required and used by them to favor certain individuals; and

Whereas, It is the purpose of this General Assembly to meet and discharge all demands against the State for sums of which she has received the benefit, and to give to parties holding such demands the largest opportunity to establish the character of their claims; therefore, be it

Resolved, That said holders of currency bonds may have reduced to writing, and sworn to before Thomas L. Snead, of New York, such statements as they may see proper to submit, touching the hypothecation of said bonds, and the fact that the State received the benefit of the money borrowed on said hypothecation. The testimony shall be in the form of question and answer. The said Thomas L. Snead, as commissioner to take such testimony as aforesaid, shall transmit the same taken to the Governor, whose duty it shall be to lay the same, together with the report of the Bond Committee for the currency bonds, before the next General Assembly.

The proposition to declare the indorsement of the bonds of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Company valid met with much opposition, and a substitute declaring them null and void, and prohibiting the payment of principal or interest, was adopted in the House. This failed, however, in the Senate, and no final action was taken on the subject. A resolution was also adopted by the House, providing for an amendment of the constitution in the following terms:

The General Assembly shall have no power to recognize as legal, or make provision by law for the payment of the illegal and fraudulent indorsement of the bonds of various railroad companies, and other bonds mentioned in the several acts of the Legislature passed at the July and August session of 1872, declaring the State's non-liability upon the same.

After this act shall have been passed by two-thirds, by successive Legislatures, as by the constitution provided, it shall be the duty of the Governor, by his official proclamation, to make provision for submitting the amendment to the qualified voters of this State, for final ratification or rejection, at the next general election occurring more than sixty days after passing by two-thirds the second time as aforesaid.

This, too, failed to pass the Senate.

The committee appointed to investigate the management of the Atlantic & Western Rail-
road, under the State authorities, rendered two reports. The majority declared that during the sixteen months from August, 1868, to December, 1870, while Mr. Hulbert was superintendant, the receipts of the road amounted to $1,716,206.47, of which $346,000 was paid over to the State Treasury; and that during the twelve months from January to December, 1870, when Foster Blodgett was superintend- ent, the receipts were $1,464,737.01, of which only $45,000 was paid over, while debts were contracted to the amount of $600,000, in ad-
dition to various unascertained claims. It was said that in many cases money was drawn to pay the same claim more than once, and that, in many more instances, claims were paid which were exorbitant or fraudulent. Many unnecessary persons were employed in the service of the road, and wholly uncal-
called for expenditures incurred. It is declared that the loss by mismanagement and fraud, under Mr. Blodgett, was not less than $1,000,000. The committee appointed to investigate the lease of the road also made its report, which provoked considerable discussion. The sub-
ject was finally disposed of by the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the investigation of the special committee, raised for the purpose of investigating and passing upon the fairness or unfairness of the lease of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, have failed to disclose evidence sufficient to support the charge of fraud in procuring the lease.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the General As-
sembly, the lease of the Western & Atlantic Railroad secures to the State a certain sum for rental much larger than can be hoped for under political control.

Resolved, That the Governor be required to have the entire stock and outfit of the road appraised, and the appraisement made under order of the Governor shall stand in the place and stead of the present as-
essment.

Resolved, That, within ninety days from the date of the passage of this resolution, the present lessees shall, each at his present bond, that the question of their liability may be set at rest.

Resolutions were also adopted providing for the taking of an inventory of the property of the road, and for ascertaining its condition.

The committee appointed to investigate the alleged official mismanagement of Governor Bullock, made a long report, the principal points of which were to the following effect: That the Governor allowed Mr. Kimball, as financial agent of the State, to borrow money on the State's credit for his private use; that he transferred money belonging to the State in the Georgia National Bank, to his own private account, and permitted State money, in the same bank, to be used on Kimball's account; that he was guilty of fraud and corruption in the purchase of the Opera-House at Atlanta for the Capitol; that he sub-
sidized the press by enormous and unnecessary contracts for printing, and purchased a newspaper for which he secured State patronage; that he granted pardons to criminals for money and political support; that he per-
mitted the penitentiary to carry on a system of plundering from the State, and shared in the proceeds; and was guilty of extravagance and corruption in nearly all his transactions. His part in the management of the Atlantic & Western Railroad, and in indorsing bonds ille-
gally, being covered by the reports of other committees, is barely alluded to. No direct action was taken by the Legislature on this report.

This session of the Legislature continued till near the end of August, and passed 485 acts and 59 joint resolutions, but the bulk of them related to matters of purely local interest. Among the resolutions adopted was one re-
questing the members of Congress from Geor-
gia to use their efforts to obtain an appropria-
tion for the surveying and locating of a canal to connect the Atlantic Southern States with the Western States. A division of the State into nine congressional districts was made in accordance with the new apportionment act of Congress. A bill to regulate the time of holding elections, providing that State officers and members of the Legislature should be chosen on the first Wednesday of October, Congressmen on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, and county officers on the first Wednesday of January, passed the Senate, but was lost in the House.

The Democrats of the State held a conven-
tion at Atlanta, June 26th, to appoint dele-
gates to the National Convention at Baltimore, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Georgia stands upon the principles of the Democratic party of the Union, bringing into special prominence, as applied to the present extraordinary condition of the country, the unchangeable doctrine that this is a Union of States, and that the indestructibility of equality with each other is an indispensable part of our political system.

Resolved, That in the approaching election, the Democratic party invites everybody to cooperate with it in a zealous determination to change the present mismanagement Administra-
tion by placing it in the hands of men who are true to the principles of constitu-
tional government and a faithful and economical administration of public affairs.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the delegates to the Baltimore Convention should go un molested by instructions, and should act with all the lights be-
fore them as they deem best for the good of the party and the welfare of the country.

Another convention was held on the 24th of July, for the purpose of making nomina-
tions for Governor and presidential electors. James M. Smith was nominated for Governor, and it was declared that the election of Gree-
ley and Brown for President and Vice-Pre-
dent of the United States would be "condi-
tive to the preservation of the rights of the States, to local self-government, and the pro-
tection of the individual liberty of the citizen." An invitation was also extended to "every-
body" to cooperate with the Democratic party in a zealous determination to change the present usurping and corrupt Federal Ad-
ministration, by placing in power men who are true to the principles of constitutional
New York, D. Appleton & Co.
GEORGIA. 347
government, and to a faithful and economical administration of public affairs." An attempt to secure the cooperation of the "Liberal Republicans" was not successful, the committee of the latter, with whom negotiations were carried on, adopting the following communication to the convention:

The committee of Liberal Republicans, whose communication is before the Democratic Convention, have conferred with the committee appointed by the convention who have expressed themselves as individually favorable to a union of the two elements, upon the just basis of giving to the Liberal Republicans a fair representation upon the electoral ticket according to their numbers, and they regret to learn from the Democratic committee that in their judgment it is impossible to carry such a measure through the convention without a serious rupture.

The Democratic committee have suggested that we harmonize with the sentiments of the State, without representation upon the ticket. We are enabled to appreciate the liberality of the invitation to unite with the Democracy, without such recognition. We are determined to maintain the integrity of the party. We are not a party which can in any way impair the success of Government as known in this State, and while we protest against the spirit of illiberality which denies us representation upon the electoral ticket which is to be put before the people by those who have deserted the candidates for President and Vice-President, we will place no electoral ticket in the field, but will cast our votes for the Greeley and Brown electoral ticket without regard to the former political opinions of the individual electors, or the manner in which they have been brought before the people. But as to all matters connected with State elections we hold ourselves at liberty to cast our suffrage in such manner as our self-respect and our sense of duty to the country may dictate.

The Republicans of the State hold their convention at Atlanta on the 21st of August, and nominated Dawson A. Walker for Governor, Presidential electors were also nominated, and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That this convention, in the name of the Republicans of Georgia, hereby declares its devotion to the principles of the Republican and Union as declared by the National Convention at Philadelphia in May last, and proudly ratifies the nominees of the Massachusetts, Grant for President, and Henry Wilson for Vice-President. The conventions of the candidates to the people of Georgia as statesmen whose capacity, wisdom, and integrity have been proven by the severest tests, as worthy guardians of the public honor, and inflexible friends of Union, liberty, and equal rights.

Resolved, That the present General Assembly of Georgia, by enacting penal laws calculated to ensnare the innocent by its contrivances, practically to wrest the ballot from the poorer citizens; by its faithlessness to the cause of popular education; by denying local government to citizens of certain municipalities, and by its general unfriendliness to the classes whose toil has largely built up the prosperity of the State, has demonstrated its unfitness for its high trust, and should be superseded by a body of more wisdom, justice, and moderation, and of more devotion to the welfare of the masses of the people.

On the following day, August 22d, the Democrats who did not favor the candidates nominated at Cincinnati and Baltimore, for President and Vice-President, held a convention at Atlanta, and appointed delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held at Louisville, Ky., at the same time recommending the names of Charles O'Conor, of New York, and J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, as suitable candidates for President and Vice-President. The following platform, drawn up by Alexander H. Stephens, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is one formed by separate States; that it is one of limited powers, delegated by the States for specific purposes and objects set forth in the Constitution, and that it possesses of itself no original or inherent power whatever.

Resolved, That the Union established by the Constitution is a Union of the States, federal in its character, composed of States and thereby united, and is incapable of existence without the States as its constituent integral parts; that the indestructibility of the States, of their rights and of their equality with each other, is an indispensable part of this political system, and therefore the perpetuation of the Union in its integrity depends upon the preservation of the States in their political integrity; the Government of the United States being a Federal Republic, and not a consolidation of the whole people into one homogeneous nation.

Resolved, That the right of local State government, with the subjection of the military to the civil authority, and the administration of the Government to the severest of habeas corpus in time of peace, with the power to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants, by such means as the judgment of its own people to prescribe, and guard, and guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States to the several States of the Union; and that, too, not subject to any solemn constitutional obligation upon the part of the Federal Government of any kind whatever; but on the contrary, the Federal Government is under a solemn constitutional obligation not to interfere in these matters in any way, and, when it does so, it becomes a usurper of power, an oppressive tyrant, and an enemy to the liberties of the country.

Resolved, That the perpetuation of the Union, and the maintenance of the Government as both were established by the Constitution, and as both under the Constitution have been expounded in the foregoing resolutions, in conformity with the teachings of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, have ever been held as cardinal doctrines of the Democratic party, and they are now reiterated with increased earnestness, under the solemn conviction that the only sure hope for the preservation of liberty rests in bringing back the administration of the Government to these principles, and in receiving it from the hands of those whose admitted usurpations and revolutionary measures now threaten the entire overthrow of the whole fabric of our system of free institutions, and the erection in their stead of a consolidated empire.

The election occurred on the 5th of November. The full vote cast for presidential electors was 188,906, of which 62,550 were in favor of the election of Grant and Wilson, 76,536 for Greeley and Brown, and 4,004 for O'Conor and Adams; majority for Greeley, 13,560. The total vote for Governor was 151,014, of which Smith received 104,589 and Walker 46,425; majority for Smith, 58,064. There was comparatively little disorder in the State during the year. A riot occurred at Savannah on the 29th of July, which grew out of the persistent efforts of certain negroes to ride in street-cars, which had been previously reserved for white persons only. The negroes had been ejected from the cars by some of the passengers, and a conflict in the streets had
The State University appears to be in a flourishing condition. The number of students matriculated during the year was 317, and 46 were graduated at the last commencement. The income of the institution, for the year ending July 29th, was $29,231.25, of which $11,305 was derived from tuition fees. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts has had 127 students. In July the sum of $90,922.17 was paid into the Treasury from the sale of scrip for Government lands for the benefit of this institution.

The whole amount of school revenue prior to October 1st was $492,924.27. The number of patients in the Lunatic Asylum is 509. Of these 423 are white, and 86 colored; 379 are lunatics, 74 idiots, and 56 epileptics. The expenses for the year were $160,359.40, including $61,916.53 paid on special appropriations for completing buildings and for other improvements. The Academy for the Deaf and Dumb has had 91 pupils during the year. The Academy for the Blind had 89 pupils, and the amount disbursed for their support during the year was $10,759. The number of convicts in the penitentiary is 530; 44 have been discharged, 21 have escaped, 14 have died, one has been pardoned, one was killed by accident, and one was killed by the guard.

According to the census of 1870, there were 6,831,856 acres of improved land, 12,928,084 of woodland, and 3,888,001 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $94,559,408, of farming implements and machinery, $4,614,701; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $19,787,086; total (estimated) value of farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $80,390,228; orchard products, $353,926; produce of market-gardens, $193,266; forest products, $1,251,623; home manufactures, $1,113,080; animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $4,854,352; value of all live-stock, $30,150,317. There were 81,777 horses, 87,426 mules and asses, 233,510 milch cows, 54,392 working oxen, 412,261 other cattle, 419,406 sheep, and 988,556 swine. The chief productions were, 308,890 bushels of spring and 1,818,127 of winter wheat, 8,549 of rye, 17,646,459 of Indian-corn, 1,904,001 of oats, 5,640 of barley, 22,277,380 pounds of rice, 288,596 of tobacco, 473,934 of cotton, 846,947 of wool, 410,020 bushels of peas and beans, 197,101 of Irish and 2,621,562 of sweet potatoes, 21,927 gallons of wine, 4,499,572 pounds of butter, 10,618 tons of hay, 553,192 gallons of cane molasses, and 474,027 of sorghum, 610,877 pounds of honey, and 51,236 of wax.

The number of manufacturing establishments was 3,836, employing 405 steam-engines of 10,826 horse-power, 1,729 water-wheels of 27,417 horse-power, and 17,871 hands, of whom 15,076 were males over 16, 1,498 females over 15, and 1,295 youth. The amount of capital employed was $8,930,125;
wages paid during the year, $4,844,508; materials, $18,583,731; products, $31,196,115.

The total number of religious organizations was 2,873, having 2,693 edifices, with 801,148 sittings, and property valued at $3,561,955. The principal denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>Organisations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>1,809</td>
<td>289,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>10,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregational</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopalian</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>10,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luthern</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>1,065</td>
<td>327,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>69,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The whole number of libraries was 1,775, with an aggregate of 467,232 volumes. Of these, 32, with 7,765 volumes, were private, and 545, with 162,851 volumes, were other than private. There were in the State 110 newspapers and periodicals, with an aggregate circulation of 150,987; 15,539,724 copies were annually issued. There were 5 tri-weekly, circulation 3,600; 9 semi-weekly, circulation 5,100; 73 weekly, circulation 88,537; 2 semi-monthly, circulation 700; 6 monthly, circulation 21,550, and 1 quarterly, circulation 1,000.

GERMANY, an empire in Europe, reestablished January 18, 1871. The Emperor William I. was born March 22, 1797. He is a son of King Frederick William III. and Queen Louise, and was married June 11, 1829, to Augusta, daughter of the Grand-duke Charles Frederick of Saxe-Weimar. The heir-apparent, Frederick William, born October 19, 1851, was the official title of Crown Prince of the German Empire and Crown Prince of Prussia. He was married, January 25, 1858, to Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, born November 21, 1840. His children are: Prince Frederick William, born January 27, 1859; Princess Charlotte, born July 23, 1860; Prince Henry, born August 14, 1862; Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Prince Waldemar, born February 10, 1868; Princess Sophia Dorothea, born June 14, 1870; Princess Margareta, born April 22, 1872. Imperial Chancellor (Reichskanzler) Otto, Prince of Bismarck-Schönhausen. President of the Imperial Chancery (Reichskanzler-Amt), Delbrück, Minister of State. The "Imperial Supreme Commercial Tribunal" (Reichs-Oberhandels-Gericht) is the supreme court in commercial affairs for all the states of the German Empire, except Bavaria; and it is, at the same time, the supreme court for Alsace-Lorraine. It has its seat in Leipsic.

The following table exhibits the area and population of the states belonging to the German Empire, the number of representatives of every German government in the Federal Council, and the number of deputies who represent each state in the Reichstag:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>Square Mils.</th>
<th>Population, 1871</th>
<th>Votes in Federal Council</th>
<th>Deputies to the Reichsrath</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prussia (including Lausenburg)</td>
<td>135,506</td>
<td>24,091,203</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bavaria</td>
<td>8,577</td>
<td>5,560,844</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxony</td>
<td>7,461</td>
<td>1,615,541</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wurttemberg</td>
<td>5,579</td>
<td>5,557,438</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baden</td>
<td>4,370</td>
<td>5,167,183</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecklenburg-Schwerin</td>
<td>3,249</td>
<td>3,164,511</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxony-Weimar</td>
<td>1,033</td>
<td>96,928</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldenburg</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>174,839</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecklenburg-Strelitz</td>
<td>1,066</td>
<td>263,354</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunswick</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>75,592</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxony-Lauenburg</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>61,938</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhalt</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>142,222</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>174,839</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwarzburg-Sondershausen</td>
<td>1,066</td>
<td>263,354</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waldeck</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>61,938</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuss-Greis (older line)</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>43,994</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuss-Schiltz (younger line)</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>90,032</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schaumburg-Lüne</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>82,051</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lippe-Detmold</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>111,133</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lübeck</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>82,188</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>128,265</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburgh</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>285,974</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alsace-Lorraine (imperial country)</td>
<td>5,005</td>
<td>1,649,459</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both the Federal Council (Bundttag) and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Emperor. The Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, separated from France by treaty of May, 1871, and provisionally unrepresented in the legislature of the empire, will have, when admitted, one member in the Federal Council, and fifteen deputies in the Reichstag. The subjects of the German Empire who are of a non-German nationality are divided as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONALITY</th>
<th>Inhabitants</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>2,430,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yiddish</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuanian</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total of population of non-German nationalities: 3,370,000.

Total of population of German nationality: 57,500,000. 92.
The following towns of Germany had, according to the census of 1871, a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants (those marked † being non-Prussian):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Inhabitants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>825,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>593,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breslau</td>
<td>298,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dresden</td>
<td>157,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magdeburg</td>
<td>158,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naardt</td>
<td>20,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>9,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Königsberg</td>
<td>112,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leipzig</td>
<td>166,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover</td>
<td>104,588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuttgart</td>
<td>91,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfurt-on-the-Main</td>
<td>90,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danzig</td>
<td>86,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stralsund</td>
<td>85,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Königsberg (Braunschweig)</td>
<td>82,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stettin</td>
<td>76,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altona</td>
<td>74,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elberfeld</td>
<td>69,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>62,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>69,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halle</td>
<td>53,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breslau</td>
<td>52,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover</td>
<td>50,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posen</td>
<td>43,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mühlhausen</td>
<td>49,322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including</td>
<td>9,498</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By the Constitution of April 16, 1871, the Prussian obligation to serve in the army is extended to the whole empire. Every German is liable to service, and no substitution allowed, all capable of bearing arms having to serve in the standing army for seven years, three in active service, and four in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve, he forms part of the landwehr for five years. The strength of the Imperial German Army, in 1872, was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Horse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>1,972</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Artillery</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1,544</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortress Artillery</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneers</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Train</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separate Formations</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2,550</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>283,137</td>
<td>283,137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The navy of the German Empire was, in January, 1872, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Horse-power</th>
<th>Tons</th>
<th>Guns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Screw-steamers</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>13,143</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Iron vessels (Arminius and Prinz Adalbert)</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>2,009</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Iron-clads (König Wilhelm, Friedrich Carl, and Kronprinz)</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Iron-clad Corvette (Elizabeth, Hertha, Vineta, Areona, and Gazelle)</td>
<td>1,972</td>
<td>9,070</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Iron-clad Corvette (Nymphenburg, Augusta, and Victoria)</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>5,010</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Screw-steamers (Admiral Adler, and Pomerania)</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Yacht (Grille)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Gunboats</td>
<td>1,310</td>
<td>5,213</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Transport-steamers</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Vessels, with</td>
<td>9,877</td>
<td>40,057</td>
<td>906</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Frigates | 2,458 | 70 |
2 Yachts | 1,750 | 50 |
46 Boats Of War | 9,877 | 45,123 | 500 |

Total: | 9,877 | 45,123 | 500 |

The following towns of Germany had, according to the census of 1871, a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants (those marked † being non-Prussian):
The following table shows the public debt of the several German states (exclusive of war loans and the debt for the liquidation of the ground rent):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prussia</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>1,640,000</td>
<td>26,021,000</td>
<td>110,468,000</td>
<td>149,471,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauenburg</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>3,409,000</td>
<td>3,099,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>5,469,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bavaria</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>94,950,000</td>
<td>15,610,000</td>
<td>70,060,000</td>
<td>180,620,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxony</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>28,250,000</td>
<td>28,250,000</td>
<td>28,250,000</td>
<td>84,850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wurttemberg</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>32,400,000</td>
<td>32,400,000</td>
<td>32,400,000</td>
<td>97,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baden</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>20,304,000</td>
<td>3,148,000</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>38,452,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesse</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>10,486,000</td>
<td>4,571,000</td>
<td>5,915,000</td>
<td>20,972,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecklenburg-Schwerin</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>27,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxo-Weimar</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>2,546,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>981,000</td>
<td>3,260,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecklenburg-Strelitz</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>2,600,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>981,000</td>
<td>3,580,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldenburg</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>5,743,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>6,087,000</td>
<td>13,780,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunswick</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>4,541,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>11,687,000</td>
<td>17,280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxo-Mehlis</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>2,570,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>2,990,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxo-Allenbe</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>297,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>620,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxo-Coburg-Gotha</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>2,230,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>1,150,000</td>
<td>4,580,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhalt</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>4,073,000</td>
<td>950,000</td>
<td>4,073,000</td>
<td>9,170,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>735,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>735,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwarzburg-Sondershausen</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>1,412,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>1,412,000</td>
<td>3,412,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woldeck</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>1,094,000</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td>1,104,000</td>
<td>3,404,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuss (older line)</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>480,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>480,000</td>
<td>1,040,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuss (younger line)</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>675,470</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>675,470</td>
<td>1,650,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schaumburg-Lippe</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>1,692,000</td>
<td>275,000</td>
<td>1,967,000</td>
<td>4,967,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lippe-Detmold</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>390,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>390,000</td>
<td>780,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lübeck</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>2,370,000</td>
<td>8,358,000</td>
<td>7,387,000</td>
<td>16,828,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>5,245,000</td>
<td>6,839,000</td>
<td>14,411,000</td>
<td>25,599,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>32,325,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>32,325,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empire</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>10,292,000</td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
<td>19,292,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>554,500,000</td>
<td>59,966,000</td>
<td>59,966,000</td>
<td>693,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the budget of the German Empire for the years 1872 and 1873, as fixed by a law of December 4, 1871 (modified by an additional law of June 29, 1872, and by the law of July 20, 1872), the revenue and expenditures are, for the year 1872, 116,990,000 thalers, and for the year 1873, 118,840,489 thalers. Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden, have their own taxes on beer and brandy; and Bavaria and Württemberg have their own administration of postal and telegraph affairs. These states have, therefore, to contribute comparatively larger sums to the common expenses of the empire. The total debt of the empire, at the close of the year 1871, was 256,508,120 thalers.

The movement of shipping in the ports of the German Empire was, in 1871, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Tons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prussia</td>
<td>55,370</td>
<td>4,297,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>5,439</td>
<td>2,516,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>3,637</td>
<td>1,134,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lübeck</td>
<td>3,939</td>
<td>294,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldenburg (1870)</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>78,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecklenburg</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 1871</td>
<td>65,155</td>
<td>8,483,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 1870</td>
<td>49,680</td>
<td>6,291,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The vessels were distributed among the maritime states as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Tons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prussia</td>
<td>3,723</td>
<td>642,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>380,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>219,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecklenburg</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>163,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldenburg</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>66,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lübeck</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>10,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,122</td>
<td>1,305,372</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The emigration from the ports of Bremen and Hamburg was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PORT OF BREMEN</th>
<th>PORT OF HAMBURG</th>
<th>Vessels.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Germany...</td>
<td>45,674</td>
<td>30,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Austria...</td>
<td>5,328</td>
<td>1,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From other States</td>
<td>6,014</td>
<td>1,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 1871...</td>
<td>66,018</td>
<td>32,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 1870...</td>
<td>66,018</td>
<td>32,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average, 1866-70</td>
<td>66,018</td>
<td>32,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 1838-71.</td>
<td>1,196,679</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 1846-71.</td>
<td>666,468</td>
<td>2,445</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of railroads in operation on January 1, 1872, was 18,095 miles. The aggregate length of telegraph-lines was 22,076 miles; of telegraph-wires, 71,407 miles; the number of telegraph bureaux, 3,726.

The postal statistics of Germany, in 1871, were as follows:
The new session of the German Reichstag was opened on April 8th by Prince Bismarck, who, by order of the Emperor, read the following speech:

HONORED GENTLEMEN: Your labors during the present session will, in the first place, be devoted to continuing the legislation engaged your attention, and the powers of the Audit Department, and the authorities who, will be intrusted with the administration of this, as well as with the preparation of the bills regulating the department of the public functionaries of the empire, which has already been before the House, has undergone a fresh revision, having regard to the opinions expressed by the representatives of the public functionaries, and to the political changes which have since occurred. The measures thus amended will be submitted to your consideration and decision. The uniform levy of the beer-tax, in those parts of the empire where the tax exists, has already at different times and in different ways been successfully removed. A bill for the better levying of the drink-tax in the German Empire will be laid before you, with the object of removing this question and of carrying out a reform of the malt-tax, in the interest of the revenue as well as of the consumers, by levying a tax on the substitutes for malt in the ratio of their medicinal properties, while respecting the well-tried principles of prudent calculation, to estimate at a higher figure the receipts from the imperial taxes on articles of consumption, and the profits of the postal administration, in the budget amount to be laid before you for 1873, so that, notwithstanding the increased charges in several departments of the empire, a diminution in the state contributions toward the imperial exchequer may be looked forward to. It is proposed to bring forward a supplement to the budget of the year 1874, in order, besides providing for various wants which have recently arisen, to furnish the necessary funds for founding a statistical office, which, by a uniform and scientific elaboration of the results of statistical inquiries in the empire, will be able to render important services to the Legislature and the Government, as well as to contribute largely to a scientific appreciation of our national and social condition. The administration of the year 1873 has yielded a considerable financial surplus, both in the revenue and the postal department. A bill will be submitted to you for the legal disposal of these sums, as well as for the disposal of the effects of the Franco-German war indemnity. In compliance with the provisions of the laws as they were in force in 1870 and 1871, an account will be laid before you of the disbursements made by the emperor for the benefit of the North-German Confederation in consequence of the war with France. The negotiations conducted for some years past with the government of the kingdom of Portugal have resulted in the conclusion of a treaty on the 2d of March last, by which the treaties of commerce and navigation concluded with other states, and by which the mutual commercial and shipping relations of the two countries are placed on the same footing as the most favored nation. We may, therefore, hope that the foundations of more intimate and more extensive commercial relations between Portugal and Germany have been successfully laid. The treaty will be submitted to you for your sanction. A consular convention has likewise been concluded with the United States, as well as a postal treaty with France, regulating the mutual postal relations of the two countries, in view of their continually-increasing correspondence. The new administration in, and the consolidation of the affairs of, Alsace-Lorraine make satisfactory progress. The damage done by the war is gradually disappearing, with the aid of the subsidies sent by the Federal Government, and the means of the Government, and the measures taken by the State Governments. A bill has been laid before the House for the extension of the law laid before the House, on the 15th of June, 1871. The foundations of a German administration have been laid there, the administration of the laws is placed on a secure basis, and the University of Strasbourg has been opened on the 1st of next month; imperial assistance will, it is hoped, not be withheld, to meet the extraordinary cost arising from the establishment of scientific institutions connected therewith. A law passed up to the present time in the newly-acquired provinces, as well as of the various general ordinances issued therein, and a review of the course the administration has hitherto pursued, will, in conformity with the law passed the 9th of July last year, be laid before you. Honored gentlemen, you will share the satisfaction with which the confederate governments look back on the events of the first year of the newly-founded German Empire, and the joyful confidence with which they look forward to the further national and state development of our internal institutions. With equal satisfaction you will hail the assurance that the policy of this Majesty the Emperor and King has succeeded in retaining and strengthening the confidence of all foreign states; that the power acquired by Germany through becoming united in one empire is, not only a safe bulwark for the Fatherland, but likewise affords a strong guarantee for the peace of Europe.

On April 10th the Reichstag elected Herr Simson President, and Prince Hohenlohe and Herr Bennigsen Vice-Presidents. On April 10th the Consular Convention between Germany and the United States was ratified.

On April 25th the German chargé d'affaires in Rome, Herr von Derenthal, addressed a communication from his Government to Cardinal Antonelli acquainting him with the nomination of Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe as envoy of the German Empire to the Pope, and announcing his early arrival in Rome, in order to make sure that the choice of the prince-cardinal was agreeable to all parties, and that the new ambassador of Germany might present his credentials accordingly. No reply having been received from the Roman Curia up to the 1st of May, Herr von Derenthal received an order to make inquiries of
Cardinal Antonelli, who replied the next day, explaining his silence by the announced early arrival of Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe; but stating that the Pope, though not insensible to the Emperor's intentions, was, nevertheless, in the unpleasant position, under existing circumstances, of not being able to authorize Cardinal Hohenlohe's accepting so delicate and important a mission. The German Government and the Reichsrath took great offense at this refusal of the Pope to receive Cardinal Hohenlohe, and in the Reichsrath a motion was made to strike out in the proposed budget the estimate for an envoy to the Pope. Prince Bismarck, on May 14th, made in the Reichsrath a speech on the subject which produced a profound impression. He said that the last transaction with the Papal Government had demonstrated the difficulty of effecting an understanding with the Roman Curia through the medium of an envoy. The latest dogmas promulgated by the Holy See rendered it impossible to act in harmony with Rome. To restore peace among the religious denominations it appeared necessary to seek a solution of the difficulties by enacting a law for the empire securing complete liberty of conscience. The rejection of an envoy by the Government to whom it was proposed to accredit him was not a frequent occurrence. It was not a courteous proceeding, and had not happened to Prince Bismarck during a diplomatic career lasting over twenty-one years. It pained him the more, inasmuch as Cardinal Hohenlohe appeared fitted to bring about a conciliatory feeling. The regret he felt would not, however, justify him in manifesting irritation. regard for the interests of the Catholic population of Germany had determined him to nominate another envoy, however difficult it would be to find one equal to Cardinal Hohenlohe, and doubtless as he was of a substitute achieving good results. At a later stage of the discussion, Prince Bismarck emphatically declared that he should always reject any treaty with Rome in which the Papacy might claim that certain state laws should not be binding upon a portion of the subjects of the empire. The motion for striking out the estimate for an envoy to the Pope was rejected, and the item was adopted by a large majority.

On May 1st, the University of Strasbourg was opened with great ceremonies, an occurrence in which all Germans took a profoundly patriotic interest, as it is expected that the university will greatly contribute to the revival of German sentiments in Alsace and Lorraine. The Oberpräsident of Alsace-Lorraine, Herr von Möller, after a brief allocution, read the charter of endowment, subsequently handing the original to the Rektor, Dr. Bruch. The latter warmly returned thanks to the Emperor, the Imperial Chancellor, the First President, Dr. Roggenbach, and the Mayor of Strasbourg, after which he read a congratulatory address from the German Parliament. After a hymn, specially prepared for the occasion, had been sung, Prof. Springer delivered a festive oration. Addresses were spoken by Prof. Waltz, in the name of nineteen German universities, which were represented by deputations, by Prof. Tomaschek, in the name of four German universities, and by Prof. Wyss, in the name of three universities of Switzerland. The proceedings were closed by a few words from Dr. Bruch. The hall was densely crowded.

With regard to the introduction of the Imperial Constitution into Alsace-Lorraine, the Government introduced a bill proposing to suspend it until January 1, 1874. The Federal Commissary Herzog pointed out, in the course of the debate, that Alsace-Lorraine was not yet ripe for the introduction of the Federal Constitution in its integrity, especially as the question of choice of nationality would have to be settled first. The council-general would want to enter upon functions in the current year. The bill of the Government was opposed by the Catholic party and the party of Progress, while all the other parties favored it, and passed it by a large majority.

An important debate rose in the Reichsrath, on May 15th, on several hundred petitions, some of which advocated the expulsion of the Jesuits from the country; some, and these the majority, interceded in behalf of the order. Any measures against the order were strongly opposed by the Rev. Dr. Moutag, one of the leading prelates in the Diocese of Mayence, and by Herr Peter Reichensperger, a member of the Supreme Court of Appeal at Berlin, an accomplished writer on history and art, and for many years a leader of the Catholic party in the Prussian Diet. On the other hand, the Government was urged to proceed against the Jesuits in the interest of religious peace, by Privy-Councillor Wagener, one of the leaders of the Conservative party; by Prince Hohenlohe, late Bavarian premier, and brother of Cardinal Hohenlohe; by Herr Fischer, burgomaster of the town of Augsburg, and, like Prince Hohenlohe, a Roman Catholic; and, in conclusion, by the well-known Prof. Gneist, of the University of Berlin, who acted as chairman of the special commission which had been charged with reporting upon the petitions. The report lamented that, "as a consequence of the pro-papal tendencies until lately prevalent in the ministry, the number of convents has enormously increased. In 1865 we had 69; in 1864, 243; in 1866, 481; in 1869, 826. The number of persons shut up in these institutions, from 976 in 1855, had increased to something like 10,000 by 1869. In Belgium, where the same sort of unhealthy liberty prevails, it is even worse; the number of monks and nuns having increased from 13,000 in 1846 to over 20,000 in 1870. The House then adopted a resolution drawn up conjointly by a number of Conservative and Liberal members:
The German Imperial Parliament refers to the Chancellor of the German Empire the enclosed petitions praying for, and protesting against, the expulsion of the Jesuits. The German Imperial Parliament requests the Chancellor of the German Empire to take measures—firstly, that peace and concord between the various Churches and denominations be preserved in the Empire; and, secondly, that a bill be introduced, on the strength of the introductory paragraph, as well as Clause IV., alinea 18 and 16 of the Constitution of the Empire, which shall regulate the position of all religious orders, congregations, and societies, decide whether they shall be admitted, and on what terms, and enact adequate penalties, should they imperil public order and safety, especial regard being had in all this to the action of the Order of the Jesuits.

In compliance with this resolution, the Federal Council, on June 11th, adopted a bill consisting of two sections, the first authorizing the introduction of bills to forbid members of the Society of Jesus, or of any kindred society, to reside in any part of the Empire, even if they possess rights as natives, and the second, providing that the necessary instructions for carrying out this measure will be issued by the Federal Council. At the first reading of the bill in the Reichstag, the Federal Commissary Friedberg declared that the law was but provisional, and necessitated by the dangerous opposition of the Order of Jesus to the State. The measure was not in antagonism to the Roman Catholic Church, and the Order of Jesus must not in any way be identified with that creed. The Federal Commissary designated as kindred societies the Frères Ignorants, as well as two orders of school-fellows, which were respectively under French and Roman authority. At a meeting of the leaders of the various parties of the Reichstag, with the exception of the Centre (Catholic) party, the following proposal was agreed upon relative to the Jesuits, as a substitute for the Government bill:

1. The Government to bring in a bill prohibiting the Order of Jesuits and all such orders and congregations connected therewith. The establishment of new branches of such orders is also to be forbidden, and the dissolution ordered of all those at present existing within a period of not more than six months, which, however, is to be fixed by the Federal Council.

2. Members of those orders and congregations, if foreigners, to be expelled from certain places or to be "interned" in places assigned for that purpose.

3. The order for the execution of this law, which will be intrusted to the highest police authorities of the country, will be issued by the Federal Council, before whom all complaints respecting the execution of the law will be laid, but such complaints shall not in any way hinder the execution of the law. The Federal Council may appoint a special commission for that purpose.

This substitute passed a third reading on June 19th, by 131 against 93 votes. On the same day a motion of Deputy Voelk for the introduction of obligatory civil marriages and registration was opposed by 151 against 100 votes, after which President Delbrueck, by order of the Emperor, declared the session of the Reichstag closed.

The Railway Treaty between Germany and Luxembourg was signed at Berlin on June 11th. By the provisions of the treaty, Germany undertakes never to do any thing at variance with the principle of Luxembourg's neutrality, and never to use the Luxembourg Railway for the transport of troops. In time of war this railway is not to be used for conveying military supplies. The treaty was, on June 19th, approved by the German Reichstag. In the Luxembourg Chamber, on June 26th, M. Servais, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave an account of the different phases through which the negotiations with Germany on the subject of the railways had passed. The minister remarked, in the course of his speech: "Luxembourg has not obtained all she asked for, and further concessions have been conceded to her, but the treaty, as concluded, strengthens our political as well as commercial and industrial position. I considered it my duty to accept the convention, and I believe you have sufficient confidence in me to act as I have done." The Chamber, on June 27th, after a short debate, unanimously ratified the treaty.

On June 10th, the official paper of the Empire promulgated the law excluding the Society of Jesus from the territory of the German Empire. It also contained an ordinance for enforcing the law inhibiting the Jesuits from in any way exercising the duties of their order especially in churches, schools, or missionary work. The dissolution of the branches of the society was ordered to be carried out within six months. Other regulations on this subject were left to the police authorities.

A German Catholic society at Rome, having waited upon the Pope to assure him of their unchanging allegiance, the Holy Father complained of the persecution of the Catholic Church in the German Empire, in terms which caused an extraordinary sensation in Germany. (See Roman Catholic Church, page 855.)

One sentence, in particular, of the address, was regarded in Berlin as a direct menace to the existence of the German Empire and an open declaration of war: and an official paper, the Provincial Correspondent, remarked:

This frank and outspoken avowal of his sentiments by the Pope is also another proof that in all questions of ecclesiastical import we have to deal not with individual bishops, but with the headquarters of the Church and the parties directing the attack that is being made against us. In repelling this attack, the German Government, therefore, will not only have to punish individual offenders living under its own jurisdiction, but will also have to remember that ecclesiastical matters in this country is connected with foreign interests adverse to our own, and that it is opposed to the position and national independence of Germany. Whatever we do, we shall henceforth remember that our adversaries aim at smashing the feet of the Colossus.
On September 5th the Emperor Alexander of Russia, accompanied by the Czarevitch and Grand-dukes Nicholas and Vladimir, arrived in Berlin, where his Premier, Prince Gortchakoff, was awaiting him. On the next day, the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by Prime-Minister Count Andrassy, arrived. The festivities in honor of the two emperors were on the grandest scale, but, of the conferences which were held between them with their prime ministers, no information whatever was given to the public. Prince Bismarck, in his reply to a deputation of the magistrates of Berlin presenting him with the honorary diploma of citizenship of Berlin, remarked that by means of the festive events of the last few days confidence in the endurance of peace, which was nearly as valuable as peace itself, would be strengthened. The high persons who had met in Berlin would not leave with disappointed expectations. No one had come with wishes that could not be acceded to by the others. The meeting had not been called forth by aggressive intentions against any power, or in any direction whatsoever. The amicable personal interview of the Emperors would strengthen the confidence of friends in a lasting peace, and clearly show to enemies the difficulties they would have to encounter in order to disturb that peace. Count Moltke, upon whom the city of Berlin had likewise conferred the honorary diploma of citizenship, also pointed out in his speech that the main point in connection with the imperial meeting was the increase of confidence in peace, in which, and with justice, the nation considered the chief importance of the event lay. The official and semi-official papers of the three Governments fully agreed in asserting that the three monarchs had joined hands to maintain peace among the nations, and that the most beneficial results might be expected from the conference.

On September 18th, 19th, and 20th, the bishops of the German Empire, including the Bishop of Strasbourg, assembled at Fulda, and there agreed upon the publication of a memorial on the situation of the Catholic Church in Germany, which was hailed by the Catholics of all countries of the world as a most powerful defence of Catholic interests, while, on the other hand, it visibly widened the breach between the Catholic bishops and the Government. On the part of the Catholic clergy and the numerous Catholic societies which held their numerously-attended General Assembly at Breslau, the views of the bishops met with a cordial response; on the other hand, the congress of the Old Catholics, which was held at Cologne on September 20th and the following days, and which was attended by Anglican bishops of England and the United States, by the Old Catholic (Jan- senist) Archbishop of Utrecht in Holland, and by several prominent priests and laymen of the Church of Russia, indicated that this movement was not likely to die out very soon, but that it would seek to consolidate itself by the election of Old Catholic bishops. The semi-official Provincial Correspondent of Berlin remarked, on the memorial of the German bishops, that now, "after the bishops have arbitrarily attempted to define the limits of ecclesiastical affairs, and to extend those limits according to their own pleasure, it has become the imperative duty of the Government, by concise and inviolable laws, to regulate the limits of matters which do not solely appertain to the Church, but which are connected with civil life and the state."

The award of Emperor William in the San Juan boundary question was delivered to Lord Odo Russell and Mr. Bancroft on October 23d. The decision merely states that the German Emperor, having taken the opinion of his experts and jurists, decides that the Haro Canal boundary-line is most in accordance with existing treaties. The imperial order and judgment of view was eventually indorsed by Herr Grimm, Vice-President of the Supreme Court; Judge Goldschmidt, of the German Tribunal of Commerce at Leipsie; and Dr. Kiepert, Professor of Geography at Berlin.

On the 1st of October the time expired during which the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine were permitted to choose either the French or German nationality. According to an official statement, the number of those who registered their names with the German authorities as choosing French nationality was 164,532. Of this number, 93,600 really emigrated, thus making their option valid, besides about 12,000 Frenchmen domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine, who left after March 2, 1871. The petitions of many Alsatians to have the conscription postponed for several years having been refused, the first regular conscription took place in November. It proceeded quietly, nearly the full complement of 5,200 men being enlisted.

GERSTÄCKER, FRIEDRICH, a German traveller and novelist, born in Hamburg, May 16, 1816; died in Vienna, June 2, 1873. He was the son of an actor, was destined to a commercial career, and was apprenticed to a commercial house in Cassel. But, having been from early childhood accustomed to an active, outdoor life, he did not take kindly to the confinement of the warehouse, and resolved to emigrate to America. For two years (1835-37) he studied, diligently, social economy, to fit himself for his new life, and then embarked at Bremen for New York, where he arrived with a very light purse, and at a time of severe financial distress. After residing in New York for several months he was forced by his poverty to accept whatever occupation offered itself, and he was successively Freeman on a steamboat, deck-hand, farmer, silversmith, wood-cutter, merchant, and hostler. After many vicissitudes, and after travelling through most of the States of the Union, he returned to
Germany, having been absent six years. He shortly afterward published, in two volumes, the first of a series of observations in America, entitled "Excursions and Travels across the United States of North America," Dresden, 1844. This was followed in 1846 by "The Regulators in Arkansas," a novel in 3 vols., Leipzig; in 1847 by "Pictures of the Mississippi," 2 vols., Dresden; the same year, by another novel, "The Pirates of the Mississippi River," in 3 vols., Leipzig; and in 1849, by "Pictures of the American Rivers and Forests," 2 vols., Leipzig. In 1849 Herr Gersteker undertook another journey to America, with the double purpose of obtaining materials for further literary labors, and of procuring information which would be useful to emigrants. For the accomplishment of these ends he received a salary from the foreign minister of the German Empire, and from the publisher, Cotta. He went to Rio de Janeiro, and thence to Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, and California. He returned to Germany in 1853, after having visited the Sandwich and Society Islands, and Australia. He gave an account of his travels in Das Ausland and the Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung, under the title of "Travels." These sketches were afterward collected and published at Stuttgart and Tübingen in five volumes, and translated into English. He also published several other novels and stories of travel, among which were: "On the Sea;" "In North and South America," both published in the Library of German Romances, in 1855; "Voyages round the World," Leipzig, 6 vols., 1847-'48; "Adventures of German Emigrants," 1847; "In America," 1855; and "Echoes of the Virgin Forests," 1847. He also translated an American romance, "The Quaker City and its Mysteries," 4 vols., Leipzig, 1847. Most of his novels and travels have been translated and republished both in England and the United States.

GRATRY, the Abbé Auguste Joseph Arnaudas, a French Catholic theologian and author, born at Lille, March 30, 1805; died in Paris, February 4, 1872. After passing through the usual course of studies in the Lyceum of his native city, he studied mathematics, and entered the Polytechnic School in 1829, but, finding himself unable to obtain an appointment in the branch of science he preferred, he resigned, and turned his attention to ecclesiastical studies. In 1841 he was appointed director of the College of Stanislas, and, in 1846 almoner to the Superior Normal School. The publication of the third volume of the "History of the School of Alexandria," by M. Vacherot, then director of studies in the Normal School, led to a controversy between Gratry and Vacherot, which terminated in the resignation of the latter in 1851. A year later the Abbé Gratry himself withdrew from the Normal School, in order to devote himself, with the Abbé Petetot, to the constitution of the order of the Oratorians of the Immaculate Conception. He had received the decoration of the Legion of Honor in April, 1845. In 1861 Monseigneur Duplanloup, then Bishop of Orleans, chose him as his vice-general, and on the 28th of October, 1863, he was appointed Professor of Evangelical Morals at the Sorbonne. The Abbé Gratry was a warm and intimate friend of Charles Loyson, the famous preaching friar, better known as Father Hyacinthe, and in one of his public services he had given expression to his liberal views, in connection with his avowed adherence, with Father Hyacinthe, to the principles of the so-called League of Peace. These views drew upon him, in 1869, the displeasure of, and a public reprimand from, the Superior of the Order of Oratorians. Following this reprimand, he withdrew from the order, and subsequently made common cause with his friend Father Hyacinthe. It is said, however, that a short time before his death he made peace with the Roman Catholic dignitaries, and died in "the odor of sanctity." The Abbé Gratry was a member of the French Academy in 1867, as a successor to M. Barante, and his reception took place in March of the following year. His published works were: "Letters and Replies to M. Vacherot," 1851; a course of philosophy in three parts, namely, "On the Knowledge of God," 3 vols., 1855; "Logic," 2 vols., 1856; and "On the Knowledge of the Soul," 2 vols., 1857; "The Philosophy of the Creed," 1861; "Sources; Advice for the Conduct of Life," 2 vols., 1861-82; "A Commentary on the Gospel of St. Matthew," 2 vols., 1865-'66; "Jesus Christ; an Answer to M. Rénaud," 1864; "The Sophists and their Criticisms," 1864; "Henri Perreyve," 1866; "The Little Manual of Criticism," 1866; "The Moral Law and the Law of History," 5 vols., 1868.

GREAT BRITAIN, or, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Area, 121,115 square miles, or 77,518,585 statute acres. Population, according to census of 1871, 31,817,105; estimated population, July 1, 1872, 31,855,933. Government, a limited constitutional monarchy, consisting of the sovereign and the Houses of Lords and Commons, without whose joint approval no legislative measure is complete, though a large discretion is left to the executive; and for the proper exercise of this discretion the ministers of the Crown are responsible, as it is a legal maxim that "the sovereign can do no wrong." Practically the administration of the Government is in the hands of the Prime-Minister for the time being, who is the head of the cabinet, and First Lord of the Treasury. The premier can only retain power so long as he represents the dominant majority in the House of Commons. But, having an assured majority on his side in the popular branch of Parliament, his power and theirs are wellnigh absolute, overcoming even the opposition of the House of Lords, and compelling them, even against their wills, to assent to his measures. The present sov-
GREAT BRITAIN.

ereign of Great Britain is her Majesty Alexandrina Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, and of the colonies and dependencies thereof, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith. The Queen was born May 24, 1819, succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837; was crowned June 28, 1838, married February 10, 1840, to the late Prince Albert, of Coburg and Gotha, prince-consort, who died December 14, 1861. The heir-apparent is H. H. H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841. The present premier is Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury, who has held office since December 9, 1866. The members of the cabinet, during the year 1872, were: Lord High Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Selborne, Baron Selborne, formerly Sir Roundell Palmer, raised to the peerage and nominated Lord High Chancellor, October 15, 1872; Lord President of the Council, Most Hon. the Marquess of Ripon; Lord Privy Seal, Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Rt. Hon. Henry Austin Bruce; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Rt. Hon. Earl Granville; Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley; Secretary of State for India, his Grace the Duke of Argyll; Secretary of State for War, Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell; First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. George Joseph Göschen; President of the Board of Trade, Rt. Hon. Chichester Samuel Fortescue; Chief Secretary for Ireland, Most Hon. the Marquess of Hartington; Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, Rt. Hon. William Edward Forster; President of the Local Government Board, Rt. Hon. James Stansfeld; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Rt. Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, appointed August 9, 1872. The Postmaster-General (not now in the cabinet) is Rt. Hon. William Monsell. The only changes in the cabinet for 1872 were Lord Selborne, who succeeded Lord Hatherley as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir H. O. E. Childers, who succeeded Earl Dufferin as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, taking a seat in the cabinet in place of the Postmaster-General. The House of Peers, when full, has now 475 members, namely, 4 princes of the blood, 2 archbishops, 20 dukes, 19 marquises, 110 earls, 23 viscounts, 24 bishops, 232 barons, 16 Scottish representative peers elected for each Parliament, and 28 Irish representative peers elected for life. The House of Commons had, in 1872, 656 members, of whom 483 sat for counties, cities, boroughs, and universities in England and Wales; 80 for counties, cities, burghs, and universities in Scotland; and 105 for counties, cities, and boroughs, and one university, in Ireland.

The Gladstone cabinet remained in power during the year, slightly strengthened in their majorities by the absence of any very important home topics of discussion, and by some moderate concessions to the Conservatives, as well as by the indisposition of the opposition to make an issue on any point where they could not be sure of a strong majority. The recovery of the Prince of Wales from his severe illness, about the commencement of the year, was duly improved by Parliament to promote loyal feeling toward the royal family; and though Sir Charles W. Dilke moved, in his place in the House of Commons, an inquiry into the expenditures of the civil list, looking to an exposure of the extravagant expenditures of the royal family, and defended his proposition in a very able speech, the time was unpropitious for any such inquiry, and his motion was defeated by 276 negative votes to 2 affirmative, after a reply by Mr. Gladstone, who entered into a comparison of the cost of royalty, during the present and former reigns, eulogized the Queen, and defended with some warmth the statements of Sir Charles Dilke. One of the most important measures for home government, passed during the parliamentary session of 1872, was the Ballot Act. This was debated at great length, amended repeatedly, and finally passed the House of Commons by a majority of 58 in a very full house. In the Lords it was further amended, and finally, after one or two committees of conference, passed. Its duration is limited to December 31, 1880, though, probably, an improved act will be passed by that time. All elections for members of Parliament must henceforth be by secret ballot. The law enacts that the ballot-paper must show the names of the candidates for election, with a number printed on the back, and a counterfoil attached having the same number; and that at the time of voting the ballot-paper shall be marked on both sides with an official mark, and delivered to the voter within the polling-place, and the number of such voter on the register of votes shall be marked on the counterfoil, and the voter having secretly marked his vote on the paper, and folded it up so as to conceal his vote, shall place it in a closed box, in the presence of the officer presiding at the polling-station, after having shown to him the official mark at the back.

This seems to us, after one hundred years' experience, in this country, of voting by ballot, exceedingly complicated, but it will doubtless be simplified by the next Parliament. The qualifications necessary for eligibility to election as a member of Parliament are, to have been born in the United Kingdom, and to have attained the age of twenty-one years. Naturalized foreigners, ex officio custom, stamp and other revenue officers; all judges of the United Kingdom, except the Master of Rolls in England; all priests and deacons of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen; all government contractors, and all sheriffs and returning
officers for the localities for which they act, and (for the House of Commons) all English and Scottish peers; and all persons convicted of treason or felony, are ineligible to election to Parliament.

The debates in Parliament of the greatest interest to the people of the United States were those with reference to the Geneva Congress for the settlement of the Alabama and other claims under the Washington Treaty. (See Annual Cyclopedia for 1871, Art. Great Britain, p. 373.) When the case or statement on the American side was drawn up, and served upon the British Cabinet, it will be remembered that, after about a month of silence, there was a most violent denunciation of the United States Government, because "its case" included a demand for indirect damages, in consequence of the depredations of the Alabama and other Confederate privateers. Not alone in Parliament, but throughout England, the excitement was great; and, with scant ceremony, Mr. Gladstone spoke in the House of Commons, on the 13th of May: "We arrived at the conclusion that those indirect claims were not within the scope of the arbitration to which we had agreed, and therefore that it would not be possible for us to be parties to their submission to the arbitrators at Geneva." Between the first demonstrations in Parliament (January 18, 1872), and the first session of the Congress of Arbitrators on the 15th of April, there was an active correspondence maintained between the two Governments, and a supplementary article to the Treaty of Washington, the terms of which were said to have been suggested by Earl Granville, the British Foreign Secretary, was ratified by the Senate, explaining and modifying the claim for indirect damages. The British Government went on with the preparation of a counter-case, and a note reserving their rights in the arbitration, and the American counsel prepared on their part a reply to this "counter-case." On the 28th of June, the arbitrators announced their decision that the indirect claims should be excluded from the consideration of that tribunal. (For the subsequent history of this arbitration, as well as its award, see Diplomatic Correspondence.)

The year 1872 was in Great Britain one of disaster and misfortune to the great mass of the working-class. The grain-crops were very moderate, severe storms and gales devastated large sections, and destroyed growing and gathered crops, extensive fires not only burned dwellings, but ricks of hay and grain, the price of coals trebled, and in some sections quintupled; manufacturing was generally unprofitable, in part from the advanced cost of fuel and raw material, and in part from the extensive and protracted strikes; the poor rates, already a tax almost unendurable, were increased, and yet the suffering of the abject poor was not materially diminished, either by emigration or the partial supply of their wants by the poor-law unions. The question of pauperism in all its bearings, as connected with crime, with insanity, with taxation, and labor, though slightly ameliorated by judicious private effort, continued to be the most pressing one with which the rulers and people of Great Britain were called to grapple, and one to which the passing years had thus far brought no adequate solution. Yet there were also formidable topics for the consideration of thoughtful statesmen in both the home and foreign relations of the United Kingdom. The immense cost of the merely nominal royalty, and its incapacity for any active service, was a consideration which, though driven out of Parliament, by the intense conservatism of the mercantile class, and the English gentry, who compose the great bulk of the members of the Commons, and probably also by their feeling of personal loyalty and esteem for the Queen, yet cannot be long kept down. The great mass, including the working-classes, are fast losing their reverence for royalty, and, whether hinted in the House of Commons, or otherwise, the power of these classes will be felt. So, too, with the questions of church establishment and of hereditary peerage. The opposition to these relics of the past is increasing with each year, and must eventually work their destruction. The introduction of the secret ballot in the election of members of Parliament, awkwardly and grudgingly as it has been granted, must inevitably lead to greater independence in voting, and to a further increase of the suffrage-franchise. Abroad, the colonies are giving the home government so much trouble that there is serious thought of throwing them off, and encouraging their independence. With regard to the North American and Australian colonies, it is only a question of time, and probably of very brief time, how soon they shall be encouraged to set up for themselves. This, of course, implies, to some extent, a loss of the prestige of the British Government; but that loss is destined to come, nay, has already come in part, and the separation of these colonies can hardly add greatly to it. The government of India, since the dissolution of the East India Company, has been administered with great ability, and, though there are still grounds of apprehension from the fanaticism of the Mohammedan reformers, as well as from other causes, and the condition of the laboring classes is, from famine, short crops, pestilence, and the oppression which is still practised, not such as to inspire great confidence, yet, from the extension of railways in all directions, and the more just and impartial administration of British officials, there is great improvement, and ground for hope in the future. The prevalence of communistic views in France, the precarious tenure by which the house of Savoy held its power in Spain (since relinquished by the abdication of Amadeus), the rapid growth of the German Empire in
wealth, power, and influence, and the threatening attitude of the Russian Government in reference to the extension of its territory and sway in Central Asia, have all, by turns, during the year 1872, caused anxiety to the British statesmen in authority. But, as we have already intimated, the engraving subject of thoughts among the citizens interested in public affairs, during the greater part of the year, was the arbitration of the Alabama and other claims, at Geneva. The excitement, which preceded the declaration of the commissioners that they could not consider the indirect claims, died away only to be revived with great violence on the announcement of the award; and it was a remarkable evidence of the strength and hold on the public confidence which the Gladstone cabinet possessed, that it could survive after sanctioning a decision which was so distasteful to the great majority of the higher and middle classes. The award of the Emperor William in favor of the claim of the United States, in regard to the boundaries between Washington Territory and British Columbia, was an added disappointment; yet, it is a matter of rejoicing and of congratulation to the British ministry that these disagreements between the two nations, which seemed at one time to threaten a rupture of friendly relations, were settled.

The Gladstone cabinet was greatly strengthened in October, 1872, by the accession of Sir Roundell Palmer, at that time raised to the peerage as Lord Selborne, to the Lord High Chancellorship, in place of Lord Hatherley, resigned. Lord Selborne, who is regarded as one of the ablest of British jurists and statesmen, is the second son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, Rector of Wexbury, Oxon, and was born there, November 27, 1812. He was educated at Rugby, Winchester, and Trinity College, Oxford, graduating from the latter as a first-class in classics, in 1834, having already received three high prizes for scholarship. The year of his graduation he was elected a Fellow of Magdalen College, and obtained the Eldon Law Scholarship. In 1835 he received the chancellor's prize for the Latin essay. In 1837 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, practised with great success as a chancery-barrister, and was made Queen's counsel in 1846. He was elected to Parliament for Plymouth, as a Liberal Conservative, in 1847, was not re-elected at the general election in July, 1852, but regained the seat in June, 1853, and held it till March, 1857. He withdrew as a candidate before the election of that year. In 1861 he was elected member of Parliament for Richmond, and continued to sit for that borough till 1872. He was appointed Solicitor-General and knighted, at Lord Palmerston's instance, in 1861. From 1863 to 1866 he was Attorney-General, going out of office at the incoming of the Derby-Disaelli Administration, and, though a cordial supporter of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, had held no office until his nomination as Lord High Chancellor, October 15, 1872. He brings to that important office, which is essentially that of law adviser to the Crown, and ex officio Speaker of the House of Lords, a profound knowledge of the law in all its departments, a remarkable literary culture, and a very high reputation for integrity, conscientiousness, and religious principles.

The complete publication of the British census of April, 1871, puts us in possession of many facts of interest in regard to the population of the United Kingdom. The following table, compiled from the different tables for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, shows the fluctuations in the population of each country for each decade of the last seventy years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1801, March 10</td>
<td>5,896,300</td>
<td>1,008,420</td>
<td>5,305,450</td>
<td>15,896,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1811, May 28</td>
<td>10,164,260</td>
<td>1,803,504</td>
<td>9,360,756</td>
<td>21,328,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1821, May 28</td>
<td>17,775,604</td>
<td>2,137,365</td>
<td>15,638,239</td>
<td>35,551,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831, May 28</td>
<td>23,998,737</td>
<td>2,394,266</td>
<td>21,604,471</td>
<td>58,005,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841, June 7</td>
<td>31,914,146</td>
<td>2,630,194</td>
<td>29,284,952</td>
<td>63,831,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851, March 11</td>
<td>39,062,384</td>
<td>2,892,344</td>
<td>36,170,040</td>
<td>78,152,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861, April 8</td>
<td>47,204,168</td>
<td>3,152,636</td>
<td>44,051,532</td>
<td>94,392,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871, April 3</td>
<td>55,704,108</td>
<td>3,352,613</td>
<td>52,346,495</td>
<td>108,201,143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The division of the sexes in the United Kingdom at the census of April 3, 1871, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Excess of Females over Males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>10,437,053</td>
<td>11,005,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>906,350</td>
<td>913,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>1,601,633</td>
<td>1,756,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>2,034,122</td>
<td>2,200,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isle of Man</td>
<td>23,651</td>
<td>23,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel Islands</td>
<td>40,323</td>
<td>50,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add. Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 15,540,371 | 16,207,587 | 667,216 |

Among the cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, there were in England and Wales: London, including the Metropolis and City of London Police District, population, 3,858,093; Liverpool, 493,946; Manchester, 355,005; Birmingham, 343,696; Leeds, 259,291; Sheffield, 239,947; Bristol, 182,524; Bradford, 145,827; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 128,180; Sunderland, 124,805; Hull, 121,598; and Portsmouth, 112,954. In Scotland: Glasgow, 477,144; Edinburgh, 196,500; and Dundee, 118,974. In Ireland: Dublin, 245,722; and Belfast, 174,394.

The tendency of the population to congregate in the cities and towns is very marked both in England and Wales, and Scotland. In England and Wales, of a population of 22,704,108, 12,000,297 were living in the urban dis-
GREAT BRITAIN.

tricts, more than one-fourth of them in Lon-
don, and only 9,803,811 in the rural districts.
The number of births in England and Wales, for the year 1871, was 797,149; of deaths, 515,096; and of marriages, 190,015. The num-
ber of paupers in England and Wales, the same year, was 1,081,926, of whom 189,839 were adult able-bodied paupers. In 1872, to July of that year, the number was only 977,064, of whom 153,753 were adult and able-bodied. This reduction of 104,000 was due in part to the large emigration of that year, and in part to the greater stringency of the Poor Law Boards. Probably, a report made up to Jan-
uary, 1873, would show, despite all precau-
tions, a larger aggregate than that of 1871. The poor-rate collected in 1871, in England and Wales, was £12,121,440 = $60,607,200, or $2.87 per head for the entire population. The proportion of paupers to the population, in England and Wales, is about one to every nineteen inhabitants. In Scotland it was, in 1871, as one to twenty-seven; in Ireland the class assisted by the relief unions is much smaller, only about one to 71 of the popu-
lation, but no account is taken there, as in En-

The amount of public revenue in the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31, 1872, was £25,-
117,000 = $125,585,000, or $4 per head for the population, and the combined public or gen-
eral and local taxation, for the same time, amounted to £99,825,000 = $492,125,000, or nearly five hundred million dollars, equal to £15.66 to each inhabitant.

The total amount of public revenue in the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31, 1872, was £74,708,714 1s. 1d. = $373,541,479.37, of which £22,326,000 = $101,630,000 was from customs duties, £44,512,000 = $222,500,000 from excise, stamps, land, house, and property taxes; £4,680,000 = $23,400,000 from the Post-Office (a net surplus of £11,120,000 over the cost of administration); £755,000 = $3,775,000 from the telegraph service, which yielded a net revenue of £1,500,000. The crown lands yielded a net revenue of £375,000 = $1,875,000, and the remainder of the revenue, £4,060,314 1s. 1d. = £20,301,573.27, was from miscellaneous sources. The expenditures for the year ending March 31, 1872, were £71,860,020 6s. 1d. = $359,300,101.60, of which £226,898, 601 7s. 6d. = $134,196,006.91, or about 4ths of the whole expenditure, was for the manage-
ment of the public debt and for interest; £1,797,475 1s. 2d. = $8,987,375.29 is put under the head of charges on the Consolidated Fund, and includes the Civil List, £406,238 17s. 9d. = $2,631,194.43 being the sum expended for the support of the Queen, royal household, and royal family; and a variety of annuities, pen-
sions, salaries, allowances, and gratuities. The item of supply services, including the army, navy, and various departments of civil service, post-office, telegraph, and packet service, con-
sumed £14,585,943 17s. 9d. = $71,246,719.39; while £2,370,000 = $11,850,000 were expended on fortiifications. The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31, 1873, was £74,915,000 = $384,575,000, and the estimated expenditure for the same year, was £71,313,000 = $356,556,000, to which will be added about £16,500,-
000, the amount of the Geneva award to the United States.

The national debt fluctuates within certain moderate limits from year to year. On the 31st of March, 1872, it stood as follows: Fund-
ed Debt, £730,986,800, equal to $3,554,994,-
000; unfunded debt, £25,155,100 = $25,775,500; estimated capital of the terminable annuities belonging to the funded debt, computed in three per cent. stock, £55,749,070 = $278,745,350, making a grand total of the debt of £791,-
800,970 = $39,950,454,850. The statistics of imports and exports in Great Britain are al-
ways a year behind in their publication, and hence we have no returns later than those of the year ending December 31, 1871. From these we learn that the total imports into the United Kingdom for that year were £331,015,480 = $1,055,074,400; and the total exports from the United Kingdom, to other countries and its own colonies, were £228,574,700 = $1,417,873,500. Of the imports, £11,134,463 = $505,672,315 were from the United States, and there were exported to the United States, the same year, £38,692,837 = $103,464,185. The importation of raw cotton into Great Britain was of the value of £22,907,070 = $279,555,850, of which nearly £150,000,000 came from the United States. Of corn and flour, the total import was £4,502,252 = $212,511,260, of which, probably, two-fifths came from the United States, directly or indirectly.

Shipping.—The total tonnage of British and foreign ships which entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom, either with cargoes or in ballast, in the year 1871, was as follows: British, 28,034,748 tons; foreign, 13,513,150 tons. Total tonnage, 41,547,878 tons. The number and tonnage of vessels built, and first registered in the United Kingdom in 1871, was: of sailing-vessels, 485; tonnage, 60,260; steamers, 537; tonnage, 330,798. The number of seamen employed on board British ships was 202,477, of whom 20,263 were foreigners, and the remainder of British birth.

Textile Industry.—The quantity of raw cot-
ton imported into Great Britain in 1871 was greater by nearly 388,000,000 pounds than in any former year, the total amount being 1,778,-
139,776 pounds, of which 1,409,905,616 pounds were retained for home consumption. The same year, 328,036,299 pounds of wool were imported in addition to the large home yield. Of this, 187,946,605 pounds were retained for
home consumption. The returns of the number of cotton, woollen, and worsted factories, the number of spindles and horse-power, and the number of persons employed, is not later than that of the census, and has reference to the state of affairs at the close of 1870. At that date there were in the United Kingdom 2,483 cotton-factories, driven by an aggregate motive horse-power of 308,870 horses, running 38,218,-758 spindles, and 441,276 power-looms, and employing 450,087 persons; there were 1,629 woollen-factories, with 63,302 horse-power, running 2,093,761 spindles, and 48,140 power-looms, and employing 125,130 persons; 690 worsted-factories, with 51,035 horse-power, running 2,131,442 spindles, and 64,599 power-looms, and employing 109,557 persons.

The minor textile industries, as silk, flax, hosiery, and lace, employed over 80,000 persons; and, in all departments of textile industry, more than 769,000 persons were employed.

Minerals and Metals.—The quantity of coal mined in the United Kingdom in 1871 was 117,434,251 tons of 2,340 pounds. Its value was £20,121,947 = £156,606,735, of which 12,619,444 tons were exported, of the declared value of £5,267,947 = £31,935,000. In 1872, owing in part to the colliers' strike, and in part to the belief that several of the best mines were becoming exhausted, or too deep for profitable working, the price of coal advanced from 200 to 500 per cent. In 1871, 6,627,179 tons of pig iron were produced (about three times the production of the United States), and its value was declared at £16,667,947 = £83,339,735.

Railways.—At the end of 1871 there were open railway lines of the length of 15,736 miles (about one-fourth the length of the lines in the United States), whose total paid-up capital (shares and loans) amounted to £553,680,107 = £2,768,400,585. These railways transported 375,250,754 passengers, and passed over 179,075,894 miles. Their traffic receipts were £48,892,780 = £244,468,900. Of these railways, 11,043 miles belonged to England and Wales, 2,538 to Scotland, and 1,988 to Ireland.

Post-offices and Telegraphs.—The number of letters delivered in England and Wales, in 1871, was 759,329,000; in Scotland, 55,996,000; in Ireland, 72,106,000. In the London district alone, 220,421,000 letters were delivered, more than three times as many in all Ireland. The same year, 8,717,972 money orders were issued for England and Wales, 838,942 for Scotland, and 674,611 for Ireland, of the total amount of £19,953,987 = £99,969,983. There were nearly 12,000 post-offices in the United Kingdom in 1871, and upward of 8,000 road and pillar letter-boxes. The number of persons employed was 39,944. The telegraphs of Great Britain are now the property of the Government, and in 1871 there were sent 11,769,000 messages. On March 31, 1872, there were 5,098 telegraph-offices in the United Kingdom.

The capital authorized in Great Britain in the year 1872 for new companies, amounts to £50,000,000, of which £44,000,000 have been offered for subscription, and the deposits thereon amount to £14,000,000. The analysis shows the number of and capital required for each class of companies. The larger proportion are manufacturing, trading, and mining companies. Out of a total of 234 companies there are 88 manufacturing and trading, with a total capital of £16,000,000; 81 mining, with a total capital of £28,000,000; and 10 banking, with a capital of £12,500,000.

The new issues of capital in behalf of previously existing companies amount to £91,750,000, of which the amount actually called up is £23,750,000.

Foreign Loans.—The loans negotiated in London, for the year 1872, amount to £27,000,000 nominal capital, and the amount actually called up, to £9,000,000. Included in this, is the French National Loan of £160,000,000 (£245,000,000 called up), which was not all issued in England.

Of the previously-existing companies above noted, there were seventy in behalf of which the contributions of fresh capital, during the year, amounted to £293,000,000. The greater part of these were railway companies, and the contribution to them was about £18,000,000.

In addition to the contributions of £60,000,-000 for new organizations, and £23,000,000 for old ones in Great Britain, the enormous sum of £95,000,000 was raised for new loans to foreign nations. The following is an analysis of the loans negotiated.

The Foreign Loans negotiated in the Year 1872.
Greece.

Minimum Bank Rate of Discount.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January 1st, Bank Rate stood at 3 per cent. from December 14, 1871.</th>
<th>Balance held by the Bank.</th>
<th>Notes held by the Public.</th>
<th>Reserve of Notes.</th>
<th>Price of Cans.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£24,636,575</td>
<td>£20,654,410</td>
<td>£23,991,165</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21,760,815</td>
<td>19,026,093</td>
<td>17,738,780</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,880,275</td>
<td>17,011,470</td>
<td>9,318,953</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,387,715</td>
<td>17,603,780</td>
<td>9,650,190</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23,625,055</td>
<td>24,960,840</td>
<td>10,723,115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22,105,390</td>
<td>21,861,485</td>
<td>12,341,665</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22,982,320</td>
<td>24,594,050</td>
<td>12,260,180</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>21,425,500</td>
<td>20,105,385</td>
<td>10,580,205</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21,429,800</td>
<td>28,785,763</td>
<td>10,638,540</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21,090,623</td>
<td>26,590,330</td>
<td>10,497,750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,624,405</td>
<td>27,194,755</td>
<td>8,490,650</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19,734,460</td>
<td>26,951,900</td>
<td>8,082,990</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,191,480</td>
<td>25,530,090</td>
<td>8,521,300</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>21,990,515</td>
<td>24,614,945</td>
<td>12,384,570</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22,457,705</td>
<td>24,410,390</td>
<td>12,031,255</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The variations in the bank rate of discount were fourteen in number during the year 1872; the lowest rate being 3 per cent., on June 20th, and the highest 7 per cent., on November 9th.

Greece, a kingdom in Europe. King, George I, second son of the King of Denmark, born December 24, 1845; accepted the crown offered to him by the Greek National Assembly on June 5, 1863; married on 15th (new style 27th) of October, 1867, to Olga, daughter of the Grand-duke Constantine of Russia; Crown prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, born 21st July (new style, 2d of August), 1862.

The area of Greece is 19,353 square miles. The total population of the thirteen nomarchies into which the kingdom is divided, according to the census of 1870, was 1,437,026, of whom only 5,261 were foreigners. Adding the army, consisting of 12,420 men, the navy, numbering 1,315 men, and 7,133 sailors abroad, the total population of the kingdom was 1,457,594. The nomarchies are subdivided into church districts. The table on the following page gives the population of nomarchies and church districts, according to the censuses of 1860 and 1871.

According to the census, the number of the males (754,176) shows a remarkable excess over the females (703,718). The increase since 1861 for the kingdom in general is only one per cent.; in the old provinces it is one for every 85, while in the Ionian Islands it has, since the time of the last census of the islands in 1865, only been one for every 648, and several islands even show a decrease of population. The population of the largest cities in 1871 was: Athens, 44,510; Syra (Hermonpolis), 20,996; Patras, 19,041; Zante, 17,516; Corfu, 15,459. Nearly the entire population belongs to the Greek Church; only 12,535 belong to other Christian churches, and 3,499 to other religions. 67,941 inhabitants do not speak the Greek language.

The revenue for the year 1871 amounted to 33,931,000 drachmas; the expenditures to 34,498,593; the public debt to 242,487,893. The imports in 1868 were valued at 88,400,000 drachmas, the exports to 54,540,000. The movement of shipping embraced 18,193 seagoing vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 2,788,795, and 154,419 coasting vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 5,676,674. The commercial navy, on December 31, 1868, numbered 5,422 vessels, of 334,901 tons. The first railroad in Greece (from Athens to Pireaus and Thalerus) was opened in January, 1869; it has a length of 12 kilometres (one kilometre=0.62 mile), The second road from Pireaus to Lamos, was begun in 1872; it will be 220 kilometres long. The aggregate length of the telegraph-lines is 1,600 kilometres.

On January 5th the King dismissed the ministry of Zaimis, and intrusted Bulgars with the formation of a new cabinet. On January 7th the Chamber was informed by Bulgars that the new ministry which had been formed of members of the two parties, Kumundaros and Bulgars, was composed as follows: Presidency and Foreign Affairs, Bulgars; Interior, Nikolopulos; War, Drakos; Navy, Babulis; Finances, Mavromichapulos; Justice, Agamenon Metaxas; Worship, Notaros. On January 9th the Chamber was dissolved by royal decree.

The elections for the new Chamber (which last in Greece four days, one of which must be Sunday) were finished on the 12th of March. Party contests were very violent, and in some districts serious disturbances took place, in which twenty persons, among them a candidate and a mayor, were killed, and many more severely wounded. The King opened the Chamber of Deputies on April 5th. The speech from the throne announced that the relations of Greece with all foreign powers were friendly, and expressed a hope that they would remain undisturbed. The King likewise dwelt on the satisfactory condition of the public safety, notwithstanding the agitation caused by the elections. The Chamber devoted more than two months to examining disputed elections, and to adjusting party and personal interests. It was not until the 19th of June that it was organized by the election of M. Spiro Millo as president.

The most important event in the history of Greece during the year 1872 was the compli
cation arising between its Government and France and Italy concerning the mines of Laurium. This question has not only been the cause of the downfall of several Greek ministries, but, continuing unsettled at the close of the year 1872, threatened to bring the country into a most dangerous position. The following is a brief statement of the Laurium question: In May, 1863, a Frenchman and an Italian disembarked in the bay of Ergastiria, or, as it is written in our maps, Agastira, at the foot of the southern promontory of Attica, where Cape Colonna stretches seaward, with the columns of the Temple of Sunium visible in the distance. As the representatives of one of the most important commercial houses of Marseille, and the proprietors of valuable mines in Spain and Sardinia, they came to examine the present condition of those ancient lead, zinc, and antimony deposits, which, according to Pliny, were discovered by Erethousus, King of Athens, in the fifteenth century B.C., which were being successfully worked in the days of Themistocles, and which, still later, under Pericles, seemed to have obtained their maximum development. At the time of Strabo they were considered exhausted, and the last notice we have of them, by Pausanias, 174 years after Christ, speaks of them as a fact of by-gone history. The two explorers cleared away the superincumbent rubbish, and, descending into one of the excavations of the original mines, were the first human beings who had entered it for 2,600 years. Here they found an iron pick-axe without its handle, an earthen-ware lamp, and rude tracings with some sharp instrument, now filled with a calcareous deposit, and they

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7. LAKONIA.
Lakedemon (Ep.) .......................... 41,592 46,429
Gybbion (Ep.) .......................... 18,121 15,857
Itylos (Etrylos) (Ep.) .......................... 25,755 26,540
Epdavros Limera (Ep.) .......................... 16,143 19,981

8. MESSINIA.
Kalamos (Ep.) .......................... 22,751 35,099
Messini (Ep.) .......................... 26,313 29,369
Pyla (Ep.) .......................... 20,748 20,970
Tripillia (Ep.) .......................... 25,164 29,041
Olympia (Ep.) .......................... 25,587 25,672

9. AIOLOS AND KORINTHIA.
Navplia (Ep.) .......................... 19,397 15,022
Argos (Ep.) .......................... 20,764 24,183
Korinthia (Ep.) .......................... 27,404 24,968
Sparta and Hermione (Ep.) .......................... 19,549 19,919
Hydra and Trizinia (Trizonia) .......................... 19,661 17,303
Kythera (Ep.) .......................... 14,490 10,637

10. KYLADIES.
Syros (Ep.) .......................... 22,072 30,613
Kea (Py.) .......................... 13,639 8,987
Andros (Ep.) .......................... 14,216 19,674
Tinos (Ep.) .......................... 11,022 11,932
Naxos (Ep.) .......................... 19,473 30,582
Thira (Ep.) .......................... 21,777 21,301
Milos (Ep.) .......................... 11,073 10,754

11. KERKYRA.
Kerkyra (Ep.) .......................... 27,088 35,729
Mest (Ep.) .......................... 26,757 91,524
Oros (Ep.) .......................... 24,688 79,306
Paxi (Ep.) .......................... 5,381 5,858
Lefkas (Ep.) .......................... 21,019 20,992

12. KEFALINIA.
Kefalonia (Ep.) .......................... 26,094 23,238
Fali (Ep.) .......................... 23,851 17,377
Sam (Ep.) .......................... 19,024 16,774
Itaki (Ep.) .......................... 11,530 9,679

GREECE.

perceived the value of the mounds of débris which the old miners had rejected, and, without further delay, entered into negotiation with the Paredre and Chinitis, or village headman and his council. They found that some of the property was in dispute between the village and the Government. They completed the purchase with the village, determining to make it right with the Government afterward. A treaty of purchase was formally made, and the whole village turned out to celebrate the event in rejoicings and festivities. The explorers returned to Athens and found no difficulty with the Government, who guaranteed them possession of the property, irrespective of the results of the pending dispute, upon the payment of a further sum of 10,800 francs. At the same time they obtained from the Government the concession of the right of exploring the ancient mines existing over a certain extent of the Commune of Laurium, and the right to the ores of argenteiferous galena which exist in their neighborhood. Having great experience and abundant capital at their disposal, they soon realized their most sanguine expectations. In a few years a town of 3,000 inhabitants sprang up on the shores of the once-deserted bay. Ships from all countries and in considerable numbers anchored in its waters; England, France, and Italy, supplied mechanicians, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc.; labor flocked from all parts of Greece and the islands; upward of forty miles of macadamized road, the best in Greece, were constructed, and tramways and a railway seven miles long connected the mines with the port. This sudden conversion of a desert into a source of such vast wealth excited the curiosity alike of the Greek Government and the brigands to whom it grants its protection. One, signing himself Kytzos, Prince of Attica, demanded 50,000 francs of black marble as the price of leaving them alone, but he was killed before he had an opportunity of putting his demands into execution. Spafios, who succeeded Kytzos and Arranitakis, also attempted on one occasion to seize the Director-General of the Mines, and a pitched battle was on the point of being fought between a Greek company and the Franco-Italians, which was only averted by the arrival of troops from Athens. Public feeling at last got so worked up in Greece at the sight of a number of foreigners exporting their mineral wealth and pocketing the profits, that the Government was forced to pass a law declaring all scoria and débris of old mines Government property, and giving the law a retrospective effect, on the strength of which they claimed not merely an exorbitant tax from the Laurium Company for the future, but a sum of 2,000,000f. for back payment for the eight years before the law was made. This the company refused to pay, and the diplomatic agents of the two Governments found themselves compelled to interfere to protect their subjects from so exorbitant a demand. The Greeks continued more obstinate as they perceived the richness of the prize won by the foreigner, the value of which was estimated by their own official reports at a milliard of francs. The company, in despair of being able to continue to work their property in security, offered at last to sell for 14,000,000f. to the Greek Government what the latter had valued at a milliard. An agreement to this effect was made with the ministry, which promised to bring in a bill authorizing the sale. At the last moment, however, it perceived no such bill would be carried, and attempted to postpone it. The King would not permit this breach of faith, and the ministry, rather than face the inevitable defeat which it would entail, resigned. He was, in July, succeeded by Deligegoris, who has written a memorial defending the law and receding from the agreement of his predecessor. He has proposed, indeed, to abolish the law, and let the question be tried by the judges. His cabinet was composed of Ypsilanti, as Minister of Foreign Affairs; Christides, Minister of Finance; Grivas, Minister of War; Defeso, Minister of the Navy; Zambelli, Minister of Public Worship. In August, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Public Worship were replaced by M. Spiliotakes and M. Mavrrokordatos. The French and Italian ministers in (September) decidedly rejected a circular, in which the Greek Government explained its views, declared its discussion closed, and proposed that the matter should be submitted to arbitration or arrangement. The following is an accurate summary of the "identical note" recently presented by the representatives of France and Italy, at Athens, to the Greek Government, in reply to the statement drawn up by the latter with respect to the affair: The Greek Government, by a new interpretation of the law of 1871, sought to remove the question from the region of diplomacy by referring it to the decision of the law courts. The French and Italian representatives cannot consider that view as a proper mode of arrangement. They remind the Greek Government that the Laurium Company was in peaceful possession of the lands conceded to them when that Government, without any valid reasons, took upon itself to forbid the working of the lead and silver mines. The King perceived that the company would not agree to any compromise, and the public resolution, in the face of such proceedings France and Italy had a right to intervene diplomatically on behalf of their respective subjects, the victims of a positive confiscation. The law of 1871 deprived the Greek courts of all power of deciding the question, and a reference to those courts would be absolutely illusory, for on the sitting of the Chamber, on the 27th of April, 1871, M. Deligeorgis obtained the adoption of the law in its existing terms: "to close the door against any judicial interpretation." Thus, the Greek Government,
which proposes to obtain a judicial interpreta-
tion of this law, proposes an aggravation of the
difficulty, as France and Italy absolutely
refuse to assent to such a course. If Greece
were willing to accept an arbitration, the ques-
tion might have been settled long since; but
Greece has refused to do so. Neither will the
Greek Government come to an understanding
with France and Italy, and therefore it must
effect an arrangement with the parties inter-
ested. The "identical note" goes on to show
the absolute necessity for diplomatic interven-
tion—an intervention which can only cease
when the affair is finally arranged. The Min-
isters of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction
now urged that some arrangement should be
arrived at relative to this question; but M.
Deligeorgis, maintaining a contrary opinion,
the two ministers resigned (November 10th),
and M. Deligeorgis personally assumed their
duties. France and Italy asked the good
offices of the great powers with the Greek
Government, in order that Greece should ac-
cept arbitration. In December, the ministers
of Austria, Germany, and Russia, notified to
the Greek Government that it should termin-
ate the Laurium Mines difficulty, in accordance
with the just demands of France and Italy,
adding that, in case Greece should decline this
course, she need not expect to be in any way
supported.

GREELEY, HORACE, an American reformer
and journalist, the founder of the New York
Tribune, and the candidate of the Liberal Re-
publi cans and Democrats for the presidency, in
1872, born in Amherst, N. H., February 3,
1811; died near Pleasantville, Westchester
County, N. Y., November 29, 1872. He was the
third of the seven children of grandparents Grec-
ey. His father and mother were both born a few
miles eastward of Amherst—the latter in Lon-
donberry, of Scotch-Irish lineage (her maiden
name was Woodburn), the former in that town
or Pelham, of English extraction; but both
families had long been settled in that region—
the Woodburns since 1723. All his ancestors,
s far as there exists any remembrance, were
farmers, the Greeleys being generally poor,
the Woodburns in comfortable circumstances.
Mr. Greeley spent much of his early childhood
with his maternal grandfather; and was first
sent to school from his grandfather's house.
Even in his infancy he showed a great fondness
for books, and great aptness in acquiring the
rudiments of education, so that, when he was
ten years old, like most precocious children, he
was the wonder of the neighborhood. When
not quite ten years of age, his father lost his
little property in New Hampshire, and re-
moved to Westhaven, Vt., near the head of
Lake Champlain, where he remained nearly
six years. The first two years were employed
in land-clearing upon contract, with the aid of
his two sons; the next two in a saw-mill,
while the boys worked on a small, poor farm;
the residue in clearing and farming upon
shares. These occupations took much of
young Greeley's time, but he was still able to
devote himself to the acquisition of knowledge,
and he read with avidity every thing in the
shape of a book or newspaper which could be
found in the neighborhood. When but eleven
years old, hearing that an apprentice was
wanted in the newspaper-office at Whitehall,
he accompanied his father to the printer's, in
hope of obtaining the position, but was rejected
on account of his extreme youth. He went
home greatly cast down, but in the spring of
1826 he entered the office of the Northern Spec-
tator, in East Poultney, Vt., as an apprentice.
His father, meantime, was about starting for
the West, in search of a new home, and finally
settled in the forest region in the northern part
of Erie County, Pa., on the border of the
State of New York. Horace diligently ap-
plied himself to learning his trade, of which he
soon became master in all its branches. He
remained in Poultney a little more than four
years, when, after spending a short time at his
father's house in the wilderness, he obtained
employment in a newspaper-office in Erie.
Here he made many friends and was offered a
partnership in the business, although only a
young man of twenty. He thought best to
decline the proposal, and, as work afterward
fell off, he decided to take a fresh departure,
and seek his fortune in the great metropolis.
After paying a farewell visit at his father's,
and dividing with him his earnings at Erie,
with twenty-five dollars in his pocket, and
every little extra clothing in his bundle, he set
his face toward New York. He arrived in
this city on the 17th of August, 1831, when
the midsummer heat was at its height.
He had never before seen a city of even 20,000
inhabitants, nor gazed upon a sea-going vessel.
The spectacle of so many square miles of state-
ly buildings, with the furlongs of masts and
yards, aroused a feeling of astonishment and
wonder akin to awe. He had completed his
twentieth year the February before; tall,
slender, and ungainly, with ten dollars in his
pocket, and a scanty store of summer raiment,
mostly on his back, the pale-faced youth did
not command a cheerful prospect of immediate
success. After searching in vain for a suitable
boarding-house, he at length found quarters in
an obscure hostelry near the North River. His
first business was to find work at his trade.
Early in the morning he began to ransack the
city in search of employment. In the course
of two days he had visited more than half the
printing-offices in New York, without the
slightest gleam of success. His youthful ap-
pearance and rustic ways were not in his
favor. When he called at the Journal of Com-
merce, its distinguished editor, Mr. David Hale,
frankly told him that he believed him to be a
runaway apprentice from some country print-
ing-office, a presumption which, though er-
roneous, might, under the circumstances, be
deemed excusable. Thoroughly wearied with
his two days' disconsolate quest, he resolved to leave New York while a little money still remained in his pocket. He was frightened by the prospect of the almshouse, which stared him in the face, and wished to make his escape while the chance was yet left. In the evening, however, he made the acquaintance of some young Irishmen, who had called at his landlord's in their stroll about town. Upon hearing that he was a wandering printer in pursuit of work, they at once took an interest in his affairs, and directed him to a place where he could find employment. This was the printing-office of Mr. John T. West. The work was so difficult that no printer acquainted in the city could be induced to accept it. It was the composition of a miniature New Testament, with numerous marginal references, and in a curiously intricate style of typography. No other compositor could be persuaded to work on the book for more than two or three days, and Mr. Greeley, accordingly, had it nearly all to himself. By diligent type-setting from twelve to fourteen hours of each day, he could earn, at most, not over six dollars a week.

After several changes which did not greatly improve his circumstances, in January, 1832, Mr. Greeley formed an engagement with the Spirit of the Times, a weekly journal, devoted to sporting intelligence, and edited by Mr. William T. Porter. The foreman of the office was a young man named Francis Story, with whom Mr. Greeley soon contracted an intimate friendship. Urged by his solicitations, he consented to form a partnership with him for the purpose of conducting the business of job-printing. They soon took a contract for printing a cheap daily newspaper, to be sold about the streets, at that time a novel idea. The first number of the paper, which was conducted by Dr. H. D. Shepard, was issued on the 1st of January, 1833. It fell almost still-born from the press. The day was one of the coldest of the season, and the streets were obstructed by a mass of snow, which had fallen the night before. No publicity had been given to the enterprise. The editor was incompetent to his task, and in less than a month the whole enterprise came to an untimely end. The printers were saved from bankruptcy by the intervention of an eccentric Englishman, who had conceived a fancy for journalism, and was persuaded to purchase the wreck of the attempted daily. After a few issues he threw up the experiment, but the money which he had paid to the young printers preserved them from further embarrassment. Meantime, their job-printing business continued to prosper; there was no lack of work, when the firm was suddenly dissolved by the death of Mr. Story, who was drowned while bathing in the East River. His place, however, was soon supplied by the accession of Mr. Jonas Winchester; and in the spring of 1834, without any premonitory flourish of trumpets, the two young printers issued the first number of the New Yorker, a weekly journal, devoted to literature, political intelligence, and general news. The paper was edited by Mr. Greeley, while his partner took charge of the general business of the printing-office. For the seven years and a half of its existence, the New Yorker sustained a high reputation for its literary excellence, the fairness and impartiality of its criticisms, the accuracy and extent of its intelligence, and the elevated tone of its general discussions. Its columns were not only under the immediate supervision of Mr. Greeley, but the editorial articles were written, and the admirable selections which contributed so much to its celebrity were, for the most part, made, by his own hand. The paper rose from scarcely a dozen subscribers to more than nine thousand, although, as it was conducted on the vicious credit system, and, consequently, lost large sums by bad debts, it never became a pecuniary success. In 1838 Mr. Greeley became the editor of the Jeffersonian, a cheap weekly newspaper, established to maintain the Whig ascendancy in the State of New York, in the election-campaign of that season. In was conducted with great moderation of tone, but with signal energy and efficiency. It attained a circulation of 16,000 copies, and presented an admirable example of successful political discussion, without passionate heat or personal invective. During the canvass of 1840, which resulted in the election of General Harrison to the presidency, Mr. Greeley conducted the Log Cabin from May to November, when it expired by its own limitation. In about a month, however, its publication was resumed as a family political paper, and continued for one year, when it was merged in the Weekly Tribune. Of the Log Cabin Mr. Greeley was sole editor and publisher. Its circulation was entirely unprecedented at that time. The first issue consisted of 80,000 copies, but before the close of the week there was a call for 10,000 more. It soon ran up to 80,000, and would doubtless have attained a still wider circulation had the publisher possessed the present facilities for printing and mailing.

The first number of the Daily Tribune was issued on April 10, 1841. It was a small sheet, and sold at the price of one cent a copy. In the following autumn, the Weekly Tribune was commenced, and with these journals his name was ever after identified. His energy, talent, and experience, and $1,000 borrowed from his friend James Coggeshall, were the only capital upon which the paper started. It succeeded, while hundreds of other ventures equally promising failed; but it did not succeed without difficulty. The publication office was at No. 30 Ann Street. The list of subscribers numbered six hundred names. Five thousand copies of the first number were printed, and Mr. Greeley afterward acknowledged that he found difficulty in giving them away. The expenses of the first week were
tured to publish a volume. This was his "Hints toward Reforms" (1850), consisting chiefly of lectures and addresses which he had delivered before various literary associations within the preceding six or eight years. They comprise the maturest thoughts of the writer on the conditions of social progress, and elucidate his convictions on the leading topics of reform, to which he had largely devoted the energies of his life. His next work, "Glances at Europe," relating some of his experiences in foreign travel, was published in 1851, and was followed in 1859 by his "Overland Journey to California," a record of his impressions from scenes that were even then passing away, and which have now for the most part given place to new and improved relations. A work of more elaborated preparation was, "The American Conflict" (1864), relating the history of the recent civil war, and tracing its causes to the influence of slavery on the politics of the country. The point of view from which this work is written was, the conviction of the divine government of the world by immutable moral laws, and of the certainty of retribution as consequent upon every compromise with evil. It is distinguished for its fulness of detail, the fairness of its judgments, and its acute analysis of the causes of political events. Among his writings, the brief volume on the principles of political economy of which he was always the ardent advocate, and the narrative of his personal experience as a practical farmer, "What I Know about Farming," a work which, though its title has afforded a vast amount of amusement to the would-be-wits of the newspapers, is really a work of decided merit, have met with a large share of popular favor, and enhanced his influence among the intelligent reading classes.

His most interesting work is doubtless the "Recollections of a Busy Life" (1869), in which with inimitable naiveté he relates the successive steps by which he advanced from the obscurity of a country printing-office to his recent position among the eminent men of the age. Mr. Greeley had twice visited Europe: the first time to testify before a parliamentary commission; the second, to attend the International Exposition in Paris, in 1855-56. On this latter occasion, he had his only experience of prison-life. A Monsieur Lechesne, a sculptor, had sent a statue to the New York Palace Exhibition, 1859, which had been broken and destroyed. Hearing that Mr. Greeley was in Paris, the sculptor caused his arrest, as a director and representative of the Crystal Palace Association, on a claim for $2,500 for the broken statue. As bail could not be readily obtained in a strange city upon short notice, Mr. Greeley had no alternative but to go to jail, and to jail he went. He was soon visited by Mr. Mason, the American ambassador, and other friends, and a lawyer was secured for him. It was shown that the effects of the association were in the hands of a receiver, and that Mr. Greeley was not personally liable under the laws of
GREELEY, HORACE.

New York, proofs of which secured his release, and he left the prison with the quaint comment that his last opportunity for learning French had passed away. Mr. Greeley began his political career as a Whig, and, though denying the right of the party leaders to fetter his conscience, he acted with that party generally, until the formal organization of the Republican party in 1856, when he gave in his allegiance to it, having indeed, been one of its founders. But he was too independent to be bound by party harness, and on minor issues often bolted from the behests of the leaders. These bolts were, however, never for either party or personal ends, but from a conviction, always honest if sometimes mistaken, that the cause of right would be subserved thereby. He sustained the war and President Lincoln (whose nomination, indeed, he had done much to bring about), but he did it after his own fashion. He certainly committed some errors, but his heart was evidently in the right place, and his heart and brain were fully understood that the Tribune was the vigorous defender of the Union, and the earnest assailant of all who sought its overthrow. Still, Mr. Greeley loved peace, and when he saw, or thought he saw, an opportunity to terminate the long and bloody strife, he was swift to try to improve it. When the war was over, he retained no malice, but sought fairly and openly, and against much bitter hostility, the pacification and restoration of the whole country. His consenting to be one of the bondsmen of Jefferson Davis was at the time a very unpopular act, and undoubtedly cost him the senatorship (a position which he had long desired, from honorable motives), but it was done from the belief that it was right, and without a moment's hesitation. With each year, however, he had become more impatient of partisan dictation, more convinced of the corruption which was permeating all parties, and was not probably sorry for the opportunity (without any personal motive in the beginning) to bolt from those partisan leaders, under whose whip and spur he had long been restive. That he expected the Cincinnati nomination (however much he might have desired it), is hardly probable; that, having received it, there was but one course for him to pursue—the one he did pursue—must be obvious to every candid man. The canvass was one of exceptional bitterness, even ferocity in some quarters, but his own part in it was characterized by dignity, ability, and a measure of courtesy as undeserved as it was unexpected, even by his friends. Its sad ending is a painful commentary on the frailty of human life; the sickness and death of his wife, the latter event occurring but a week before the election; his withdrawal from the canvass in September, to watch by her dying bed; his deep grief; the greatness of his defeat; the struggle of the overwearied, over-tasked brain to still go on with its weary round of duties; the wreck of a noble intellect; the death scene, the hastening of even his bitterest foes to do honor to the dead—these are all matters of record. The sad fact remains that, whatever may have been his qualifications or want of qualifications for the presidency, the presidential canvass caused us the loss of the most active journalist of the day. His traits of personal character are best described in the words of one of whose intimate associations with him at years amply qualified him to speak of them:

The character of Mr. Greeley has been held too long in a condescending light before the public to require much study. One of the commonest men, and by birth and education, himself, he lived with the people, and before the people. One of his greatest delights was in popular discussion. He never shrank from argument, and he had no measure to the labors of a man with his own. He had no concealment, no disguises, no subterfuges; he carried his heart upon his lips; his thoughts and feelings must have vent; and as such he was known. In the nature of his convictions, he did not always pay sufficient court to the conventional proprieties of time and place. He was a man of wide, if not intimate, comprehension. He was at home in the society of great variety of minds. No diversities of culture, or taste, or even of opinion, impaired the cordiality of his friendships. His closest ties were often with men who did not share, consciously or unconsciously, the standard of value he himself held. He never hesitated to do the work of two men with his single hand, nor to crowd the work of two days into one. Always he appeared insensible to weariness, without the consciousness of satiety in labor, or exhaustion of force. It, at times, he needed change, he never showed the need of rest. The variety of his undertakings was as remarkable as the promptness of his performance. He seldom, if ever, failed to keep an appointment, or to justify a promise.

Mr. Greeley combined a singular hospitality to new ideas with a profound attachment to conservative principles. He had no passion for religious or political creeds. He sought no change for the sake of change. He clung tenaciously to an opinion which he had once adopted, and rarely surrendered in his manhood a conviction of his youth. Both his religious and political creeds were formed at an early age, and no essential principle of either was renounced in after-life. Though generally regarded as a radical thinker, he had no sympathy to reveal. Extremes of opinion, or of practice, found no favor in his eyes. He cherished a wholesome distrust of the fantastic love of novelty which makes no account of ancient and proven and efficient principles. However glittering the promises of the future, he firmly held his anchor in the
PAST. At the same time, he gave a courteous greet-
ing to the new light which dawned upon the intel-
lectual horizon. He never made his own experiences
the measure of possibility. He was eager to
spread the scheme which he held forth in the interests of hu-
manity. He treated their advocates with kindness,
if not always with sympathy, and challenged for
their pretensions a generous hearing. Every im-
provement of information, in the order of civil
society, in the arrangements of labor and the relations of in-
dustry, in the researches of science and the education of
the young, was welcomed with cordiality, and ex-
amined with interest. His intellectual powers were not
dimmed by his reverence for the past. Nor was his
confidence in the progress of the human race im-
paired by any intemper of personal selfishness.
Scarcely any man of his culture and genuine refine-
ment of mind had a less active sense of individual
comfort. But, what he did not seek for himself, he
sought for his kind. He keenly felt for the poor,
the infirm, the ignorant and the diseased. He
and thought often abrupt in his expressions, and not
complimentary to excess in his manners, he will be set
down by the recording angel as "one who loved his
fellows."1

Preminent as were the relations of Mr. Greeley
with the public, no one can fully comprehend his
character without following him into the retreats of
private and domestic life. He was a man of sin-
gular purity of mind. No foul word or unseemly
jest was ever permitted to escape his lips. He cher-
ished the strongest attachment to the ties of family
and home. No man had a keener sense of the power of
benevolent blood. His domestic tastes had the force of
a passionate instinct. His devotion to his invalid
wife, through years of protracted suffering, exhib-
ted the character of a religious sentiment. The in-
nate poetry and love of nature was communicated
upon his children. His love for the "glorious boy," whose
early death was a perpetual grief, seemed less like a
reality than a romance. This child, whose radiant
beauty was never equalled in "the sunshine of pict-
ures," cannot be forgotten in any remembrance of
the father. His sweet and gracious nature was no
less attractive than his personal loveliness. His
sudden death, nearly twenty-five years ago, left a
feeling of loneliness and desolation upon the heart
of Mr. Greeley, for which the lapse of years brought
no assuaging influence. "When, at length," he writes of himself, "the struggle ended with his last
breath, and even his mother was convinced that his
eyes would never again open upon the scenes of
this world, I knew that the summer of my life was over,
that the chill breath of autumn was at hand, and
that my future course must be along the down-slope of
life."1

Greeley, Mrs. Mary Young Cheney, wife of Horace Greeley, a lady of remarkable intellectual ability, born at Litchfield, Conn., in 1814; died in New York City, October 30, 1872. As Miss Cheney, she received a very thorough education, under the instruction of that eminent teacher, the late John P. Brace, and his successor at Litchfield; and, while yet under twenty years of age, came to New York City, and taught a school for young ladies, with remarkable success. Being threatened with a pulmonary disease, she removed to Warrenton, N. C., where she established a
similar school, which was still more successful
and which enabled her to support her marriage with Mr. Greeley. July 5, 1838. Mrs. Greeley was a lady of wide and generous li-
terary culture, a polished and elegant writer; but she was also a woman of strong and de-
cided views, to which she adhered with great

tenacity. She had adopted Dr. Sylvester

Graham's system in regard to vegetable diet;
and, for years, she ruled her household and
entertained her guests in accordance with his
theories. She was, nevertheless, a loyal wife,
and performed her part, so long as her health
permitted, in endeavoring to aid her husband
in his enterprises. While he was struggling
to maintain the New Yorker, she prepared the
literary criticisms, and they were well done.
A year after the establishment of the Tribune,
she, and the Countess d'Ossoli (then Miss
Margaret Fuller), travelled extensively over
the Continent of Europe, making many of
their journeys on foot, and taking with them a
young child of Mrs. Greeley's, and both cor-
responded regularly with the paper, in letters,
whose ability and vivacity have not since been
surpassed by the able correspondents of the
metropolitan journals. Mrs. Greeley early be-
came a convert to the doctrines of the Spiritu-
alists, and her belief in those doctrines ma-
terially influenced the latter portion of her
life. She had been an invalid for nearly ten
years from a complication of pulmonary and
nervous disorders, and had repeatedly visited
Europe and the tropics in the vain hope of
finding relief from the severe suffering under
which she labored. In June, 1872, she re-
turned from Europe with her daughters, and
spent most of the summer at Chappaqua, but,
at her own request, was brought to New York
City for the final struggle with disease. Her
husband, during the last month of her life,
abandoned the exciting and embittered politi-
cal campaign, then in progress, and, for weeks,
shut himself away from all his associates to
minister with the most tender and unwearied
fidelity to his dying wife.

Greenleaf, Alfred, A. M., an eminent teacher and promoter of education, born in
West Newbury, Mass., May 10, 1804; died in
Brooklyn, N. Y., December 26, 1872. He
was of an intellectual and highly-cultivated
family, and early manifested an eager desire
for learning. He was fitted for college at the
age of sixteen, but did not enter Dartmouth
College until a year or two later. A serious
illness prevented him from graduating with his
class, but, in 1838, his Alma Mater conferred
on him the degree of M. A., which he had pre-
viously received from the University of New
York. Very soon after leaving college, he
commenced life as a teacher at Marblehead,
Mass. After about two years' experience
there he was called to the principalship of the
Franklin Hall School, at Salem, Mass., a school
of six hundred pupils, many of them of adult
age. He conducted this school with remarka-
ble success for about ten years, when (in 1858)
he was called to Brooklyn to take charge of a
young ladies' seminary of very high grade.
He accepted the invitation, and for twenty-two
years presided over it with such credit to him-
self and benefit to its pupils (of whom more

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GRILLPARZER, FRANZ, a German dramatic poet, born at Vienna, January 15, 1791; died there, January 20, 1872. He received a good education, and was early employed as a subordinate clerk in the office of the Imperial Chancellor of the Exchequer. He first attracted attention as a dramatist in 1816, by his tragedy of "The Grandmother," which alike, by its literary merits and its supernatural machinery, thrilled the public and retained its place upon the stage for many years. Three years later he produced his "Sappho," regarded by literary critics as his greatest work; and, in 1822, "The Golden Fleece," a fantastic drama. Neither of these met with as much popular favor as his first tragedy, though possessing greater merit. In 1823 he was appointed editor and reviser of the documents of the Chancellor's department, and in 1832 keeper of the archives. In 1861 he was created a Senator for life in the Austrian Reichsrath. His social life was singular. Among his friends, when he first commenced writing verse, was a Counsellor Frohlich, who became strongly attached to him, and whose house was his constant resort. The counsellor had three daughters, young children at this time, Netti, Kathi, and Peppi, who were all very much interested in him and beloved by him. It was the expectation of the father that he would eventually marry one of them, but for many years his income was small, and he seemed equally attached to all three. On the death of the parents he took up his residence with them as their protector, and, all ideas of marriage being given up, he remained the head of the household, tenderly cared for by the three sisters till his death—the second sister, by will, inheriting his property, but dividing it with her sisters. Herr Grillparzer's other dramas and historic tragedies were: "The Fortune and End of King Ottokar," 1825; "Melusina; a Faithful Servant to his Master;" "The Waves of Love and the Sea," a dramatization of the old story of Hero and Leander; "The Song of Life," 1840, a dramatic poem of great beauty. He also produced some comedies, among others, one which had a high reputation, "Woe to those who lie." In all his tragedies and comedies an exuberance of lyric melody veils the tragic or comic element. His late works were two tragedies, "Annibal" and "Rudolph II.," a volume of lyric verse, which rendered him popular with the young; and a poem, written in 1848, celebrating the victories of Radetzky, which was enthusiastically received by the Austrian public. In his old age the veteran dramatist wrote two plays, which bore striking evidence of decaying powers; but, as the theatres would not produce them, he never again visited these scenes of his great successes.

GRIMES, JAMES WILSON, LL. D., an American statesman and Senator, born at Deering, Hillsdale County, N. H., October 16, 1816; died in Burlington, Iowa, February 7, 1872. After receiving an academic education, he entered Dartmouth College, whence he graduated in 1836. Like many other restless, ambitious sons of New England, he emigrated westward, soon after leaving college. In 1838 he settled in Iowa, then a Territory, was elected to the Legislature, and served as delegate to that body during the whole of the existence of Iowa in a territorial condition. The dignity of Statehood was reached in 1846, and Mr. Grimes succeeded to the governorship in 1854, serving four years. In 1859 he was elected to the United States Senate, and was a member of that body from that time until 1869, when, prostrated by a stroke of paralysis, which first assailed him during the Impeachment Trial, he anticipated the expiration of his term of office and resigned his seat in the Senate. He sought health in Europe, and, during a brief visit to England, he was courteously received as a representative American. During his official career he was a faithful, laborious, and conscientious legislator and executive officer. He was also a member of the Peace Congress of 1861, and filled various minor commissions in the gift of his constituency. He was noted for his independence of character, and was frequently brought into temporary conflict with his Republican associates in the Senate on account of the wide difference which existed between his views and theirs. This was prominently conspicuous in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, when Mr. Grimes was one of the few Republican Senators who voted for the acquittal of the President. For this course the Senator was generally condemned by the Republican press of the country; but time, which sets all things even, has corrected the hasty judgment of those heated days, and there can scarcely now be found any who do not believe that Mr. Grimes acted in that famous trial in obedience to what he believed to be his conscientious duty. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Dartmouth College and from Iowa University.

GRISWOLD, John A., an American manufacturer, political leader, and Congressman, born in Nassau, Rensselaer County, N. Y., in
1822; died in Troy, N. Y., October 31, 1872. He was descended from an old American family which was largely represented in the War for Independence. When seventeen years of age he went to Troy and entered a hardware establishment, but at the expiration of a year engaged the position of book-keeper in a house engaged in the cotton-trade. During this period of his life he lived in the family of his uncle, Major-General Wool, enjoying the influence of refined and cultivated society. In a few years Mr. Griswold engaged in business on his own account in a wholesale and retail drug establishment. He subsequently became interested in the manufacture of iron as a partner in the Remselaer Iron Company. In this field of enterprise he was eminently successful. His business expanded from year to year, until, not many years ago, by the consolidation of his works with those of Mr. Corning, he became the principal partner in one of the largest iron establishments of the country, owning a rolling-mill and Bessemer steel-works in Troy, and blast-furnaces at Fort Edward, and on the Hudson. He was also, with his partners, the owner of an iron-mine at Lake Champlain, and, besides, was largely interested in several local companies. In 1855 he was elected mayor of the city of Troy, and gave general satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. At the outbreak of the war he at once arrayed himself among the supporters of the Union. He aided in raising the Second Regiment New York State Volunteers. He was also instrumental in raising the Thirtieth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiments of New York Volunteers, as well as the Black Horse Cavalry, and the Twenty-first New York or "Griswold Light Cavalry." Mr. Griswold also rendered effective aid to the Union cause by building, at great pecuniary risk, the celebrated Monitor, which rendered such effective service in its conflict with the Merrimac in Hampton Roads. In October, 1863, Mr. Griswold, at that time a Democrat, was nominated as a candidate for Representative in Congress, and, although the district (the XVth) was strongly Republican, he was elected by a majority of 1,287 votes. He soon afterward joined the Republican party, and was reflected by large majorities in 1864 and 1866. In the House, Mr. Griswold was an ardent supporter of the war measures of the Government, and labored earnestly to promote the industrial interests of his country. He was never an extremist partisan, but by a genial, agreeable disposition secured the esteem of prominent men in both political parties. In July, 1869, Mr. Griswold was nominated by the Republican State Convention for the office of Governor of New York. In the laborious and exciting canvass which followed in that presidential year, Mr. Griswold was unanimously supported by the Republicans, and proved a very popular candidate. His opponent, Governor Hoffman, however, was elected, and henceforth he was not prominently known in State politics. Mr. Griswold was held in great esteem by his fellow-citizens in Troy. He was a liberal employer, providing generously for aged workmen, and shielding the young and inexperienced from ill-treatment or neglect. He contributed liberally to the charities of the city, irrespective of sectarian considerations, and took a warm interest in all measures calculated to advance the prosperity of Troy.

GUATEMALA (REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA), an independent state of Central America, extending from latitude 18° 40' to 18° 20' north, and from longitude 88° 17' to 93° 17' west. It is bounded north by Mexico; east by Belize and the gulf of Honduras; south by Honduras, San Salvador, and the Pacific; and west by the same ocean. The area of the republic is about 40,777 square miles, and the population 1,189,000. The capital, Guatemala la Nueva, has probably 40,000 inhabitants.

Provisional President, Miguel Garcia Granados; Minister of Foreign Affairs, George A. Wood, Minister of the Interior, of Justice, Instruction, and Worship, J. M. Samagon; Minister of War, General G. de Solares (September, 1879); Minister of Finance, Metropolitan Archbishop, B. Piñol; coadjutor, M. F. Barrutia y Croquer, Bishop of Caristo in part.

The standing army is composed of 3,200 men, and the militia of 13,000.

The value of the exports, in 1871, to the following countries were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value (pesos)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>392,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>15,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>561,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>486,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>274,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>33,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America</td>
<td>128,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>29,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>108,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,747,734</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table gives the total exports for the five years 1867—71:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value (tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867—5,297</td>
<td>2,929,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868—7,192</td>
<td>2,141,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869—7,595</td>
<td>2,397,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870—8,497</td>
<td>2,301,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871—8,916</td>
<td>2,267,713</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The export of money is not included. The value of the cochineal exported in the same period was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value (pesos)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>1,068,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>891,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>1,256,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>855,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>676,925</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And that of coffee:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value (pesos)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>343,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>768,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>770,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>1,128,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>1,318,129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It was learned that the crop of cochineal would be small; and prices were greatly affected by the nature of the crops in the Canaries. The following were, in 1869, the sources of the national revenue:
GUATEMALA.

**NATIONAL REVENUE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customs duties</td>
<td>$392,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal taxes</td>
<td>319,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco monopoly</td>
<td>13,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>7,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English loan</td>
<td>1,018,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal loan</td>
<td>138,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $1,885,532

The expenditures were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive, etc.</td>
<td>$40,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Interior, etc</td>
<td>65,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legations</td>
<td>6,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public worship</td>
<td>29,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>292,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of commerce</td>
<td>77,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public debt</td>
<td>1,297,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>77,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $1,885,532

The indebtedness of the republic to Great Britain, which, in 1862, was $1,500,000, had reached $3,000,000 in 1872.

The public debt was reduced last June, by $31,354.09; and the total debt, on July 1st, was $5,048,988.72.

A writer at Panamá, on March 5th, says:

"The Republic of Guatemala, as well might be expected, is, at present, passing through a real crisis. After a struggle, which ended in overthrowing a government of thirty years' duration, the march of modern civilization, the ideas of the age, all have conspired to make the situation a difficult one. Not only in Guatemala, but in all Central America, there is a tendency to lay aside the things of the past and begin another life."

The Government issued various decrees for promoting the culture of sugar in the department of Sacatepeque, and that of coffee in Amatitlan; also another for the promotion of the cultivation of the sugar-cane and tobacco in Chiquimula and Zacapa. A bridge is to be built over the Rio Negro.

Corporal punishment was forbidden in the schools.

The Government assigned $700 a month to the improvement of the port of Champerico, and the road leading from it to Quezaltenango.

With the expectation of correcting the unhealthiness of the port of San José, water was to be brought for the use of the population from the river Guacalate. In view of the state of siege existing in the departments of the east and centre, a law was passed in March restricting the liberty of the press, and enacting many unnecessary and tyrannical measures. For instance, all manuscripts must, before publication, be submitted to the censorial examination of the ministry; and not only the manuscript, but the printed copy thereof, so that in case the Government should refuse permission to publish, the writer would be unnecessarily obliged to pay the cost of printing; consequently, no one wrote, nothing was published, and dissatisfaction was general throughout the country. It was reported that the better judgment of President Granados rebelled against the measure; and that he only sanctioned it in obedience to the influence of his ministry, and others who are still believers in the law of force. Two newspapers had suspended in consequence of the decree.

The United States minister, Mr. Hudson, presented himself to the Provisional President in the Government Palace, for the purpose of delivering the letter from President Grant, in reply to that from General García Granados announcing his elevation to the Executive power in Guatemala. On the occasion of the presentation, Mr. Hudson made a speech in English, full of sympathy for Guatemala and its Government.

The Provisional President, who understands English well, made an appropriate reply in the same language.

Members of the Assembly were to be paid $100 per month during the session, and one dollar per league for writing and reading.

An attempt at revolution was made at Petapa in the early part of the year by one Antonio Muñoz; but the plans of the insurrectionists were discovered and defeated, and three of the principal ringleaders were shot.

A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was made by Guatemala with the Republic of San Salvador, the most noteworthy stipulations of which were: complete interdiction of the Jesuits in both republics, in any capacity, and under whatever circumstances they might be found; mutual protection against internal dissension; and the privilege for Guatemala to levy troops in Santa Ana, and for San Salvador to do likewise in Chiquimula; and the connecting the two republics by means of telegraph-lines.

The collection of inland duties (customs) was abolished, and all cities were opened to commerce, except those on the frontiers of Chiapas, San Salvador, and Honduras.

The Order of Jesuits was declared extinct by the Government, and their property was to be sold at auction.

Dr. Gilbert Totten, son of Colonel Totten, of the Panama Railroad Company, died at Quezaltenango on the 29th of May.

The republic was still at peace in June, but the Government had promised support to that of San Salvador, in the event of a war with Honduras.

A contract for a railway from San José to the capital was signed with Mr. Kelly.

A decree of the Government, for the expulsion of all priests who should in future touch upon political subjects of a reactionary nature,
elicted manifestations of profound indignation from the clergy.

The harvest of cochineal in the Department of Sacatepequez was finished, with a result not at all favorable, owing to the unusually heavy rains, which had caused disease among the insects. Prices of good cochineal ranged about 73 cents per pound, and inferior, 70 cents. As the real origin of the disease among the cochineal insects had not been satisfactorily cleared up, farmers in this branch of agriculture felt discouraged, and were inclined to abandon cochineal for coffee, which, though not so profitable, is less liable to accidents. In Amatitlán, where the *nopaleros* have suffered much more than in Sacatepequez, the idea of abandoning cochineal was still more general, and of devoting the land to the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

A free school was established at Quezaltenango; many of the citizens gave handsome contributions to it, and the political chief of the city his entire salary.

The Government, in July, fixed the legal rate of interest at five per cent., except in cases of special loans.

The press of Guatemala was declared free, except in cases of the abuse of freedom.

General Rufino Barrios refused to accept the portfolio of the Department of War, in order to take an active part in the war against Honduras.

No apprehensions were entertained of a commercial crisis resulting from the war. Money was abundant at eight per cent. interest, and discounts at one per cent. for short periods.

Ex-President Medina was said to be among the malcontents of Guatemala and San Salvador, in a secluded corner of Omos. The port of Trujillo was occupied by the troops of the provisional Government.

The subject of the boundary-line with Mexico was under discussion by the Governments of both republics.

The Government ordered the ex-Convent of San Francisco to be prepared for the custom-house and other Government offices, reserving habitations for the parish curate, and a school capable of containing 500 children.

Government opened negotiations with Mr. Stanley McNider, the constructor of part of the telegraph-lines of San Salvador, for the purpose of extending the system throughout the Republic of Guatemala. Six lines were required, with 25 stations, and a total length of about 500 miles, at the rate of $150 per mile, or $75,000 for the whole, and give also instructions in telegraphy to 40 young men whom the Government would name. The contract was signed shortly afterward, and it was decided that the first line should be from the capital to the river Paz.

The bad condition of the port of San José gave rise to much murmuring, and was attributed to lack of energy on the part of the authorities, and the persistent refusal by the Wharf Company to allow the custom-house to be established on the mole, by which change two important results would be gained: economy of expenditure for employés, and the effectual prevention of contraband. Government was disposed to purchase the mole, if the consent of the shareholders could only be obtained.

The Constituent Assembly met on the night of August 20th. A new party of malcontents had formed in the Department of Santa Rosa. Diplomatic relations, suspended in 1865, between Guatemala and Costa Rica, were resumed by decree.

For the benefit of the commercial interests of the Department of the Altos de Guatemala, the port of Champerico was opened for exports and imports; that place was deemed preferable to all others, as being at once the healthiest and most central in the department. The custom-house will be at the town of Retalhuleu, until it can conveniently be established at Champerico. A decree to the above effect, and which was to go into force three months after the 10th of June, 1871, was by the President circulated and published on the 1st of July of the same year.

Two hundred Indians attacked Jalapa on the 17th of September. The battle lasted an hour, and resulted in the defeat of the Indians, who fled, and were pursued by 800 troops.

On the 15th of September, the national anniversary was celebrated with much enthusiasm in the National Institute, at Quezaltenango.

It is asserted that, in the forests of Vetén, there are mahogany-trees valued at $80 each, and in sufficient abundance to discharge the whole of the national indebtedness to England in five years.

A school of music was to be opened in the capital, and placed under the management of the director of the military bands.

The governor of the bishopric excommunicated, for the second time, a newspaper called El Crepúsculo. The proclamation to that effect warned the faithful against reading that journal, having it in their possession, subscribing to, or circulating it, and was posted on the doors of the churches and of the university, but were immediately torn down by the people.

A report was current in October that a number of immigrants were assembled at Belize, and were to be provided with arms for the purpose of invading the republic, to destroy the present Government, and restore the order of things which had been overturned by the revolution of 1871. The arms were, it appears, brought from New York, and were to be distributed among the conspirators by a Belize merchant, who, however, did not deliver them, as the conspirators were unable to pay for them, but offered them on sale to the Government of Guatemala.
GUEROUlt, Adolph.  

Mr. Corbett, the British chargé d'affaires was endeavoring to accomplish the negotiation of a treaty of extradition between the republic and England. The National Chamber, in its session of December 5th, accepted, by 35 votes against 7, the new constitution. The qualifications for a voter require him to be 21 years of age, and to know how to read and write, or, in the absence of the latter accomplishment, to have a capital of $1,000. Medals were to be awarded to the officers and soldiers who had served in the action of Santa Barbara, for the liberation of Honduras. Commerce continued to increase in the port of San José, notwithstanding the opening of Chamanpero. House-rents in the capital have doubled within the last decade.  

GUEROUlt, Adolph, a distinguished French journalist and politician; born in Rodez (Eure), France, January 29, 1810; died in Paris, August 3, 1872. His father was a wealthy thread-manufacturer. He was educated at Paris, and soon after graduation joined the Saint-Simionians, who at that period attracted to them a large number of the intellectual young men of France. After the dispersion of the Saint-Simionians by the Government, Guéroult travelled in Spain and Italy, corresponding with the Journal des Débats. In 1842 he was appointed, at the instance of M. Guizot, consul at Mazatlan, and five years later was transferred to Jassy. He was removed by the Provisional Government, and devoted himself to journalism, giving much attention to industrial questions in his position as editor of the République and the Crédit newspapers. In 1852 he became Vice-President of the Crédit Foncier, was editor-in-chief of the Presse from 1837 to 1859, and in 1859 founded the Opinion Nationale, a low-priced journal of liberal tendencies. M. Guéroult was elected in 1863 to the Corps Législatif, and therein advocated the separation of church and state, and the abolition of the stamp on newspapers. He also sustained the imperial policy in regard to Germany, and was vigorously assailed on that account. He was defeated at the general elections of 1869, and was subsequently mainly engaged in conducting his journal. His writings for the press were, to a large extent, reprinted in book-form. The most important of them were: "Letters on Spain," 1838; "The Colonial Question," 1842; "The French Colonies and Beet Sugar," 1842; Liberty and Trade, the High Price of Rents, and the Public Works of Paris," 1861; "Studies in Politics, and Religious Philosophy," 1862; "The Policy of Prussia," 1866; "Speeches delivered in the Corps Législatif," 1869.  

HADLEY, James.  

HADLEY, Prof. James, LL.D., an eminent scholar, philologist, professor, and author, born in New Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., March 30, 1821; died in New Haven, Conn., November 14, 1872. His father, James Hadley, M. D., was for many years Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College in New Fairfield, and afterward held the same professorship in the Medical College at Geneva, N. Y. James passed his boyhood and youth in diligent and most successful study, entered Yale College as Junior in 1840, and graduated in 1852, with high honors. He began the study of divinity, and became a thorough Hebrew scholar; but did not complete the studies of that profession. Such had been his attainments in science, that he was appointed Tutor in Mathematics in Middlebury College, but, returning to Yale as Classical and Historical Tutor, was chosen Assistant Professor of Greek in 1848, when Prof. Woolsey was elected president, and in 1851 was made full Professor of Greek, which office he filled down to the time of his death. He was an almost universal scholar. He had studied the sciences with patience and exactness, and followed their progress with great and unabated interest; but his favorite field was philology. He was a Sanscrit, Arabic, and Armenian scholar, was familiar with German and its great stores of learning, and made himself master of Celtic, Gothic, Welsh, and Anglo-Saxon. He seemed more interested in the Tentonic than in the Romance languages, from the fact, perhaps, that they threw so much light on the origin and structure of his native tongue, which he made a matter of study. The lectures of which he wrote the history prefixed to Webster's Dictionary. Besides his varied linguistic attainments, he was well versed in civil law, and his course of lectures on that subject was concluded in the curriculum of the Yale Law School and was also delivered at Harvard. So great was his diligence and earnestness in the performance of his duties as professor, that he was esteemed one of the main supports of his college; distinguished as that institution is for the learning and ability of its instructors, no one was more learned or more able than he; President Woolsey's judgment of him was just—that he would have been considered as a great scholar even among the great scholars of the world. He was early elected into the Oriental Society, and was president of it at the time of his death. He was regular in his attendance at all its meetings, and contributed to it very important papers for the society's journal, which has been conspicuous, as well abroad as at home, for its great and varied learning in its appropriate sphere. When the Philological
ASSOCIATION was formed, some five years ago, he took a warm interest in its success, believing that its influence on literary studies would be very great, and that it would conciliate and unite our scholars throughout the country; and year by year, whatever may have been the pressure of other work, he manifested his devotion to the Association by his honored presence, and by his valuable labors. He was an admired contributor to our critical journals, as the North American Review, the Bibliotheca Sacra, the New-Englander, and the Nation. In 1860 he published a Greek Grammar, based on the German work of Prof. Curtius, of Kiel, but amplified and elaborated with great and searching care; and in 1869 he put forth the same work abridged, "Elements of the Greek Language" (1869), but containing his later and ripper views. It was also his intention to edit some of his favorite Greek authors, and, had he lived to realize this, he would have bestowed a great boon on American students. To his extensive and profound attainments in learning, he added the charm of a humble and sincere piety, and such was the loveliness of his character that he perhaps never had an enemy, certainly he never wilfully made one.

HALLECK,"* HENRY WAGG, LL. D., a distinguished officer of the Army in the late civil war, and at his death the senior major-general on the active list, United States Army, born in Westerville, Oneida County, New York, January 15, 1815; died in Louisville, Ky., the headquarters of the Military Division of the South, January 9, 1872.

After receiving an ordinary common-school education at Hudson Academy, N. Y., and passing through a part of the course at Union College, he entered the United States Military Academy July 1, 1835, from which he was graduated third in a class of thirty-one, and thence promoted to the Army July 1, 1839, a second-lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. His marked ability and skill as an instructor while in a cadet caused his being retained as an Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Academy till June 28, 1840. He then, for a year, was assigned as an assistant to the Board of Engineers at Washington, D. C., where he prepared a work on "Bitumen: its Varieties, Properties, and Uses," which embraced all then known of the application of asphalt to military structures. From Washington he was transferred to assist in the construction of the fortifications of New York Harbor, where he remained till 1846, except while on a tour of examination, in 1845, of public works in Europe. During his absence he was promoted, June 1, 1845, to a first-lieutenancy. Upon his return to the United States the committee of the Lowell Institute at Boston, Mass., attracted by Halleck's able report on "Coast Defence" published by Congress, invited him to deliver a course of twelve lectures on the Science of War. These he published in 1846 in a volume, with an introductory chapter on the Justifiableness of War, under the title of "Elements of Military Art and Science," a second edition of which, with the addition of much valuable matter, including notes on the Mexican and Crimean Wars, appeared in 1861. On the outbreak of the Mexican War, Lieutenant Halleck was detailed as the engineer for military operations on the Pacific coast, and sailed with Captain Tompkins's artillery command in the transport Lexington, which after a seven months' voyage reached her destination at Monterey, Cal. During this long and tedious passage round Cape Horn he undertook, partly as a military study and partly for the occupation of a mind not to be amused with tritles, a translation from the French of Baron Jomini's "Vie Politique et Militaire de Napoleon," which in 1864, with the aid of a friend, he revised and published in four octavo volumes with an atlas.

After partially fortifying Monterey as a port of refuge for our Pacific fleet and base for land incursions into California, Lieutenant Halleck took an active part, both civil and military, in all the affairs on this distant theatre of war. As Secretary of State under the military government of Generals Mason and Riley, he displayed great energy, high administrative qualities, excellent judgment, and admirable adaptability to his varied and onerous duties. As a military engineer he accompanied several expeditions, particularly that of Colonel Burton into Lower California, being engaged in the skirmishes of Palos Prietos, Urias, Todos Santos, and San Antonio, having in twenty-eight hours with a few mounted volunteers made a forced march of 120 miles to the latter place and surprised a considerable Mexican garrison, the governor barely escaping capture. Besides his engineer duties he performed those of aide-de-camp to Commodore Shubrick during naval and military operations on the Pacific coast, including the capture of Mazatlan, of which for a time Halleck was lieutenant-governor; and was also chief of Colonel Burton's staff on his Lower California expedition. For these gallant and meritorious services he was brevetted a captain, to date from May 1, 1847. After the termination of hostilities and the acquisition of California by the United States, a substantial government became necessary. General Riley, in military command of the territory, called a convention of delegates to meet at Monterey, September 1, 1849, to frame a State constitution. This convention, after about six weeks' consideration, agreed upon a constitution which was submitted to and adopted by the people, and by act of Congress September 9, 1850, California was admitted into the union of American States. In this entire movement, one of great importance both to the new State itself and to the whole

* This biographical sketch of General Halleck is abridged from the admirable biographical notice of him in the Army and Navy Journal, written by his intimate friend and associate, General G. W. Cullum.
country, Halleck was the active and able leader. He was substantially the author of the constitution of the State, and the foremost man in the convention. He could have been one of the United States Senators, but was unwilling then to relinquish his military profession. Continuing in the Army, he remained as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Riley; from December 21, 1852, was inspector and engineer of light-houses, and from April 11, 1853, a member of the Board of Engineers for fortifications on the Pacific coast; and was promoted captain of engineers, July 1, 1853— all of which positions he held till his resignation, August 1, 1854, from the military service.

After leaving the Army, where his pay was inadequate to his support, and the future presented no distinguished career, Halleck devoted himself to the practice of the law in a firm of which for some time he had been a prominent member; and continued as director-general of the New Almaden quicksilver-mine, a position he had held since 1850. In the practice of his profession, with an amount of business which would have overwhelmed most men, Mr. Halleck still found time for no small amount of literary labor, which, though, in the line of his professional studies, gave proof of his untiring industry and his thorough mastery of the great principles which underlie the science of law. He prepared "A Collection of the Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico," published in 1859; a translation of "De Fooz on the Law of Mines, with Introductory Remarks," 1860; and a masterly treatise on "International Law, or Rules regulating the Intercourse of States in Peace and War," 1861; subsequently condensed and modified for the use of schools and colleges, in 1866. This work has received the highest commendation of the great German publicists as well as of American, English, and French jurists of the highest rank. Mr. Halleck was also president of the Pacific & Atlantic Railroad from San Francisco to San José in 1855, and major-general of California militia in 1860–61. Union College had conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1843, and in 1848 he had received and declined the appointment of Professor of Engineering in the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, Mass. The outbreak of the civil war found Halleck at the head of the most prominent law-firm in San Francisco, and with large interests and much valuable property in California. Yet he did not hesitate a moment in tendering his sword and his talents in defence of the Union. General Scott, well knowing his worth, immediately and strongly urged upon President Lincoln his being commissioned with the highest grade in the regular Army. Accordingly he was appointed a major-general, to date from August 19, 1861, accepting which he without delay repaired to Washington, was ordered to St. Louis, and November 18, 1861, took command of the Department of Missouri, embracing the States of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, and Western Kentucky. Around him was a chaos, requiring the prompt, energetic, and ceaseless exercise of his iron will, military knowledge, and administrative powers. The scattered forces of his command were a medley of almost every nationality, with the organization of each and the excellence of none; Missouri and Kentucky were practically but a border siren to cover the operations of the seceding South. Hardly had he assumed command before his remorseless Juggernaut of reform began to crush out every abuse and scatter all opposing obstacles, and in a few weeks order reigned in Missouri. With like vigor he dealt blow after blow upon all who, under the mask of citizens, abetted the enemy—informants communicating with any of them were treated as spies; bridge-burners and marauders were tried and sentenced to death by military commissions; towns and counties were compelled to pay all damages to public property destroyed within their limits; carriages bearing Confederate flags were seized in the streets and promptly confiscated; women insulting the soldiers, or signalling the inmates of military prisons, were confined to their homes; wealthy secessionists were assessed for the support of loyal refugees, and, failing to pay, were sent beyond the lines; and, to make assurance doubly sure, all officials of corporations, licensed lawyers, voters at elections, employees of the Government, and even the Faculty of the University of Missouri, were required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. But, while from headquarters thus energetically dealing with the enemy at home, he did not neglect the enemy in arms, over whom, by his admirable strategic combinations, he quickly secured success after success, till, in less than six weeks after assuming command, a clean sweep had been made of the entire country between the Missouri and Osage Rivers, and General Price, cut off from all supplies and recruits from Northern Missouri, to which he had been moving, was in full retreat for Arkansas.

Though the winter had set in, Halleck relaxed not a moment to insure new victories. The Union supremacy in Missouri being established, he now turned his attention to the opening of the Mississippi River, which General Scott had intended unbarred by a flotilla and army descending it in force. Halleck, however, was satisfied that this plan would only stem the torrent of secession, and the enemy would be again able to return upon its path. To effectually thwart and turn all the river strongholds, he felt that the Confederacy must be rent in twain by an armed wedge, driven in between this great stream and the mountains on the east. On January 27, 1862, the President had ordered a general advance of all the land and naval forces of the United States, to be simultaneously made against the insurgents.
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in arms, on the 23d of the coming month. In anticipation of his part of the grand move-
ment, early in February, Halleck sent his chief of staff to Cairo, to direct, in his name, when necessary, all operations auxiliary to the armies about to take the field on the Mis-
sissippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland Rivers, which their respective commanders soon put in motion. Operating by the Ohio River as the base, and the navigable Tennessee and Cumberland as perpendicular lines of opera-
tions, it is needless to repeat history by stat-
ing the success of Halleck’s masterly strat-
yeg, carried out by his able lieutenants, against the Confederate first line of defence. In a little over three months of his stay in the West, Forts Henry and Donelson had fall-
en, the strategically turned flanks of the ene-
my’s line, protected by the powerful works of Bowling Green and Columbus, were deserted, and Nashville, the object of the campaign, was in his possession. In the mean time, Cur-
tia had been sent to drive the Confederates out of Missouri, and, early in March, gained the decisive battle of Pea Ridge, in Arkansas, the enemy flying before him to the protection of the White River; and Pope, dispatched to New Madrid, after taking that place, con-
cluded a retreat to Columbus at Island No. 10, which, by the happy device of Hamilton’s cut-off canal, was turned and taken in reverse, and this strong barrier of the Missis-
ippi removed by the joint action of the Army and Navy. By these masterly operations, the Confederate first line, from Kansas to the Al-
legany Mountains, being swept away, and the enemy’s strongholds captured or evacu-
ated, the Federal forces moved triumphantly southward, pressing back the insurgents to their second line of defence, extending from Memphis to Shiloh.

On March 11, 1862, to give greater unity to military operations in the West, the Depart-
ments of Kansas and Ohio were merged into Halleck’s command, the whole constituting the Department of the Mississippi, which included the vast territory between the Alle-
ganiy and Rocky Mountains. General Buell, marching by railroad from Nashville, was di-
rected, on the withdrawal of the enemy from Murfreesborough, to unite with General Grant proceeding to Pittsburg Landing by the Ten-
nessee. Their fortunate union secured the success at Shiloh. Then, to more immediately direct military operations, Halleck took the field, and, after reorganizing and recruiting his forces, moved on Corinth, where the ene-
my was strongly intrenched on the important strategic position, at the junction where the railroads connecting the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi River with the Atlantic Ocean came together. By striking a vigorous blow here on the enemy’s left centre, Halleck pro-
posed to repeat the strategy which had suc-
cceeded against the first line; but success was indispensable, hence, he made every step of his

progress so secure that no disaster should be in-
curred, involving the loss of what had already been gained with so much effort and blood-
shed. So admirably were his successive camps

guarded against surprise or sudden dash, that General Beauregard dared not attack, though on May 2d he made his arrangements, and is-

sued his proclamation to “the soldiers of Shiloh and Elkhorn” that he was about to give bat-
tle. A month after the initiation of Halleck’s march, May 27th, his compact columns were
close upon Corinth’s fifteen miles of heavy in-
trancements, strengthened by powerful bat-
teries or redoubts at every road or assailable point, and the whole covered to the boggy stream in front by a dense abatis, through which

no artillery or cavalry, nor even infan-

try skirmishers, could have passed under fire.

On the next day, heavy siege-guns were put
in position, and every thing made ready for a
desperate attack upon the enemy, who had
been hotly contesting the advance. On the
29th, operations were earnestly resumed against
the enemy, who, though driven back at all
points, preserved an unbroken front, and ser-
ved his batteries with great energy. On
the morning of the 30th the enemy’s slackened
fire proved what, from the explosion of explosions and moving trains during the preceding night, had been feared—that Beauregard, despairing of maintaining himself in this immense strong-

hold of the Confederacy, constructed with so
much labor and care, had fled. Upon the oc-
cupation of Corinth, its enclosing and com-
manding fortifications were found to be im-
pregnable to assault; within, desolation and
smouldering ruins were everywhere visible;
and the evacuation, commenced some days be-
fore by the removal of the sick, fully completed. Immediately General Pope was sent in pursuit of the retreating enemy. Soon after, General Buell was ordered toward Chattanooga to destroy the railroad connections, General Sherman was put in march for Memphis, but the Navy had captured the place when he had reached Grand Junction; without delay, bat-
teries were constructed on the southern ap-
proaches of the place, to guard against any

sudden return of the enemy; and, with pro-
digious energy, the destroyed railroad to Co-
lumbus was rebuilt to maintain the communi-
cations with the Mississippi and Ohio, in jeop-
dardy by the sudden fall of the Tennessee, by
which supplies had been received.

It had now been a little over six months
since General Halleck assumed command at St.
Louis, and, from within the limits of his de-
partment, during this period, the enemy had
been driven from Missouri, the northern half
of Arkansas, Kentucky, most of Tennessee, and strong lodgments made in Mississippi and
Alabama. General Halleck was severely criti-
cised for consuming six weeks in reaching Cor-
ing; but when the condition of the roads,
the hostile state of the country, the rawness of
his troops, and a narrow escape from a de-
feet which his forces had encountered at Shiloh, are taken into account, a caution, which might seem slow, was not the worst of faults; and though this caution may have been excessive, as it was apt to be in generals who had been trained in the Engineer Corps, yet it was certainly preferable to that headlong haste which, too often, during the war, led to the ruin of some of the choicest troops. The authorities at Washington seem to have entertained this view of his action; for they were so thoroughly satisfied with his course, that they called him to the capital to take the responsible position of General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. He was reluctant to assume this office, and it was only when peremptory orders were issued that he consented to relinquish his Western command.

Reluctantly leaving Corinth, to which he hoped to return again to enter upon the great work of opening the Mississippi and crushing the Confederacy in the Southwest, Halleck reached Washington July 23, 1863, and at once assumed command as General-in-Chief of all the Armies of the United States. The first problem presented was, how safely to unite the two Eastern armies in the field, so as to cover the capital, and make common head against the enemy then interposed between them, and ready to be thrown at will on either. Honest differences of opinions of able generals existed as to the best measures to be adopted to accomplish the desired end, which it is unnecessary here to discuss; and the brief limits of this sketch will not permit following in detail the after-reverses and glories of the magnificent Army of the Potomac, nor the brilliant triumphs of the leaders whom General Halleck had left in the West. Suffice it to say that the General-in-Chief entered upon the duties of his high office with heart and soul devoted to the preservation of the Union, and gave the utmost of his eminent abilities, energy, and unremitting industry, to his country's cause. Often compelled to assume responsibilities which belonged to others, constantly having to thwart the purposes of selfish schemers, and always constrained to be reticent upon public affairs, which many desired to have divulged, Halleck, like all men in high stations in time of trial, soon became a target for the shafts of the envious, the disloyal; and the disappointed Congress, in recognition of General Grant's campaigns of Vicksburg and Chattanooga, revived the grade of lieutenant-general.

Though a desire was manifested in high places, in some way, to retain General Halleck in the performance of his high functions, he at once insisted that compliance should be made with the obvious intentions of the law, and that, being senior in rank, Grant must necessarily be General-in-Chief. However, Halleck remained at Washington from March 12, 1864, to April 19, 1865, as Chief-of-Staff of the Army, under the orders of the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief, performing much of the same duties as before he had devolved upon him at headquarters.

From April 32 to July 1, 1865, he was in command of the Military Division of the James, with headquarters at Richmond. Upon the termination of hostilities, and the disbandment of the volunteer forces, Halleck was ordered to the Military Division of the Pacific, of which he took command August 30, 1863, and March 16, 1869, was transferred to that of the South, which he retained till his death. It is unnecessary to say that, both at San Francisco and Louisville, he ably, energetically, and economically, carried out the requirements of the Government. The satisfaction he gave in his late command cannot be better expressed than in the words of an intelligent observer, residing at Louisville, who says in a private note: "Of all men who have been in command here, General Halleck was the best liked. He was not only a good soldier, but a statesman and a gentleman, and I am thoroughly convinced that, if there had been a Halleck in command of every department in the South and Southwest, we would long since have ceased to bear or outrageous consequent upon the 'late unpleasantness.'"

General Halleck had a strong, clear intellect, which enabled him to take a comprehensive grasp of the various important matters presented to his consideration, and was sustained in his conclusions by a most assiduous industry and self-reliant perseverance. Indeed, determination was his most marked characteristic, evinced in a calm firmness, which neither entreaty or persuasion could move from its fixed purpose. With these was united a modesty, almost shyness, and thus, perhaps, he did himself injustice, as his sensitiveness to the value of sincerity caused him often to repel rather than be deemed insincere. This known temperance secured him the most valuable estimation of his instructed and ablest fellow-officers. His dryness of manner was no argument of want of heart, for, indeed, he was a warm, true, loyal friend, and, in the inner circle of his life, was tender and playful, showing a keen sense of humor. His home was a scene of perfect happiness and kind hospitality. Of children he was fond; had an ardent love of Nature, and indulged the expectation of closing his latter hours in a retreat in the beautiful region south of San Francisco, looking on the Pacific Ocean.

HASTINGS, Thomas, an eminent musical composer and author, music-teacher and hymn-writer, born in Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., October 15, 1784; died in New York City, May 15, 1872. When he was twelve years old, his parents removed to Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., then an almost unknown wilderness. His father was a physician, and of his ten children, four, of whom the subject of this sketch was one, were albinoes. The hard work of the farm in a new and sparsely-settled town was very trying to
the delicate, sensitive boy, but, despite his imperfect vision, he was exceedingly fond of study. He early developed a taste for music, and even with the meagre facilities for musical study which were within his reach, attained to such a measure of skill in it as to be appointed, when only about eighteen years of age, a chorister in the village choir. About this time an elaborate treatise on music fell into his hands. It was thoroughly scientific, deducing its doctrines from the science of acoustics, and illustrating them by algebraic formulae, while he, poor boy, had no knowledge of either musical grammar or the higher mathematics, but he struggled with these difficulties with indomitable will, and finally mastered the treatise thoroughly, and found it of great value to him. In his twenty-first year he first made the attempt to find employment as a teacher of vocal music, or singing-school master, as they were then called, but could find no employment in that capacity. A year later, however, he was invited to take charge of a singing-school in Bridgewater, Oneida County, and at Brookfield (then in Herkimer, now in Madison County). He achieved such success, that his services were in great demand, and the choirs he taught were acknowledged to be better trained than any others in that region. After three years of service, he was compelled by ill health to relinquish his work for a time, and engaged in other pursuits, he did not resume it until 1816. Meantime, in connection with President Backus of Hamilton College, and Prof. Norton, he had been engaged in compiling the "Musica Sacra," the first of his collections of church-music. His reputation had extended in 1817 to Troy, where he taught successfully, and organized an efficient choir for one of the churches. From Troy he went to Albany, and, in addition to the care of his large music-schools, became the chorister or precentor in Rev. Dr. Chester's Presbyterian Church, subsequently Rev. Dr. S. S. Mason, and Dr. Hastings, in my opinion, was the first attempt at really scientific congregational singing in any church in this country. Besides Mr. Hastings, there was a well-trained voluntary quartette, the pastor being the tenor, to lead the singing, in which the whole congregation joined. In 1822 Mr. Hastings published a "Dissertation on Musical Taste," a work which had cost him much thought, and which received the high commendations of the late Dr. Lowell Mason and Chancellor Kent. In 1823 he removed to Utica, to take editorial charge of the Religious Recorder, a semi-monthly religious paper, which gave, for that time, a large space to church-music. He continued his editorial labors for nine years, though his reputation as a musician and composer of sacred music had caused him to be repeatedly called to lecture on the subject in Albany, New York, Philadelphia, and at Princeton College. In 1832 he was invited to come to New York City, and endeavor to improve the character of the church-music in the Presbyterian churches there. He accepted the invitation, and made that city his home for the remaining forty years of his life. He accomplished a great work there in the improvement of sacred music as well as in the hynmology of the time. For some years, he led the choir in Rev. Dr. Mason's Church, in Bleecker Street, and devoted his time to the preparation of collections of church music, the composition of tunes, and occasionally of hymns also, the editing of musical periodicals, and the compilation of hymnbooks. He had done much to improve, than those previously in use. In 1886 he published the "Christian Psalmist," an excellent collection of psalms and hymns, which after the lapse of thirty-seven years is still largely in use. The next year he prepared and published the Manhattan Collection. He edited and published for two years (1836 and 1837) the Musical Magazine. In 1840 he published the "Sacred Lyre," a new collection of tunes. His other publications were "Spiritual Songs," which we believe ante-dates most of those mentioned above; "Nursery Songs;" a "Collection of Hymns for Mothers' Meetings;" a volume of "Original Hymns;" an Essay on the subject of "Sacred Praise;" a series of "Essays on Prayer;" a small collection of "Indian Melodies;" a "History of Forty Choirs," and a "History of the Sacred Songs," and "The Songs of Zion," for the American Tract Society; the Presbyterian Psalmist," and the "Juvenile Psalmist," for the Presbyterian Board; the "Psalmist," a collection of music with the late W. B. Bradbury, in 1844; the "Choralist" in 1847; the "Mendelssohn Collection" in 1849; "The Psalmist" in 1851; "Selah" in 1856. He had also revised his "Dissertation on Musical Taste;" published a "History of Forty Choirs," and a "Sunday-School Hymn and Tune Book." In 1858, in connection with his son, Rev. Robert S. Hastings, he brought out "The Church Melodies," one of the best Church hymn and tune books for congregational singing ever published. Through all these years, and up to his death, he had been an almost constant contributor to the religious weekly press, and to religious reviews.
moderate party, and remained president of the Second Chamber until 1865. He leaned more and more toward the liberal side, and warmly espoused the cause of Schleswig-Holstein in 1863. He joined the so-called National Liberal party, and sympathized with Prussia in 1866. He was among the most enthusiastic advocates of an alliance with Prussia at the breaking out of the war with France, and heartily approved the efforts of Prince Bismarck to restore the German Empire. In August, 1871, King Louis II. appointed him Prime-Minister.

HOGEBOOM, Henley, LL. D., an eminent jurist, born in Columbia County, 1808; died in Hudson, N. Y., September 12, 1872. He was descended from a family distinguished, for several generations, in the history of the country, and early in life evinced superior intellectual capacity. During his academic course, he distinguished himself particularly in the ancient classics. Graduating from Yale College in 1827 with high honors, he gave himself to the study of law, in the office of Powers & Day, of Catskill, was admitted to the bar in 1830, and, entering upon the practice of his profession in the city of Hudson, soon rose to eminence. He was frequently opposed by the experienced and able lawyers for which the Columbia County bar was remarkable, and competition with such men brought all his latent powers into active exercise, and developed professional ability of the highest order. His field of practice gradually enlarged, and he was called to try important cases in distant parts of the State, and argue causes before our highest tribunals of justice. It was the integrity of his character which rendered him a favorite for office. In 1831 he was appointed a master in chancery, and county judge of his native county, and he discharged the duties of those offices in the most satisfactory manner. In 1839 he was elected a member of Assembly. This was his only experience in legislative life. He became prominent in that body, and served on important committees, but his more congenial field of labor was the law. In 1847, and again in 1849, he was a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1837 he was again nominated for the same office, and was then elected by nearly 12,000 majority. His services as a judge during his first term had shown him to be so preeminently qualified for the place, that, in 1863, he was reelected by about 2,500 majority, in the same district where, the year before, on a strict party vote, the party which nominated the opposing candidate had had nearly 13,000 majority. Judge Hogeboom was possessed of a clear and discriminating mind. His written judicial opinions are models of accuracy of expression and elegance of style, and his charges to juries were alike sound in law and faultless in composition.

HONDURAS (Republica de Honduras), an independent state of Central America; latitude, from 13° to 16° north, and longitude, from 85° 29' to 89° 6' west. It is bounded on the north by Guatemala and the Gulf of Honduras; on the southeast, by the Caribbean Sea; on the south, by Nicaragua, Fonseca Bay, and San Salvador; and, on the west, by the latter republic and that of Guatemala. Area, 58,168 square miles; population, about 360,000.

President (provisional), C. Arias; Minister of Foreign Affairs, War, and Finance, M. Alvarez; Minister of Navy and Public Instruction, C. Celio Arias; Bishop of Comayagua, J. F. Zepeda (1861).

The standing army is composed of 600 men, in time of peace; and the militia, 6,000. According to ex-President Medina, the value of the exports may be estimated at $1,305,000, distributed as follows: Gold and silver, $600,000; indigo, $200,000; horned cattle, $150,000; timber, $189,000; hides, $100,000. The national revenue amounts to about $400,000 annually, the expenditure being about $185,000. The internal debt, amounting to some $450,000, was to be covered, in part, with the surplus of 1868; and the remainder with that of the following year. The customs receipts of the port of Tutilijo, and a portion of those of Amapala, are applied to the payment of the consolidated foreign debt. The total indebtedness of the republic to England, in 1872, was $25,000,000. The budget of expenses for 1873 is estimated at $391,916.

The Official Gazette of Honduras, of January 31, 1872, affirmed that the republic was at peace, and without any apprehensions of new disturbances. The relations between the republic and that of San Salvador seemed to be more cordial than they had been for a long time. But this state of things was of short duration, and, before the lapse of three months, indications of war became visible. President Medina issued, in April, a manifesto, declaring the patience with which he had endured the insults and calumnies heaped upon him by the press of San Salvador, but adding that, inasmuch as such abusive personalities were contemned by President Gonzalez, they could not much longer be continued with impunity, and making, therefore, an earnest appeal to the patriotism and bravery of the people to vindicate the honor of the republic, for a long time. But this state of things was of short duration, and, before the lapse of three months, indications of war became visible. President Medina issued, in April, a manifesto, declaring the patience with which he had endured the insults and calumnies heaped upon him by the press of San Salvador, but adding that, inasmuch as such abusive personalities were contemned by President Gonzalez, they could not much longer be continued with impunity, and making, therefore, an earnest appeal to the patriotism and bravery of the people to vindicate the honor of the republic, for a long time.
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Gracias, and, the opposition party at home taking advantage of his absence to overthrow his administration, a revolution broke out, and Arias was appointed Provisional President, with the new cabinet already mentioned. Arias issued proclamations advocating peace, as much as the only object of the war was to free the people of Honduras from the tyranny of Medina.

A convention was soon afterward called, for the purpose of forming a new constitution.

War commenced, and General Medina's principal army was defeated at Comayagua, on the 27th and 28th of May. It was thought that the campaign was at an end, and General Espinoza, who commanded the San-Salvador contingent of the army, was preparing to return home, having sent forward his wounded and part of his equipage as far as Lamani, when news was brought to him that General Medina was again in the field, and orders to retain in Honduras the forces of his division until the despotism administration of President Medina was entirely destroyed. The Provisional President of Honduras then appointed General Espinoza as commander-in-chief of the army of Honduras, who, in consequence, gave orders for the commencement of a new campaign against Medina. The latter was then in Omoa, where he had stationed in a forest a force composed of filibusters and negroes from the islands of the bay, amounting to about 400 men, and had sent General Miranda to occupy Santa Barbara, and unite with Chanona and Aranjo. General Espinoza, aware of all this, waited until Medina should proceed into the interior of the republic in order to cut off his retreat. As soon as General Espinoza was informed that Medina had left the Castle of Omoa, and arrived at the Potrerillos, he sent orders to his second in command, General Juan Antonio Medina, who was with a part of the division in Tequigsaw, to form a union with him. This having been accomplished, General Juan Antonio Medina was directed to take the road of Santa Cruz, and General Espinoza, with the rest of the force, took that of Santa Barbara by Signatepeque. After having made these movements from the capital, General Espinoza encamped at Trinidad, some six leagues distant from where Miranda had fortified himself. A few days afterward, it was reported that General Medinilla occupied Santa Cruz, after ex-President José M. Medina had left that town and had gone, with his equipments, to Lake Yojos, where he embarked, and united his forces with those of General Miranda in San José. Medinilla continued his march toward the Castle of Omoa, according to orders. About this time, General Espinoza was informed by one of his scouts that a contingent of recruits would pass through Jesús de Otoro only to find out that the recruits had already passed, under the command of an officer named Mejía. They at once proceeded to the town of San Rafael, where they overtook the recruits, dispersed them, and took possession of their mules, horses, arms, etc.

After some days of encampment in front of the enemy's position, General Espinoza being informed that Medina and Miranda had left San José, he immediately marched after them, and took up his position on the heights of Seguazaca, about three leagues from Santa Barbara, where the enemy had encamped. While there, General Espinoza received a letter, dated July 24th, from ex-President Medina, advising him and the Provisional President of Honduras, Señor Arias, that on the 16th instant another Provisional Government had been inaugurated by General Medinita in Omoa, with Messrs. Gomez, Bogran, and Leiva, as ministers; also that Medinita had left with three schooners to take possession of the port of Trujillo, but would soon return. "If," adds the ex-President, "you could have a conference with me, perhaps we might avoid bringing on this unhappy country so many evils, especially with the assistance of Señor Arias." The letter further added: "Let it not be understood by this that I have any idea of giving up my authority. The people are flocking to my standard."

General Espinoza did not answer this note the next day, regarding it as a military stratagem. He ordered two cannons to be fired during the night, which brought to his aid the forces of General Orobor and Marshal Solares. Next day he refused the proposed conference, and, in union with the forces of the two generals just mentioned, marched on the enemy. After a short but fierce struggle of six hours, the forces of the ex-President gave way. The victors remained with two mule trains, sixty prisoners, rifles of different kinds, etc. The pursuit was kept up with one hundred men under General Castro.

On the 7th of August General Espinoza was apprised that the party he had sent out had captured the ex-President, but that Gomez, Medinilla, Arango, and Miranda, had escaped. This report was, however, unfounded, for Medinilla gave himself up to Colonel Razon, and was sent to the capital of Guatemala. The troops under the command of General Espinoza returned to Comayagua, and surrendered all they had captured to the Provisional Government of Señor Arias.

A Honduras journal, treating of this revolution, remarks that Medina had been too hasty in taking his decision; that he declared war before he was prepared for it, and that he had relied also upon receiving arms and aid from Costa Rica, which republic left him entirely unassisted when he most needed its help.

The national independence was celebrated under a heavy rain, night and day, and arrived at Jesús de Otoro only to find out that the recruits had already passed, under the command of an officer named Mejía. They at once proceeded to the town of San Rafael, where they overtook the recruits, dispersed them, and took possession of their mules, horses, arms, etc.
at Amapala, September 15th. The consuls and the vessels in the bay hoisted their flags, and the cura said mass in a chapel adorned with palm-leaves. Various patriotic speeches were delivered on the occasion, all ending by cries of "Viva la América Central!"

The port of Amapala was, it was said, to be given up to San Salvador, but still to remain, however, a free port.

On the 21st of September, General Streber, commanding the departments of Choluteca and Paraiso, was received with much enthusiasm at Amapala. The general visited the schools, and took measures to favor the Indians, especially in the culture of indigo. The Government gave $500 to aid in rebuilding their church, which had been burned by the soldiers of ex-President Medina.

Bands of robbers infested that part of the frontiers near Nicaragua.

El Centinela, of September 30th, published a long article on the neutrality of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in the question of the delivery of arms to the Provisional Government of Honduras.

By a decree of September 8th, the Order of the Knights of Santa Rosa and the Civilization of Honduras, established by a law of 1868, has been abolished.

Dr. Venero was appointed Minister of Foreign Relations.

Tobacco pays an export duty of $1.00 per quintal (100 lbs.).

President Arias expressed his thanks to the allied forces of Guatemala and San Salvador for their services on behalf of Honduras.

A correspondent of a London newspaper writes, under date of September 30th, as follows:

"The news received by this mail from Honduras states that Medina is entirely defeated; that having paid to the allies San Salvador and Guatemala the sum of $54,000 as a ransom for his life, they afterward ignored it, and took him by force from the Spanish consul's house, and he is now in Guatemala in chains.

"It is stated the allied powers, San Salvador and Guatemala, are urging upon the new President Arias to get rid of the gigantic railroad debt by a compromise with the British bond-holders, and if possible to offer $s. in the pound to do so, and to make an offer. To enable Honduras to make this offer, the entire rolling-stock of the railway, etc., has been offered to Mr. Meliggs, the contractor for the Costa Rica Railway, for one-third of its cost, or any price that Mr. Meliggs may be disposed to give for it. It is considered impossible to proceed with the undertaking. It now appears that, instead of fifty miles of the railway said to be completed, in reality only twenty-eight miles of lines laid are in working order.

"Information from Belize, British Honduras, says there has been great excitement here some time past, or rather, in Spanish Honduras. Until very recently fighting has been going on without intermission, and business, consequently, entirely suspended. The ex-President's wife is here, but her unfortunate husband has been carried off a prisoner. There are, it is said, some fifteen candidates for the Presidency. Another account says, 'Medina is made prisoner; it is expected he will be shot.'"

Toward the end of the year, the Government resumed its task of organizing the public administration; the country was at peace; and the President began to take great interest in the establishment of primary schools throughout the republic. This condition was about to be disturbed, according to the Official Bulletin of the 30th of December, by some refugees from Belize and Kingston, who had been accumulating arms in these places, and preparing an invasion in union with some refugees of Guatemala. The attempt was nipped in the bud by the English authorities.

President Arias had received congratulatory autograph letters from the late President Morelos of Bolivia, President Garcia Moreno of Ecuador, and Don Amado, on his elevation to the provisional presidency of Honduras.

A correspondence had commenced between the British minister in Honduras, Mr. Corbet, and the Government, asking reasons why the payment of the English debt had been ordered to be suspended.

HOPKINS, Rev. ALBERT, LL.D., F.R.S., a distinguished astronomer and physicist, for forty years an instructor in Williams College, born in Stockbridge, Mass., July 14, 1807; died in Williamstown, Mass., May 24, 1872. He was the younger son of Captain Archibald Hopkins, a cavalry-officer, the grandson of Mark Hopkins, a revolutionary officer, and a brother of Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., President of Williams College from 1836 to 1873. He was prepared for college by his uncle, Rev. Jared Curtis, entered Williams College in 1824 in an advanced class, and graduated in 1826. The first year after his graduation was devoted to the study of agriculture and engineering. In the autumn of 1827 he was appointed tutor in Williams College, and in 1829 elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy there. In 1834 he visited Europe, almost entirely at his own expense, to procure philosophical and chemical apparatus for the college. The next year he commenced on his own responsibility the erection of an astronomical observatory for the college, the first ever established in this country in connection with an American college, and the pioneer of the many which now rank with the best in the Old World in their magnificent equipment and their valuable observations. This humble building, though equipped with a telescope and other instruments of but moderate power, under Prof. Hopkins' management, made many discoveries which aided in establishing a high reputation for American scientists. In 1838 his professorship was changed to one of

HONDURAS.
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. In 1839 he erected a magnificent observatory for observing and recording phenomena of terrestrial magnetism. In 1869 David Dudley Field, Esq., of New York, endowed a Memorial Professorship of Astronomy with $25,000, stipulating that the proceeds should be secured to Prof. Hopkins during his life. From 1833 to 1840 Prof. Hopkins was also Professor of French. Astronomy was his favorite study, and he had made great attainments in that science, being the constant and valued correspondent of the most eminent European astronomers. He had also made frequent contributions on astronomical and philosophical subjects to the Royal Society of Great Britain, and in 1893, a vacancy occurring among the corresponding fellows of that Society, he was elected to the vacant fellowship, an honor not conferred on more than two or three Americans during the present century. But Prof. Hopkins was more than an astronomer: every department of natural science had received his careful investigation; he was thoroughly at home in the realm of physics, an able geologist, and remarkable for his attainments in physical geography and meteorology; a skilful botanist, and the projector and pioneer of those scientific expeditions from colleges, in which Harvard, and Yale, Cornell, and other colleges, have followed with such grand successes. He founded a Natural History Society and an Alpine Club in the college, to which successive expeditions have given a fine museum and collection, and in all ways developed the taste for physical science among the students, by all of whom he was greatly beloved. Much of the work which has been done during the past thirty years, to improve the grounds of the college, and to adorn the beautiful village in which it is situated, has been the direct labor of Prof. Hopkins, or inspired by him. He was licensed to preach by the Berkshire Congregational Association in 1837, and for many years was a stated supply to Congregational churches in Williamstown and South Williamstown, and much of the time acting college pastor. In 1866 he built, largely from his own resources, a chapel at White Oaks, a previously neglected district of the town, where he performed a truly missionary work, and in 1868 organized a church there. His only son, an officer in the late war, fell in battle, in 1863.

Horses, Catarhal Epidemic Among. In 1817, a wide-spread disease which prevailed throughout North America in the summer of 1873, and the winter of 1873, among horses, and to some extent among sheep and cattle. It made its first appearance at Toronto about the 30th of September (some authorities say the 8th or 9th of October), reached New York about the 18th of October, and in ten days there were 40,000 horses attacked by it, and nearly 13,000 in Brooklyn. In less than two months it had reached Galveston, Texas, following the Atlantic slope in its course, and not long after followed the Mississippi River northward as far as St. Louis, and then turned westward, reaching Colorado, Wyoming, and Nevada, in January, 1873, and California a few days later. It had visited Chieago, and the region of the upper and lower lakes, a little before or about the same time that it appeared in New York. It prevailed throughout New England about the close of October and the early part of November, though considerably earlier in the northern than in the southern portion of the New England States.

The disease received a great variety of names, among which the most common were horse-distemper, horse-plague, epizootic or epizooty, hippobohinorhea, horse-influenza, horse-catarrh, etc. Prof. James Law, of Cornell University, who had given the subject very careful attention, said, in a lecture delivered in New York late in October: "The disease is by no means a new one. Between 415 and 413 B.C., a similar disease raged in Greece, Italy, and Sicily. It has also occurred in A.D. 330, 876, 1173, 1259, 1299 (then especially severe), six times in the fourteenth century, 39 times in the fifteenth, twice in the sixteenth, five times in the seventeenth, 15 times in the eighteenth, and 17 times in the nineteenth thus far—probably not more frequently in later times, but apparently so from the lack of full records earlier. It is doubtful, however, whether it had ever before appeared in the United States, certainly not in the present century, unless in a very mild form. Sometimes it has especially attacked horses, dogs, cats, and oxen, and sometimes man. It is essentially a mala influenza. Its character was certainly epidemic rather than contagious. It extended, as we have said, very rapidly, more so than it was possible for animals to pass from one city to another, and occasionally leap long distances, as from Rochester or Syracuse, to New York City, and appearing simultaneously in stable miles apart.

The first symptom was a chill, or shivering, followed very soon by a high temperature of the whole body, and evident fever. The normal temperature of the blood of the horse is 99.6° Fahr., or below in some instances; but, in the very commencement of this disease, it rose to 100°, 102°, or even 104°. The next symptom was a severe cough, accompanied by copious discharges of a watery fluid from the nose, which soon became thick, yellow, mucous-purulent discharge. At this point the horse usually showed a disinclination to take his food. At this stage, suitable treatment would often arrest the disease, and, after remaining stationary for two or three days, the horse would recover completely in a week or ten days, but, in those cases where its progress was not checked, or where the constitution of the animal was somewhat broken, the early symptoms were succeeded by those of a more aggravated character; the cough increased, the pulse became more rapid, the heat rising in fatal cases
as high as 108° Fahr., the respiration was more frequent and labored; the horse drooped, was languid, and his flesh all over the body seemed to be sore; the discharge from the nostrils increased; the air-passages became involved, and the animal grew weaker and weaker, with all the symptoms of capillary bronchitis, or as frequently pneumonia, and sometimes both combined. The general prostration became more noticeable, dysentery often followed, and eventually the horse sank. It was peculiarly noticeable that in good horses, which had not been subjected to any violent exercise, and that had been properly cared for, the disease did not prove fatal. The majority of deaths occurred among very old and worn-out horses, which had not been in sound condition for a long time. The post-mortem examinations revealed evidences not unfrequently of bronchitis and pneumonia in the same lung; the larynx and trachea seemed congested, inflamed, and, together with the bronchial tubes, contained a muco-purulent discharge; in fact, the whole mucous membrane seemed involved in the various changes. The spleen was in many instances, found enlarged. The various reports circulated as to the contagious character of the disease, and its appearance in some instances among human beings who had the care of the suffering horses, occasioned some alarm, but on careful investigation they proved not to be well authenticated. In regard to the causes and origin of this epidemic, there was great conflict of opinion. Some eminent veterinarians, and among them Dr. McClehran, of Montreal, regarded it as dependent upon vegetable fungi or spores in the air which were inhaled by the animals and brought on the disease; but, in reply to this, it was very reasonably asked, why horses alone should be affected; and why the disease should skip over extensive districts, and later return to them. Others regarded it as due to atmospheric influences affecting a wide extent of country, and which, through the terrible heat of the summer, and the electrical disturbances of the autumn, had developed an unusual amount of malarial poison to which it was alleged the horse was unusually sensitive. Other veterinary surgeons have entered into very learned dissections as to the neoplastic cells, and the possible effect of the exceedingly electrical condition of the air upon them. The presence of some atmospheric influence, acting most readily and fatally on unsound and overworked horses, and those kept in foul and ill-ventilated stables, though occasionally attacking apparently healthy and vigorous animals, seems to have been very generally conceded, and, whatever was their mode of action, the fact was certain that a free use of powerful disinfectants like carbolic acid, bromo-chloralum, and bichloride of iron, did greatly facilitate the recovery of the animals attacked. Considerable apprehension was felt at first of its contagious character. Facts did not seem to justify this apprehension. There was no positive evidence of its contagiousness, but it was wisely directed that the straw on which the horses were bedded should be burned, because the secretions of diseased animals are never healthful, and might have imparted other diseases, though probably not this specific one.

In the treatment of the disease there was a great diversity of views, and the usual amount of empiricism and quackery. Veterinary medicine is at a very low ebb in this country, and too many practitioners have but their stereotyped formulae for all diseases of animals. The evident analogy of the disease to the influenzas or epidemic catarrhal fevers which have attacked the human subject four or five times during the present century, and the similarity of the respiratory organs of the horse to those of man, would naturally have suggested a treatment corresponding to that which was so generally successful in those epidemics. But comparatively few of the practitioners seemed to have any reasonable theory of treatment. Fortunately, the disease was not very fatal even without treatment, though its secondary stage was more dangerous than the first, and hence, under all forms of prescriptions, or without any, a majority of the horses recovered. The treatment which proved most effectual in restoring the horses to perfect health, though somewhat slower than the more heroic methods, was attended with better ultimate success. It was as follows: In the first stage (the chill) the horse was covered with two or three blankets, his legs and head swathed or bandaged, and hot washes, infusions of ginger, and eucalyptus, and linseed decoction, administered, together with a steaming bath if practicable. Absolute rest was insisted upon. When the cough and discharge from the nostrils indicated that the second stage had come on, and, as was almost always the case, the throat was so sore and painful that the horse was reluctant to take his food because of the pain of deglutition, the whole throat and neck were to be rubbed briskly, several times a day, with a highly-stimulating liniment, such as the ammonia-liniment, with the addition of one-third or one-half oil of origanum, or spirits of turpentine, and some advised even the addition of croton-oil and tincture of cantharides; internally the warm bran mash was continued and one or two teaspoonfuls of chloride of potash mixed with it. Some gave also from a bottle two ounces of liquor of acetate of ammonia (spirit of milderus) and half an ounce of spirits of nitrous ether, repeating the dose every two hours, until free perspiration was induced. The animal was allowed to drink frequently, but in small quantities, of cold water. All his food was to be cooked and soft till he recovered. If the weather was fair he was allowed to take out for moderate exercise with his blankets on, but not to be trotted, or put to a load, until the cure was complete. The stable
and all its connections were to be thoroughly disinfected every day, and the straw burned if possible, or covered with ground plaster-of-paris if not. Under this kind of treatment the horses generally recovered, unless they were previously unsound or reduced in flesh, or weakened by overwork, in about ten days. If the attempt was made to use them sooner (as, on the stage and horse-car lines, and drays, the temptation was very strong to do so), they very often had a relapse, accompanied by great weakness, profuse perspiration, dropsy, and often very speedy death. The greater part of the deaths occurred from this relapse. It was at one time asserted that farcy, or glanders, was a very common sequel to this influenza, but, so far as we have been able to learn, there are no well-authenticated cases of this disease appearing after the epizootic, except in horses who had manifested symptoms of glanders before they were attacked by the influenza. The aggregate loss of horses must have been large, though the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture reports that it was not so great as the natural increase of horses during the year, or in other words, that, despite the disease, the actual number of horses in the country had slightly increased from January, 1872, to January, 1873.

HOWARD, General BENJAMIN C., a Maryland jurist and statesman; died in Baltimore, aged 81 years. He was a native of Maryland, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1809, after which he joined the legal profession. He assisted in organizing troops for the defence of Baltimore in 1814, and commanded the Mechanical Volunteers at the battle of North Point, September 12, 1814, when the American forces successfully resisted the advance of the British army of 9,000 on Balti
dore. Mr. Howard served in the House of Representatives from 1829 to 1833, and again from 1835 to 1839. He was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and in that capacity drew up a report on the North
eastern boundary question. He was also for

many years reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, and his "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of the United States from 1843 to December term in 1855," in 18
vols. (about 8 vols. of the new edition edited by Judge Curtis), are said to be among the best of the series. General Howard took part in the Peace Congress of 1861, which was his last participation in public affairs.

HUNGARY; a country in southeastern Europe, forms the eastern half of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The Emperor of Austria is at the same time King of Hungary, which is united with the western or cis-Leithian portion of the monarchy by means of a common imperial ministry, and a joint meeting of delegations from both halves of the monarchy.

The lands of the Hungarian crown consist of Hungary proper, Transylvania, the royal free city of Fiume, Croatia, and Slavonia, and the Military Frontier. The free city of Fiume, with its port and a rural district, was, by a law passed in 1868, separated from Croatia, to which it had formerly belonged, and, in pursuance of this law, received on July 28, 1870, a royal governor, who is immediately subordinate to the Hungarian ministry. The extent of the Military Frontier has been considerably reduced by the incorporation of a portion with Hungary proper. At the close of the year 1869 the area and population of the lands of the Hungarian crown were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population in 1869, inclusive of military.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hungary proper</td>
<td>84,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>20,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiume, royal city</td>
<td>7,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia, Slavonia</td>
<td>8,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Frontier</td>
<td>5,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>119,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15,509,455</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The numerical strength of the several nationalities was, in 1869, estimated by Dr. Ficker ("Die Volkesstämme der Oester-Ungarischen Monarchie," Vienna, 1869) as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLAVI.</th>
<th>ROUMANIANS.</th>
<th>Magyars.</th>
<th>Other Races</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>1,549,000</td>
<td>2,910,000</td>
<td>737,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia and Slavonia</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>1,063,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Frontier</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>680,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,810,000</td>
<td>2,220,000</td>
<td>2,441,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table exhibits the religious statistics of the country:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATHOLICS.</th>
<th>ORIENTAL.</th>
<th>LUTHERAN.</th>
<th>REFORMED.</th>
<th>UNIA- RISTS.</th>
<th>OTHER CHRISTIAN DENOMI- NATIONS.</th>
<th>JEWS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roman.</td>
<td>Greek.</td>
<td>Armamen-</td>
<td>Roman.</td>
<td>Armamen-</td>
<td>1,731,066</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>5,598,200</td>
<td>961,977</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>1,494,439</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>594,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transylva-</td>
<td>265,769</td>
<td>596,502</td>
<td>4,130</td>
<td>632,045</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>300,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiume</td>
<td>730,940</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>43,227</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slavonia</td>
<td>293,080</td>
<td>2,624</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>192,385</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Frontier</td>
<td>319,011</td>
<td>6,757</td>
<td>1,676</td>
<td>209,092</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>1,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>56,585</td>
<td>12,045</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10,971</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>4,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,598,558</td>
<td>1,090,634</td>
<td>7,539,319</td>
<td>1,113,508</td>
<td>2,931,343</td>
<td>94,828</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table exhibits the religious statistics of the country:

| VOL. XII.—25 A |
The population of the largest cities, according to the census of 1899, is as follows:

- Pesth.......................... 2,091,911
- Kolozsvar........................ 69,044
- Maria Theresiopel.......................... 56,309
- Buda................................ 64,577
- Pressburg.......................... 46,544
- Debrezin.......................... 43,347
- Rozmein.......................... 32,734
- Arad.............................. 31,796
- Grosswarthien....................... 29,240

Kronstadt.......................... 28,041
Zombor.............................. 25,304
Klausenburg........................ 23,089
Finkenhof.......................... 24,014
Stuhlweissenburg.................... 22,628
Kaschan............................. 21,748
Wieselburg.......................... 21,146
Veszarcz............................ 21,066
Agram............................... 20,657
Raab................................. 20,253

In the budget for the year 1872 the revenue was estimated at 109,110,719 florins; the expenditures at 292,209,054 florins; deficit, 83,088,475 florins. The public debt at the close of the year 1870 was about 389,500,000 florins.

The length of the railroads in operation, on January 1, 1872, was 4,462 kilometres; of railroads in course of construction, 2,052 kilometres. The length of the telegraph-lines, in 1870, was 10,156 kilometres; of telegraph-wires, 27,764 kilometres.

According to the official census of 1869, a there were in Hungary, under the political division of the country, 54 counties, circles, sees, or districts; in Transylvania, 20; Croatia and Slavonia, 8; Military Frontier (regimental districts), 12; total, 103. To these must be added the free city of Fiume with its territory.

The number of "royal free and privileged cities" was 48 in Hungary, 30 in Transylvania, 1 in Fiume, 8 in Croatia and Slavonia, 11 in the Military Frontier (military communities, 11); total, 98. The number of towns with organized magistrates was 88 in Hungary, 3 in the Military Frontier (fortresses).

Besides, there were

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market Towns</th>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hungary......</td>
<td>695....</td>
<td>9,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>48......</td>
<td>2,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total.........</td>
<td>743....</td>
<td>11,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiume, City and Territory</td>
<td>45.....</td>
<td>3,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia and Slavonia</td>
<td>40.....</td>
<td>2,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Frontier</td>
<td>18.....</td>
<td>1,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total lands of Hungary Crown</td>
<td>709....</td>
<td>10,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,450,413</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are in the lands of the Hungarian crown 7,653,500 persons of the male, and 7,763,767 persons of the female sex. There were 2,472,547 men, and 1,517,972 women, or in all, 3,990,519 persons who were able to read and to write, and 492,274 men, and 892,018 women, or 1,344,292 persons who were able to read but not to write; the remainder are entirely illiterate. As regards the occupation of the inhabitants, 6,064,753 are engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing, or mining; 646,964 in industrial and mechanical pursuits; 139,582 in commerce; 177,241 are clergymen, officers, teachers, physicians, lawyers, artists; 80,680 are proprietors of houses or rents; 1,196,414 are servants; and 8,117,893 (of whom 2,951,227 were over fourteen years old) without any specified employment.

The agricultural statistics in 1870, as compared with those of the former census of 1867, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1867</th>
<th>1870</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>2,005,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mules</td>
<td>3,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asses</td>
<td>22,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horned Cattle</td>
<td>5,046,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>11,281,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>436,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs</td>
<td>4,904,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bees</td>
<td>16,574</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Diet of Croatia, which, after several adjournments, had been opened on January 15th, was dissolved by imperial decree on January 19th. The Government officially stated that this measure had become necessary because the Diet denied the legality of the compromise proposed. The real cause was, that the negotiations between the National Croatian party and members of the Hungarian ministry, which, in the latter part of the year 1871, had been carried on in Vienna, had proved a failure. The subsequent session of the Hungarian Diet was, on April 16th, closed by the Emperor-King in person. The speech from the throne pointed out that already, for five years, questions affecting both portions of the monarchy alike have been successively disposed of without the slightest disagreement. This has long enabled the Diet to carry on its great task of contributing to the development of the country's prosperity by judicial and administrative reforms. After enumerating the various laws passed during the session, the speech from the throne adds that the organization of lower courts and the separation of the judicial from the administrative departments have increased the public safety. The organization of municipal and parochial establishments, based on the principle of self-government, insures a strict enforcement of the laws. The speech dwells upon the just manner in which the public debt has greatly increased, has been applied, mentioning the considerable sums voted for the improvement of justice, public instruction, a complete net-work of railways, and the embellishment of the capital. The speech recalls the fact that the expenditure for the development of the Honved Institution was cheerfully voted, and considers the accomplishment of all these measures, without increasing the taxes, to be a proof of the increasing prosperity of the country. The Emperor expresses a hope that, after the abolition of the institutions of the Military Frontier province, there will shortly not be found throughout the monarchy any fraction of the population that does not fully enjoy constitutional rights. The speech regrets that, in consequence of the obstacles to discussion raised within the Diet during the last portion of the session, the Electoral Bill and other measures could not be passed. The friendly relations prevailing with foreign pow-
ers afford a hope that the new Diet, which will before long be convoked, will be able to prosecute the labors it has commenced, amid the blessings of peace. The leader of the Left, Ghiexy, declared that he would retire from public life. In a full review of the political situation, he defended the principles of the Left, but at the same time uttered warnings against some dangerous practices used for obtaining popular favor both on political and financial questions.

The election for a new Diet of Croatia ended in the beginning of June. Among the members elected, 48 belonged to the National Croatian party, 27 were Unionists (favorable to the continuing union with Hungary), and 4 undecided. Of the “viril votes” (members who belong to the Diet in virtue of their office or nobility, namely: 9 archbishops and bishops, 7 Obergespans [presidents of counties], and 41 magnates), the majority were supposed to be friendly to the Government; but, at all events, a majority of the whole body was believed strongly to favor the Slavic tendencies in Croatia.

The elections in Hungary proper began in June, and ended toward the close of July. The Hungarian Diet is elected for a term of three years, and the election, lasting several weeks, is generally attended with a great deal of excitement. Most of the time is needed for the registration of the electors, which is done at every election. A special apparatus is created for this purpose, as well as for the elections themselves. In each county and borough the community elect a special committee, which has the whole management of the elections, to the exclusion of the magistrates. This preliminary election gives rise, from the first moment, to an agitation scarcely inferior to that produced by the election of the members themselves, for the result of this latter is believed to depend, to a large extent, upon the former. The law leaves great latitude to the special committee, and the defeated party generally complains that its defeat is more due to skilful operations of the committee than to the real opinions of the majority of voters. The electoral qualifications being of many kinds, and rather vaguely worded, it may give to them in every single case any interpretation it likes. For instance, in boroughs, a house worth 300 florins entitles to a vote, but the standard of value which would be the rating of it is not indicated. Thus, the registering committee may deal with this qualification as party purposes may require: and there is but a nominal appeal from this decision. After the votes have been registered, the county or town is divided into as many electoral districts as there are members to be chosen. This division into districts has, in the main, remained as it was first made by the counties and towns in 1848, but it may always be corrected so as to shift the votes, requiring them away where they may not be taken, and adding them where they may turn the scale.

Another important decision which lies in the hands of the committee is the fixing of the polling-place for each district, which may be done so as to make the polling most convenient to the party to which the majority of the committee belong, and as inconvenient as possible to the adverse party. Another power of the committees is the decision whether the voting should be open or by ballot. The law of 1848 says distinctly that the vote should be given openly, as the custom has been from time immemorial in all elections in Hungary, and the question arose in former Diets whether an election which was made by ballot was not illegal; but the Diet, without saying that it was legal, allowed it to stand, so that now it is optional in each constituency. At the present elections, as in former ones, in most constituencies open voting was adopted, and the way in which the ballot was managed in those constituencies which adopted it was by no means calculated to gain friends for it among those who wish to put an end to corrupt practices.

When the elections closed in July, it was found that the majority of the Deakist party was larger by about 17 votes than it had been in the preceding Diet. The non-Magyar “nationalities” (Slavs and Roumanians) had in several instances gained new members; but the Left lost so many seats as to strengthen the majority for the Deakists. Deak himself was re-elected in the central district of Pesth, by 1,100 against 180 votes. The announcement of this result was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration, and M. Deak, in reply to the congratulations of the people, delivered a speech, which was received with immense cheering.

The new Croatian Diet was opened at Agram, on June 15th, by the royal commission, Archbishop Michailovic. After long negotiations between the National party and the Unionists, a compromise was successfully concluded between the latter and a part of the former, who, although demanding a thorough revision of the relations of Croatia to Hungary, yet consented to the continuance of the union. The points on which the two parties agreed were laid down in an address to the Emperor, which was presented by a deputation at Vienna, on July 11th. The reply of the Emperor directed attention to the fact that Croatia already had received, by the “union law of 1868,” a large share of provincial self-government, but, at the same time, intimated that the work of revision might be continued.

The Hungarian Diet was opened, on September 4th, by the Emperor Francis Joseph in person. The speech from the throne urges perseverance in the work of internal reform, and congratulates the kingdom and empire on their happy relations with foreign powers. The Ministry was slightly modified, Dr. Th. Pauler, late Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, being appointed Minister of Justice, vice Herr von Bitto, who had resigned; Herr
Trefort was appointed Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.

The meetings of the cis-Leithan and trans-Leithan delegations took place during the year at Peith. They were opened on September 17th, and adjourned on October 24th. The proceedings were harmonious and satisfactory. In the Austrian delegation, the president, Herr Hopfen, stated that the common expenditure of the empire for 1873 would be only 3,500,000 florins in excess of that of the previous year, the cis-Leithan quota being even 1,000,000 less. He pointed out also that, in accordance with the declarations of the Government respecting the normal budget for the following year, no increased demands upon the country were to be expected for the requirements of the army. Count Andrassy, in his parting reply to the Austrian delegation, was able to announce that all the resolutions agreed upon by the two delegations would at once receive the sanction of the Emperor.

IDE, Rev. George Barton, D. D., an eminent Baptist clergyman, scholar, and author, born in Coventry, Vt., in 1806; died in Springfield, Mass., April 16, 1872. His father, Rev. John Ide, had removed from New York into Northern Vermont, in 1800. His early opportunities for education were very good, notwithstanding the sparseness of the population. He grew up with the determination to be a lawyer, and in his eighteenth or nineteenth year commenced the study of the law in Brandon, Vt., teaching school in winter in his native town, to help himself in the expenses of a professional education. While thus engaged, and avowing skeptical tendencies, he met with a change, during a revival in Coventry, which modified his whole subsequent career. He now became convinced that it was his duty to prepare for the ministry; and, after a short period of study, entered Middlebury College, whence he graduated in 1830, with the highest honors of his class. During his college course, he preached occasionally, and soon after his graduation he was ordained, it is believed, at Derby, Vt. He was settled for a short time at Passumpsic Village, and thence removed to Brandon, Vt., in 1832, and was called thence to Albany, N. Y., late in 1834. His reputation for eloquence and power in the pulpit was such that Albany was not suffered to retain him long, and at the close of 1835 he was installed pastor of the Old Federal Street Church in Boston. He was not quite at home in Boston, and, in 1838, accepted the call of the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia to be their pastor. He remained in Philadelphia fourteen years, and ranked in scholarship, eloquence, and efficiency, as the peer of any of the clergymen of that city. In 1852, being desirous that his church should remove up-town, and finding some of his people were reluctant to do so, he accepted a call, which he had just received, to Springfield, Mass., where the last twenty years of his life were spent in a most successful and efficient pastorate. Dr. Ide was a hard student all his life. His library, of somewhat more than 5,000 volumes, all bound with his own hands, was admirably selected for working purposes, and was diligently used. He was a vigorous and polished writer, using language with great precision, and with a remarkable lucidity and logical power. He was somewhat averse to writing for publication, though, in the course of his forty-two years' ministry, he had published a considerable number of volumes. Of these, a few were polemical, several were Sunday-school books, which are models of their kind, more were occasional sermons and addresses, of which not less than twenty-five or thirty appeared in print, and three series of "Bible Pictures," or "Life Sketches of Life Truths," embracing vivid pen-portraits of the lives and deeds of Christ and his Apostles. He was a very frequent contributor to the religious periodicals and reviews. His death was very sudden, and was said to be from disease of the heart.

On December 2d the president of the Hungarian ministry, Count Lonyay, in consequence of very violent personal attacks made upon him in the Second Chamber, chiefly by Czernatory, a member of the Left, tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the Emperor. After an interview of the Emperor with Deak, M. Szlavay, the Minister of Commerce, was charged with the reconstruction of the ministry. Even before the real crisis, two of the ministers, M. Kerkapoly, Minister of Finance, and M. Tiszta, the Minister of Public Works, had repeatedly expressed an intention to withdraw, but they were both induced to remain for the present, so that the new cabinet, with the exception of the late Premier, Count Lonyay, comprised all the members of the old one. In place of M. Szlavay, Count Joseph Zichy, Governor of Fiume, was summoned to take the ministry of Commerce and Agriculture. Before going to Fiume, he had occupied a prominent position in that department.

IDE, George B.
ness was held at Springfield, where there was a spirited discussion, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Twenty-seventh General Assembly has enacted a bald-faced temperance law—a law odious in its provisions, and destructive of the rights of persons; and—

Whereas, The present Legislature was elected, the temerity question was not agitated before the people, and consequently our Representatives did not know the sentiments of the people concerning the subject;—

Our Representatives were not instructed to pass such a law, nor was the subject discussed before the people: therefore, we, the people of the State of Illinois, in convention assembled, do hereby resolve:

1. That the movements to enforce a summary law, the nature thereof tending to restrict personal liberty and rights, are revolutionary and destructive, and we hereby tender to them our united indorsement.

The State Convention of the Republican party was held at Springfield, on the 22d of May. Some time before this date, several Republican members of the Legislature had addressed a letter to ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby, asking if he would accept the nomination for Governor, if it were tendered him. He signified his willingness to do so, in a letter, in which he took occasion to lamb the character and achievements of the party. He was accordingly nominated by acclamation. The rest of the State ticket was as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, John L. Beveridge; for Secretary of State, George H. Harlow; for Auditor of Public Accounts, Charles L. Lippincott; for State Treasurer, Edward Butz; for Attorney-General, James K. Edsall. Twenty-one presidential electors were also nominated, and delegates appointed to the National Convention, of the party, to be held in Philadelphia. The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the past acts of the Republican party are a better guarantee for the future than the mere resolutions of a new party. It is the only party in the United States that, while in power, destroyed, or ever tried to destroy, that infamous "sum of all vilenesses," chattel slavery—"the only party that questioned the dogma that "to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished;" and endeavored to introduce reforms into the civil service, so that honesty in the public service, faithful attention to official duties, might be a better recommendation to office than partisan services; and whose President has proclaimed this new rule of action to the nation. It is the only party that introduced the colour-labor-system in the public service. It is the only party that has made treaties with other governments fully protecting our naturalized citizens from foreign claims of allegiance. It has shown unusual energy in guarding our frontier settlers from Indian raids; and the Indians from frauds and plunder of Government agents. Under its patriotic, resolute, and statesmanlike administration, a deeply-plotted and long-managed rebellion, that was declared by the enemies of our country, both domestic and foreign, as unconquerable, has been effectually suppressed, and peace and union, law and order, in a great measure restored. This it has paralleled in the history of nations, no one, for rebellion, perjury, or treason in the late conflict, has been deprived of even the right of suffrage, and few of the right to hold office. And, with "charity for all and malice toward none," universal amnesty will be proclaimed as soon as it can be done consistently with the public safety.

Resolved, That the national taxes and the national debt have both been reduced. The public revenue has been faithfully collected, and defaulting officers promptly removed and prosecuted for their delinquencies. The credit of the nation was never in a better condition, and the people have been furnished with a good national currency, that will soon be made better, and equal to gold and silver. And, above all, the humblest citizen is as fully indorsed in their constitutional rights at home and abroad.

Resolved, That the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and of the recent amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to secure the essential right of natural and civil liberty, adopted by the influence of the Republican party, will not execute or enforce themselves; and no party that does not cordially sympathize with those principles, or is chiefly composed of men hostile to those principles and to those amendments, is entitled to the confidence or support of patriots and freemen, or can be safely intrusted with the national Government.
Resolved, That, by the fundamental principles of the Republican party, it is the right and duty of all its supporters to condemn every existing abuse in national, State, and municipal governments, and zealously advocate all peaceful reforms which have been done, or may be done, with the consent of the people from the time the party was first organized. No party that ever existed in this country can justly boast of so much independence of thought, speech, and action. It is the principle that has drawn to it the enthusiastic support of so many intelligent, unbiased, and generous young men, and repelled so many sourd and disciplined office-hunters, who would make merchandise of their followers, or reducing them to political slavery.

Resolved, That all sovereignty emanates from the people, a portion of which they have delegated to the United States Government, for national purposes, and to guard human beings, and the liberties, interests, and rights of those who are deprived of the national sovereignty over natural rights, and civil privileges they have expressly reserved for themselves in bills of rights and restrictions against the encroachments of national, State, and municipal governments, no sound and wise Republic wishes to deprive the nation, the States, counties, cities, towns, villages, or individuals, of any of their legitimate constitutional rights; and all pretences that the Republican party, or any of its followers, intend to establish a consolidated government of unlimited powers, are gratuitous slanders, unworthy of the age.

Resolved, That the Republican party is the party of constitutional rights, and objects to every restriction on the exercise of those rights, and to every diminution of the enjoyment of those rights, without being oppressive to any interests of society, and we know of no better way to dispose of this subject than that adopted by the Republican party in Congress, namely, to abolish all unnecessary burdens upon the necessities of life. These are the necessities of life, and we are in favor of the independence of the Government and meet its liabilities, and we shall be taken to do such extent as is necessary to labor the fairest promise of permanent reward.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the recommendation of President Grant of the adoption of proper measures by the national government for the protection of immigrants, recognizing as we do, in those natives who flock to our shores, a most valuable addition of other nations to the population and wealth of our whole common country.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the nation is due to our soldiers and sailors, whose patriotism and valor sustained our country and made our country, in fact as well as in name, a nation of free men, characterized by noble spirit of independence and a fearless adherence to the cause of morality, and the interests of the people as it understood them; and thanks are due and will be tendered to him for his jealous guardianship of the public Treasury and the example he has furnished.
of an executive who has governed not in the interest of any party or clique, but with an eye single to the paramount good of the whole people.

A conference committee of nineteen members from each convention was appointed to agree upon a State ticket. The following was reported to both bodies, and adopted without opposition: For Governor, Gustavus Koerner; Lieutenant-Governor, John C. Black; Secretary of State, Edward Rummel; Auditor, Daniel O'Hara; Treasurer, Charles H. Lanphere; Attorney-General, Lawrence Weldon.

Delegates to the Baltimore Convention were appointed by the Democratic Convention, and the duty of nominating presidential electors was referred to the State Central Committees of the two parties in joint session.

There was a convention of "straight-out" Democrats on the 25th of August, at which the duty of nominating State officers and adopting a platform was left to the State Central Committee. The ticket agreed upon by them was as follows: For Governor, Sidney Breese; for Lieutenant-Governor, D. S. Starrs; for Secretary of State, Euth. Sutton; for Auditor of Public Accounts, C. H. Wisterman; for State Treasurer, Henry West; for Attorney-General, George A. Meech. The name of Benjamin G. Wright was afterward substituted for that of Sidney Breese, for Governor. The committee also called upon Democrats in different parts of the State to keep up their independent organization and make "straight-out" Democratic nominations for the Legislature and for local offices. It was also resolved "That we have no sympathy with traitors and will not vote for any man who does not support true Democratic principles, as enunciated at Louisville, or who is willing to renounce the party which formed this government and secured its infant prosperity, or who is willing to see it overthrown by a party which attained power in the midst of prosperity, and has since discarded every principle advocated and sustained by founders."

At the election on the 5th of November, the total vote cast for presidential electors was 429,076; of this, those in favor of Grant and Wilson for President and Vice-President received 241,248; those for Greeley and Brown, 184,770; those for O'Conor and Adams, 3,058; majority in favor of Grant and Wilson, 56,478. The entire Republican State ticket was chosen. The whole vote for Governor was 437,943, of which Oglesby received 257,774; Koerner, 197,084; and Wright, 2,185; majority for Oglesby, 40,090.

The right of women to vote was denied by Judge Jameson, of the Supreme Court, in the early part of the year, in a case brought by two women against the inspectors of election for refusing to register them as voters. The court took the ground that citizenship does not involve the right to vote; that women are citizens as minors are, and may be made voters if the people please, but are not now voters; that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments do not affect the question of female suffrage; that "history and common-sense" refuse the notion that women have under these amendments acquired any rights they did not previously possess; that there is no such thing as a "natural right" to the suffrage, that right being wholly artificial, and bestowed or withheld by that portion of the community which possesses the power to bestow or withhold it. On the general question of the policy of amending the laws so as to permit women to vote, Judge Jameson said "he saw no ground for refusing it whenever a general demand for the suffrage was made by women themselves." But he added that "if they wish to enter the capitol as legislators, they ought to work till they can effect their entrance there legally and directly by the door, and not seek to climb thither some other way through passages intended for different purposes."

The financial condition of the State is most satisfactory. The total receipts of the Treasury, for the two years ending November 30th, were $13,201,273.14, drawn from the various funds in the following proportions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Receipts (in $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Fund</td>
<td>4,012,640.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Debt Fund</td>
<td>2,367,988.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Fund</td>
<td>360,919.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Fund</td>
<td>293,521.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Central Railroad Fund</td>
<td>493,739.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canal Redemption Fund</td>
<td>1,233,377.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown and Miscellaneous Fund</td>
<td>1,984,349.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bond interest fund</td>
<td>1,984,349.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The disbursements for the same period amounted to $12,301,379.14, drawn from the various funds in the following proportions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Disbursements (in $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislative</td>
<td>3,938,096.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>183,185.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td>941,252.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational</td>
<td>2,386,344.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational and charitable</td>
<td>265,316.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charitable</td>
<td>918,784.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penal and reformatory funds</td>
<td>60,238.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>60,007.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>235,661.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State indebtedness</td>
<td>4,983,379.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New State-House</td>
<td>736,641.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Bond Funds</td>
<td>1,984,349.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The balance remaining in the Treasury, on the 1st of December, was $2,050,770.28.

The total bonded debt of the State, on the 30th of November, 1870, was $4,590,937.30, and since that date, under an act approved October 20, 1871, revenue deficit bonds have been issued amounting to $250,000, which increased the debt to $5,140,937.30. Payments were made on this principal during the two years, amounting, in the aggregate, to $3,080,-786.67, which left the debt, on the 1st of De-
december, 1872, at $2,060,150.68. This indebtedness was made up of the following items:

Interest Bonds (Insured stocks), 1872... $892,445.49
Refunded Stock, Coupon Bonds 1876... 60,000  00
Refunded Stock, 1877... 260,000  00
Thurston Loan Bonds... 86,000  00
Normal University Bonds... 25,000   00
$100 War Bonds... 135,000  00
$100 War Bonds... 65,000  00
$200 War Bonds... 250,000  00
Revenue Deficiency Bonds... 119,000  00
State Indebtedness called in by proclamation of the Governor for payment not yet surrendered to the State:
New Internal Improvement Stock, amounting to... 2,999,21
Refunded Stock 1870... 7,000  00
One old Internal Improvement Bond... 1,000  00
Thirteen Canal Bonds... 15,000  00
Two Bonds Interest Stock... 2,136  00
Total outstanding Nov. 30, 1872... $2,060,150.68

Before the 3d of January, 1873, $827,683.45 had been paid on this, leaving the total outstanding debt, at that date, $1,729,467.18. It is expected that before the close of the present administration in the State will be virtually out of debt, with an annual income, from the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Illinois & Michigan Canal, of not less than $650,000.

The tax levy for State purposes in 1871 amounted to about nine mills on the dollar on the equalized valuation of property, 5½ mills being for the expenses of the State government, 2 mills for the support of public schools, and 1½ mill for redemption of canal bonds. The total levy for 1872 was 7½ mills: 5¾ for general purposes, 1½ for payment of interest on the State debt, 2 for the support of public schools, and 1½ for canal redemption.

The number of school districts in the State is 11,251; the number in 1871 was 11,112; in 1870, 11,066. The number of children between the ages of 6 and 21 in 1872 was 882,698, of whom 874,526 were white, and 8,167 colored; in 1871, the number was 878,417, of whom 870,703 were white, and 7,714 colored. The principal school statistics for the last biennial period are as follows:

1871... 1872...
Number of public high-schools... 91  88
Number of graded schools... 651  611
Number of ungraded schools... 19,144 19,097
Whole No. of free public schools... 11,156 11,366
Number of private schools... 450  456
Number in 1870... 530
Decrease... 94
Number of pupils in private schools... 34,888 34,784
Number in 1870... 32,261
Decrease... 627
Aggregate number of day schools in session... 1,638,025 1,712,496
Aggregate in 1870... 1,678,256
Increase... 30,231
Average number of day schools in session... 146  151
Average number in 1870... 142
Increase... 9
Average number of month schools sustained... 6.7  6.9
Average number in 1870... 6.7
Increase... 0.2

Whole number of male scholars... 353,649 345,223
Whole number of female scholars... 319,144 310,429
Total number of scholars attending... 672,793 655,652
Total number of scholars attending in 1870... 652,715
Increase... 9,98
Whole number of male teachers... 8,826 9,014
Whole number of female teachers... 11,459 11,510
Total number of teachers... 20,285 20,924
Total number of teachers in 1870... 20,061
Increase... 463
Total number of days taught... 2,015,526 2,072,092
Total number of days taught in 1870... 1,985,248
Increase... 76,844
Grand total number of days' attendance... 50,108,429 49,842,481
Grand total number of days' attendance in 1870... 47,896,931
Increase... 456,484

The average daily attendance is thus stated:
In 1870, 589,540; in 1871, 341,686; 1872, 329,799, showing the decrease of attendance in two years to be 9,741, while the number of children in public schools age in the State is increased by 20,060. During the past year there have been built 518 school-houses, against 470 built in 1871. They cost $701,622.39, being an average cost of $1,442.46. In 1870, 3,680 school districts owed debts, in 1871, 3,617, and in 1872, 2,021. The total value of school-houses, grounds, furniture, and libraries, in 1872, is $1,918,767,708, being an increase in two years of $5,017,498. The figures of the cost of the school system per scholar are as follows:

FOR TUITION ALONE.
Upon school census... $4.63  $4.92
Upon number enrolled... 6.05  6.55
Upon average daily attendance... 11.91  13.16

The funds for the support of common schools in 1871 and 1872 were derived from the sources indicated in the subjoined statements:

1871.
Amount of the two-million State school-tax apportioned to counties by the Auditor... $600,000  00
Amount of interest upon the school, college, and seminary funds, apportioned to counties by the Auditor... 54,264  33
Amount raised by an old cout rate tax, in the school districts, for general school purposes... 4,895,396  22
Amount of Interest received on the township funds... 430,918 36
Amount received on district bonds issued for building purposes... 917,541  29
Amount received from rents... 88,602  14
Amount received from sales of school property... 15,131  17
Amount received from fines and forfeitures... 10,738  42
Amount reported as received from various other sources... 197,032  72

Total reported receipts in 1871... $7,470,681 55

1872.
Amount of the two-million State school-tax apportioned to counties by the Auditor... $600,000  00
Amount of interest upon the school, college, and seminary funds, apportioned to counties by the Auditor... 54,264  33
Amount raised by an old cout rate tax, in the school districts, for general school purposes... 5,302,942  65
Amount of Interest received on the township funds... 238,811  47
Amount received on district bonds, issued for building purposes... 264,529 20

$7,070,651  05
1872.

Brought forward $7,070,631.95
Amount received as interest on district funds loaned 8,729.37
Amount received, borrowed money 290,690.80
Amount received from fines and forfeitures 12,146.06
Amount received from sales of school property 11,907.96
other sources 102,373.73

Total amount reported in 1873 $7,500,129.76
Total amount expended in 1873 for all school purposes $7,133,567.41
Total amount expended in 1873 for all school purposes $7,489,899.94

The annexed statement shows the several items and amounts which make up the permanent principal of the common-school funds of the State. A comparison of the present aggregate amount of the township fund, with that reported in 1870, shows an increase in the last two years, of $321,185.68.

COMMON-SCHOOL FUNDS—PRINCIPAL.

In my judgment the existing laws, intended to regulate the duties and define the obligations of common carriers by railway, will not accomplish the object desired, for the reason, among others, that they are not based upon the wide-spread misconception of the true relation of that class of public agents to the people, and, as a consequence of that misconception, the regulations for the government of the owners and managers of railway lines are confused and weakened by assuming that the ownership and management of railway lines and the receipt, transportation, and delivery of freights for hire, constitute the business of a common carrier, are so inseparable that they are necessarily parts of the same general business, while, in the nature of things, and from the force of public opinion, it is practically impossible for many lines of railway, they are essentially different pursuits; and regulations intended for the government of the one have no fitness or proper application to the other.

I am satisfied that the only means that will afford the country the relief demanded is, to invite and encourage competition on all the railroads in the State, between the carriers that own or control them, and others who upon just compensation to be made for the use of the roads and their appurtenances, and for the fixed facilities needed, may choose to engage in the business. If the monopoly of the business on any of the important lines of railroad was taken from the corporation that owns the road, the effect would soon be perceived in the increased facilities for transportation and cheaper rates. It is because competition is not now possible, that railroad carriers discriminate between localities and individuals, but, if the legal right of others to engage in business on the railroads of the State were once established by law, the more existing rights of the carriers would constantly and favorably influence their conduct, though the right of competition secured to individuals by the law might never be exercised.

It was with a view to break up the monopoly of the use of their own railroad lines by common carriers, and, if possible, to separate the ownership of railroad property from the prosecution of that business, that the Constitutional Convention adopted the 10th, the 12th, and the 14th sections of the 11th article of the constitution.

These constitutional provisions are intended to establish that there is no necessary connection between the ownership of railroads and the prosecution of the business of common carriers by the same persons or corporations; that railroads are public highways, in which the public have rights, the most important of which is to use them for the transportation of their persons and property, subject only to regulations to be provided by law; that the property of railroad corporations may be taken by the State for public use to give effect to its own policy; and the proper conclusion from these sections, and from the whole scope of that portion of the constitution which refers to railroads, is, that the policy intended to be supported is, to make the monopoly of the competing business, which the owners and managers of railroads have secured, and make the lines of railroads free to commerce, subject only to the rights of...
the corporations and individuals to whom they belong to demand compensation for their use, and then only to the extent to which they may be used. The fundamental doctrine of the State constitution is, that the people are the highways, and that, considered alone in that character, they belong to the public, subject to the control and regulation of the State.

It will be observed that the phrase: the constitution, thus presented, concedes to the owners of railroads the right to compensation for the use of their roads, to the full extent that its use may be required or taken, and it will be easy for the General Assembly to prescribe rules under which carriers will be authorized to place upon any of the railroads of the State a definite number of engines and carriages to make stated trips from and to certain points, to move at an established rate of speed, to use the apportionments of the road, and the fixed facilities provided by the corporation, or the right to provide facilities at different and convenient points along the line, all to be governed by such equal and proper regulations as may be prescribed by the corporation. But the exclusive right of railroad corporations to carry on the business of common carriers on their lines is not supported by any just view of the law. They may, notwithstanding the fact that other carriers engage in business on their lines, continue to prosecute the same business, but upon the highway of commerce in which they are in the same line of carriers, while employed in the office and duty of carriers, have no superior rights to others.

In the conclusion of this view of the important subject, it is proper to myself to say that I would say that the interests of the country demand that the power claimed by private persons and corporations to control all the great lines of intercourse between the remotest points on the continent, and the great centres of commerce and trade, cannot be longer endured. In the infancy of the system, when railroads were merely subordinates to the natural lines of transportation and trade, the only competitors for business were the wagons of the pioneers, rights and powers were then conceded to the corporations that controlled them, that are utterly inconsistent with the relations they now bear to the commerce of the country. They have superseded the rivers and the lakes, and, like them, must be made free, subject to no other burdens than such as are necessary to compensate those that now with difficulty compete by their own exertions with the unbounded claim of railroad corporations, that are also engaged in business as common carriers, to the exclusive use of their lines for their own business, will, or can be effectual to prevent the abuses, unjust discriminations, and extortion under which the people have suffered so much, and of which they so justly complain.

Governor Palmer in his message also alluded to the popular belief that crime and disorder, especially in large cities, were on the increase, and said that important changes in the administration of justice had been suggested as a remedy for this state of things. He says:

"The changes most frequently insisted upon may be stated to be: 1. The abolition of the grand-jury system, and the substitution, for an indictment, of an accusation to be preferred by the law officers of the State. 2. To take from parties charged with crimes the right to a change of venue. 3. To disallow challenges to the jurors on the ground of an opinion formed upon information obtained from printed publications, or, as some propose, without regard to the source whence the information is acquired, if the proposed juror will swear that, notwithstanding any opinion he may entertain, he can try the case impartially. 4. To establish additional restrictions upon the right of accused persons to demand continuances. 5. To make death the penalty of murder; and, 6. Abolish, or greatly restrict, the Executive authority to grant pardons, and wholly take from that department the power to commute the death-penalty to imprisonment for the life of the person convicted, or for any other term." He deprecates any such sweeping changes in the existing order of things.

Governor Oglesby was inaugurated on the 13th of January, 1873, but a few days later was elected to the United States Senate and resigned, Lieutenant-Governor Beveridge succeeding to the Executive chair.

According to the census of 1870, there were 10,829,952 acres of improved land, 5,061,578 of woodland, and 1,491,331 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $920,506,346; of farming implements and machinery, $54,076,287; total amount of wages paid during the year, $1,491,331; total products, $82,388,767; total estimated value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $210,860,585; orchard products, $3,571,789; produce of market-gardens, $765,992; forest products, $1,087,144; home manufactures, $1,408,015; animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $56,718,944; value of all live stock, $149,756,698. There were 853,783 horses, 85,075 mules and assos, 640,521 milch cows, 10,766 working oxen, 1,055,499 other cattle, 1,508,286 sheep, and 2,703,343 swine. The chief productions were: 10,188,307 bushels of spring, and 19,905,186 of winter wheat; 2,456,578 of rye; 129,921,355 of Indian-corn; 42,780,851 of oats; 2,480,400 of barley; 168,862 of buckwheat; 115,854 of peas and beans; 10,944,170 Irish, and 522,641 of sweet potatoes; 14,486 lbs. of clover seed; 135,464 of grass seed; 280,043 of flax seed; 2,747,339 tons of hay; 5,249,274 pounds of tobacco; 5,739,249 of wool; 36,083,405 of butter; 1,161,163 of cheese; 104,032 of hops; 2,204,606 of flax; 136,578 of maple sugar; 1,547,175 of honey; 46,902 of wax; 1,960,473 gallons of sorghum, and 10,378 of maple molasses, and 9,535,455 gallons of milk sold.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 12,507, employing 2,530 steam-engines of 73,091 horse-power, and 628 water-wheels of 12,598 horse-power, and 82,979 hands, of whom 73,045 were males above 16; 6,717 females above 15, and 3,217 youth. The capital invested amounted to $34,605,678; wages paid during the year, $31,100,244; value of materials, $127,600,077; products, $205,620,672.

There were 505 newspapers and periodicals, with an aggregate circulation of 1,752,541, and issuing 118,140,492 copies annually. There were 39 daily, circulation 106,400; 10 tri-weekly, circulation 40,570; 4 semi-weekly, circulation 2,950; 364 weekly, circulation 890,
Income. 152.406

6. 7.

184,840. £49,262.691

74,301 5.

616,249 3.

136,900

395.440

646,636

British Bengal Bombay Calcutta Coorg subject of square Britain, whose out

about 205,912,000, 1,556,990 is Patna

Great Britain, whose edifices, including with

1,201,403

the British possessions in India. Its use now frequently leads to the mistaken opinion that British India is still divided into three presidencies, whereas it comprises eight provinces, each under its own civil government, and each entirely independent of the others. The eight provinces are: 1. Bengal; 2. Northwestern Provinces; 3. Punjab; 4. Central Provinces; 5. Oude; 6. British Burmah; 7. Madras; 8. Bombay. To these must be added the provinces of Mysore (inclusive of the little state of Coorg), Hyderabad, and Sinde, which, though contributing to the revenue of India, are governed on the English system. The supreme Government in India consists of the Viceroy or Governor-General, aided by a Council of five members, besides the commander-in-chief. Its business is conducted in five separate departments: Financial, Home, Foreign, Military, and Public Works. Madras and Bombay are under governors; Bengal, the Northwestern Provinces, and the Punjab, under lieutenant-governors; the Central Provinces, Oude, and British Burmah, under chief commissioners. The area and population of the several provinces are, according to the latest official publication,* as follows:

*COUNTRIES.

Coorg and Mysore...Bangalore, Mysora...

Hyderabad.

Bengal.

Northwestern Provinces.

Punjab.

Central Provinces.

Oude.

British Burmah.

Madras.

Bombay.

Sinde.

British India.

Native States.

The population of the chief towns, according to the latest accounts, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>618,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>648,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>430,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>355,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucknow</td>
<td>244,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patna</td>
<td>234,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benares</td>
<td>202,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>128,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euipal</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moorcheshah</td>
<td>140,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baroda</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The revenue and expenditure of British India, from 1868 to 1873, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Surplus or Deficit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>2,936,391</td>
<td>2,539,317</td>
<td>397,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>2,936,391</td>
<td>2,539,317</td>
<td>397,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>2,936,391</td>
<td>2,539,317</td>
<td>397,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>2,936,391</td>
<td>2,539,317</td>
<td>397,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>2,936,391</td>
<td>2,539,317</td>
<td>397,074</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All the figures are taken from the "Statistical Tables relating to the colonial and other possessions of the United Kingdom, Part XIV., 1869" (London, 1870), except the population of Madras which is that of the official census of 1871. The figures given in another official publication, "Leading General andmercial and Circulation of India, during the Year 1869-70," can partly not be harmonized with the figures of our table.
Dr. G. Smith, in the work, "The Native Christians of India as a Community and a Church," reprinted from the British and Foreign Evangelical Review (1871), estimates the aggregate population of India at 212,850,000, of whom 100,000,000 are Hindoos; 2,500,000 Sikhs; Buddhists and Fains, 5,000,000; Mohammedans, 30,000,000; aborigines and outcasts, 14,000,000; Parsees, 85,000,000; Jews, 15,000; Christians, 1,250,000; Protestants, 350,000; Catholics, 760,000; Syrians, 135,000; Armenians and Greeks, 5,000.*

The public debt in March, 1871, amounted to £111,542,285, the interest on which was £5,210,175. The imports and exports, from 1869 to 1871, were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>247,130,000</td>
<td>238,710,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>44,556,000</td>
<td>53,510,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>35,556,000</td>
<td>57,818,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total numbers and tonnage of all vessels entered at ports in British India from various countries were 13,843 vessels, freighted with 9,981,854 tons. The total number and tonnage of all vessels cleared in British India, during the same year, were 14,243 vessels, with 3,467,485 tons, giving a total of 23,806 vessels, and 6,429,382 tons.

The total length of railroads, on December 31, 1871, was 5,089 miles. The aggregate amount expended by the companies on the lines undertaken by them was about £98,000,000; the gross receipts during the year 25,963,671, the amount paid by the Government for guaranteed interest being in excess of the net receipts. The number of post-offices and receiving-houses, in 1871, was nearly 5,000; the number of letters and newspapers sent through the post-office, 84,562,634; the revenue, £908,972. The number of miles of Government telegraph-lines, in 1871, was 14,014; the number of offices, 205. The number of governmental and aided colleges and schools, in 1871, was 25,147, and the number of pupils attending them 799,632.

The "Annual Report of the Luddiana Mission" gives the following account of some Goorooos, whom the writer, a missionary, has visited:

During a journey which extended thirty miles to the southward of Luddiana we met at the town of Rampoor with a peculiar company of Sikhs, who profess to believe in the New Testament as a Divine revelation, and look upon Christ as the Immaculate Incarnation of the Deity. Their Gooroo, or teacher, seems to think, or at least he teaches his followers, that Christ is to be revealed from heaven very soon, according to Matthew xxiv. and xxv., and Revelations xix.—xxii.; but that Christ will be revealed in his own (the Gooroo's) person! This sect is entirely separate from the other Hindoo sects, and is regarded as a sort of Christian sect by the people around them. They are increasing in numbers, and the Gooroo may yet acquire a considerable number of followers. They profess to observe the Sabbath, to pray to God, and to disregard caste ties. In re-

* For the religious statistics of India proper, see Annual Cyclopedia for 1871.
tion taxes of seacoast States; approve of the “expropriations” of corrupt officials, and denounce corruption generally; approve of free schools; approve of the efforts of working-men to “vindicate their independence of class subordination,” and declare that the Republican party is the only party that will help them; and instruct the delegates to the National Convention to vote for Grant and Colfax.

The Democratic Convention was held at Indianapolis on the 12th of June. The State officers nominated were as follows: For Governor, Thomas A. Hendricks; Lieutenant-Governor, C. Dopeau; Congressmen at large, John S. Williams, Michael O. Kerr; Secretary of State, Owen W. Eddy; Auditor, John B. Stoll; Treasurer, James B. Ryan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, M. B. Hopkins; Attorney-General, Bayless W. Hanna; Clerk of Supreme Court, Ed. Price; Reporter of Supreme Court, John C. Robinson.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, By the Democracy of Indiana in convention assembled:

That the principles of the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention, taken in connection with the propositions contained in the resolutions heretofore accepting the nomination of that convention, constitute a platform on which all the elements of opposition to the present corrupt Administration of the Federal Government can stand.

Resolved, That we regard it as unwise and imprudent to place two tickets in nomination for the office of President and Vice-President, as the representatives of these principles, as the division of its friends would insure the defeat of both, and it is therefore the fixed conviction of this convention that the Democratic Convention to assemble in Baltimore in July should adopt the nominees of the Liberal Republican Convention instead of making other nominations for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed from this State to the Baltimore Convention be, and they are hereby, instructed to vote as a unit upon all questions, in accordance with the opinion of a majority of the Convention.

Resolved, That all drainage and other laws, by which the owners of property may be divested of their title by arbitrary assessments or summary process, should be carefully guarded, so as to protect the people from undue oppression, and their property from being taken without just compensation and due process of law; and that all laws contravening these principles should be promptly repealed, or modified so as to conform thereto.

Whereas, The Union soldiers and sailors, by their patriotism and courage in the great rebellion of 1861, preserved the life of the nation and made our public domain valuable; therefore,

Resolved, That we demand for each of the living who was honorably discharged, and for the widows or orphans of the dead, one hundred and sixty acres of the public domain—not herefore entered, or given away by a Republican Congress to railroad corporations—to be theirs absolutely, without requiring them to become actual settlers thereon.

Resolved, That the just and equal demand that all soldiers who enlisted in the military service of the country during the war of the late rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, shall have a bounty granted to them by Congress, in proportion to the time they may have served, whether that time shall have been for three months or a longer period.

A “straight-out” Democratic Convention was held at Indianapolis on the 18th of September, at which a full State ticket was put in nomination, and resolutions unanimously adopted indemnifying the action of the National Convention at Louisville.

On the 28th of February a convention of those favoring a prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors was held at the Capitol, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That “we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;” that whenever any law, custom, institution, or business, becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right and duty of the people, by the enactment and execution of all necessary, just, and constitutional laws, to abolish it.

Resolved, That on this basis of fundamental truth, we hold it to be the right and duty of the people to prohibit and to prohibit the manufacture of and traffic in intoxicating liquors, as a danger, and their importation from foreign countries.

Resolved, That every such evil being malum in se, a crime against God and man, is beyond the power of Government to remedy by any provisions but total prohibition and by any process but utter extirpation; and that all laws to license or sanction, by pretending to regulate such crime, are insane and infamous.

Resolved, That we favor all measures that will effect a reform in the financial affairs of our municipal, State and national Governments, and favor the abolition of the offices of State Agent and State Printer.

Resolved, That we call upon all the good citizens of Indiana, whether total abstainers or not, who recognize the terrible injuries inflicted by the liquor traffic, to unite with us for its overthrow, and to secure thereby peace, order, and the protection of persons and property.

At an adjourned session of this convention on the 3d of April, a full ticket of State officers was nominated.

The State Convention took place on the 8th of October. The whole vote cast for Governor numbered 377,917, of which Hendricks, Democrat, received 189,424; Brown, Republican, 188,276; Edgerton, “straight-out” Democrat, 189; Falkenburg, Temperance candidate, 28; making Hendricks's majority over all, 531.

The remainder of the officers elected were the Republican nominees, with the exception of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Milton B. Hopkins, who was the Democratic candidate.

At the presidential election on the 5th of November, 351,195 votes were cast, of which the Grant and Wilson electors received 186,144; Greeley and Brown, 169,637; O'Conor and Adams, 1,417; Grant and Wilson's majority over all, 21,090. The State Legislature of 1873 contains 27 Republicans and 23 Democrats in the Senate, and 54 Republicans and 46 Democrats in the House of Representatives.

Republican majority on joint ballot, 12.

A special session of the Legislature was opened at the capital on the 14th of November, at which considerable miscellaneous busi-
ness was disposed of, and much more set on foot. Oliver P. Morton was reelected to the United States Senate, and the State was re-
districted for both legislative and congress-
ional representation. The bill apportioning
members of the Legislature among the differ-
ent districts gave much dissatisfaction to the
Democratic minority, and it was declared that
it gave 50 members of the Senate to 184,000
voters in certain portions of the State; and
only 20 to 185,000 voters in other portions,
and assigned 59 members of the House to
184,000 voters, and 41 members to 185,000.
A written protest against the act was made
by the minority in the following terms:

1. That in our opinion the said act is a deliberate
fraud and imposition upon the rights and privileges of
the people of the State of Indiana.

2. Because said act is a deliberate attempt to sap
the very foundation of representative government by
denying equal and fair representation to the
people in the General Assembly.

3. Because it is a shameful violation of that Ameri-
can doctrine that comes down from the Revolution,
that taxation and representation go hand in hand.

4. Because said act is an infamy, passed at the
bidding of an unscrupulous partisan influence, and
cannot be defended upon any principle of common
right, and was passed with indirect haste under the
pressure of the previous question, so that debate was
prevented and no opportunity afforded to expose its
glar ing defects.

5. Because said act is a plain and palpable viola-
tion of the constitution of the State of Indiana,
which requires that Senators and Representatives in
the General Assembly shall be apportioned among
the several counties according to the number of in-
habitants under the enumeration made by law,
which provision of the constitution is wholly
regarded and violated by the said act, and is, there-
fore, null and void.

Among the other bills passed was one rais-
ing the salary of the Governor to $8,000 a
year. Bills were introduced regulating the
charges of railroads, establishing a new school
system, and proposing a convention for the
amendment of the State constitution. Nu-
umerous amendments were reported favoring
legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating
liquors, and amending the divorce laws.

The regular session of the Legislature be-
gan on the first Wednesday of January, 1873,
and a few days later Governor Hendricks was
inaugurated. Governor Baker in his final mes-
sage made various recommendations, among
others that it be submitted to a vote of the
people whether a convention shall be held for
the revision of the constitution. In his inau-
gural address Governor Hendricks recommend-
ed reform in the election laws, and in the rep-
resentation of the people in the General As-
sembly. He said:

The laws regulating our elections require your
special attention. They do not restrain the corrupt,
nor protect the votes of the people. Our elections
must not become a reproof. Their result must ex-
press the will of the people. Our systems must be
made so efficient as to guarantee purity in the con-
duct and management of the elections, and also to
inspire and establish public confidence. When the
people know that a political result has been fairly
brought about, all discontent disappears; they cheer-
fully acquiesce, and yield entire obedience to the
authority thereby established. I cannot now at-
tempt to suggest all the provisions that may be es-
cessary to an efficient system, but the following
no system will probably prove efficient:

1. A fair and real representation on the board
of election officers of all political parties having can-
didates to be voted for.

2. Voting-places so numerous, and the precints
so small, in respect to the voting population, that all
who offer to vote may be known by the people of the
neighborhood, as well as by the people of the
law.

3. A reasonable period of residence in the election
precinct as a qualification to vote, so that persons
may not pretend a residence not real, in fraud of the
law.

You will find an amendment of the second article
of the constitution necessary to enable the Legis-
lature to prescribe such period of residence. The
constitution wisely provides for its own amendment,
by a convenient and economical proceeding, which
renders it unnecessary to throw upon the people
the expense of a convention, and avoids the possibility
of changes not desired by them.

4. The exclusion of money, as an influence and
power, from the elections. If in the contest for
power money shall become stronger than the people,
the people are no longer supreme. Money will be a
reproof to us all when wealth can buy what the
poorest talent and the purest virtue cannot at-
tain.

In this connection I wish to call attention to the
subject of representative reform, which, during the
last ten years, has been advocated by some of the
best minds, both in Europe and in this country, and
is now undergoing the test of experience. I desire
to make this the more emphatic, because in this
State it seems yet to be regarded as right and proper
for the majority to deny to the minority even that
representation which an apportionment based upon
population and contiguity of counties would give.
Representative reform rests upon the proposition
that minorities of constituencies should have a rep-
resentation as nearly in proportion to numbers as
may be practicable. All the citizens contribute to
the burdens of government, and should yield obedi-
ence to the laws, and it is just, equal, and fair, that
all should be represented.

The advantages of this reform are obvious. Polit-
ical aspersities would be modified; local satisfac-
tion would be produced; the temptation to corrupt
and bribery at elections would be greatly removed;
and the spirit of party would be removed from
influence and power of the minority, thus securing
a check upon the majority, should it become arrogant
or unscrupulous, so that legislation would proceed
more for the people and less for party.

The public debt of the State at the end of the
year amounted to $4,650,930.37, of which
$3,905,906.25 consisted of non-negotiable bonds
issued to the school fund. Of the balance,
$328,023.12 consists of four per cent. State
stocks issued under the adjustment of 1847,
and $4,060.13 two per cent. stocks of the same
date; $139,000 consists of the war loan issued
under legislation of 1861. The remainder,
of about $569,000, consists of the principal and
interest of old bonds issued prior to 1841, the
payment of which was provided for by an act
passed at the extra session of the Legislature
in December. There was in the Treasury on
November 1, 1871, the sum of $1,035,288.63,
and during the fiscal year ending October 31,
1872, the receipts were $2,450,853.22; the ex-
spenses for the same year amounted to $2,687,-
INDIANA

399

201,55, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $973,325,325.7. On the 15th of October, the school revenue, amounting to $350,952,50, was apportioned among the several counties, which allowed fifty-two cents to each of the 631,447 children between the ages of six and twenty-one in the State.

There are about 3,600 miles of railroad in the State, consisting of the following lines and short branches connected with them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati &amp; Indianapolis</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis, Richmond &amp; Fort Waynes</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati &amp; Indianapolis</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, Bel River &amp; Illinois</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evansville &amp; Crawfordsville</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evansville, Terre Haute &amp; Chicago</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Wayne, Jackson &amp; Saginaw</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Wayne, Muncie &amp; Indianapolis</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Rapids &amp; Indiana</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana North &amp; Southwest</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis, Bloomington &amp; Western</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis, Cincinnati &amp; Lafayette</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis &amp; Vincennes</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis &amp; St. Louis</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis, Perry &amp; Chicago</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis, South Bend &amp; Indiana</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Shore &amp; Michigan Southern</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette &amp; Chicago</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan &amp; Southern &amp; St. Louis</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville, New Albany &amp; Chicago</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Central</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio &amp; Mississipi</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peninsula</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburg, Cincinnati &amp; St. Louis</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburg, Kansas, &amp; Pittsburgh</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis, Terre Haute &amp; Indianapolis</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toledo, Wabash &amp; Western</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Water Valley</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Northern Penitentiary, at Michigan City, has had an average of 314 inmates during the year. On the 13th of July the chair-shop of the institution was destroyed by fire, and has been rebuilt at an expense of $7,250. The total receipts of the institution for the year were $46,841,81, ordinary expenses, $42,808,94, making the profits of the year $5,072.87.

The House of Refuge, at Plainfield, contained on the 1st of January, 1873, 191 inmates, 64 of whom were admitted during the year. This institution has a farm, a chair-factory, and a shoe-shop.

The following is a statement showing the number of inmates remaining, and the number admitted, discharged, and died, during the year, at the Soldiers’ Orphans’ Home at Knightstown:

| Number remaining October 31, 1871 | 377 |
| Number of children admitted      | 41  |
| Number of parents                 | 39  |
| Number placed in homes            | 5   |
| Number died                       | 3   |
| Number of deaths transferred      | 42  |
| Remaining in the Home October 31, 1872 | 330 |

The Home for Disabled Soldiers, formerly connected with this institution, was burned on the 25th of December, 1871, and the soldiers have been transferred to the National Asylum at Dayton, Ohio.

According to the census of 1870 there were in the State 10,14,279 acres of improved land, 1,189,334 of woodland, and 826,035 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $334,504,189; of farming implements and machinery, $17,678,591; the total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $967,314,69; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $1,02,914,502; value of orchard-products, $2,585,086; produce of market-gardens, $486,477; of forest-products, $2,645,679; value of home manufactures, $605,639; value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter, $30,246,962; value of all live-stock, $83,776,762. There were 497,888 horses, 43,259 mules and asses, 393,736 milch-cows, 14,098 working oxen, 618,360 other cattle, 1,612,080 sheep, and 1,872,230 swine. The chief productions were 101,991 bushels of spring and 27,589,201 of winter wheat, 437,465 of rye, 51,094,385 of Indian corn, 8,500,409 of oats, 556,262 of barley, 80,281 of buckwheat, 9,325,392 pounds of tobacco, 5,029,023 of wool, 35,326 bushels of peas and beans, 5,399,044 of Irish and 150,705 of sweet potatoes, 19,479 gallons of wine, 29,915,585 pounds of butter, 283,807 of cheese, 386,988 gallons of milk sold, 1,076,708 tons of hay, 61,168 bushels of clover-seed, 7,377 of grass-seed, 63,884 pounds of hops, 37,771 of flax, 401,581 bushels of flax-seed, 1,562,832 pounds of maple sugar, 2,926,212 gallons of sorghum molasses, 227,880 of maple molasses, 395,278 pounds of honey and 13,049 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 11,847, using 2,881 steam-engines, of 76,851 horse-power, and 1,090 water-wheels of 28,518 horse-power, and employing 58,852 hands, of whom 54,412 were males above sixteen, 2,727 females above fifteen, and 2,168 youths. The capital invested amounted to $52,023,425; wages paid during the year, $18,366,780; value of materials consumed, $63,155,492; products, $108,617,275.

There were 293 newspapers and periodicals, having an aggregate circulation of 3,851,542, and issuing 26,941,844 copies annually. There were 20 daily, with a circulation of 42,300; 3 tri-weekly, circulation 2,200; 1 semi-weekly, circulation 550; 238 weekly, circulation 293,242; 6 semi-monthly, circulation 9,200; 28 monthly, circulation 64,150; 2 bi-monthly, circulation 6,000. The total number of libraries was 5,301, containing 1,125,538 volumes; of these, 2,998, with 497,669 volumes, were private, and 2,303, with 627,894 volumes, other than private, including 20 circulating libraries containing 8,248 volumes.

The number of religious organizations of all denominations was 3,608, having 3,106 edifices, with 1,008,380 sittings, and property valued at $11,942,297. The leading denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>152,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>132,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>29,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>52,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>1,403</td>
<td>346,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>189,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>56,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Brethren in Christ</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>33,975</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INGERSOLL, RALPH ISAACS, LL. D., an American statesman and diplomatist, born in New Haven, Conn., in 1788; died there, August 27, 1872. He graduated from Yale College in the class of 1808, studied law, and, having been admitted to the bar of his State, entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city, taking high rank among the ablest jurists of that section. His public life commenced while he was still a young man. In 1819 he was chosen a representative of his native town in the State Legislature. This was one of the most important Legislatures ever held in Connecticut. The new constitution had been adopted the year before, and on this Legislature devolved the duty of conforming the existing laws to the new order of things under the constitution which had taken the place of the old charter granted the colony by the second Charles. The prominent men of the State, from both the Democratic, or, as it was called, "Toleration," and the Federal parties, were sent to this Legislature. Mr. Ingersoll was perhaps the most conspicuous debater on the Democratic side. The Federal speakers and the press called him "Young Hotspur," and Theodore Dwight, in his political lyrics, alluded to him under that name.

For seven years Mr. Ingersoll continued to represent New Haven in the popular branch of the Legislature, and, in 1825, he was elected at the same time to the Legislature of the State and to the Congress of the United States. He was elected to Congress for four consecutive terms. He held a good position in the House, serving on important committees, most of the time on the Committee of Ways and Means, having for his associates, among other distinguished men, George McDuffie, Gulian C. Verplanck, and James K. Polk. After eight years' service in Congress, Mr. Ingersoll felt that his duty to his young family required that he should devote himself to the practice of the profession which he loved, and he accordingly resigned his seat and returned to his law-office in New Haven. He was appointed State's Attorney for New Haven County in 1833, and held the office for some years, when he resigned. Upon the death of Senator Nathan Smith, Governor Edwards tendered him the place made vacant thereby, but he declined, having no inclination to reenter political life. While in Congress an intimacy was formed between himself and the President, James K. Polk, and in 1846 Mr. Ingersoll received, unsolicited, the appointment of minis-

ter plenipotentiary to Russia, accompanied with a friendly letter, saying that "the office had sought the man, and not the man the office," and urging him not to decline. He remained abroad two years, when he resigned his commission and returned to New Haven, with the determination never again to accept office. To this resolution he adhered strictly, and the evening of his life was passed in quiet retirement, and in the practice of his profession. He was greatly honored and esteemed by the citizens of New Haven, and often urgently solicited to accept office.

INSURANCE. The losses, by fire, during the year 1872, were almost as disastrous to the public and great for the insurance companies as in 1871. The great fire of Boston, November 9th and 10th, occasioned a loss of about fifty million dollars. The following is a statement of life-insurance companies in the United States, their operations during the years 1869, and including 1871, and their results, as regards premiums received, losses paid, benefits to the insured and stockholders, and the cost of general administration, computed on the basis of every thousand dollars insured. The financial accounts exclude cash transactions only, exclusive of reinsurance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Policies</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>1,020,976,590</td>
<td>76,663,901</td>
<td>$1,092,298,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>76,774,927</td>
<td>2,104,049,339</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>90,774,760</td>
<td>$1,195,573,613</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of these, belong to the State of New York:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Policies</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>283,984</td>
<td>$34,683,650</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>296,447</td>
<td>3,500,060</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>287,068</td>
<td>1,000,794,069</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total revenues are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Premiums</th>
<th>Interest and other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>865,386,128</td>
<td>$12,268,171</td>
<td>$77,839,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>15,746,246</td>
<td>7,678,900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>17,707,901</td>
<td>1,002,131,611</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the New York companies, the figures are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Premiums</th>
<th>Interest and other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>$39,454,390</td>
<td>$3,722,296</td>
<td>$43,176,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>43,075,655</td>
<td>7,400,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>44,411,380</td>
<td>5,136,000</td>
<td>2,557,184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total expenditures for each year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Policy Claims</th>
<th>Dividends to Insured, Policies lapsed, surrendered</th>
<th>Dividends and Interest to Stockholders</th>
<th>General Administration</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>$13,705,123</td>
<td>$12,007,395</td>
<td>$2,507,542</td>
<td>$6,363,459</td>
<td>$34,956,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>18,729,705</td>
<td>14,987,741</td>
<td>1,940,980</td>
<td>1,125,080</td>
<td>36,806,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>23,677,419</td>
<td>$19,957,419</td>
<td>19,487,741</td>
<td>20,596,094</td>
<td>76,158,845</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditures of the New York companies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Policy Claims</th>
<th>Dividends to Insured, Policies lapsed, surrendered</th>
<th>Dividends and Interest to Stockholders</th>
<th>General Administration</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>7,367,266</td>
<td>5,729,212</td>
<td>445,978</td>
<td>9,441,150</td>
<td>$2,584,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>7,367,266</td>
<td>5,729,212</td>
<td>445,978</td>
<td>9,441,150</td>
<td>$2,584,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>11,675,921</td>
<td>11,675,921</td>
<td>11,675,921</td>
<td>9,441,150</td>
<td>$2,584,310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The total expenditures average per cent. of total receipts:

In 1869, 58.33 p. c.; 1870, 60.34 p. c.; 1871, 61.14 p. c.

Maximum—1869, 140. 4 p. c.; Minimum—31. 2 p. c.

" 1870, 191. 3 p. c.; 1871, 158. 2 p. c.

For New York Cos.—1869, 57.13; 1870, 60.88; 1871, 62.88.

The surplus of receipts over expenditures amounts to:

1869.....$32,440,894, or 41.67 per cent. of total receipts.
1870.....38,005,697, or 39.66
1871.....47,745,690, or 42.87

The rate of premiums per mille (for an insurance of $1,000) varies very much in the different companies, from a minimum in 1809 of 7.67 to 61.31; in 1870, from 18.46 to 62.08; in 1871, from 12.24 to 65.25, averaging for all transactions represented for—

Per Mille,
1869..................2.56
1870..................3.29
1871..................3.96

Policy claims were paid as follows:

1869.....0.22 63.53 8.02 Per mille am't ins'd.
1870.....0.46 65.81 9.31 Per mille am't ins'd.
1871.....1.73 191.56 11.36 Per mille am't ins'd.

The benefits returned to the insured in dividends, purchase of policies surrendered, lapses, etc., show for—

1869.....0.01 20.51 6.43 Per mille am't ins'd.
1870.....0.08 17.10 8.93 Per mille am't ins'd.
1871.....0.03 34.06 2.46 Per mille am't ins'd.

Shareholders received of interest and dividends:

1869.....0.35 0.35 Per mille am't ins'd.
1870.....0.35 0.35 Per mille am't ins'd.
1871.....0.39 0.39 Per mille am't ins'd.

Great diversity prevails in the expenses of general management:

1869.....0.21 60.09 9.41 Per mille am't ins'd.
1870.....0.33 70.30 9.33 Per mille am't ins'd.
1871.....0.13 161.93 9.70 Per mille am't ins'd.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS.
The improvement in the means of intercourse, and the establishment of better communication between England and France, has been the object of earnest discussion during many years past, and the public has had presented to it a number of reasonable and unreasonable schemes for this object. These plans may be classified under four heads: Those for bridging the Channel between Dover and Calais, or one adjacent point on the French coast; those for making a causeway, and thus creating an artificial isthmus; those for the establishment of a ferry; and, finally, those for laying a tunnel beneath the bed of the sea.

Of all these, the first two have never been advocated by any persons worthy of consideration, and may be, therefore, quickly dismissed; the latter two schemes are represented by two eminent engineers, in whose track follow a number of more or less obscure individuals, who clamor loudly for the credit of precedence in idea, as vehemently as if they could ever have advanced this question of improved international communication to the stage to which it has been brought.

The representative of the steam-ferry is Mr. John Fowler, and that of the tunnel, in England, is Mr. John Hawkshaw.

By the ferry plan, as it was first laid before Parliament some years since, it was proposed to construct suitable harbors on each coast, between which steam-ferries, 450 feet long, and 57 feet beam, were to run, propelled by engines of 1,500 horse-power collectively. The transit was to be performed in an hour, and the most complete accommodation was to be afforded for the carriage both of passengers and goods. To this end, railway passenger carriages and wagons were to be taken on board the ferries, so that, either in going to or returning from the Continent, no change of vehicles would be necessary either for passengers or freight. The point selected for the English harbor was Dover, and that on the French coast between Cape Grisnez and Boulogne, at a spot possessing many natural advantages for the purpose. A short line of railway would be necessary, to connect the French port with the Northern Railway of France, and complete the communication. The total estimated cost was about $10,000,000, and the time required for the execution of the scheme was three years.

Turning to the other proposed means of Continental communication—that of a tunnel beneath the bed of the Channel—a Frenchman propounded the idea to the first Napoleon. In 1866 borings near the South Foreland in England, and near Calais in France, were commenced, and continued during two years; the former reached the green sand after a depth of about 550 feet had been obtained, but at a less depth the French shaft was stopped by accident. Mr. John Hawkshaw investigated, so far as a preliminary investigation would allow, the formation of the Channel bed along the line of the proposed tunnel. These inquiries, tested also by some independent borings, such as the artesian well at Calais, showed that both the lower gray and the upper white chalk, which on the English side have a thickness of 205 feet and 175 feet, respectively, increase gradually toward the French coast, where the thickness of the gray chalk is 450 feet, and that of the white overlying chalk is 270 feet; it is almost certain, too, that there exists no serious rupture in the strata, while the depth chosen for the invert of the tunnel would probably be below the pervious influence of any fissures that may exist in the white chalk near the
sea-bed. It was proposed to lay the level of the rails at a depth of 270 feet below the bottom of the Channel, to approach and quit the tunnel on each coast with grades of 1 in 60, and to give to the tunnel itself a rising gradient of 1 in 2,640 on each side toward the centre. The total length of the tunnel would be 293 miles, of which 73 miles would be taken up in approaches. It was intended that accommodation should be given for a double line of wall, and for this purpose the tunnel was to be 28 feet wide, formed with a semicircular arch 23 feet in height from the rails, and the thickness of the brickwork, sides as well as invert, was to be 3 feet.

In March, 1869, a report was laid before the Emperor of the French, prepared by the influential committee appointed to examine into the scheme, which had M. Thomy de Gamond as its able representative and exponent in France. This committee, while not hesitating to give their opinion that the work could be executed, although many grave and hidden difficulties would probably beset the path, and in every step of his hazardous undertaking, found great trouble in forming any conclusion as to the possible commercial future of the work, supposing it to be completed. The minimum estimate upon which they based their assumption was $50,000,000, too large a sum by far to sink with the hope of obtaining a profitable return. It was proposed at this time to obtain a government grant of $10,000,000 (as much as Mr. Fowler's first estimate for his complete ferry scheme), to execute preparatory works. This proposition, however, came to nothing, and the storm, then gathering, which subsequently swept across France, has ended, for many years at least, any probability of extensive Government help from that country for this purpose.

Mr. Hawkshaw has recently proposed a means of improvement in the Channel service, which consists in placing a fleet of fast boats to run between Dover and Calais, of a type similar to the Holyhead steamers, 350 feet in length, and drawing 8 or 9 feet of water. These were simply passenger-boats, having no accommodation for railway vehicles on board, and requiring but little alterations in the existing harbors to enable them to run from side to side at all times.

Of a totally different character, however, is the last scheme, in which Mr. Henry Bessemer and Mr. E. J. Reed are the chief movers, and which, not wanting parliamentary sanction, will not suffer the long and tedious delays which would otherwise attend its execution. The new boats proposed by Mr. Reed and Mr. Bessemer to run between Dover and Calais will be the same length as those suggested by Mr. Hawkshaw, i.e., 350 feet, but they will draw, when fully loaded, only 7 feet 6 inches of water. The deck beam will be 42 feet wide, and the width over the paddle-boxes 63 feet. A speed of 20 miles an hour will be obtained from two pairs of engines, developing collectively 4,500 horse-power, and driving four paddle-wheels. The vessels will be double-ended, with a rudder at each end, so that the necessity of turning will be avoided, means being provided to lock the rudders at will. They will be designed with a very low freeboard at each end, extending for a distance of 50 feet, so that they may cut through the waves instead of mounting them. The useful length of the vessels will thus be reduced to a length of 250 feet. Speed will rightly be one of the first considerations in designing these boats, because, upon such a service as that for which they are intended, quickness of transit is of the greatest necessity. Next to this qualification comes that of accommodation, and in this respect the utmost attention will be paid to the comfort of the passengers. At each end spacious and well-appointed cabins will be provided for the second-class passengers, who, besides, enjoy ample deck-room; but the principal feature, and one for the development of which the scheme was drawn, will be a large, central, motionless saloon, constructed according to the plan proposed by Mr. Bessemer. This saloon, which will be placed in the middle of the vessel, will be 70 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 20 feet in height, fitted with some state-rooms leading off from the main cabin. On top there will be a spacious promenade-deck, 7 feet above the main deck of the vessel. To secure an absence of motion in this saloon, it is suspended at each end and at two intermediate points upon steel axes, supported upon standards. The floor of the cabin, necessarily of great weight, is placed below the level of the points of support, in order to assist in keeping the saloon steady, and to counterbalance the disturbing action of the top weight due to passengers on the promenade-deck, as well as that arising from the action of the wind upon the exposed sides of the cabin, which, however, are partially protected from the action of the wind by the two paddle-boxes placed on each side of the vessel. By the arrangement adopted, the suspended saloon, which will weigh 70 or 80 tons, will always tend to keep in a vertical position, and the oscillations, which would arise from the ship's motion, are to be counteracted by simple mechanical appliances. It is only contemplated to neutralize the rolling of the ship, as vessels of so great a length, and of such a form as those to be built for the Channel service, will be subjected to comparatively little pitching. The motion from which will be greatly reduced by the central position of the saloon. To prevent the saloon from being affected by the oscillations of the vessel, or its equilibrium from being disturbed by the movements of the passengers, it is fitted with hydraulic gear, by means of which its position with respect to the vessel is placed under perfect control, an attendant, having a spirit-level before him, being enabled, by the manipulation of a single lever.
at all times to keep the floor of the saloon horizontal.

IOWA. The fourteenth General Assembly of IOWA began its regular session on the 8th of January, and concluded it on the 23d of April. The mass of the work accomplished was of local importance only, but there were a few acts of general interest. The State was divided into nine congressional districts, 30 senatorial districts, and 75 representative districts. A subject that occupied a good deal of attention was that of regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. There was a Committee on the Suppression of Intemperance to whom all petitions, protests, and propositions, were referred. Among the bills discussed was one providing for the licensing of the sale of spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors, which was defeated in the House by a vote of 29 yeas to 64 nays. A proposition to prohibit the making, keeping, or selling of liquor, was also defeated, as well as one that made parties selling intoxicating liquors responsible for all damages done by reason of the sale. The act finally passed was in the form of an amendment to the revised laws of 1860, and provided that "no person shall obtain a permit to buy and sell intoxicating liquors under the provisions of article two of chapter sixty-four of the revision of 1860, and the acts amendatory thereto, unless said person shall first present, to the court to which application for such permit is made, a certificate, signed by a majority of the legal voters of the township, city, or ward, in which he desires to sell said liquors, that he is of good moral character, and that they believe him to be a proper person to buy and sell intoxicating liquors for the purposes named in section 1575, of the revision of 1860." Any person applying for a permit is required to file a bond with the clerk of the district court, in the sum of $3,000, with two or more sureties, who shall justify in twice that amount, "conditioned that he will carry out the provisions of all laws now or hereafter in force relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and which said bond shall run in the name of the county, for the benefit of the school fund." It is further provided that no person having a permit shall sell liquors "at a greater profit than thirty-three per cent. on the cost of the same, including freight, and every person having such permit shall make on the last Saturday of every month a return in writing to the auditor of the county, showing the kind and quantity of the liquors purchased by him since the date of his last report, the price paid, and the amount of freights paid on the same; also the kind and quality of liquors sold by him since the date of his last report, to whom sold, for what purpose, and at what price; also, the kind and quality of liquors remaining on hand; which report shall be sworn to by the person having the said permit, and shall be kept by the auditor, subject at all times to the inspection of the public." Any one violating this provision "shall forfeit and pay to the school fund of the county the sum of $100," and, for a second violation, the permit will be forfeited. It is made unlawful for any person holding a permit to "knowingly sell, by agent or otherwise, any spirituous or other intoxicating liquors to any minor for any purpose whatever, unless upon the written order of his parent, guardian, or family physician, or to sell the same to any intoxicated person, or to any person who is in the act of becoming intoxicated. And any person violating the provision of this section shall forfeit and pay to the school fund the sum of $100 for each offence, to be collected by action on his bond by any citizen of the county."

The question of taxing railroads, and regulating their tariff, was also a prominent one in the debates of the Assembly. The act "to tax railroad property, regulating such taxation, and releasing certain taxes herein named," as finally passed, provides that it "shall be the duty of the Census Board, on the first Monday of March, in each year, to assess all the property of each railroad company in the State, excepting the lands, lots, and other real estate of a railroad company not used in the operation of their respective roads." The officers of any company, owning, leasing, or operating any railroad in this State, are required "to furnish said board, on or before the 15th day of February, in each year, a statement, signed and sworn to by such officer or officers, which statement shall embrace in detail, and show, for the year ending January 1st preceding:

"1. The whole number of miles owned, operated, or leased, in the State, by any railroad company making the return.

"2. The number of miles owned, operated, or leased by such company, with a detailed statement of all property of every kind located in each county in the State.

"3. Also a detailed statement of the number of engines, passenger, mail, express, baggage, freight, and other cars, or property used in operating or repairing such railroad in this State, and on roads which are part of lines extending beyond the limit of this State; the return shall show the actual amount of rolling-stock in use on the company's line in the State during the year for which return is made. The return shall show the amount of rolling-stock, the gross earnings of the entire road operated by the company, and the gross earnings in this State, and all property designated in section three of this act. And such other facts as the Census Board shall in writing require." Such property is to be valued at its true cash value, and assessment made upon the entire road within the State, and shall include the right of way, road-bed, bridges, culverts, rolling-stock, depots, station-grounds, shops, buildings, gravel-beds, and all other property, real and personal, exclusively used in the operation of such railroad." In assessing said
railroad and its equipments, the said Census Board shall take into consideration the gross earnings per mile for the year ending January 1st preceding, and any and all other matter necessary to enable said Census Board to make a just and equitable assessment of said railroad property. If a part of any railroad is without the State, then, in estimating the value of its rolling-stock and movable property, they shall take into consideration the proportion which the business of that part of the road lying within the State bears to the business of the road without the State: Provided, That the valuation by the Census Board of the property of railroads shall be in the same ratio as that of the property of individuals.

The Census Board, on or before the 5th of March, must transmit to the supervisors of each county, through which the roads pass, a statement showing the length of road in that county and the assessed value per mile, "as fixed by a pro rata distribution per mile of the assessed value of the whole property."

The supervisors of the county, at their next meeting after receiving this statement, are required "to make, and enter in the proper record, an order, stating and declaring the length of the main track, and assessed value of such road lying within each city, town, township, and lesser taxing districts, in said county, through which said road runs, as fixed by the distribution of the amount assessed by the Census Board, which aforesaid amount shall constitute taxable value of said property for all taxable purposes. And the amount due each city or incorporated town, under the provisions of this act, shall be paid over, when collected by the county treasurer, to such city or town, and the board of supervisors shall transmit a copy of said order to the city council or trustees of each city or incorporated town or township."

All railroad property thus assessed is made taxable "at the same rates by the same officers, and for the same purposes, as the property of individuals within such counties, cities, towns, townships, and lesser taxing districts."

All laws relating to the enforcement of the payment of delinquent taxes are applicable to all taxes levied under this act, and the county treasury may proceed to collect the same "in the same manner, and with the same right and power, as a sheriff under execution, except that no process shall be necessary to authorize him to seize and sell engines, cars, or other rolling-stock, for the collection of said taxes.

Real estate, belonging to any railroad company, not exclusively used in the operation of the several roads, is made subject to assessment and taxation the same as other similar lands in the several counties wherever situated.

In case the proper officer of any railroad company shall fail to make the required statement under oath, the Census Board shall proceed to assess such railroad property, and shall add thirty per cent. to the assessable value thereof.

Finally, it is provided that the companies shall be released from the payment of all taxes hitherto assessed by local authorities.

"A bill for an act to prescribe rules and regulations for railroads and to establish uniform and reasonable maximum rates of tariff for the transportation of freight thereon," occupied much time, and was discussed at great length, but did not pass. An act was passed making railroad companies liable for the wilful wrongs of their agents and employés.

An act for the protection of the life and health of miners was passed, which provides for a county inspection in each county where there are coal or other mines, whose duty it shall be to ascertain whether the mines are properly ventilated and provided with means of egress, and to cause such to be provided where they are wanting.

Capital punishment for the crime of murder was abolished by the following act:

An Act in relation to Capital Punishment, and regulating Pardons.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, The penalty of death, as a punishment for crime, is hereby abolished.

Sec. 2. All crimes heretofore punishable with death shall be punished by imprisonment for life at hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

Sec. 3. That, in all cases of conviction under the preceding sections, the Governor shall not grant a pardon unless the same shall have been recommended by the General Assembly of the State.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage and publication. Approved May 1, 1872.

The vote on its final passage stood 29 to 17 in the Senate, and 66 to 22 in the House. An act was also passed providing "that no appropriation of public money or property shall be made, and no gift, loan, or appropriation of money or property shall be authorized by the corporate authorities, supervisors, or trustees of any county, township, city, or town, or municipal organization of this State, to, or in favor of any institution, school association, or object, which is under ecclesiastical or sectarian management or control."

Another act provides for taking the census of the State in 1873, to be printed and distributed to the county auditors before the 1st of January, 1874. It is to include "an enumeration of the inhabitants, showing the total number of males, total number of females, number of persons entitled to vote, number of militia, number of foreigners not naturalized, number of families, number of dwellings, and number of acres of improved land, and such other items as the Census Board shall deem important."

By another act the council of any city or incorporated town is authorized to raise and appropriate money, not exceeding in amount one mill upon the dollar of the assessed value of taxable property in any one year, "to procure books, maps, charts, periodicals, and other publications, for the establishment and perpetual maintenance of a free public library.
within the limits of such city or incorporated town." Provision is made for acquiring land, erecting buildings, adopting rules and regulations, and doing whatever else is necessary to carry out the objects of the act. Such libraries must be open to the free use of every inhabitant of the town in which they are established, "for the general diffusion of intelligence among all classes of the community."

The sixth section of the act is as follows: "Any city or incorporated town of this State proposing to accept the benefits of this act, shall, before exercising the powers herein conferred, submit to a vote of the people, at any municipal election of such city or incorporated town, the question "Shall the city (or town council, as the case may be) accept the benefit of an act of the Legislature for the creation and maintenance of a free public library? Yes. No."

A general act was passed authorizing "any number of persons not less than five" to "associate themselves together and become a corporation as provided in and by the general incorporation laws of the State of Iowa, for the purpose of raising moneys to be loaned among the members of such corporation, and to other persons, for use in buying lots or houses, or in building or repairing houses, or other purposes."

Among the other acts passed was one for the establishment of another penitentiary, to be located "near the stone-quarries near Anamosa;" one providing for the enlargement of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the change of its name to the "Iowa College for the Blind;" one establishing a board of Capitol commissioners, with the Governor at its head, to take charge of the erection of the State-House at Des Moines, the cost of which is limited to $1,500,000; and one constituting a visiting committee to ascertain the condition and management of insane asylums, and see that needed reforms are adopted.

An effort was made to carry a resolution submitting to a vote of the people the proposition, to strike from the clauses of the constitution, relating to the right to vote and hold office, the word "male." The resolution passed the House by a vote of 58 to 59, but was defeated in the Senate, 22 voting in the affirmative, 24 in the negative, and 4 being absent or not voting.

The Assembly adjourned on the 23d of April, to the third Wednesday of January, 1873. The object of the adjourned session was to complete the revision of the code of laws.

The first political convention of the year was that of the Republicans, held for the purpose of appointing twenty-two delegates to the National Convention of the party. Resolutions were adopted, indorsing the Administration of President Grant, and instructing the delegates to vote for his renomination, and for James F. Wilson as a candidate for Vice-President. On the 29th of April a mass convention was held at Davenport, to choose delegates to the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati. One hundred and fifty delegates were appointed, and resolutions adopted opposing the renomination of President Grant, and pledging support to "any one of the good and able men of the party for the first place in the gift of the people, nominated upon a platform declaring in favor of honesty, economy, amnesty, thorough, genuine reform, and the one-term principle for the presidency."

The Democrats met in convention at Des Moines, on the 11th of June, and appointed delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore. The resolutions favored the indorsement of the nominations and platform of the Liberal Republicans made at Cincinnati.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans held conventions at Des Moines, on the 1st of August, to nominate State officers. No Governor or Lieutenant-Governor was to be nominated, and the ticket selected by a conference committee and adopted by both conventions was as follows: For Secretary of State, E. A. Guilbert; State Treasurer, M. J. Phofle; Auditor, J. P. Casserly; Attorney-General, A. G. Cus. The Republican State Convention met at Des Moines, on the 21st of August, and nominated Josiah T. Young for Secretary of State, William Charity for Treasurer, John Russell for Auditor, Aaron Brown for Register of State Land-Office, and M. E. Cutts for Attorney-General. A platform was adopted which eulogized the achievements of the Republican party, indorsed the platform and candidates of the National Convention, and set forth the following principles:

That we are in favor of the most rigid economy in the administration of the affairs of this State and the nation.

That we are opposed to any legislation, State or national, that tends to unjustly discriminate between individual interests and the interests of corporations, believing that property, whether held by individuals or corporate interests, should bear its equal and just portion of the public burdens.

That we are opposed to all further grants of land to railroad or other corporations, and that the public domain, which is the common heritage of the people of this country, should be sacredly held by the Government for the use and benefit of actual and bona fide settlers.

That we hereby indorse the recommendation of President Grant that immigrants be protected by national legislation, and that all efforts on the part of the government of the State or nation to encourage immigration from foreign countries meet our approval, and we hereby commend the labors of the officers of this State in their efforts to encourage and secure immigration to the State of Iowa.

At the election, the total vote given for President was 202,762, of which the Grant electors received 131,566, and the Greeley electors 71,196. The total vote for Secretary of State was 206,856, of which Young, Republican, received 132,559, and Guilbert, Democrat, received 74,497. The Legislature contained a large Republican majority,
The revenue of the permanent school fund of the State, which was apportioned among the several counties on the 4th of March, amounted to $161,400.75. The number of youth enrolled at the same date was 461,145. The State Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb contained 105 inmates on the 1st of February. The number enrolled during the two years preceding was 119, of whom 72 were males, and 47 females. The number admitted during that period was 56. The supposed causes of their deafness were as follow: Congenital, 4; scarlet fever, 7; spotted fever, 4; brain-fever, 3; measles, mumps, sore Throat, gathering in the ears, and “unspecified sickness,” each 2; inflammation of the brain, small-pox, whooping-cough, diphtheria, sun-stroke, medicine, cold, and “cold in the head,” each 1. The institution is open to all deaf-mutes of sound mind, free from immorality or contagious or offensive diseases, between the ages of 10 and 25. A course of instruction covers a space of seven years.

The Home for Soldiers’ Orphans, at Cedar Falls, which was organized in 1856, contained, in February, 300 children. The total number received since its organization was 669. The site of the buildings now used comprises forty acres of land. One-third of this area is occupied by the buildings and play-grounds; the remainder is laid out in walks and drives. The main building is of brick, 46 by 90 feet, three stories and basement, with vestibule 7 by 30 feet, and centre wing 40 by 36 feet. Another is the new chapel building erected last year, also of brick, which will seat 400 persons. The school is graded after the public-school system, from the primary to the high-school, and each grade is presided over by a well-qualified teacher. The first provision for expenses made by the State was an allowance of $84 for each child, per month, which, in 1868, was raised to $10, the present rate. The total amount of special appropriations by the State for improvements, outside of the children’s expenses, is $41,900, up to this time.

Forty-seven life insurance companies sent their annual statements to the Auditor in the spring, seven of which failed to report the amount of premiums and losses. The forty companies reporting in full received $347,025.33 in premiums. The number of policies issued during the year was 4,818. The whole number of policy-holders in the State is estimated at 40,000. The amount paid in losses by the forty companies reporting was $186,291.81. The estimated amount received for policies by the non-reporting companies was $100,600, and the losses, $40,000.

According to the census of 1870, the State contained 8,296,487 acres of improved land, 2,924,796 of woodland, and 3,620,593 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $922,662,441; of farming implements and machinery, $80,509,582; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $9,377,878; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $114,386,441; orchard-products, $1,075,169; products of market-gardens, $244,063; forest-products, $1,200,468; value of home manufactures, $521,404; value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $25,781,223; of all live-stock, $85,987,133. There were 453,642 horses, 25,485 mules and asses, 509,800 milch-cows, 614,036 other cattle, 855,493 sheep, and 1,953,908 swine.

The flour productions were 28,706,513 bushels of spring and 727,350 of winter wheat, 505,807 of rye, 68,935,065 of Indian-corn, 21,005,142 of oats, 1,960,779 of barley, 109,492 of buckwheat, 71,792 pounds of tobacco, 2,557,043 of wool, 42,313 bushels of peas and beans, 5,914,620 bushels of Irish and 42,922 of sweet potatoes, 37,518 gallons of wine, 27,512,179 pounds of butter, 1,087,741 pounds of cheese, 688,560 gallons of milk sold, 1,777,339 tons of hay, 2,475 bushels of clover-seed, 58,482 bushels of grass-seed, 171,113 pounds of hops, 695,316 of flax, 68,321 bushels of flax-seed, 146,490 pounds of maple-sugar, 1,218,655 gallons of sorghum, and 9,351 of maple molasses, 858,213 pounds of honey, and 2,225 of wax. The total number of manufacturing establishments was 6,566, having 899 steam-engines, of 25,298 horse-power, and 726 water-wheels, of 14,249 horse-power, and employing 25,026 hands, of whom 23,395 were males above 16 years of age, 951 females above 15, and 668 youths. The invested capital amounted to $224,420,183; wages paid during the year, $6,983,292; value of materials, $27,652,096; products, $46,534,322.

There were 298 newspapers and periodicals, having an aggregate circulation of 219,000, and issuing 16,425,380 copies annually. There were 22 daily, with a circulation of 19,800; 3 tri-weekly, circulation 1,650; 1 semi-weekly, circulation 1,000; 166 weekly, circulation 167,840; 3 semi-monthly, circulation 3,400; 5 monthly, circulation 3,960; 2 bi-monthly, circulation 750; 1 quarterly, circulation 700. The total number of libraries was 3,540, containing 673,000 volumes. Of these, 2,287, with 295,749 volumes, were private, and 1,153, with 377,851 volumes, were other than private, including 18 circulating libraries, with 20,367 volumes.

The number of religious organizations of all denominations was 2,763, having 1,446 edifices, with 431,709 sittings, and property valued at $5,750,352. The leading denominations are given as follows:

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<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
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<th>Sittings</th>
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IRON MANUFACTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

A paper read before the Iron and Steel Institute, by Mr. T. Guilford Smith, of Philadelphia, a brief sketch of the iron manufacture in the United States is given.

The following interesting particulars form a portion of it:

The necessities of the colonies in North America at a very early date, compelled the inhabitants to begin the manufacture of iron. We accordingly find hinged iron work in the Mayflower Compact, and the word-supply in the Lehigh valley, as well as the more enduring ruins of the stone stacks then in vogue. The fuel used at that time was, of course, charcoal, and the furnace was ancient in the manufacture of iron. It was the rule in the backwoods.

But, as the forests were gradually cut down, and charcoal became dear in the older settlements, the manufacture was finally abandoned for a new one built in the vicinity of fresh woodlands. So the march of settlements has gradually thrust the manufacture of charcoal-iron into the New England field, no longer to be found in the extreme Northwest, as in Michigan; or in the South and Southwest, as in Alabama, and Tennessee, where great local deposits of iron-ore exist.

The destruction of timber in America, which has been going on steadily ever since the first settlers landed, is at last attracting public notice, and it is hoped that, before long, a system of inspection will be instituted in the several States, by which the cutting of trees will be limited by statute, and the balance restored by planting each year some approximation, at least, to the number cut down. It may not be out of place to say here that California has created the office of State Forester, and made an appointment to fill it.

As long as charcoal-iron maintains its supremacy in the market for various purposes, the question of wood-supply is without interest to iron-men, but its chief aid would be, of course, to supply the demand for timber of all kinds which has already risen in value at a rate but little dreamt of a few years ago. But the importance of this subject to iron-men in America was much lessened in 1837, when our first experiments in smelting iron with raw anthracite were made. During the same year, Dr. Thomas, of Catsauga, was the first to make this application in the United States. From the discovery in 1837, we now turn to a period of experiments which, after turning out 370,000 tons of iron, while three new furnaces are building, of a total estimated capacity of 27,000 tons additional, and the total production in the country reached nearly 2,000,000 tons in 1870.

Up to 1849 but little iron had been made except with charcoal, the immense deposits of bituminous coal, with which coke is now made for iron-smelting, was yet to be seen on the iron markets, except in a small way, perhaps, at Pittsburgh, or in Virginia, Maryland, and Eastern Pennsylvania, the first home of the iron-trade, is drained by the Lehigh and Schuylkill Rivers, so far as the coal-fields are concerned, both of which flow into the Delaware. The Susquehanna, a little farther to the west, but still flowing into the Atlantic, was the next home of the iron industry; next, the Juniata Valley; but it was not until the Alleghany Mountains were crossed that the manufacture of iron may have said to have fairly "gone West."

"Where manufactured iron and steel are more largely produced is termed "permanent judgment" in the United States. To-Detroit, henceforth we have to note the point where people are engaged in establishing the manufacture of iron and steel, the new metallic alloys, which seems likely to rival steel in many of its uses. The manufacture of iron "stopped to breathe" some time at Pittsburg. Before reaching there, coke had been substituted for anthracite coal as a fuel, and coke continues to be the chief fuel principal for the production of iron, though some charcoal is still made. But not far from there, in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and at Youngstown and Zanesville, Ohio, still farther west, they discovered a coal, called block-coal, which could be used for the manufacture of iron. The block-coal is rather a stone than a coal, and the local ores had been used mainly, but the time had arrived when the trade demanded the purest iron-ore available, and were prepared to pay for it. The fuel used at that time was, of course, charcoal, and the furnace was ancient in the manufacture of iron. It was the rule in the backwoods.

The discovery of iron-ore in the backcountry of Pennsylvania and Maryland, in the region of the Susquehanna river, and the demand for the Lake Superior iron ore, the iron-trade took another step farther west, and located itself at Cleveland, on Lake Erie.

The census of 1890 gave a total of 76 blast-furnaces located in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kentucky, and 24 rail-bar, sheet, and boiler-plate mills, with a capital of $1,379,000, employing 3,202 hands, at a cost of $1,094,160, and producing 65,000 tons of iron, of which 73 per cent. of the shafting pig was manufactured. From 1870, three works alone in these States have invested more than the capital of 1890, employ 2,800 hands,
ITALY.

The royal engineers, tined from, makes the renewal of iron, value of the ore, $289,000. In 1860, 116,308 tons are of pig-iron; value of both, $783,496. In 1870, 365,471 tons of iron and pig-iron, value of the ore and iron, $8,360,370. Or, since 1866, the value of the total output of ore and iron is, $289,000. In 1870, the product was from sixteen mines, and finds a market in all parts of the country. The largest portion of the ore is sent to Cleveland, Ohio, whence it is reshipped to the coal-fields of the Mahoning and Chenango Valleys by railroad. About 100 furnaces in Ohio and Pennsylvania use Lake Superior ore, whereas all the charcoal-furnaces in the Northwest are supplied with it.

From Cleveland, following the progress of the pig-iron manufacture, we find no important cities dependant on this branch of business for their growth until we reach St. Louis. Neither Cincinnati nor Louisville has as yet become prominent as a manufacturing city, although it is likely both may do so before long, when the railroads now building are completed. The gap from Cleveland, Ohio, and St. Louis, Missouri, is almost destitute of iron-works, except those built and building on the newly-discovered bluestone of Indiana, and mainly, as the State is at Terre Haute, one blast-furnace and a rail-mill are in successful operation. These all have taken their rise since 1850, many as late as 1867.

This coal-field is destined to supply St. Louis from the foundation of works within itself. At St. Louis, blast-furnaces have been erected on the most extensive scale, and more are building; one of the finest rolling-mills in the Americas has been commenced there, and, from the splendid situation of the city, she is destined to take a most important part in the iron-manufacture of the United States.

Over fifteen furnaces are in blast there, and several rolling-mills. Its proximity to the Indiana coal-field, and to the celebrated Iron Mountain, of Missouri, makes it a cheap as well as convenient point of manufacture. In 1866, 105,000 tons of ore were taken out of Iron Mountain; in 1869, 165,000 tons, in 1870, 316,000 tons, and last year it was confidently expected to reach, if not exceed, 500,000 tons.

The manufacture of Bessemer steel has in like manner followed the same path of progress, but is redoubled by the iron-manufacture in its westward career—the first works, on the Hudson, at Troy, New York, then at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in the valley of the Susquehanna, in the Western Reserve, at Canton, in the valley of the Juniata, at Cambria County, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Cleveland, Ohio, Wyandotte, Michigan, Joliet, Illinois, and at Chicago, and finally, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The iron interest follows close upon the tide of immigration. The charges for transportation for such long distances encourage the building of furnaces and rolling-mills at the earliest practicable moment. Their erection marks very accurately the years in which wealth has been accumulated.

The total mileage of the railroads of the United States amounts to over 60,000 miles, and has increased in the last decade at the rate of 10 per cent. To supply this demand for rails, and to keep up the renewal of these roads, and to furnish other demands for iron, the number of Lake Superior furnaces, and 200 rolling-mills at work, which employ 140,000 men directly in the business." In addition, we are indebted to foreign countries for 511,639 tons of rails, to say nothing of the vast amount of imports of other forms of iron and steel manufacture, amounting to $296,958 tons.

ITALY, a kingdom in Southern Europe. King, Victor Emmanuel, born March 14, 1820; succeeded his father as King of Sardinia, on March 29, 1849; assumed the title of King of Italy, on March 17, 1861. He appeared to the throne, Prince Humbert, born March 14, 1844; married April 22, 1868, to Princess Margherita of Savoy, daughter of the late Duke of Genoa, brother of King Victor Emmanuel; their son, Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, was born at Naples, November 11, 1869. The ministry, in October, 1871, was composed as follows: I. Lanza, President and Minister of the Interior; E. Visconti-Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs; I. de Falco, Minister of Justice and of Public Worship; Lieutenant-General Ricotti Magnani, Minister of War; Q. Sella, Minister of Finances; Rear-Admiral A. Ribyot, Minister of Marine; I. De Vincenzi, Minister of Public Works; E. Castagnola, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. During the period from 1870 to 1872, the expenditures and receipts of the kingdom were as follows (value in lire; 1 lire = 19 cents):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>1,111,632,314</td>
<td>826,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>1,190,377,022</td>
<td>950,506,142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rents and interests on the public debt are 403,738,462 lire.

According to the report of the inspector of military levies for the kingdom of Italy, General Federico Torre, the Italian Army numbered, on September 30, 1871, 656,059 men, including officers and the men of the second category of the classes of 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849, not yet incorporated. Under arms there were 182,531, and on unlimited leave 353,508. Deducting the officers and the non-incorporated categories, the non-commissioned officers and men at the above date were 333,555, which may be considered the real strength fit for immediate service. About 170,000 were under arms, and the rest on leave. The whole number comprised 17,187 non-commissioned officers, 42,500 corporals, and 272,698 privates. The infantry of the line numbered 189,000, the bersaglieri, or specially-trained light infantry, organized in battalions like the French chasseurs-a-pied, 27,527; cavalry, 21,995; artillery, 41,029; engineers, 2,774; royal carabiniers or gendarmes, 19,500; officers on active service, 12,551; on half-pay, or in reserve, 1,519. In the conscription list for military service of men born in 1849, 271,846 names were inscribed. More than 25,000 of these were cancelled for various reasons, and 69,000 were struck off on account of infirmity, deformity, or insufficient stature. When the conscription was over, there were found to be more than 10,000 refractory recruits, the greater number belonging to the provinces of Genoa, Naples, Catania, Palermo, Messina, and Como. Finally, the effective force yielded by that conscription was, in the first category, 36,691, and in the second 47,690—together, 84,387 men of 21 years of age, selected out of
ITALY.

267,000 as the most able-bodied and apt for military service. Out of these 84,387, only 29,541 could read and write, and 3,897 could read; 51,194 were what the Italians call indif- fiabili (illiterate), that is, more than 60 per cent. of the whole. The soldiers get some education during their time of service, but the great desideratum, as General Torre points out, is that they should be educated, at least as far as reading and writing go, before they enter the ranks, and it is to be hoped that this will soon be the case. The last consultation shows some slight improvement on previous ones. The returns of the marriages contracted in Italy in 1869 show a frightful state of ignorance. Out of about 205,000 men who married in that year, 125,000 could not sign their names to the register!

The imports and exports from 1869 to 1871 were as follows (in lire):

The movement of shipping in 1870 was as follows:

The area of Italy is 112,623 square miles. A new census of the population was taken in 1871. The following table exhibits the population of the large divisions and of each province in 1871 and 1861:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIVISIONS OF ITALY</th>
<th>1871</th>
<th>1861</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>P.C. of Inc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piedmont.</td>
<td>2,826,308</td>
<td>2,704,969</td>
<td>121,339</td>
<td>4.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liguria</td>
<td>814,326</td>
<td>771,473</td>
<td>42,853</td>
<td>5.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lombardy</td>
<td>3,452,471</td>
<td>3,251,000</td>
<td>201,471</td>
<td>6.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venetia</td>
<td>2,642,438</td>
<td>2,420,588</td>
<td>221,850</td>
<td>8.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emilia</td>
<td>3,198,355</td>
<td>2,921,051</td>
<td>277,304</td>
<td>9.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbria</td>
<td>543,883</td>
<td>513,019</td>
<td>30,864</td>
<td>5.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Marches</td>
<td>511,318</td>
<td>480,073</td>
<td>31,245</td>
<td>6.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuscany</td>
<td>2,142,355</td>
<td>2,067,967</td>
<td>74,388</td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latium</td>
<td>1,290,425</td>
<td>1,150,935</td>
<td>139,490</td>
<td>11.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abruzzo and Molise</td>
<td>3,232,500</td>
<td>2,929,500</td>
<td>303,000</td>
<td>10.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campania</td>
<td>2,753,350</td>
<td>2,635,950</td>
<td>117,400</td>
<td>4.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apulia</td>
<td>3,128,450</td>
<td>2,942,914</td>
<td>185,536</td>
<td>6.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basilicata</td>
<td>500,863</td>
<td>470,080</td>
<td>30,783</td>
<td>6.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calabria</td>
<td>1,201,408</td>
<td>1,140,580</td>
<td>60,828</td>
<td>5.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicily</td>
<td>3,364,410</td>
<td>3,092,110</td>
<td>272,290</td>
<td>8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardinia</td>
<td>680,330</td>
<td>636,964</td>
<td>43,366</td>
<td>6.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 30,789,098 | 29,954,191 | 834,907 |

The following towns, according to the census of 1871, had a population of upward of 30,000:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naples</td>
<td>416,743</td>
<td>Catania</td>
<td>84,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>394,841</td>
<td>Ferrara</td>
<td>73,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palermo</td>
<td>260,700</td>
<td>Genoa</td>
<td>62,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turin</td>
<td>207,770</td>
<td>Verona</td>
<td>67,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milan</td>
<td>189,009</td>
<td>Padua</td>
<td>54,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corfu</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Reggio (Emilia)</td>
<td>50,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence</td>
<td>167,098</td>
<td>Alessandria</td>
<td>57,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monza</td>
<td>113,299</td>
<td>Bologna</td>
<td>59,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venice</td>
<td>105,991</td>
<td>Bar</td>
<td>58,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leghorn</td>
<td>91,841</td>
<td>Pisa</td>
<td>45,983</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ITALY.

The navy, on January 1, 1872, consisted of 21 iron-clad steamers, carrying 201 guns; 18 screw-steamers, with 338 guns; and 19 side-wheel steamers, with 90 guns. The naval officers were: 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 10 rear-admirals, 33 captains of ships-of-the-line, 50 captains of frigates.

The merchant navy consisted, on December 31, 1870, of 18,829 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,013,038,100 tons.

The aggregate length of railroads in operation was, at the close of the year 1871, 6,425 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 mile); the length of telegraph-lines, on January 1, 1871, 16,330 kilometres; the length of telegraph-wires, 49,046 miles. Receipts from railroads, 100,000,000 lire; from telegraphs, 4,816,689 lire; number of telegraph-offices, 1,257; of post-offices, 2,504; number of letters forwarded through the post-office, 87,000,000; of printed articles, 73,000,000.

The relations of the Italian Government with the Pope remained throughout the year unchanged. It repeated expressed a wish to come to an understanding, on the basis of the "legal guarantees" law of 1871, and the Pope steadfastly refused to recognize in any way whatever the overthrow of his temporal power. On January 1st, the King sent a special mission to the Vatican to tender his Majesty's congratulations to the Holy Father. The ambassador was met by Cardinal Antonelli, who informed him that his Holiness was indisposed and unable to receive visits. The Pope, in an address to a great number of Roman citizens, who called on him on March 10th, declared that it was impossible for two authorities to exist simultaneously at Rome, and to work together harmoniously. Similar addresses were, in the course of the year, made to many other deputations. On April 19th, Signor Ferrari asked, in the Chamber of Deputies, whether the ministry intended to present diplomatic documents relative to the relations with foreign powers. He also asked what had been the state of Italy's relations with the powers since the arrival of the Government at Rome, and in what relation she stood to the Vatican.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Visconti-Venosta, said he had no intention of publishing diplomatic correspondence concerning Roman affairs. He added: "The Italian Government has wished to prove, not by dispatches but by facts and experience, that the great religious institution of the papacy is respected in all its spiritual functions. There have been no any negotiations or exchange of documents. The Catholic Governments have manifested to us the full extent their solicitude for the Pontiff and religious interests, but they have, at the same time, evinced their desire to maintain cordial relations with Italy upon the only possible basis, which is that of accomplished facts. All the powers give us proofs of a moderation which serves to facilitate the policy of peace, to which the Government persists in devoting all its efforts."2

On June 19th the Pope addressed a letter to Cardinal Antonelli, denouncing the threatened enforcement of the law suppressing convents in Italy, as a violation of international law. He says that the constant encroachments on the rights of the Church, by the Government of Italy, violate morality and justice. Only a regard for the highest interests prevents the head of the Church from leaving Rome. The conflict between the Holy See and the Italian Government is inevitable, and reconciliation is impossible. The Pope cannot submit to such usurpations, and he requests Antonelli to protest against them to the foreign powers. On November 16th the Government sent a paragraph of the annual report, which referred to his Holiness in accordance with the legal guarantees voted by the Italian Government off the book of the public debt of Italy. This security was accompanied by a letter from Signor Sella. Cardinal Antonelli replied that the Pope could not receive the sum offered, which was the application of one article of a law not accepted by the Holy See. In the Consistory, held on December 23rd, the Pope delivered an allocution, in the course of which he severely censured the persecution of the Church by the Italian Parliament, and the purpose to destroy her was shown in the acts of the Italian Government, which compelled the clergy to serve in the army, and imposed heavy taxes on church property. He solemnly protested against the bill then pending in the Italian Parliament for the suppression of religious corporations, and declared that title to property acquired by this means would be null and void. He repeated his censures of those who encroached on the rights of the Church.

The session of Parliament, which had been opened on November 27, 1871, was prorogued on July 5, 1872. The Parliament did little or nothing while awaiting the labors of a committee appointed to examine the financial solution proposed by Minister Sella. There was much important work which the body could have performed, but the great money question to such extent absorbed the general interest that the members preferred to indulge in repeated adjournments. On March 24th Signor Minghetti (ex-Premier) presented to the Chamber the report of the committee. The following are the principal conclusions of the report: The committee accepts the proposal to issue
notes to the amount of 300,000,000 lire in five years, on condition that the Chamber shall 
determine each year the portion of this amount that is to be issued. The committee agrees that the 
proceeds of the sale of ecclesiastical prop-
erty bonds shall be paid into the treasury for the 
next five years. It postpones for a later period 
the consideration of the manner in which the 
duties of the treasury are to be performed. It 
sents to the voluntary conversion of the na-
tional loan into consolidated stock, at the rate of 
5½ per cent, and for that portion of the loan which 
is not exchangeable by the holders. It ac-
cepts the contract with the bank with this 
modification, namely, that the profit and loss 
shall be equally divided. It agrees to the 
proposal for doubling the capital of the bank without 
increasing its paper circulation. It approves the increase of the tax on petroleum, 
and partially also the tax on coffee. It rejects 
the tax on tissues as proposed, and approves the 
other secondary administrative propositions. 
The report also stated that Signor Sella, the 
Minister of Finance, agreed to the com-
mittee's conclusions, excepting the postpone-
ment of the question respecting the service of 
the treasury. Signor Sella, on March 15th, 
defended the proposals which he had brought 
forward. He agreed to postpone the question of 
taxing textile fabrics, and, after demonstrat-
ing the utility of confiding the service of the 
treasury to the bank, he announced his readi-
ness nevertheless to accept also the postpone-
ment of this question. He said an equilibrium 
had, in consequence of political events, not 
been attained. He defended the increase in 
the circulation of bank-notes and the other 
proposals of his budget, entering into various 
calculations in support of his views. He also 
defended the conversion of the loan. The 
minister added that he especially trusted to the 
Right and Right Centre to support him. He 
contested the accuracy of Signor Rattazzi's as-
sertion that the ministry had not got to Rome 
entirely by moral means, and in conclusion he 
called upon the Chamber to declare whether 
the Government did or did not possess its con-
fidence. Signor Rattazzi, in making a personal 
explanation, defended his conduct at the period 
of Mentana. He said the policy he pursued 
was daring and perilous, but was necessary to 
avoid still greater dangers. On March 23rd 
the Chamber adopted the whole of the finan-
cial projects of the Government by 208 votes 
against 160; on April 18th they passed the 
Senate by 72 votes against 2. The proposi-
tions of the Government for putting a stop to 
smuggling, suppressing the free port of Oliva 
Vecchia from the 1st of January, 1874, and 
converting the free port of Genoa in three 
years into a general harbor, were also adopted. 
In May the Minister of Public Instruction, 
Signor Correnti, tendered his resignation be-
cause his colleagues decided to withdraw a bill 
he drew up some two years previously, regu-
lating the salaries, etc., of teachers in second-
ary schools, etc. In conformity with the 
policy adopted by the Italian Government 
since its arrival in Rome, and which has 
been applauded by the majority, the minis-
try resolved to withdraw the bill. Signor 
Correnti, egged on by the Left, to which he 
formerly belonged, urged his measure. Ap-
plauded by the opposition press, and cheered 
on by the bitterest opponents of the party 
from which his colleagues proceed, he would 
not give way. On May 16th, M. Sella an-
nounced that Signor Lanza, the President of 
the Council, had left for Naples to take the 
king's commands. On May 18th the Presi-
dent of the Council read the royal decree ac-
cepting the resignation of the Minister of 
Public Instruction, and appointing M. Sella 
temporarily to assume his functions; also 
another decree authorizing the withdrawal of 
the bill concerning the proposed improve-
ments in the position of the masters of sec-
ondary schools. From the explanations that 
eventually ensued, it appeared that Signor Correnti had 
accepted the suppression of the first article of 
the bill abolishing the spiritual directors 
(chaplains) of the schools in question, but had 
thought it inconsistent with his dignity to 
agree to the withdrawal of the whole bill, 
which his colleagues, on the contrary, consid-
ered indispensable, although proposing to 
bring it forward again at a future date, when 
the questions relating to religious instruction 
should have been settled. At the present 
period of the session the Government thought 
the long discussion was inopportune, which 
the measure would certainly provoke, and 
they had endeavored to postpone it by giving 
precedence to the budget; but the Opposition 
thwarted them in this, and they had no choice 
but to withdraw the bill, the more so as it 
was perfectly well understood that, if it came 
to a debate, the omitted article would be re-
proposed in the form of an amendment by 
members of the committee which had re-
ported on it. The Chamber ultimately, by 
175 votes against 114, rejected an order of 
the day stating that the House did not consider 
the explanation given by Signor Lanza satis-
factory.

The Italian Chambers reassembled on No-

vember 20th, without a speech from the 

throne or other ceremonies, and without re-

election of the Board. The President of the 

ministry, in reply to a question, detailed the 

measures which the Government had adopted 

with regard to the damage caused by the in-

undations. In answer to Signor Oliva, the 

minister declared that the condition of public 
safety had improved, especially as regards acts 
of violence. The Minister of Justice then in-

roduced the bill for the suppression of reli-
gious corporations, which, it was generally ex-
pected, would become the most exciting topic 
of debate. The bill declared that the laws of 

1866, 1867, 1868, and 1870, relative to the sup-

pression of religious corporations and the con-
version of their property, should be applied to the province and city of Rome. It, however, maintained the houses of the directors of those corporations that had a director or deputy-director in the city. The original property of such houses might be retained, but could not be increased, and they would not enjoy civil rights. The property of the suppressed corporations would continue to be applied to the charitable purposes for which they were originally established. The edifices appertaining to the religious establishments in Rome would remain at their disposal until such time as the pensions to be granted should have been decided upon, which decision must be arrived at within twelve months. The property of the religious corporations in the city would be converted into inalienable public rents. The minister, in the course of his speech, added that the total net revenue of the corporations amounted to 7,192,000 francs. The bill provided for the pensioning of the members of the suppressed convents at rates varying from 150 lire to 600 lire per annum. The foreign religious bodies which were included in the expropriation bill might, during two years, constitute foundations in conformity with their institutions from the profits of the churches belonging to them. When the two years' term had expired, the Government would no longer recognize their civil individuality, but would treat with the foreign governments whose subjects they were, to determine what was to be done with their property. Their immovable property would be sold and the proceeds formed into a treasury for the payment of the pensions, under the control of the ministry. The special committee on this bill, on December 13th, all but unanimously adopted the first section. With regard to section 2, which deals with the heads of houses of religious corporations, several deputies of the Left opposed this preservation of the establishments assigned to the generals of orders, and proposed amendments, which, with the consent of the keeper of the seals, were referred back to the committee, which ultimately passed the section by 15 votes against 9. On December 15th the committee adopted a resolution declaring that the suppression of the Society of Jesus, including the chief establishment of the Order in Rome, was imperatively demanded by the interests of the nation. The announcement of this action was received by the Liberal deputies with enthusiastic applause.

In March the Radical party of Italy lost, by the death of Mazzini, its recognized leader. Great demonstrations took place in his honor throughout the peninsula. At his funeral, at Pisa, about 12,000 persons were present, among whom were many students, some deputations from the provinces and the communes, and from working-men's societies and freemasons. In Rome an immense procession, including all the working-men's societies, with banners, flags, and bands of music, carried the bust of the deceased patriot through the principal streets to the capitol, where it was deposited with imposing ceremonies and eulogistic speeches. By the side of the bust, there was placed, on the car, a colossal statue of Italy, with one hand holding a crown of laurel over the image of the dead patriot, and with the other pointing to him as to one whose example should be followed. There were two accompanying bands of music, and the American flag was borne immediately in front of the car by a young American visitor, walking with Mr. T. Buchanan Read, the painter and poet. The bust, on arrival at the capitol, was received by a deputation of the municipality, and a short speech was delivered during the ceremonial of the reception. In the Italian Parliament, eulogies on the efforts of Mazzini in behalf of Italian unity were delivered by men of all parties. A committee was formed to erect a national monument in his honor, at the spot where Garibaldi, During the remainder of the year, the Radical party made but few political demonstrations. On November 24th it proposed to hold, in Rome, a large meeting in favor of universal suffrage, but the Government prohibited it, and occupied the principal points of the city with troops and national guards, and arrested a number of persons connected with the movement. On November 25th Signor Nicotera, in the Chamber of Deputies, censured the Government for what he designated as the unnecessary and excessive display of military force in connection with the projected meeting in favor of universal suffrage. Signor Lanza, the president of the ministry, replied it was notorious that the delegates of the democratic societies intended disregarding the decision of the Government in prohibiting the meeting. It was therefore prudent to take measures against a surprise, so as to avoid a violation of the law, and prevent disorder. He believed the Government did its duty in this matter. Signor Lanza declared himself not satisfied with the order of the day, proposed by Signor Nicotera, deploiring that the Government had not rightly understood the interests of public order and of the dignity of the state. He proposed that the debate on the subject should be adjourned. At the close of the sitting, Signor Nicotera withdrew his motion, believing that a debate upon it might unfavorably affect the persons arrested.

The municipal elections which were held in Italy derived a particular interest from the fact that, in the former States of the Church, and in several other of the annexed provinces, the Catholic party, for the first time, took an active part in them. In most of the large towns, the Liberal party gained great successes, but, in some places, the Catholics had a majority, and, in many others, they exhibited a strength unexpected by their opponents. In the latter part of April the grandest eruption of Mount Vesuvius since the year
JAMAICA, BISHOP OF.

JAPAN.

1631 took place. The devastation caused thereby was terrible. Thousands of acres of cultivated land were covered with ashes and lava, and vineyards and farms were buried out of sight. About twelve persons, as far as could be ascertained, were killed, and an equal number injured. The villages of San Sebastiano and Massa di Somma were almost entirely destroyed, and a considerable number of towns and villages were for a time threatened with destruction, and their inhabitants compelled to flee. On May 1st the eruption ceased. The Chamber of Deputies authorized the Government to take the necessary measures to provide for the comfort of the people who were so suddenly deprived of their homes.

During the month of October, terrible inundations laid waste almost every part of the peninsula, and especially the Lombard and Emilian provinces, bordering on the Po. The disaster assumed the dimensions of a national calamity. The greatest sufferers were the provinces of Mantua and Ferrara. In the former, two-thirds of the area were inundated, and, in the latter, one-third. The number of houseless persons, in the two provinces, was estimated at over 60,000. Sermide, a town about half-way between Mantua and Ferrara, was completely inundated, the water rising up to the first floor of the houses. No lives were lost, but the amount of damage could not be estimated. At Mirandola, a town about twenty miles north of Modena, 7,000 fugitives arrived, and the local authorities were doing their best to supply them with food and shelter. Many houses had been destroyed, and the waters had risen more than a metre higher than in the floods of 1839.

J

JAMAICA, Right Rev. Aubrey George Spencer, D. D., Bishop of, born in London, February 12, 1793; died at Torquay, February 24, 1872. He was the eldest son of William R. Spencer, and great-grandson of Charles, second Duke of Marlborough, and was educated at Dr. Burney's school in Greenwhich, and at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He was ordained about 1820. After having held some parochial curacies in England, and the archdeaconry of Bermuda, he was consecrated, in 1839, to the bishopric of Newfoundland, whence he was translated, in 1843, to the See of Jamaica; in which island the bishop was also a Privy Councilor. The gross income of the diocese, which comprised Jamaica, British Honduras, the Bahamas, Tark's Islands, and the Bay Islands, was $135,000 per annum, chargeable on the Consolidated Fund. Dr. Spencer published a volume of sermons, charges, etc., and contributed some poems to Blackwood's Magazine and other periodical publications. He resigned the administration of his diocese into the hands of the Right Rev. Dr. Courtenay, who, in 1856, was consecrated Bishop of Kingston, and suffragan and coadjutor to the Bishop of Jamaica.

JAPAN, an empire in Eastern Asia. The administration and the supreme executive power of the country are vested in the Mikado. The United States Government was represented at the imperial court, in 1871, by C. E. De Long, minister resident at Yeddo. According to official sources, the population of Japan amounted, in 1870, to 34,786,321; the imperial family had 20 members; the families of the daimios, 3,158; the Samurai, officers, scholars, and warriors, represented a population of 1,872,959; the Buddhist priests, 244,869; the Shinto priests, 165,140; males, 6,711; peasants, traders, mechanics, etc., 31,954,821; beggars, 82,920; pariahs, tanners, etc., 459,695.

The area of the country, comprising Japan proper, and 3,850 islands, which are its dependencies, is reported as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By Engelhardt, by Siebold.</th>
<th>Square Miles.</th>
<th>Square Miles.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan, or Niphon, with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sado, Ox, Awadi, etc.</td>
<td>90,313</td>
<td>87,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shitokk</td>
<td>6,074</td>
<td>5,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiushu and small islands.</td>
<td>17,364</td>
<td>15,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iesso and small islands.</td>
<td>81,147</td>
<td>79,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighty-nine Bonin Islands.</td>
<td></td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurilso.</td>
<td>3,960</td>
<td>1,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>149,309</td>
<td>141,259</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The government is now organized on a basis which is partly European and partly Japanese. The Mikado is, theoretically, an absolute monarch, who reigns and governs, while, in reality, the work of the Government is done by the Great Council, which is divided into three sections, the Centre, Right, and Left. The Centre is composed of the Prime-Minister, Vice-Prime-Minister, and five advisers. The Left consists exclusively of the Council of State, whose functions are analogous to those of the French Conseil d'État, so far at least as the preparation and discussion of laws are concerned. The Right includes all the ministers and vice-ministers of the nine departments into which the administration has lately been divided. The ministers, either individually or united as a cabinet, decide all ordinary questions; but the more important points are reserved for the Great Council, presided over by the Mikado. A Parliament was formed in 1869, with deputies selected by the provincial governments, whose functions were purely consultative, and in no way legislative. But,

* The following information on the organization of the Government is abridged from an article on Japan, in Blackwood's Magazine, September, 1872, which is among the best that have been written on Japan.
being found to be of no use whatever, it was dropped so thoroughly out of sight, that it has not been called together since the Council of State was formed. The idea of an elective Parliament is now actively discussed, and the ministry is very desirous of seeing it realized. Japan is at present divided into seventy-five districts, each one being governed by a prefect. The powers of these functionaries are very extended; for, not only do they govern, but they collect taxes, manage the police, and sit as judges civilly and criminally. But they cannot carry into execution sentences involving punishment of death, until they have been confirmed by the Minister of Justice. A serious and carefully-calculated budget has, for the first time in the history of Japan, been prepared for the year 1872, showing both receipts and expenditures of the year, and series of detailed explanations are appended to it which testify the care used by its compilers. The receipts and expenditures are as follows:

**RECEIPTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice, at $4.50 per koku</td>
<td>$11,444,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>$296,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal revenue (excise duties, etc.)</td>
<td>$25,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>$60,590</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total receipts: $12,239,591

**EXPENDITURES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imperial household</td>
<td>$1,138,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>$110,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>$1,796,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>$326,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonization of Yesso</td>
<td>$415,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>$17,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>$73,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance Department (including cost of collecting taxes)</td>
<td>$369,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public works</td>
<td>$1,763,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal and provincial governments</td>
<td>$1,385,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>$424,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of manufacturing new bank-notes and of establishing the Mint</td>
<td>$210,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses to dismiss and retainers</td>
<td>$4,084,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of indemnity to European powers on the Simonosaki affair</td>
<td>$313,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on the English loan</td>
<td>$78,083</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total expenditures: $11,420,383

**Surplus:** $890,198

The public debt consists at present of $27,412,000, of which $21,304,000 are represented by paper currency, $10,412,000 are debts incurred to Japanese subjects by former local governments, and the balance, $1,796,000, is due to foreign creditors (the Simonosaki indemnity included). The old bank-notes are about to be replaced by very handsome new ones, which have just been manufactured at Frankfort. The debts of the former local governments are of three classes, each constituting about one-third of the whole amount. The first class is considered as being in no way binding upon the Government; the second is to be repaid at the rate of $10,000 a year; and the third is to be converted into bonds at 25 years' date bearing interest at 4 per cent. In 1871 a Ministry of Instruction was created, the results of which, in the short space of time which has since elapsed, are extraordinary. Public primary schools are increasing rapidly, especially in the towns; but the movement is far more marked in the western provinces and on the coast than in the interior, where the eagerness for improvement is less felt. Private schools are more abundant still; for, as anybody can establish them, subject to a permission which is always granted, they spring up with facility wherever they are wanted. Books, especially translations of foreign works, are much sought after; newspapers and printing-presses are rapidly increasing, and an earnest desire for knowledge is everywhere seen, throughout the middle and higher classes. The Government, to facilitate the acquisition of foreign languages, has brought out several professors, and has sent at its own expense over 500 students to America and Europe. Until now they were chosen by the ministers and provincial governors. But the demands for admission into the envied class of state students has been so large of late, that henceforth they will be chosen by competitive examination. The students, in addition to a free passage out and back, receive an annual allowance of $200.

The movement of commerce at the principal ports open to foreign nations was, in 1870, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PORTS</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>$7,566,675</td>
<td>$13,342,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higo and Oseca</td>
<td>$8,020,887</td>
<td>$3,814,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakodadi</td>
<td>$5,464,967</td>
<td>$4,989,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigata</td>
<td>$4,566,726</td>
<td>$1,584,427</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $43,880,664

The following table shows the number and nationality of the vessels entering the Japanese ports in 1870, as well as their tonnage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PORTS</th>
<th>NORTH AMERICAN</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>GERMAN</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama (1870)</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>232,369</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>178,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higo (1870)</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>200,326</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>64,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagasaki</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17,978</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakodadi (1870)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23,906</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1,257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In March, an attempt was made by a party of twelve persons to assassinate the Mikado. It proved unsuccessful, and the guards in attendance succeeded in capturing two of the party. The other ten escaped. It caused great uneasiness on the part of the Government, and orders were issued forbidding foreigners to go.

* In Mexican dollars: 1=1.14 dollar.
beyond the limits of the city of Yeddo. Foreign papers in Yokohama claimed that the conspiracy was participated in by 40,000 men, the retainers of the dispossessed daimios, the object being to seize the Emperor and carry him back to Kioto, and then rise and exterminate the foreigners. The Government discovered the plot, beheld a number of the leaders, and completely restored order. It resolved to commence settling the debts of the daimios, which policy it was thought would secure peace in the future; because without money the former daimios would be more than powerless.

The first Japanese fair, under the direction of the Government, took place at the sacred city of Kioto on April 10th, and lasted 50 days. Foreigners were allowed to visit it and the suburbs for a period of 64 days, enabling them to show their manufactures. This is considered the virtual abandonment of their exclusive policy, and one of the results from the visit of Iwakura to America. The fair was to be reopened on New-Year's day.

In April, the late Tycoon of Japan was invited by the Mikado to come out of his late retirement, and received an honorary appointment under the Government, accompanied by a highly-complimentary title. The leader of the rebel forces during the late revolution, Katori, has been appointed Minister of Finance. Emomoto, the Tycoon's admiral who tried to take the island of Yesso, but was imprisoned for four years, has been appointed Superintendent of Yesso.

A frightful fire occurred in April in Yeddo during a severe gale, destroying habitations covering a space of six square miles. The fire originated in one of the prince's late palaces, which was occupied by troops. The flames leaped over whole blocks of buildings and set fire to places a mile distant from the building in which the fire began. An immense amount of property was destroyed; 20,000 persons were made houseless. The Government opened their rice storehouses and fed all who applied. The occurrence of this fire led the Government to permit foreigners to lease land in Yeddo, the owners being compelled to make monthly reports. It was expected that this act would cause foreign money to be invested there to improve the city. A new plan of the burnt district would be made, and wide streets and substantial buildings only would be allowed.

In June, Mr. Watson, the new chargé d'affaires for England, refused to meet the Mikado unless he would be allowed to stand in the presence of the Mikado, instead of squatting. Terashima-Tozo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, refused to accede, and in consequence Mr. Watson declared that he would wait for instructions from home before he would present himself. The difficulty was subsequently settled by an arrangement that both parties would stand during the reception. The first party so presented was Admiral Jenkins, of the United States Navy.

The sudden suspension of public proceedings by the Japanese embassy in America, and the return of some of the provincial members, attracted considerable attention. The facts in this case were reported to be as follows:

Although the time fixed for the general revision of the treaties had been extended until a period subsequent to the return home of the ambassadors, circumstances arose during their sojourn in Washington which made it appear expedient to them to begin at once the international discussion upon this subject. The credentials which they held did not, however, authorize them to undertake this labor, and it was to obtain a larger power that Ito and Okubo returned to Yeddo. The Government generally favored the proposition, thinking, perhaps, that more generous terms might be obtained by the distinguished visitors in the respective capitals of the treaty powers than would be agreed to by the accredited ministers in Japan. But it was strongly opposed by the heads of the Foreign Office, Soyeshima and Terashima, chiefly on the ground that the ambassadors abroad were unprotected by efficient legal assistance, and might therefore be led into indiscretions, while in their own country they would have the guidance of officers especially engaged for this purpose. The difference was not easily adjusted. At one time it seemed probable that the ambassadors would carry their point, but Soyeshima having threatened to resign, and, in fact, having surrendered his functions for a short interval, it was finally decided to adhere to the original plan.

The Mikado left Yeddo on June 25th, accompanied by eight war-steamer, on a visit to Kioto and other portions of the southern country. This is the first time in Japanese history that the Mikado has embarked on such an excursion, and much good is expected to result from it. He was dressed in aui style, with an ample supply of gold braid, and had several attendants who were similarly attired. The natives looked with amazement at these changes, inaugurated through the late civil war.

The relations between Japan and Corea have been for some time of an unfriendly character. The letter of the Mikado, on assuming power in Japan, to the Coreans, demanding tribute, was torn up and scattered with contempt. One of the ambassadors of Japan was imprisoned, and the other sent back to convey the threats of Coreans and their contempt for the new rule. The letter of the Mikado was sent three years ago, since which time America attempted to make a treaty with Corea. The foreign residents of Yokohama declared that, if the Japanese had been friendly disposed toward the United States, they would have informed the Americans of the state of affairs in Corea, and thus avoided a defeat of American
intentions there. During the year 1872 Corea sent more threatening letters to Japan. Sail-
ing-vessels convoyed by a man-of-war were sent to Corea for the purpose of bringing back all Japanese in the country, preparatory to further measures on the part of the Japanese Government. Several foreign war-vessels con-
gregated at Chee-foo, in anticipation of trouble to the Japanese. China was believed to sym-
pathize with Corea.

The Overland China Mail has published what purports to be a translation of the treaty and trade regulations agreed upon, in 1871, be-
tween China and Japan, which gave so great offence to foreign powers. In framing the ar-
ticles, the contracting parties have drawn largely on the foreign treaties as their models, and, hence, the opening passages teem with general expressions of good-will, to the extent, even, of saying that, in case of either experi-
cencing injustice or wrong from another state, the one so injured shall "be entitled to assistance
or good offices from the other." It is then solemnly agreed that "ambassadors of each country shall, with their families and
suite, have access to Peking and Yeddo, respec-
tively, either for permanent residence or on a visit," and, further, that it shall be lawful for the
two states to appoint consuls at the ports open to trade. Each state shall "prohibit its consuls from engaging in trade." Article IX.
provides that, if "either state have no consul at a treaty port, its subjects who may be resi-
dent there shall be subject to the local authori-
ties." It is especially agreed that the books of either country may circulate freely in the other, and natives of Japan are prohibited from presenting themselves at the Chinese compet-
tive examinations. The Chinese ports declared open to trade are the same as those known to us as the treaty ports, with the substitution of Kinchau in the Canton Province for Kiung Chau in Hainan; but the only ports at which China-
men are to be allowed to trade in Japan are Yo-
kohama, Hakodadi, Osaka, Niegata, and Pezo.
At these places convenient sites are to be
pointed out by the local authorities for the erection of houses either for residence or busi-
ess. It is agreed that, if false entries or omissions be discovered in ships' manifests pre-
sented by Japanese captains to the Chinese custom-house, the goods shall be confiscated, and the captain fined 500 taels; but "in Ja-
pan omissions shall incur a fine equivalent to the duty, and for false entries the fine shall be
$125." If a Japanese captain "presumes to land cargo before the manifest has been ex-
amined, he shall be amerced 500 taels, and the goods shall be confiscated." If a Chinese cap-
tain is guilty of the same offence in Japan, the goods shall be confiscated. The same restric-
tions are to be enforced with regard to the trade in nitre, sulphur, and white copper, as are laid down in the English treaty with Chi-
a, and rice is not to be transported from
either country.

A report was extensively circulated in May,
1872, that the Japanese edicts against Chris-
tianity had been abolished. It appeared to have come directly by mail from Japan. A state-
ment was also made in the newspapers of the United States that the members of the Japan-
ese embassy, who were then in Washington, received notification from their Government of the abolition of the edicts. These reports
were without foundation. The missionaries and official residents in Japan first heard of them from Europe and America. As late as August missionaries of the American societies, in their correspondence, stated that placards, warning the people to beware of Christianity, and threatening punishment to those who ac-
cepted it, were still to be found posted in pub-
lc places. But, while the laws against Christi-
nianity have remained nominally in force, the administration of them has been varied, and even capricious. A company of sixty-five Roman Catholic natives were arrested near Nagasaki, in December, 1871, and subjected to severe hardships for several months, notwith-
standing the representations of European and American ministers. A number of converts to the Russo-Greek Church, near Hakodadi,
were arrested and imprisoned, but were re-
leased upon representations being made by dip-
loomatic agents. The missionaries who have
been permitted to reside in Japan have been restrained within the bounds which the Gov-
ernment has prescribed for them. In the few
instances in which they have ventured to speak or hold meetings in other places, they have been rebuked, and those natives who attended their meetings, or associated with them, have been subjected to annoyance and persecution. The Rev. Mr. Gulick, of the American Board,
visited Kioto during the exposition which was
held there in 1872. A man in that city be-
came acquainted with him, assisted him in
renting a house, and attended with him daily
at family prayers. This man was afterward
arrested, and brought to trial for the offences
of wishing to have Christianity spread in
Kioto, and of assisting the missionaries. Mr. Ballagh, missionary at Yokohama of the Re-
formed Church in America, on one occasion, visited a point on the opposite side of the bay
from that city, and held religious services, at
which two Japanese converts offered prayer.

The Japanese Government complained to the
American consul that Mr. Ballagh had gone
beyond the treaty limits without a pass, and
had held religious services; and it made great
exertions to discover who the two natives
were who had participated in the worship.
Mr. Gulick, while at Kioto, sought permission
from the Government to remain there, and
teach the English language gratuitously. The
Government would not grant it, unless he
would sign a contract to refrain from the men-
tion of Christianity.

On the other hand, the missionaries have
been allowed, and even encouraged, to estab-
lish schools within the limits in which their residence is authorized, and have there preached Christianity without molestation. Their converts have not been interfered with, and the native church at Yokohama has been organized without hindrance. In the absence of official statements, the impression of the missionaries is, that the Government is willing to tolerate Christianity, but does not yet venture, in the face of traditions of the empire, and the prejudices of the people, to take so bold a step as expressly to authorize the general preaching of its doctrines. In the mean time, the local officers are obliged to enforce the laws whenever complaint is made against Christians.

In July, a proclamation was issued abolishing the old Board of Religion (called "Ji-Gisho"); and instituting a new department of religion (called Ki-yo-busho"). The old department was concerned exclusively with Sintoism. It was announced, in the proclamation, that the new department would, after careful consultation with the most noted exponents of each sect, promulgate a new form of religion, to which all would be compelled to conform. "The new religion," it was declared, "will be enlightened, simple, and adapted to common-sense, and is likely to meet the approval of all classes." Notification was also given that "all applications of persons desiring to lecture on religious subjects, or to form societies for the purpose of hearing lectures on such subjects, must be made to the new Department of Religion."

The new department promulgates the following rules:

1. Thou shalt honor the gods and love thy country.
2. Thou shalt clearly understand the principles of Heaven and the duty of man.
3. Thou shalt revere the Emperor as thy sovereign, and obey the will of his court.

More recent advice from Japan speak of the appointment of a commission to visit the Western countries, for the purpose of obtaining information on the subject of religion.

A native Christian church was organized at Yokohama, on the 10th of March, with nine professing members. The number of members in this church had increased in September to twenty-five. A convention of the Protestant missionaries in Japan was held at Yokohama, on the 20th of September. About twenty persons were present, representing the missions of the Presbyterian, Reformed, and American (Congregational) Boards, the Union churches of Yokohama and Yeddo, the native church, and the consular chaplaincies. The missionary of the English Church Missionary Society sent a letter. The convention resolved upon the appointment of a committee of one member from each mission for the translation of the Sacred Scriptures into the Japanese language. It was determined that the members of this committee should be appointed by the missions to which they severally belonged. Besides their own work of translation, they are to examine and pass upon any other translations which may be presented to them for this purpose. All translations accepted by the committee are to be furnished to the several missions at as early a day as possible for general examination and criticism, and to be afterward carefully revised. The American Protestant Episcopal mission, the English Church mission, and Père Nicolai, of the Greek Church, who were not represented in the convention, were invited to cooperate with the committee in making the proposed translation.

The following resolution, with reference to the plan on which native churches shall be organized, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Church of Christ is one in Him, and the diversities of denominations among Protestants are but accidents which, though not affecting the vital unity of believers, do obscure the oneness of the Church in Christ, and, much more, in Japan, in lands, where the history of the divisions cannot be understood; and, whereas, we, as Protestant missionaries, desire to secure uniformity in our modes and methods of evangelization, so as to avoid as far as possible the evil arising from marked differences, we therefore take the earliest opportunity offered by this convention to agree that we will use our influence to secure as far as possible identity of name and organization in the native churches, in the formation of which we may be called to assist, that name being as catholic as the Church of Christ; and the organization being that wherein the government of each church shall be by the ministry and eldership of the same, with the concurrence of the brethren.

Resolutions were also adopted in favor of the education of a native ministry; for the appointment of a committee to whom all books and tracts, in the Japanese language, shall be referred for criticism and approval, previous to publication; approving the organization of a medical society; and recommending the adoption of a uniform system of writing Japanese in Roman letters.

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JOHNSTON, WILLIAM F.
ties, and resigned, July 9, 1848. By the consititution, the President of the Senate became his successor, but with the limitation that, if the vacancy occurred three months before the fall or October election, the acting Governor must order a new election; if not, he held over till a year from the fall election. Governor Shunk's resignation took place on the last day legally possible for giving an order for a new election, and, as Mr. Johnston could not reach Harrisburg until the 26th of July, he would have been fully within the provisions of the statute and constitution had he not ordered an election, and, indeed, his authority to order one might be open to some doubt. But he was too just and, at the same time, too modest to desire to usurp any powers to which he had not, by the spirit as well as by the letter of the law, a just claim, and, accordingly, immediately on his arrival at Harrisburg, he ordered an election, as being in accordance with the evident intent of the constitution. He was elected Governor at this election by a large majority. His administration was one of signal ability. He was a conscientious Whig, though not an ultra or a zealous partisan, and he placed Pennsylvania on the record as incurring the protective policy in tariff matters, and as disposed to do nothing more in enforcing the Fugitive-slave law than was contained in the strictest and narrowest construction of the letter of the law. In the State he secured the perpetuation and preservation of the colonial and State records, and managed with signal success the complicated finances of the State. He was a candidate for re-election, but his party failed to carry the State, though he ran ahead of his ticket. After retiring from office, he took an active part in the building of railroads, the manufacture of iron and salt, and the production of petroleum. He was earnest and patriotic on the Union side in aiding in the prosecution of the war, was a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and rendered valuable service in preventing West Virginia from being overrun by the enemy. He was for some months collector of the port of Philadelphia.

JUAREZ, Benito, a Mexican statesman, for fourteen years previous to his death President of the Mexican Republic, born in Villa Ixtlan, in the State of Oaxaca, in 1807; died in the city of Mexico, July 18, 1872. He was of pure Indian stock, his parents belonging to the Zapotecos tribe. He was adopted by the Arteaga family of Oaxaca in early childhood, and, manifesting a strong desire for mental improvement, he was sent to the best schools, and finally to the College of Oaxaca, where he graduated with the highest honors. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1830, and the same year was elected a member of the Institute of Arts and Sciences. He gained distinction and wealth as a lawyer, practising for some years in the city of Mexico. In 1833 he was a member of the State Legislature of Oaxaca, and about the same time Professor of Canonical Law in the Institute of Oaxaca. He was subsequently appointed Secretary of the Supreme Court, and after several years' service was elected a member of the Mexican Congress, in 1845. He took an active part in the proceedings of Congress, and was a zealous advocate of the law for the secularization of church property, to meet the expenses of the war with the United States in 1846-48. From 1848 to 1852 he was Governor of his native State of Oaxaca, and at his retirement left a balance in the public treasury. In 1853 he was banished to Cuba by Santa Anna, and went thence to New Orleans, where he remained with his friend, General Montenegro, till 1855, the two supporting themselves by the manufacture of cigarettes. In 1855 he joined Alvarez at Acapulco, and was a representative in the Congress, and Minister of Justice under Alvarez until December, 1855, when the latter retired from the presidency, and his cabinet went out with him. Comonfort, who succeeded Alvarez, made Juarez again Governor of Oaxaca, and in November, 1857, appointed him Secretary of State, and about a month later he was elected President of the Supreme Court of Justice. By the Mexican Constitution, this officer becomes acting President of the Republic by the death or withdrawal of the President, and, though Comonfort had been defeated, and the presidency usurped by Zuloaga, Juarez adhered to his constitutional rights, and established his government first at Guadalajara, then at Colima, and in May, 1858, at Vera Cruz. He remained at the latter place till January, 1861, when, his army having compelled Miron (who had succeeded Zuloaga) to abdicate, he entered the city of Mexico. In June, 1861, Juarez was elected President by the Congress which assembled in the city of Mexico. He decreed the dissolution of the religious orders, the secularization of church property, and the suspension for two years of payment to creditors of the republic. It is believed that these decrees gave rise to the difficulties with England, France, and Spain, and the armed intervention for the enforcement of their respective claims. After the withdrawal of the English and Spanish forces, the French army remained in Mexico in order to overthrow the republic and establish an empire. Having gained several victories, the French took the city of Mexico in June, 1865, and Maximilian of Austria assumed the imperial power, under the protection of Napoleon III. In view of the intervention, the Mexican Congress gave full powers to Juarez to resist the allies, and on the 28th of September he issued a proclamation calling the nation to arms. After the failure of the Convention of Soledad, and on the approach of the French on the capital, Juarez left Mexico City. He established himself first at Cuernavaca; thence, as the French forces penetrated the country, he retired to San Luis Potosi, and was subsequently compelled, for the same reason, to
betrake himself to Zacatecas. Thus driven from place to place, he still continued to hold out against the enemies of his country, having confidence that the cause of which he was the representative would ultimately triumph. After years of disaster and severe trial, his noble courage and indomitable perseverance at length met their reward. With the downfall of the empire he returned in triumph to the city of Mexico, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and in his re-election, in October, 1867, the Mexican people gave the most convincing proof of the esteem in which they held him as the saviour of the liberties of their country.

In the winter of 1867 he had captured Maximilian, and on the 16th of June ordered his execution. He was severely blamed for this act, especially by European writers, but his friends contended that he was unable to prevent it, though he used his utmost endeavours to do so. That Senor Juarez was a man of kind and gentle disposition is apparent from the testimony of all who knew him; and though Maximilian's own character was excellent, and great sympathy was felt for his unhappy young empress, yet there seems to have been no precedent among European governments which would have justified Juarez in sparing the life of a foreign usurper of the Government of Mexico, who had repeatedly declared that the Mexican President should be put to death instantly if he were captured.

His foreign enemies driven out of Mexico, and the permanency of his administration in some sense guaranteed by the moral sympathy and support of the United States, the internal and external commerce of the country rapidly revived, and under the wise administration of President Juarez it attained a fair degree of prosperity. This prosperity, however, has continually been interrupted by revolutions and pronunciamientos of more or less importance. The strongest combination formed against Juarez was in May, 1868, when Rivera pronounced in favor of deposing Juarez. The revolutionists, however, frittered away their strength, and under the discreet management of Juarez the Government became solidified, and Lerdo de Tejada was made Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Ortega. In 1871 Senor Juarez was again elected to the presidency, but the trying scenes of the previous thirteen years, and the loss, early in 1872, of his wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, had made serious inroads even upon his vigorous constitution, and he died of apoplexy. In person Juarez was thick-set and rather inelegant, having a heavy, slouching gait and coarse frame. His face bespoke his Indian origin—was dark, but with a kindly expression. His mouth was large and somewhat coarse, but when he spoke animadvertedly his expression was noble and commanding. His oratorical powers were considerable, but his chief strength was in his power of skilful organization, his tenacity and firmness of purpose. In all her history since her independence, Mexico has sustained the loss of no statesman of so much integrity and ability, or one she could so ill spare, as Benito Juarez.

KANSAS.

The growth of this State, in almost all the elements of material prosperity, since 1861, when she was admitted into the Union, has been remarkable. The following statistics exhibit her condition as it is at present, and as it was in 1862, when the first full reports were made by the several State officers on the affairs of their respective departments: The total value of all taxable property in the State, in 1862, was $19,285,749. In 1872 it was $127,690,937. In 1862 there were 534 organized school districts; in 1872 there were 3,418. In 1862 the number of children of school age was 13,976; in 1872 the number was 165,982. The number of teachers in the former year was 819; in the latter 3,795. The amount paid to teachers, in 1863 was $14,009; in 1872 it was $596,611. The amount raised by district tax, in 1862, was $10,961; in 1872 it was $892,644. The total value of school-houses, in 1862, was $10,432; in 1872 it was $3,845,592. The whole number of votes cast, in 1862, was 15,418; in 1872 the number was 101,488. In 1863 there were no asylums for the deaf and dumb, none for the blind, and none for the insane; no State university, no agricultural college, no normal schools, no penitentiary, and no State capitol. In 1862 not a mile of railroad was in operation in the State. Now there are 2,039 miles in actual operation, while several new roads are in process of construction. Kansas has more miles of railroad than either of the twenty-six States named below: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, California, Oregon, and Nevada.

The vote of 1870, and the census of that year, taken several months prior to the election, establish that the population averages at least six persons to each voter. The last vote was 101,488, which makes the present population 608,928; an increase since 1862 of half a million people.

While every county in the State is rapidly growing, the largest increase in the number
of inhabitants was in the new counties open to actual settlers, and not to the speculators in real estate.

The Kansas Legislature, whose regular annual sessions last fifty days, adjourned on the 2d day of March, 1872. Numerous acts, relating to general and local interests, were passed during this session, and considerable sums appropriated for public buildings and the support of State institutions, and white and colored schools. The appropriation of $50,000 to complete the building of the State University at Lawrence was regarded as particularly praiseworthy, and likely to be largely beneficial to education in the higher branches of studies, and to enhance the reputation of the State. A bill for this appropriation had been laid before the Legislature of 1871, when it was rejected. Having been introduced again at the session of 1872, it was passed by both Houses, and unanimously by the Senate, where the measure had met considerable opposition in the preceding year.

The State law concerning usury was amended, so that, in cases where the payment of interest on money is expressly agreed to by the contracting parties at a higher rate than twelve per cent, per annum, the lender may legally collect it from the borrower up to that rate, and not forfeit the whole, as the previous law provided.

A herd law was also passed, to prevent cattle from destroying or injuring farm-crops. This interest is paramount in Kansas, where the industry of the people is exerted chiefly in agricultural pursuits. The bill was introduced in the Lower House, and conferred power on the county commissioners to provide such a law in particular townships belonging to their respective counties as they saw fit, considering the condition and circumstances of the several localities. The Senate passed the bill after making several amendments, the most important one taking from the county commissioners the power of providing a law for a township, and extending it to the whole county, if at all. The Senate amendments were discussed at length in the House, and finally concurred in by a very large majority.

Under the provisions of the act, the county commissioners have power to declare a herd law in force in the county at their pleasure, without any vote of the people.

In the House of Representatives a number of members advocated the passage of the bill as originally proposed, while not a few were for the enactment of a general law operating uniformly in the whole State. Even these disagreed in their views; some of them advocating the necessity of fencing the farms, others maintaining that the owners of cattle should be made by law responsible for all damages done by them, and then compelled to restrain their animals, either by putting them under proper guard, or even by fencing the ground on which they were kept. It was shown by comparative calculations that the expense of putting up and annually repairing the fences to restrain cattle would be by many hundred thousand dollars less than to fence the lands under culture.

The Texas cattle law was amended by the Senate, and the amendment concurred in by the House on the 27th. It forbids the driving of Texas cattle between the months of March and November.

Several matters of public interest, socially as well as politically, were proposed and warmly debated during this session, though finally defeated, or left undecided. Among these was the bill introduced in the House of Representatives, "to confer the right of suffrage on female persons." It was the subject of a protracted and animated debate, a large number of the members taking part in the discussion, but was finally defeated, or rather indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 42 yeas to 33 nays.

The Apportionment Bill, distributing the State into three congressional districts, was the occasion of very great excitement among the members of the legislative body in both Houses, though each of these appear to have arrived at a different conclusion. The plan of apportionment proposed and insisted upon by a vast majority in the House of Representatives was loudly denounced by many within and outside of the legislative halls, as giving representation to the land and not to the people. They characterized it as the effect of a conspiracy, entered into by the southern and northern portions of the State against the remaining portion, for the purpose of depriving the inhabitants of the latter of the full representation which they were entitled to in proportion to their number. The residents of this portion, which was commonly called, on that account, "The Pocket District," are represented as being unanimous in their opposition to the said apportionment. The House of Representatives firmly adhered to its plan, and would not agree to that proposed and passed in the Senate. The Senate offered a conference on the subject, to be held by a special joint committee, which the Lower House, after some hesitation, assented to; but when the conference had been held, and its result reported by the joint committee, the House refused to agree to it. A motion having then been made to ask for a new committee of conference, the motion was tabled by a large vote.

The most important business transacted by the Kansas Legislature at the session of 1872, was the investigation of the facts relating to the corrupt practices alleged to have been employed in the election of the United States Senator from Kansas in 1871. Explicit and specific statements of such practices having been published in a newspaper shortly after the beginning of the year, implicating several members of the present Legislature, as well as of that of 1871, a demand for an official investiga-
gation of the facts in the case was made and successfully urged in both Houses. The measure was strongly opposed by some, on account of the generality, or irrelevancy, of the facts charged, and more, because of the uselessness of the proposed inquiry, even though those facts were ascertained to be true, by reason that the person who should be considered the chief offender was not amenable to the State Legislature, he being now a member of the Federal Senate, for with dollars, connected investigation should be left to that body, to which it properly belonged. Preambles and resolutions to that end were prepared and discussed; but the sentiment of those who asserted for the State Legislature the propriety and duty of instituting the inquiry prevailed, and, on motion, the work of investigation was extended to the senatorial election also, which had taken place in 1867, and which had been carried, it was stated, by the use of the like corrupt means as that of 1871.

The following joint resolution, having been drawn and severally amended in both Houses, was finally concurred in on the 24th of January, 1873:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That a committee, consisting of five members of the House of Representatives and three members of the Senate, be appointed to investigate all charges of bribery and corruption connected with the senatorial elections of 1867 and 1871, with power to send for persons and papers, and report to the Legislature as soon as possible; and that, for the purposes of this investigation, each member of the committee who shall be appointed under this resolution shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations.

The joint committee were appointed, and entered immediately upon the performance of the duty assigned them, and concluded their work in about a month. On the 24th of February, 1872, the chairman laid the result of the investigation before the Legislature in a report signed by all the members of the committee in which the committee said:

From the testimony taken, your committee find that, at the senatorial election of 1867, a large sum of money was used, and attempted to be used in bribing and in attempts to bribe and influence members of the Legislature to secure the election of S. C. Pomeroy, E. C. Ross, and Thomas Carney, by S. C. Pomeroy, Thomas Carney, Perry Fuller, and others in their employ. * * * It also appears, in reference to that election, that S. C. Pomeroy and Sidney Caldwell, in March, 1866, jointly paid one thousand dollars, and promised to pay a further sum of two thousand dollars, for which they executed their joint notes to M. W. Reynolds, who has recently been appointed Registrar of the Land-Office at Nodessa, in consideration that he would use the columns of the State Journal, at Lawrence, to secure the election of S. C. Pomeroy to the United States Senate in 1867; and Sidney Caldwell to Congress in 1871.

It also appears that S. C. Pomeroy paid in addition the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars to the said M. W. Reynolds, and that M. W. Reynolds sued upon these notes, in the Douglas County District Court, and the defendants, Pomeroy and Carney, pleaded therein an illegal consideration for the notes, and that the findings of the court, upon trial upon the merits, were for the defendants, and the judgment against the plaintiff, Reynolds; that Reynolds had the case prepared for the Supreme Court, and then directed his counsel not to proceed further in it; and, that after the same, he was appointed to the public office he now holds.

In relation to the election of 1871, the committee find that the testimony shows that Sidney Clarke was a candidate for the senate to the State Senate in 1871, and that his friends engaged for him, which act he afterward ratified, some eighty rooms at the Teft House; that in addition thereto he promised and accepted an opposition to the opposite candidate, from the Teft House, on the corner of Kansas Avenue and Sixth Avenue, a suite of fine rooms, which was, during that canvass, designated as 'The Soup House and the Bread Loot,' where refreshments were kept; that he deposited with the Kansas Valley National Bank, when he came here, $2,500, which was drawn out by Mr. Adams upon authority from Clarke; that Sidney Clarke offered to members of the Legislature appointments to offices and payments of expenses of the election of members of the Legislature for their votes for himself for United States Senator; that he told R. S. Stevens to make whatever arrangements he pleased with those who voted for (Clarke's) candidates, and that he engaged to his (Clarke's) expenses. * * * It also appears that R. S. Stevens, who is a resident of Attica, N. Y., and general manager of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and the Pacific business interest as now, in Sedalia, Missouri, was here in the interest of Mr. Clarke, and expended an amount of money for his use in the canvass. * * *

In relation to the matters affecting Alexander Caldwell, the testimony shows that money was paid, and offered to be paid to various members of the Legislature by Caldwell's agents and friends; that George Smith paid out to members of the Legislature for Caldwell's friends; and with an understanding that it should be refunded to him by Caldwell, over $20,000; that Caldwell promised appointments to offices, and other favorable official acts, for votes; that Caldwell said after his election, at different times, that he paid for his seat in the United States Senate from this State twice as much as the salary of the office for the full term of six years would amount to, or about $90,000; and that he paid Carney's election expenses, amounting to more than ten per cent. of the whole sum, or over $6,000; that Caldwell offered twice, or oftener, to pay all of Sidney Clarke's election expenses, and that he did agree with R. S. Stevens to pay them upon consideration of Clarke's withdrawal, and Clarke's and his friends' support of Caldwell in the joint convention. From all the testimony your committee find that Alexander Caldwell used bribery and other corrupt and criminal means, by himself and his friends, with his full knowledge and consent, to secure his election in 1871 to the United States Senate from the State of Kansas.

The committee call the attention of the Legislature in an especial manner to the intentional absence, or concealment, of several among the most important witnesses, although duly summoned to appear, on which they say:

Your committee have also to report that the most important witnesses, Thomas Carney, Len. T. Smith, W. H. Carson, and T. J. Anderson, are now fugitives from the State for the purpose of depriving this committee of their testimony, and that their action is in contempt of the proper processes issued upon them, and as your committee is convinced, from all the circumstances attending their sudden and clandestine flight, for a cash consideration paid to at least two of them.

W. A. Martin and Joel Thomas, important witnesses, as we believe, have failed to appear, and we have been unable to hear of their whereabouts since they were served—Thomas being served by copy, Martin twice with personal service, once a subpoena, and once with the rule of the Senate.
Thomas Moonlight and John F. Belcher have failed to appear in the House to process. Every reasonable effort has been used to get these witnesses.

Diligent inquiry does not discover that R. S. Stevens has been in the State during the pendency of this inquiry. Ever since the inquiry began, there has been an organized effort of persons in the interest of Mr. Caldwell, and perhaps others, to keep out of the reach of the committee witnesses whose attendance was greatly desired.

The committee make pointed remarks on the presumptive self-conviction of the above-named, and other persons, who absconded to avoid the necessity of testifying in the matters under inquiry, and aver that similar corrupt practices, by and for the same parties, were at the time of those two elections brought to bear on other voters besides those previously mentioned in the report, but could not be placed in their full light for want of witnesses and time, concluding as follows:

As our report must necessarily be made before this session closes, and as adjournment is near at hand, we are compelled to close our labors with the testimony of the sixty-four witnesses which we examined, and the documents attached to their testimony, all of which are respectfully submitted.


The report was accepted, and five thousand copies of it, together with the accompanying evidence, ordered printed.

The following concurrent resolution was adopted by the Lower House on the same day:

Resolved, That the delegates this day chosen to attend the Philadelphia National Convention be, and they are hereby, instructed to cast their votes for the candidate of the United States, and for the party of the Convention and for the man called for by the late adjourned task force of the convention.

In the Senate, where the resolution was taken up for concurrence, on the 28th, a Senator moved to amend it by striking out its second part, which relates to the sending a copy of the report and evidence to the Vice-President of the United States. The motion was carried, and the resolution, so amended, was adopted.

It is stated that this resolution was subsequently stolen from the official records of the Legislature, and that, on ascertaining its disappearance, the chief clerk of the Lower House, in which the resolution had originated, took the clearest care to clear himself from all suspicion, procured a copy of it from its author, and caused it to be duly inserted in its proper place.

He also certified a copy of the document, and presented it to the Governor of Kansas that he might transmit it with the proceedings of the investigating committee to Washington under the seal of the State.

The Republicans held their State Convention at Topeka, on the 21st of February, 1872, to nominate ten delegates to the general convention of the party to assemble at Philadelphia on the 9th of June, and give expression to their principles and feelings.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted by the convention:

The Republicans of Kansas, in convention assembled, for the purpose of electing delegates to unite with delegates from other States, on June 5th, for the purpose of nominating the next President and Vice-President of the United States, do, in the name of the convention, respectfully and earnestly urge upon the Legislature of Kansas, and in the name of Kansas, to extend their good wishes to the candidate of the convention.

The venture of the Republicans, as Hasbrouck has declared, is therefore

Resolved, That the delegates this day chosen to attend the Philadelphia National Convention be, and they are hereby, instructed to cast their votes for the candidate of the United States, and for the party of the Convention and for the man called for by the late adjourned task force of the convention.

Two days after the adjournment of this convention, a number of Republicans, who disapproved its action, held a meeting in the same city, with a view to form themselves into a separate body. They appointed a committee of seven, who, early in March, issued an "Address to the People of the State of Kansas," declaring: "This action is preliminary to the contemplated organization of a movement having for its object the union of the people of our State in a concerted effort to rebuke the corruptions and usurpations which have
characterized our State and national politics."

They condemn the proceedings of the Republican Convention which had just adjourned, and set forth several acts of the Republican party for some time past in detail, characterizing them as public wrongs.

In accordance with this address, a distinct party was organized, under the appellation of "Liberal," and a State Convention was held by them at Topeka, on the 10th of April, 1872, for the purpose of declaring their sentiments, and nominating delegates to the Liberal Republican Convention to assemble at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The meeting was largely attended. A committee on resolutions reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we, Liberal Republicans of Kansas, mindful of the early record of our State, so closely interwoven with the history of the Republican party, and the struggle for national existence, still steadfast and true to the traditions which constitute the life of our republic, that it will ever maintain, as a part of our birthright, the rightful sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality of civil rights, and enfranchisement of all loyal citizens; that we are loyal to this country and forever resolved to prevent the encroachments of slave-power, we call upon the people of Kansas to unite in an effort to put a stop to the attempted absorption of civil functions by the military, and the encroachment of Executive power; to inaugurate a thorough and genuine reform in the civil service that shall put a stop to the abuse of official patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interest of individual, faction, or party; to effect a modification of our revenue system so that no class, or special interest of the country, shall be encouraged at the expense of the rest; to secure a wise and just system of taxation which shall place no needless burden on the people; to save the public lands of the nation to actual settlers under the principles of the homestead law; to establish general amnesty as the direct avenue of impartial suffrage, and to extend equal and impartial sympathies to all people who are struggling to emulate our example of popular enfranchisement.

One hundred and ten delegates to the Cincinnati Convention were appointed at this meeting, all of them Republicans.

The Democrats met in State Convention at Topeka on the 11th of June, 1872, nearly every county in the State being represented. The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

The Democrats of Kansas, in convention assembled, do declare, first, that the paramount duty of every citizen is devotion and obedience to the Constitution and laws of the republic, made as they are with the design and purpose to perpetuate individual liberty to its utmost limits, consistent with good government and public order.

2. That political organizations are useful and beneficial only when their purpose and action demonstrate that love of country controls their counsel and dictates their policy; but when lawless ambition, immodesty, corruption, and man-worship, shall dominate a political party, it is the duty of all citizens, without regard to political affiliation, and forgetful of past and buried differences, to join hands and hearts in the efforts to crush such party, and to drive its leaders from power.

3. Believing as we do, that the present chief Executive of the nation, and the nominee of the Republic-
tions on account of color, by limiting to the whites the eligibility to office.

On September 4, 1872, the Republicans of Kansas held State Conventions in two different cities—Topeka and Lawrence, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers in the local government, members of Congress, and presidential electors. The purpose of the Topeka Convention was to nominate candidates for Governor and the other State officers. The final result of the contest for Governor was the nomination of Thomas H. Osborn on the tenth ballot. The candidates nominated for the other State offices were the following: For Lieutenant-Governor, E. S. Stover; for Auditor, D. W. Wilder; for Secretary of State, W. H. Smallwood; for Attorney-General, A. L. Williams; for Treasurer, T. E. Hayes; for Chief-Justice, Samuel A. Kingman; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. D. McCarthy. The five last-named were nominated for reelection to the offices which they respectively filled already.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Kansas in delegate convention assembled, hereby heartily approve and indorse the platform of the national Republican party, adopted at Philadelphia on the 5th day of June last, and pledge our unswerving support to the nominees of that convention, U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson.

Resolved, That we hold that the laws protecting the rights of the citizens ought to be rigidly enforced, and that, in all cases where the local governments are powerless or inefficient, it is the imperative duty of the national Government to see that the laws are enforced, and here we squarely take issue with the fourth resolution of the Cincinnati platform.

Resolved, That the Republican party of Kansas, now, as in the past, is in favor of the free and uncorrupted exercise of the elective franchise, both at the polls and in legislation to aid in the carrying out of unmeasured terms the use of any corrupt policies or practices designed to procure election to any elective office; and here we pledge uncompromising hostility to all men who may use any competing influence to secure any position of profit or honor.

Resolved, That as there is a question at issue between the settlers upon the lands recently acquired from the Indians in this State and railroad corporations, which leaves no apparent recourse except through the courts, a resort to which must involve expense, that the occupants, on account of their poverty, are ill prepared to meet, we ask that the Government itself, without unnecessary delay, test the question to its fullest extent, and as a tangible solution of the question, should it be decided finally that the title to the lands in issue vests in the corporations, by virtue of grants and treaties, then our Senators and Representatives in Congress are earnestly requested to use their utmost endeavors to secure the adoption of measures that will result in satisfying all reasonable demands of the corporations, quiet the title, and vest the same in the occupying claimants under the homestead and preemption laws.

The other Republican Convention, at Lawrence, was held to nominate three members of Congress and five presidential electors.

A series of resolutions was adopted, of a similar nature with the preceding ones.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican parties of Kansas, in pursuance of a call issued by their respective Central Committees, on June 26, 1872, met in conventions at Topeka, on the 10th of September, "for the nomination of presidential electors, members of Congress, and State officers." The two conventions met separately, but acted in concert. A summary of the result of the proceedings and action of both these conventions was reported and published on the day of their meeting, as follows:

"The joint committees reported the following division of offices, which was agreed to by the conventions. The Liberals are to nominate the Governor, two Congressmen, three electors, Treasurer, Auditor, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; and the Democrats are to nominate the Lieutenant-Governor, one Congressman, two electors, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, and Chief-Justice. Resolutions were adopted in both conventions accepting and in endorsing the Cincinnati platform, ratifying the nomination of Greeley and Brown, opposing land grants, favoring the opening of the public domain to actual settlers only, denouncing corruption in the election of Senators, demanding legislation to protect labor, opposing extravagance in every form, denouncing the Indian policy of the Government as a failure, and demanding protection for settlers.

The election resulted in a complete victory of the Republicans, the candidates named in their respective tickets having been elected by a majority for each candidate of 31,198 up to 33,856. The whole number of votes polled was 101,488. In 1870 it was 61,102.

The financial affairs of the State at the end of the year were thus stated by the Governor: The bonded indebtedness of the State is $1,536,675. The outstanding State warrants amount to $501,109.64. There is also outstanding of Territorial warrants, $7,142.73. These three items comprise the total indebtedness of the State. The sinking fund in the Treasury, at the end of the fiscal year, for the payment of the bonded debt, amounted to $185,627.54, of which $119,500 is invested in the bonds of the State. There was in the Treasury, on the 20th of November, for general purposes, $871.68. The annual tax levied for revenue last year was $81,053,328.95, of which $529,991.08 was for general purposes.

It was anticipated that the payments made into the Treasury, during the first month of 1873, would probably suffice to redeem the outstanding State warrants mentioned above, and to meet current expenses. The school-fund, which is mainly derived from the sale of school-lands, and is invested in Kansas State bonds, amounts to $750,956.99.

The instruction of youth in Kansas seems to be well attended to, and the public schools are in a flourishing condition. "The increase of school districts during the year has been 772; of the number of children of school age, 28,624; of teachers, 717; in the number of school-houses, 669; in the value of school-houses, $820,668. The total amount received from various sources for the public schools is $1,701,013.

The State Normal Schools, at Emporia and Leavenworth, are under efficient management. The number of students in the former of these
The statistics of pauperism and crime were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number of Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons supported during the year ending June 1, 1870</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of annual support</td>
<td>$46,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total receiving support June 1, 1870</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons convicted during the year</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons in prison June 1, 1870</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of persons engaged in all classes of occupations was 123,852, of whom 117,543 were males and 6,509 females. Of the population (258,051) ten years of age and over, there were engaged in agriculture, 78,228, of whom 72,918 were males and 310 females; in professional and personal services, 20,736—15,286 males and 5,450 females; in trade and transportation, 11,762—11,736 males and 26 females; in manufactures, mechanical and mining industries, 18,126—17,403 males and 733 females.

KEIGHTLEY, THOMAS, an English historian and classical writer, born in Dublin, October 1789; died in London, November, 1872. He received an ordinary education at a country school, and entered Trinity College, Dublin. He was intended for the bar, but delicacy of constitution and other considerations changed his plans, and in 1824 he settled in England, in order to devote himself to literary pursuits, becoming a voluminous contributor to the educational literature of the day. He was the author of histories of England, Greece, and Rome, and abridgments of the same for schools; “War of Independence in Greece,” 1837; “History of the Roman Empire,” 1849; “Notes on the Ruin of Rome,” 1846; “History of India,” 1847; “Epistles and Satires of Horace, with Notes and Exercises,” 1848; “Mythology of Ancient Greece and Italy,” also an abridgment; “Faith and Religion,” 1851; “Scenes, Events, etc., of the Times of the Crusaders,” 1853; “Account of the Life, Writings, and Opinions of John Milton,” 1855. He also translated from the Dutch an edition of Shakespeare’s plays, in 1864, and published “The Shakespeare’s Expositor” in 1867.

KELLY, WILLIAM, an eminent citizen and political leader of New York, born in New York City in 1807; died in Torquay, England, January 14, 1872. His father, one of the political exiles from the north of Ireland, was a prominent and successful merchant, and his three sons, of whom William was the second, were well-educated, refined, and courteous gentlemen. The brothers were for some years in business together, and, being very successful, were able to retire on ample fortunes while yet quite young men. But they did not retire to lives of idleness. The elder and younger brothers died some years since, and William,
on his noble estate of Ellerslie at Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, was actively engaged in such measures as would benefit and enlighten his fellow-men. He had served two terms in the State Senate, and in 1860 was with great difficulty persuaded to be the nominee of his party for Governor of the State. For several years he was president of the State Agricultural Society, and on his own estate practically demonstrated what was the best farming of which New York lands were capable. But it was in the cause of higher education that he was most deeply interested. He was president of the Board of Trustees of the Rochester University, of the Board of Vassar College, and of the National Baptist Educational Commission, bore an honorable part in the successful effort to establish a State Agricultural College at Ovid, and was one of the original trustees of Cornell University. In all these cases it was not merely his name and influence which he gave to these organizations; he also bestowed on them a liberal share of hard, earnest work, and where money was needed he was equally liberal with that. He was also an active officer in the great benevolent societies of his denomination, and presided over several of them with great dignity and ability. He had made the voyage to Europe for the benefit of his health, which had been for some time impaired, but became suddenly worse, and died at Torquay.

KENSETT, JOHN FREDERICK, N. A., a distinguished landscape-painter, born in Cheshire, Conn., March 22, 1818; died in New York City, December 14, 1872. He began life as an engraver, having been apprenticed to his uncle, Alfred Daggett, an engraver of bank-note vignettes. Devoting his spare hours to experimenting in oil-colors, a desire to learn the art of painting was awakened, and in 1840 he went to England for that purpose. On his arrival in London he became known to Durand, Casilear, and Rossiter, and shared their studies. For five years he studied oil-painting, supporting himself by engraving. At the end of this time he exhibited a view of Windsor Castle in the exhibition of the Society of British Artists, at the rooms in Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East. It is the custom of this association to have a lottery at a guinea a head, and the holders of two lucky numbers are allowed to choose a picture each as a prize. The winner of the first prize on this occasion selected Kensett's picture, which was admitted by every one to be the best landscape-painting in the collection. The next two years he spent in Rome, whence he sent home a number of Italian views, which gave him a high reputation. Among these, his "View on the Arno" was exhibited in the National Academy of Design, and on its merits he was made an associate of that institution. In the following year he was elected an Academician. In 1848 he returned to the United States, and fixed his residence in New York City, devoting himself assiduously to his art. Among his most popular works are: "View of Mount Washington from North Conway," 1849; "Franconia Mountains," 1855; "October Day in the White Mountains," 1853; "Hudson River from Fort Putnam," 1856; "Falls of the Bashibish;" "Sunset on the Coast," 1858; "Lake George;" "Sunset in the Adirondacks;" "Noon on the Sea-shore;" "Housatonic Valley;" "Coast Scene;" "Niagara;" and "Narragansett Bay." In 1859 he was appointed a member of the National Art Commission, having the direction of the ornamentation of the Capitol at Washington, and the superintendence of the works deposited there. Mr. Kensett was unquestionably one of the most conscientious landscape-painters of modern times; an indefatigable worker, and thoroughly devoted to his art. His works were highly esteemed in France, Belgium, and England, as well as in this country.

KENTUCKY. The financial condition of the State of Kentucky appears to be sound and satisfactory, except that the revenue laws are so far defective that the expenditures of the government regularly exceed the receipts. The debt at the beginning of the last fiscal year, October 11, 1871, amounted to $1,069,504, exclusive of the school debt, which is a permanent loan, and amounts to $1,625,068.60. During the year bonds were redeemed to the amount of $303,000. A new issue of $200,000 was, however, made, under an act of January last, to cover the deficit in the Treasury. The bonds outstanding at the end of the fiscal year, October 10th, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 per cent. bonds past due</td>
<td>$253,594.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 per cent. bonds past due</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 per cent. bonds falling due between the 10th and 20th of October, 1872, and the 1st of January, 1873</td>
<td>37,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 per cent. bonds maturing in 1873</td>
<td>416,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 per cent. bonds maturing in 1874</td>
<td>66,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 per cent. bonds maturing in 1875</td>
<td>129,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 per cent. bonds maturing in 1876</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 per cent. bonds maturing in 1877</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 per cent. bonds maturing in 1878</td>
<td>31,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 per cent. bonds maturing in 1879</td>
<td>60,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 per cent. bonds maturing in 1880</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 per cent. bonds maturing in 1879 and 1880</td>
<td>200,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$966,594.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The means at the command of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the indebtedness are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance in Treasury on the 10th of October, 1872</td>
<td>$544,628.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan to Farmers' Bank, at 5 per cent</td>
<td>200,350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan to Bank of Kentucky, at 5 per cent</td>
<td>400,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance due on rental of land from the State of Kentucky</td>
<td>547,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount in Treasury not transferred</td>
<td>12,028.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance due on loan to Kentucky River Navigation Company</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>406 shares of stock in Bank of Louisville</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance due on redemption of stock in Louisville, Cincinnati &amp; Lexington Railroad Company</td>
<td>26,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214 shares in Lexington &amp; Frankfort Railroad Company</td>
<td>108,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds of Louisville &amp; Frankfort Railroad Company</td>
<td>74,519.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock in turnpike-roads</td>
<td>234,433.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount borrowed by Revenue Department under sundry acts of the Legislature</td>
<td>267,919.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total resources</td>
<td>$3,420,382.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition to the foregoing resources, the State has unadjusted claims against the Federal Government, for advances made during the war, amounting to $505,478.52.

Holders of the bonds have been notified of the readiness and desire of the State Treasury to pay the principal, with accrued interest and without discount, but they have declined to receive the money and surrender the bonds.

While the sinking fund yields more than is required for the redemption of the State indebtedness as it falls due, the revenue is insufficient to meet the expenses of the government. The Governor for two years past has urged upon the Legislature some action which should remedy this difficulty. In his last message he recommended that the commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorized to invest so much of the cash and cash assets on hand, belonging to the sinking fund, in 5-20 bonds of the United States, or other equally good and convertible securities, as will be sufficient to pay off the outstanding redeemable bonds, and that such securities should be held by the commissioners for that purpose and no other, and that all the other resources of the fund, "except the five cents now imposed by law on the $100 of taxable property," be diverted to the revenue proper. The amounts paid out of the Treasury during the past two years to various charitable institutions and other objects named, together with the revenue collected and the surplus remaining for general purposes, are exhibited in the following statement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSTITUTIONS</th>
<th>1871</th>
<th>1872</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Lunatic Asylum</td>
<td>$119,494.00</td>
<td>$139,377.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Lunatic Asylum</td>
<td>69,913.82</td>
<td>83,416.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blind Asylum</td>
<td>29,785.00</td>
<td>20,105.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaf and Dumb Asylum</td>
<td>20,580.00</td>
<td>31,509.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeble-minded Inebriate</td>
<td>31,010.32</td>
<td>24,570.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky Penitentiary</td>
<td>4,607.50</td>
<td>2,209.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal prosecutions</td>
<td>26,380.15</td>
<td>115,400.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jailers</td>
<td>93,995.70</td>
<td>119,506.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idiots</td>
<td>19,650.95</td>
<td>28,751.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Printing House for the Blind</td>
<td>$353,140.40</td>
<td>$314,362.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conveyance of insurances</td>
<td>4,111.15</td>
<td>3,816.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conveyance of convicts</td>
<td>4,758.00</td>
<td>11,703.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Reform</td>
<td>24,710.00</td>
<td>13,882.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue collected (proper)</td>
<td>$580,080.23</td>
<td>$394,255.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expenses of the penitentiary for the year were $28,083.53, and its revenues, $9,912.15. The House of Reform for Juvenile Delinquents has been completed, and placed under the charge of a Board of Managers. The other public institutions show a favorable record.

Rapid progress has been made in establishing railroad communications between different parts of the State. The Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad, 185 miles in length, has been opened for travel during the year. It penetrates the coal and iron region of Western Kentucky, and will aid greatly in developing the mineral wealth of that section. The Elizabethtown, Lexington & Big Sandy Road has been completed from Lexington to Mount Sterling, and during the year 1873 will probably be extended to the mouth of the Big Sandy, to connect with the Chesapeake & Ohio.

Great improvement has been made in the matter of public education, though much still remains to be done. During the year ending June, schools were taught in 3,308 of the 5,951 districts of the State. The total number of pupils was 416,763, an increase of 10,925 over the preceding year. There is now no general tax for educational purposes, either by the State at large, or by local authorities. The Superintendent, in his last report, lays down the following as "the grand desiderata" for an effective school system: 1. A general statute allowing the districts to tax themselves, without the necessity of procuring special legislation; 2. A law providing for the building of good school-houses upon a uniform plan; 3. A Normal School for training teachers; 4. A general law allowing the districts to tax themselves to establish graded schools. On the subject of popular education, the Governor says in his message to the Legislature of 1878:

Whatever political or other differences may obtain among us, this is one about which we cannot afford to differ. It is, and should be, the pride of the State to preserve her own schools, regulated and controlled in her own way, and to train in them the education of her children. We have witnessed various efforts that have been made to induce the Congress of the United States to set up a system of "national education," which, if done, would virtually take away from the State the control of this subject. It is alarming to contemplate the success of such a scheme. Its direct and inevitable tendency would be to destroy our identity as States, and as the people of separate States; to promote, at once, the consolidation and centralization of all political power in a Federal Government; and alter, at least, those forms and institutions of freedom which we have ever regarded as essential to the maintenance of our constitutional liberty.

He renews a recommendation made in his previous message on the subject of organizing a system of education for the colored population:

The education of this race is not a duty of charity alone, but is demanded by the best interests of society. They form a numerous class of our citizens, sharing with us in civil and political rights, upon whom, too, we are largely dependent for carrying on the industry, especially the agriculture, of the State; and, just in proportion as they shall be left in ignorance and vice, or improved in morals and intelligence by the discipline of a suitable system of education, they will become to the Commonwealth, on the one hand, an incubus of pauperism and crime; on the other, a useful part of our population. Many of these people are struggling hard in the direction of educating their children, and have shown a wonderful measure of success. I trust you will not fail to provide for a system of schools for this portion of our population, under them encouragement and assistance in this important department.

The session of the Legislature which began in December, 1871, continued until the 25th
of March. There were 1,015 acts and 41 joint resolutions passed, a very large proportion of which were of a private or special character, and nearly all the rest of purely local interest. Many of the special acts were to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in particular localities, or to authorize a tax for schools in single towns or counties. The bill which elicited the greatest amount of discussion was one permitting the Cincinnati Southern Railroad to cross the State. This appears not to have become a law, owing to the inability of the two Houses to agree as to the restrictions to be placed upon the company. An act was passed "to regulate foreign corporations engaged in operating railroads in the State of Kentucky." It requires all such corporations to adopt an order or resolution "authorizing its agents to contract and be contracted with in the name of such corporation, and further agreeing that all citizens resident, and bodies corporate of this State, having claims or demands against said corporation, may sue said corporation by its present or former name or style, or by its present or former officers, agents, or other persons engaged in its business, to final judgment, all such matters in any of the courts of competent jurisdiction in any of the counties through which said road may be constructed, subject, however, to the same right of removal, by change of venue, as is or may be given to citizens of this State, which authority shall be put to record in the County Court Clerk's office of some one of the counties through which said road runs, a certified copy of which shall be competent evidence in any of the courts of this Commonwealth." If they fail to comply with this provision, or cause any suit or matter of litigation with a citizen or corporation of the State to be removed from the State court to a United States District or Circuit Court, they "shall thereafter be prohibited from doing business in this State; and all contracts thereafter made by such corporation, through its agents, shall be null and void as to such parties; and all parties and persons continuing to contract and do business in this State, either in their own name or that of others, in violation of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each day he or they shall so offend may, upon indictment, be fined not less than fifty dollars, and imprisoned not less than one week for each day they so offend, either or both, in the discretion of a petit jury." Any discrimination in carrying freight on such roads is prohibited.

An act was also passed making some important changes in the laws of evidence. It declares that no person shall be disqualified as a witness in a suit on account of his interest in the result, that "neither husband nor wife shall be competent for or against each other, concerning any communication made by one to the other during marriage," and that no one shall be incompetent as a witness on account of his or her race or color.

An act was also passed providing for the election of representatives in Congress by bal-
tional laws, especially if those laws contra-
vene the theory and fundamental principles of
the organic law."

An act was passed providing that "upon
the petition of any two or more respectable
persons, verified by affidavit, that any person
has, by the habitual or excessive use of opium,
aromatic, hashish, or any drug, become incor-
petent to manage himself or his estates with
ordinary prudence and discretion, or upon in-
formation and application of the attorney for
the Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the
Circuit or Chancery Court of the county in
which such person resides to cause an inquest
to be held by a jury, in open court, to inquire
into the fact. Upon such person being found
incapable to manage himself or, estate with
ordinary prudence and discretion, the court
may order him or his estate, or both, into the
custody and control of a committee of one or
more persons, with power to confine such
person in any private asylum, or in one of the
lunatic asylums of this Commonwealth: Pro-
vided, That no such person shall be main-
tained in a public asylum at the expense of
the Commonwealth."

By an act amending the act of 1871, which
provides for a revision and digest of the laws of
the State, the Governor and Judges of the
Court of Appeals were required to nominate,
and with the consent of the Senate to appoint,
five commissioners to make the revision. The
commissioners subsequently appointed were
James M. Neshbett and E. J. Bullock for re-
vision of the Statutes, Richard A. Buckner,
and Joshua F. Bullett for the Codes of Practice,
and Judge Geo. W. Craddock umpire of both
boards.

The Military Committee of the House of
Representatives was engaged during a large
portion of the session in investigating alleged
outrages and disorders in Franklin County,
and finally made a report, stating that "a num-
er of gross injuries to the persons and prop-
erty of citizens of Franklin County have been
perpetrated by armed and disguised bodies of
men unlawfully banded together. These
bands generally move in numbers of from ten
to twenty, and their operations are usually
confined to the night-time. All the indica-
tions are that they are of a low and illiterate
class of white man. They are generally
mounted, and appear to disperse as soon as
the immediate purpose of their combination
has been accomplished. Their disguises seem
to have been sufficient, in most of the cases
brought to the knowledge of the committee,
to prevent their full identification; but in
many instances the identity of the intruder
has been suspected from a supposed recogni-
tion of the voice. It has, however, been stated
to the committee, on the very highest author-
ity, that many men who have engaged in these
unlawful acts are well known." The investi-
gations covered a period of about eighteen
months. In a majority of cases the outrages
had been inflicted on negroes, some of whom
had been killed, and others whipped, and
otherwise maltreated. The effect had been to
drive colored laborers from Franklin County.
In the opinion of the committee, "these or-
ganizations had their inception in the dis-
ordered state of the country consequent upon
the late war, and were originally intended to
suppress anticipated disturbances among the
emancipated slaves, and to summarily punish
the unlawful acts of bad white men. This
condition of affairs afforded an opportunity to
evil-disposed white men to engage in unlawful
acts, under the guise of these organizations,
for the gratification of private vengeance, the
indulgence of their prejudices against, and
jealousy of, free negro labor, and for an op-
portunity to plunder." The true and only
remedy they declare to be the enforcement of
the laws.

"If our judges," they say, "will do their
whole duty in forming their grand-juries and
in properly instructing them and compelling a
performance of their duties, and the grand-
juries will use the diligence that the commit-
tee has used in the investigation of these al-
leged outrages, many of the mysteries of the
so-called Ku-Klux will be dispelled, and suffi-
cient evidence may be discovered upon which
to base more indictments."

The report concludes: "The present pro-
visions of the law appear to be sufficient to
cover all the offences of which these unlawful
bands were guilty, except that of sending
anonymous and threatening letters, or posting
threatening notices, and intimidating quiet and
law-abiding people by riding about armed and
disguised. The committee, therefore, recom-
mend that the matter be referred to the Com-
mittee on the Judiciary, with instructions to
prepare and report a bill covering these or
other defects, if any, relating to the same sub-
ject in our criminal laws."

There was no election for State officers dur-
ing the year, but conventions were held by both
political parties, for the purpose of appointing
deleagates to the national nominating bodies,
and selecting candidates for presidential elec-
tors. The Republican Convention was held at
Louisville, on the 15th of March. There was
some discussion arising from the opposition of
a few delegates to the nomination of Presi-
dent Grant, by the National Convention.
These were, however, in a small minority, and
after the delegates had been chosen and elec-
tors nominated, the following platform was
unanimously adopted, the delegates opposing
the renomination of Grant having withdrawn
from the convention:

We, the Republicans of Kentucky, in conven-
tion assembled, declare—

1. That we reaffirm our adherence to the Republi-
can party, pledging ourselves to maintain them as
the best safeguard of our liberties. We also reaffirm
our adherence to the right of all American citizens
—according to the Constitution—to exercise, with-
out diminution or restriction, the elective franchise
in all elections, national, State, or municipal, and hereby express our condemnation of the acts of the Democracy in this State in contravention of this principle.

To the people of Kentucky and of the nation we send congratulation upon the fulfilment of the promises given by the Republican party in National Convention assembled in 1868—resulting in the restoration of all the rights of citizenship in giving equal rights to all men before the law—surrounding us with prosperity at home, and increased honor among all the nations of the civilized world.

Recognize with pride the beneficial achievements of the present Administration in the management of national affairs, in executing the wishes of the people as declared by law, in condemning and punishing corruption, and in relieving the industries of the country from grievous burdens thrust upon them.

4. To an extent beyond our most sanguine expectation, the Republican party has reduced the public debt, and at the same time appreciated to a high standard the national currency and the securities of the Government.

5. We express an undiminished confidence in the personal and official integrity and honor of President Grant, and have witnessed with satisfaction the restitution and exposure of the falsehoods and calumnies directed against him.

6. We pledge ourselves to support the nominees of the convention which is to assemble on the 5th day of June, in the city of Philadelphia, and, believing that President Grant has met his pledges given to the country in the administration of his high office, he deserves our thanks and support, and our delegates are instructed to vote for his renomination for the presidency of the United States.

7. For sacrifices and services in behalf of his country, the Republicans of Kentucky are indebted to General John M. Harlan, and we present his name with pride to the Republicans of the United States as our choice for Vice-President.

The Democratic Convention took place at Frankfort, on the 20th of June. There was also some disagreement in this body, owing to the different division of the platform and nominations of the Liberal Republicans adopted at Cincinnati, and of others to favor an independent Democrat ticket. The course finally agreed upon is indicated in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Administration of the Federal Government, with President Grant as its executive head, has persistently violated the Constitution, and the purity of its administration, and the elective franchise, and, unless arrested in its centralizing doctrines and corrupt practices, will subvert and destroy our liberties.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the State of Kentucky now reaffirm the principles contained in the platform adopted by the former conventions of the party, since and including the conventions of the first day of May, 1856. These platforms contain substantially the theory and practice which, we believe, if carried out, will secure the protection of life, liberty, and property, and all the essential ends of free government.

Resolved, That, while we adhere to the principles declared in said platforms, and while we are deeply impressed with the conviction that the peace, prosperity, freedom, and happiness of the people of the United States can best be promoted by a strict adherence to said principles in the administration of both State and Federal Governments, yet, recognizing and appreciating the necessity of preventing, if possible, the continuance in power of the present corrupt Administration, while we do not expressly instruct our delegates to the National Convention as to the course they shall pursue, we expect them, after consultation with the representatives of the Democracy in the whole country, to take such action as will most likely insure a perfect union of all the elements of opposition to the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention; and that the Democrats of Kentucky unhesitatingly pledge themselves to give to the ticket that may be presented to the country by the Baltimore Convention an earnest and active support, not only because it will be the representatives of the democratic party in the State but because in the party organization it is the ultimate judge of the line of policy which the members of the party should pursue.

Resolved, That the delegates from Kentucky to the Baltimore Convention are instructed to vote as a unit on all questions.

At the election for President in November, the whole number of votes cast was 161,402, of which the Grant and Wilson electors received 88,818, and the Greeley and Brown electors 100,321, while 2,374 were cast for O'Connor and Adams. The majority of Greeley and Brown over Grant and Wilson was 11,396; over all 9,092. The total vote for Governor, in 1871, was 215,142; and Leslie, the Democratic candidate, had a majority of 36,976; in 1869 the total vote for President was 155,455, and Seymour and Blair's majority was 76,285. A Representative to Congress was also chosen in each of the ten congressional districts at the election in November. All of these were Democrats. The State Legislature consists of 34 Democrats and 4 Republicans in the Senate, and 82 Democrats and 18 Republicans in the House.

According to the census of 1870, the State contained 8,168,590 acres of improved, 9,134,653 of wood land, and 4,421,858 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $381,528,016; of farm implements and machinery, $8,572,896; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $1,709,589; total (estimated) value of all farm-productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $87,477,374; orchard-products, $1,231,385; produce of market-gardens, $27,032; forest-products, 574,994; value of home manufactures, $1,683,972; value of all animals slaughtered, or sold for slaughter, $24,121,561; value of all live-stock, $66,287,435. There were 317,034 horses, 60,316 miles and asses, 247,615 milch-cows, 82,718 working-oxyen, 582,993 other cattle, 963,756 sheep, and 1,888,927 swine. The chief productions were 38,532 bushels of spring, and 5,690,172 of winter, wheat; 1,106,906 of rye; 50,691,006 of Indian-corn; 6,620,103 of oats; 238,486 of barley; 3,443 of buckwheat; 105,305,869 pounds of tobacco; 1,080 bales of cotton; 2,234,430 pounds of wool; 110,926 bushels of peas and beans; 2,901,062 bales of Irish, and 802,114 of sweet, potatoes; 62,900 gallons of wine; 11,874,978 pounds of butter; 115,311 of cheese; 1,345,779 gallons of milk sold; 204,399 tons of hay; 2,531 bales of cloverseed; 85,989 of grass-seed; 7,777 pounds of
LEVER, CHARLES A.

hemp; 237,203 of flax; 14,657 bushels of flaxseed; 299,416 pounds of maple-sugar; 1,740,453 gallons of sorghum; and 49,073 of maple-molasses; 1,171,900 pounds of honey; and 92,557 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 5,590, having 1,147 steam-engines, of 31,928 horse-power, and 459 water-wheels, of 7,640 horse-power, and employing 39,686 hands, of whom 27,687 were males above sixteen years of age, 1,159 females above fifteen, and 1,790 youth. The invested capital amounted to $289,577,309; wages paid during the year, $9,444,524; value of materials consumed, $29,497,535; products, $34,023,809.

There were 89 newspapers and periodicals, having an aggregate circulation of 197,130, and issuing 18,270,160 copies annually. There were 6 daily, with a circulation of 81,000; 4 tri-weekly, circulation 3,500; 4 semi-weekly, circulation 4,100; 68 weekly, circulation 387,930; 7 monthly, circulation 19,700.

The total number of libraries was 5,946, containing 1,909,290 volumes. Of these, 4,374, with 1,590,245 volumes, were private, and 1,172, with 318,985, other than private.

The number of religious organizations, of all denominations, was 2,967, having 2,524 edifices, with 876,439 sittings, and property valued at $9,801,465. The leading denominations are as follows:

**DENOMINATIONS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Number of Members</th>
<th>Sitting capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptists</td>
<td>1,004</td>
<td>2,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christians</td>
<td>1,089</td>
<td>1,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopal</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>15,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelical</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>248,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterians</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>100,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>72,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the total population (930,136) ten years of age and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupation, 414,938, of whom 364,800 were males, and 50,038 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 201,080, of whom 207,426 were males, and 3,544 females; in professional and personal services, 84,024—41,974 males, and 42,050 females; in trade and transportation, 25,392—24,961 male and 331 female; and in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 44,197—39,939 males, and 4,258 females. The condition of pauperism and crime is here given:

- Number of persons supported during the year ending June 1, 1870: 2,059
- Cost of annual support: $160,717
- Total number receiving support June 1, 1870: 1,784
- Native: 1,657
- White: 983
- Colored: 791
- Foreign: 117
- Number of persons convicted during the year: 263
- In prison June 1, 1870: 1,067
- Native: 958
- White: 535
- Colored: 43
- Foreign: 99

LEE, CHARLES ALFRED, M. D., a physician, medical professor, and author, born at Salisbury, Conn., March 3, 1801; died in Pekskill, N. Y., February 14, 1872. He graduated from Williams College, and soon after commenced the study of medicine with his brother-in-law Luther Ticknor, M. D. Subsequently he entered the Berkshire Medical School, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1835. In 1836 he removed to New York City, and in connection with Dr. James Stewart founded the Northern Dispensary of that city, where he was for about ten years attending physician-in-chief. During a long series of years he gave instruction in the following institutions: The medical schools of the University of New York, and Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; the Berkshire Medical School at Pittsfield, Mass.; and the medical colleges at Geneva, N. Y., Woodstock, Vt., Columbus, O., and Buffalo, N. Y. He was one of the founders of the Medical College of the University of New York, and the Buffalo Medical College, in which he was Professor Emeritus at the time of his death. He was editor of the *New York Journal of Medicine* at one time, and during his long life was a voluminous writer on scientific and medical subjects, a volume on Physiology and another on the Elements of Geology being among his numerous works.

He also edited the American edition of "Coppel's Medical Dictionary." His attention during his later years had been devoted to the subject of the treatment of the insane, and his views on the colonization or out-door system, which he personally investigated while he was in Europe in 1865, were adopted after his return by some prominent institutions for the insane in this country. His advanced age had compelled him to retire from his professional labors, and his useful life ended abruptly after a brief illness.

LEVER, CHARLES JAMES, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., an Irish novelist, born in Dublin, August 31, 1806; died in Trieste, June 3, 1872. His parents were wealthy, and he received a careful and thorough education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of medicine; afterward passing through a course of study at Gottingen, where he also obtained a degree. In youth he was noted for personal bravery, especially for a daring and reckless spirit as an equestrian. This trait seemed to impart to his writings a lively, vivacious spirit, sometimes running even into a boisterous mirth. His ladies and gentlemen seemed under the influence of champagne, his peasants and servantmen of "potheen." For a time, at the beginning of his career, he practised as a physician; and it is recorded that, when the cholera raged...
in Ireland in 1832, he became a member of the medical council of Londonderry, and manifested equal courage and skill in combating that fearful and potent scourge. At a later period he went to Brussels, as physician to the English embassy in that place. There he remained three years, and there he wrote "The Confessions of Harry Lorrequer"—sounding therein the joyous key-note of all the stories that are distinctively his own, and by which he will hold a place in British literature. The quick invention, the abundant incident, the prodigality of comic climax, the fine flow of animal spirits, and the off-hand, dashing style of this novel made it at once and universally popular, and brought him a success such as might have confirmed a less confident genius in the choice of the vocation of authorship. After this came "Charles O'Malley," "Jack Hinton," "Tom Burke of Ours," "The O'Donoghue," "St. Patrick's Eve," and "The Knight of Gwynne." In 1843 Mr. Lever became the editor of the Dublin University Magazine, which periodical he conducted with great reputation, complacency, for three years, and to which he contributed, among other things, "Maurice Tiernay," "Con Cregan," and "The Diary and Notes of Horace Templeton." In 1845 he retired to the Continent, establishing himself first in a castle in the Tyrol, and afterward at Florence. In 1858 he was appointed by Lord Derby vice-consul at Spezzia, and was transferred to Trieste, in 1867. In addition to the works already mentioned, Mr. Lever wrote "One of Them," "Roland Cashel," "Tony Butler," "Barrington," "Luttrel of Arran," "Sir Brook Fosbrooke," "Tales of the Trains," "The Daltons," "Gerald Fitzgerald," "Glencore and his Fortunes," "The Nevisles of Garrettstown," "The Dodd Family Abroad," "Davenport Dunn," "Arthur O'Leary," "Sir Jasper Carey," "The Commissioner," "The Mystic Vial," "The Heirs of Randolph Abbey," "The Martins of Cro' Martin," "The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly" (1858), "A Day's Ride: a Life's Romance," "A Rent in the Cloud," "That Boy of Norcott's," and his last novel, "Lord Kilgobbin."

LIEBER, Francis J. U. D., LL.D., an eminent publicist, author and professor; born in Berlin, Prussia, March 18, 1800; died in New York City, October 20, 1872. His early life was one of remarkable vicissitudes. He entered the Prussian Army at the age of fifteen as a volunteer, took part in the battles of Ligny and Waterloo, and was severely wounded at the siege of Namur. Like most of the students of the German universities, he was opposed to the reactionary tendencies of the Government, and was arrested as a Liberal. Obtaining his release, he continued his studies at the University of Jena. But the Government agents were still watching him, and preventing his advancement; and, at the age of twenty-one, he determined to visit Greece with the Byron expedition, and aid in the struggle for her independence. The journey and his services there were attended with great hardships and privations; but, when, after much suffering, he reached Italy on his return, he was welcomed by Niebuhr, the historian, who was then ambassador from Prussia to Rome. He remained in Niebuhr's family during the years 1822 and 1823, and while there prepared a narrative of his experiences in Greece, which was published in Leipsic, and translated into other languages. On his return to Germany, though he had promised safety, he was arrested and thrown into prison at Kompich. He was detained for two years, and he spent the time in study and in the composition of a volume of poems, which, through the influence of Niebuhr, were published in Berlin, under the pseudonym of Franz Arnold. After, his release in 1825, finding that he would still be subjected to persecution and annoyances if he remained in Germany, he crossed to England, and, during a year's residence in London, supported himself by private teaching and literary work. In 1827 he emigrated to the United States, and delivered, with but moderate pecuniary success, a series of lectures on history and politics in the principal cities. Returning to Boston, he founded a swimming-school there, on the system of General Pfuhl. The same year he entered into an engagement with Matthew Carey & Sons (afterward, Carey, Lea & Blanchard), of Philadelphia, to edit the "Encyclopedia Americana" for them, in 13 volumes, on the basis of Brockhaus's German "Conversations-Lexicon." This enterprise was completed between 1829 and 1835. During this period he also translated a French work on the Revolution of July, 1830, and the elder Feuerbach's life of Kaspar Hauser. In 1832, having removed to New York, he translated the able work of De Beaumont and De Toqueville on the "Prisons and Penitentiary Systems of the United States," with an introduction and notes. After the completion of the "Encyclopedia," he was requested, by the trustees of Girard College, to draw up a plan of instruction for that institution. This he published in 1834, and his "Letters to a Gentleman in Germany, written after a Trip from Philadelphia to Niagara," were published the same year. This is not so much a volume of travels as a series of anecdotes, essays, and philosophical disquisitions, for which the journey furnishes the connecting thread of narrative. In 1835, he published his "Reminiscences of Niebuhr," a charming work, which gives a portraiture of the every-day life of the historian. The same year he was elected to the professorship of History and Political Economy in the College of South Carolina, at Columbia, the capital of that State. He filled this position till 1838, when he removed to New York, and was almost immediately called to a similar chair in Columbia College, which position he filled at the time of his death. During his residence
in South Carolina, he published a large num-
ber of important works, among which were
the following: "A Manual of Political Ethics"
(2 vols., 8vo, Boston, 1838), adopted as a
text-book by Harvard, and commended by
Kent and Story; "Legal and Political Her-
meneutics, or Principles of Interpretation
and Construction in Law and Politics;" "Laws of
Property: Essays on Property and Labor"
(18mo, New York, 1849); "Civil Liberty and
Self-Government" (2 vols., 12mo, Philadel-
phia, 1838). Special branches of civil polity
also largely occupied his attention, particularly
the subject of penal legislation, on which he
wrote "Essays on Subjects of Penal Law and
the Penitentiary System," published by the
Philadelphia Prison Discipline Society; "Abuse
of the Penitentiary Power," published by the
Legislature of New York; "Remarks on Mrs.
Fry's Views of Solitary Confinement," pub-
lished in England; "Letter on the Pardon-
ing System," published by the Legislature of South
Carolina. Among his more notable occasional
papers are: "Letter on American and Galli-
can Liberty," translated into German, and
notated by the distinguished jurist, Mitter-
maier, who also superintended a translation of
"Civil Liberty;" a paper on the vocal sounds
of Laura Bridgman, the blind deaf-mute, com-
pared with the elements of phonetic language,
published in the "Smithsonian Contributions
to Knowledge;" a series of political articles in
Putnam's Monthly, on "Napoleon and Utah,"
and numerous anniversary and other addresses.
Among his valuable writings, since assuming
the professorship in Columbia College, are, his
inaugural address, entitled "Individualism and
Socialism, or Communism," in which he main-
tains that these are the two elements on which
human life hinges, and that the problem is, to
exclude neither, but to ascertain their true
limits; and his discourse, introductory to a
course of lectures on the State, in the Colum-
bia Law School, entitled "The Ancient and
the Modern Teacher of Politics." He also
prepared two or three important State papers
at the request of the Government, during the
late war: one on the exchanges of prisoners,
and another on the principles to be observed in
the intercourse between the contending forces.
He was appointed arbitrator of the Mexican
claims, and held that position at the time of
his death.

LITERATURE AND LITERARY PROG-
RESS IN 1873. The preoccupation of
the public mind with politics in the year of a presi-
dential election, with causes affecting the gen-
eral interests of trade, might be expected to
limit the production of books, and by this sign
to indicate a diminished literary activity. If
the aggregate of publications, good, bad, and
indifferent, has not been much, if any, dimin-
ished, the number of works that can be said
to bear witness to "literary progress" is rela-
tively smaller. But it is sufficiently large to
show that the impulse to production is constant,
and their quality is sufficiently meritorious to
be a favorable augury for American culture.
And it is superfluous to say that, in this point of
view, a small number, having the insignia of
original power and of genuine art, are worth
more than the most voluminous catalogue of
dilutions, compilations, and imitations. It will
be seen that the year is honored by some of
this select worth, the presence of which more
than compensates for any deficiency in other
respects. The question once asked, with more
justice than our national susceptibility per-
mitted us to see, "Who reads an American book?"
now admits of no doubtful or hesitating
answer. And, as we are every year be-
coming more characteristically a nation of
readers, the question in a commercial version of
it, "Who buys an American book?" need con-
cern none but ourselves. But books that are
worth buying for ourselves cannot fail to be
in request abroad, and—whatever doubt may
be raised as to some of the conclusions of politi-
cal economy—nothing but good can come from
the freest interchange of thought. With due
security for literary property, we may at once
do justice to foreign authors, and place our
own in a condition to exact justice for them-
sewes.

The question of an international copyright
has made no apparent progress. Any thing
not involving "politics," or "money," has little chance of gaining the attention of Con-
gress, or of keeping for any length of time the
attention of the general public. But a change
in the British copyright law, by which Can-
dian publishers are placed in a condition to
become rivals of ours in the business of re-
printing English books on terms of advantage,
promises to diminish, in a sensible degree, the
commercial obstacles to a just treatment of
foreign authors. It is to be hoped that the
improved tone of sentiment in England upon
the copyright question, and the response of
eminent authors to the suggestion (American
Annual Cyclopaedia for 1871, p. 455) of an
authors' as distinguished from a publishers'
international copyright, will have a favorable
effect upon public opinion in this country.

A noticeable feature in the publishing busi-
ness is the increase in the number of books
sold by subscription. This was formerly a
business by itself, never adopted by the regu-
lar book-trade except in the issue of works
the great cost of which made it necessary for
the publisher to assure himself, beforehand, of
a remunerative patronage. The inferior char-
acter of many of the works sold in this way,
by those who made it a specialty, was an oc-
casion of prejudice against the very name of
a subscription-book. But it is undeniable that
it is a method of sale by which books can be
pushed into a larger circulation than they
would reach, save in very exceptional instances,
by the ordinary channels of trade, and it is
coming to be adopted by some of the largest
houses. With this extension of the business,
books of a higher character are thus sold. The innovation is regarded with dislike and distrust by those whose interests are identified exclusively with "the old line," but it is not easy to see how it can be injurious to any real and legitimate business. The more really good books are sent into the remoter channels of circulation, the greater will be the demand for other good books, to the profit of those by whom they are published.

The whole number of copyrights entered in the office of the Librarian of Congress during 1872 was: of books, 3,175; of pamphlets, 2,728; of musical productions, 2,312; of dramatic pieces, 18; of maps and charts, 221; and of photographs, engravings, chromos, and prints, 2,621. It is much to be desired that, from time to time, lists of copyrighted titles should be published, to give opportunity for comparing the demand and supply of the different departments of literature. The report we attempt here is neither exhaustive nor minutely analytical. Many of the works recorded have been, like bills on their introduction into a legislative body, "read by their titles" only, and a brief acquaintance with books is enough to teach one that, between the promise of the title and the performance of the contents, there is sometimes a marked disparity. In such cases, the only ill-consequence likely to happen is the entry of a title under the wrong head.

Science and Philosophy.—The works in these departments worthy of mention are not numerous, but are enough to show that our scholars and thinkers recognize the tendency to the implication of physical with metaphysical and moral science. A work that has attracted attention from the union in the author's mind of a hearty interest and large attainments in zoology, with a firm hold upon the principles of psychology, as discoverable in the consciousness, and of a proper metaphysical and spiritual philosophy, is "Instinct in Men and Animals," by Paul A. Chadbourne, LL. D., (now) President of Williams College. Dr. Chadbourne's statements are sometimes wanting in scientific precision, but, in the main, his discussion is marked by freshness and force of thought. The venerable Dr. Martin Payne, in his "Physiology of the Soul, and Instinct, as distinguished from Materialism," brings the resources gathered in a long and successful life, during which his mind has been busy with the highest problems of medical science and physiology, to refute materialistic theories. In connection with this, he reviews the theories of geology now generally accepted, and, with a courage not often found, argues for the literal interpretation of the narratives, in Genesis, of the Creation and the Deluge, and their consistency with all that is known to be true of the structure of the earth's crust. At present, he will find scarcely more among the clergy than among the scientists to concur in these views. Prof. H. N. Day, of Yale College, has added to his other meritorious philosophical treatises "The Science of Aesthetics; or, the Nature, Kinds, Laws, and Uses, of Beauty," in form a school text-book; in substance, an original investigation into a subject of research that is far from being hackneyed. Prof. James D. Dana, LL. D., of the same institution, by his "Corals and Coral Islands," has laid the public under new obligations to himself; and the "Oriental and Linguistic Studies" of Prof. W. D. Whitney are an honor to American scholarship and critical culture. From the youngest of our seats of learning, Cornell University, issues a volume of "Lectures on the Psychology of Thought and Action, Comparative and Human," and "An Introduction to Metaphysics," by W. D. Wilson, M. D. The so-called "Science of Religion" is yet in its speculative infancy, but the essays of Prof. Whitney, just mentioned, are proofs of a strong bent of speculation to that region of thought which is still further indicated by "Oriental Religions, and their Relations to Universal Religion," by Samuel Johnson. The author reverses the tendency commonly shown to look on pagan religions as at an infinite remove downward from the Christian faith; he is so determined to be impartial that he seems to lean away from Christianity. To these we add the following titles:

Appendix to the Fifth Edition of Dana's Mineralogy. By George J. Brush.
How the World was Peopled. Ethnological Lectures. By Rev. Edward Fontaine.
The Sun, and the Phenomena of its Atmosphere. By Prof. C. A. Young, Ph. D.
About Spiritualism. By E. F. Burr, D. D.
Lectures on Minenology, delivered at the School of Mines, Columbia College. With 34 Lithographic Plates. By Prof. T. Eggleston.
The Physiology of Man; designed to represent the Existing State of Physiological Science, as applied to the Functions of the Human Body. By Austin Flint, M. D.
The Child, its Nature and Relations; an Elucidation of Froebel's System of Education.
A Paper on Botany, read as a Report before the American Institute. By Charles H. Peck, A. M.
The Evolution of Life. By Henry C. Chapman, M. D.
Geometrical Analysis. By Benjamin Hallowell.
The Problem of Life and Immortality. By Loring Moody.
Spectrum Analysis explained. By Schellen, Roscoe, Illingworth, Lockyer, Young, and others.
On Nebulae, Comets, and Meteoric Showers. By Schellen and others; and Corals and Coral Islands. By J. D. Dana (in "Half-Hour Recreations in Natural Science").
The Unity of Law as exhibited in the Relations of Physical, Social, Mental, and Moral Science. By H. C. Carey.
Myths and Myth-makers. Old Tales and Superstitions interpreted by Comparative Mythology. By John Fiske.

LITERATURE AND LITERARY PROGRESS IN 1872.
Lectures on the Nature of Spirit; and of Man as a Spiritual Being. By Chauncey Giles, Minister of the New Jerusalem Church.

History.—This department of literature, in which so abundant laurels have been won by American authors, is still cultivated with zeal and success. Prof. George W. Greene, whose memoirs of his grandfather, General Nathaniel Greene, are worthy of a distinguished place among the literary monuments of our War of Independence, has published a volume of wider scope, entitled "A Historical View of the American Revolution." Mr. Richard Frothingham has made a solid contribution to our political history in his "Rise of the Republic of the United States." The initial volume of the "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," by Henry Wilson (now Vice-President of the United States), relates the political and social prelude of the great intermezzo struggle in which the institution of slavery perished. Of the later stages of the struggle Mr. Wilson may adopt the words, "all of which I saw, and part of which I was. But, while frankly avowing his own opinions, he has written with candor and in a temperate and composed style. Another phase of the antislavery struggle is commemorated in the "History of the Underground Railroad," by William Still. The same general subject, looked at from an opposite point of view, is treated in "Seven Decades of the Union," by Henry A. Wise. A memento of the less pleasing incidents of the civil war is "Memoirs of the United States Secret Service, compiled by Permission from the Department Records," by Captain George P. Barnum. "An Account of the Battle of Banker Hill, compiled from authentic sources: with General Burgoyne's Account of the Battle," by David Pulsifer, A. M., gathers up what is known of an affair which has been the subject of many a literary controversy. "Princeton College during the Eighteenth Century," by the Rev. Samuel Davies Alexander, though seemingly a local theme, is a work of wide general interest; the history of the college connecting itself at different points with the history of the country as well as that of the church with which the name of Princeton is identified. A new and enlarged edition, containing the author's latest additions, of "The History of Spanish Literature," by George Ticknor, is to be received, we suppose, as the final form of what has already become a monumental work. The "History of the Oriental Missions of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," by the Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., LL. D., for forty years Corresponding Secretary of the Board, has the value of unimpeachable authority, with the charms of a lucid and graceful style. "The Life and Times of Philip Schuyler," by Benson J. Lossing, LL. D., records and vindicates the career of a man whom his country honored, but whom Mr. Bancroft has disparaged. "Journalism in the United States, from 1690 to 1872," by Frederic Hudson, is a work of permanent value and great interest. Other works in this department we must merely record:


Biography.—Mr. Hawthorne's biography, by the expressed determination of those without whose assistance a satisfactory view of his life and personal character cannot be given, is to remain unwritten. But the "Passages from the French and Italian Note-Books" are valuable biographical indica, and, in connection with previous volumes compiled from the like sources, suggest the portrait which is not to be painted. We are disposed to ask with an English journalist whether there are not many extant letters of Hawthorne, the publication of which would be as legitimate as that of his private journals, and would be, if possible, still more welcome to the multitude of his admirers. "The Life of Abraham Lincoln, being the Private and Public Life of President Lincoln, from his Birth to the Fourth of March, 1861," by Ward H. Lamon, embodies a vast amount of hitherto unpublished matter respecting the early life of his illustrious subject, and his professional and political career previous to his election to the presidency. But in
the selection of materials the author shows a strange want of consideration for the feelings of Mr. Lincoln's family, and it may be doubted whether his insight into Mr. Lincoln's character was equal to his knowledge of the facts of his life. "The Life of John J. Crittenden, with Selections from his Correspondence and Speeches," edited by his daughter, Mrs. Chapman Coleman, recalls—it is to be feared, for a short time only—the memory of a statesman and jurist who in his day deserved well of his country, but left no durable mark upon the national history. The same observation is applicable to the memoirs of a less distinguished man—the "Autobiography of Amos Kendall," whose political career was not particularly brilliant, but whose later connection with the development of the magnetic telegraph was a higher title to remembrance. It is not often that a man's life is first written two centuries after his death. But "The Life of the Rev. Amos Kendall, the First President of Harvard College," by Jeremiah Chaplin, D.D., records a career and delineates a character worthy of reverent admiration, and which, for reasons apparent in the record, failed of due recognition by contemporaries. Dr. Chaplin has made a book worthy of its subject. "Incidents and Anecdotes of the Rev. Edward T. Taylor, for over Forty Years Pastor of the Seamen's Bethel, Boston," by Gilbert Haven, is an inadequate memorial of a strange pulpit genius. The inadequacy is not the writer's fault. "Father Taylor" powerfully affected not merely the perceptions and judgment, but the imagination, of those who heard him. This must be conceded, for the testimony is various and unanimous, from men whose praise is an honor, and whose penetration was not likely to be deceived. But no report of any thing he ever said produces the same effect, or any thing like it, upon the reader. His biographer tells the outward history of his life, with striking evidences of the impression he produced on others; and some of the anecdotes reveal the man, while others merely reflect his moods, pleasant or otherwise.


The Character and Career of Francis Asbury, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By Edwin L. Jones.


A Western Pioneer; or, Incidents of the Life and Times of the Rev. Alfred Brunson, D.D. Written by Himself.

The Life of General Grant. By J. S. C. Abbott.


Forty Years' Fight with the Drink Demon. By Charles Jewett, M.D.

The Life of Hiram Gleeley. By James Paron.

Memoir of Colonel Charles Stewart Todd. By G. W. Griffin.


POETRY. Our elder poets show no signs of frost upon their laurels. Whittier's volume, "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim, and other Poems," contains some of the choicest work he has wrought. The principal poem has not the charm of "moving incident," but the sketches of character and of scenery are drawn with masterly skill, and the whole is suffused in softened light and an atmosphere of soothing calm. Some of the minor pieces are among his most striking compositions. The completion of Bryant's version of the Odyssey adds another to the undying treasures of English verse. And Longfellow's "Three Books of Song" has given pleasure to a multitude of admirers on two continents. Nor have our younger poets been idle. Bayard Taylor, in his "Masque of the Gods," evinced a high degree of imaginative power and command of the resources of poetic art, with a daring which in some passages jars upon a not over-scrupulous religious reverence. J. G. Holland is conquering for himself an honorable recognition among our poets. His immense popularity has made him the laureate of the sovereign people. The verdict of the many finds now an echo in the "fit audience, though few," by whom criticism is dispensed. "The Marble Prophecy, and Other Poems"—particularly some of the "other poems"—have met with a generous appreciation. Our sturdy satirist, J. G. Saxe, whose robust verse slyly expresses both his "sound roundabout sense" and a playful fancy, gives us "Fables and Legends of Many Countries, rendered in Rhyme." That unerring genius, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, a writer combining quaint fancy, unexpectedness of thought, and a faint tinge of mysticism that reminds us sometimes of Hawthorne in his lighter moods, puts forth a volume of poems under the odd title "Pansies ... for Thoughts." Some of her pieces are so slight as to be unsubstantial, and some are obscure, and when unriddled yield a meaning that hardly compensates for the trouble. But most are of such merit as will add to her already enviable reputation. Mr. C. G. Leland, after his success in dialect, returns to the vernacular in a volume entitled "The Music Lesson of Confucius, and Other Poems." A new venture in literature, "Out of Door Rhymes," by Eliza Sproat Turner, might be called a book of high promise, if the rare finish of some of the pieces did not suggest rather an ample fulfilment of promise. Another name, new in poetic authorship, is Mr. Charles Frederick Johnson, who appears as translator of Lucertius into English verse. He shows a degree of skill in the management of blank verse, occasional marks of carelessness or of capricious license—to raise a question whether there is not here an angry of success in original composition. "Mireio, a Provençal Poem,"
by Frédéric Mistral, translated by Harriet W. Preston, introduces to us a very pleasing poem, and at the same time to a writer of musical English verse. But the most noteworthy publication of the year, judging by the impression it produced on critical opinions, was "The Book, and Other Poems," by William B. Wright. It seems the unsealing of a new fountain of poetic inspiration. The following have also appeared:


The Architect of Cologne, and Other Poems. By Mary A. Atkinson.

EYAYS AND CRITICISM.—The Rev. Henry N. Hudson, whose edition of Shakespeare's works has been received with high appreciation both in this country and in England, has reissued his "Lectures on Shakespeare," published in 1847, making virtually a new book, under the title "Shakespeare: His Life, Art, and Characters." The proof of much study, of ripe thought, of patient labor, of insight into the meaning and spirit of his author, that has become like a sure instinct, appears on every page. The style is more chastened than that of his earlier work, as well as richer in substance and in the variety of pertinent illustration from the wide field of literature. Mr. Hudson has also published a selection from the plays of Shakespeare, edited, slightly expurgated, and annotated, for schools and families. "Goethe: His Life and Works," by G. H. Calvert, as a biography, shows too great a readiness to condense its hero's faults, but, as a criticism, deserves the praise it has had awarded to it. Mr. A. Bronson Alcott, whose fame, as one of the original "Transcendentalists" of New England and a conversational oracle, has been widely bruited, converses with the public in a volume which is in form made up of a diary and other essays, but in outward incident, or, rather, in the lack of it, one day is so much like another that one discovers no special significance in the dates. The essays are serious, bookish, meditative, rather than reflective, and express moods rather than any distinct purposes. The absence of humor and of practical suggestive-ness makes the author's utterance somewhat unimpressive. A volume, coming from a like social seclusion, but representing a vigorous out-of-doors life, is Mr. Wilson Flagg's "Woods and By-ways of New England." The traits of that rural life which, in this emigrating and manufacturing era, is becoming a thing of the past, are delineated by Mr. Flagg with hearty appreciation, while his intimate familiarity with the habits of the forest-trees on the North Atlantic slope gives truth and picturesque ness to his descriptions, and adds force to his plea for the preservation of forests from wanton destruction. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, who was felicitously introduced to the public by "My Summer in a Garden," meets with a warm welcome when coming to us with a volume of "Backlog Studies." Fireside literature in our language is abundant, and seems to show no signs of decay. Mr. Warner's "Studies" are full of witty suggestion and humorous surprizes, on a solid substratum of shrewd common sense. "The Poets and Poetry of America," by the late Rev. R. W. Griswold, when it first appeared, stood comparatively alone among such compilations for extent of research and liberality of inclusiveness, perhaps erring, as the amiable editor was inclined to err, in the tendency to a too favorable estimate of the merits of contemporary writers. It has not been superseded, and now, revised and brought down to the present time by R. H. Stoddard, it is given a new lease of life. "Essays and Sketches," by the late George B. Woods, is one of those collections which add to their intrinsic merits the pathos of regret for what seems the premature close of a promising career. The same remark applies to the vivacious essays of the just-departed Mrs. Parton, collected under the title, "Caper-Sauce, by Fanny Fern." The "Pennsylvania Dutch" and their curious manners are embalmed in an entertaining volume, with the title above cited, which opens to the general reader a peculiar and primitive state of society. A work of similar character, but having reference to a state of things that has passed away, is "Black Robes; or, Sketches of Ministers and Missionaries in the Wilderness and on the Border"—or what was the border, Western Pennsylvania—by Robert P. Nevin. It is radically done, though not without some traces of theological antipathy. "The Olden Time in New York," by the Rt. Rev. W. Ingraham Kip, draws a pleasing picture of society and manners in the metropolis before the levelling influence of trade and politics had swept away the ancient aristocracy. "Yesterdays with Authors," by James T. Fields, relates, with a little pardonable complacency and in a manner to keep himself on the best terms with his readers, incidents of his personal relations, as a publisher, with Dickens, Thackeray, Hawthorne, Miss Mitford, and other eminent writers, and transcribes numerous letters received from them, not elsewhere published.

THEOLOGY AND RELIGION.—In number, and
perhaps in extent of circulation, this class of publications ranks any other, and includes some that are worthy of particular reference. "Humanity Immortal, or, Man Tried, Fallen, and Redeemed," by Laurens P. Hickok, D. D., might, perhaps, have been, with equal propriety, included under the head of philosophy; for Dr. Hickok's plane of thought, whatever his theme, is always on the high level and in the serene atmosphere of philosophic reasoning. He may fall of the reader's assent, and sometimes of his full apprehension, but never of his profound respect and admiration. The Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conant has added to the series of biblical works for which the religious world is his debtor, "The Book of Proverbs: The Common English Version revised, with Introduction and Copious Notes." It is a monument of sound, varied, and well-digested learning, employed to aid the popular knowledge of the Scriptures. "Sermons on Living Subjects," by Dr. Horace Bushnell, is a title that might be applied to any volume of discourses by that eminent preacher, though, perhaps, more especially appropriate to this. The strong and rich thought has usually an equally forcible and racy expression, though now and then his "felicity" of language is over "curious." Dr. Charles Hodge has completed his "Systematic Theology," perhaps the ablest modern statement and defence of confessional Calvinism. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has struck a new vein by his "Yale Lectures on Preaching." Those who most incline to criticise his style of pulpit discourse agree to commend his exposition of the theory of preaching. The publication of the seventh series of his reported sermons shows his undiminished hold upon the public mind. Dr. Henry Cowles, author of several commentaries that have been well received, publishes a work on "The Psalms," upon the same general plan. "In Christ, or The Believer's Union with his Lord," by the Rev. A. J. Gordon, has met with a cordial reception as an admirable work of devout meditation. "The Fourth Gospel, the Heart of Christ," by the Rev. Edmund H. Sears, is at once a critical vindication of St. John's Gospel, and an exposition of its Christology, not technically "orthodox" in its definitions, but profoundly spiritual in its tone of thought. "Radical Problems," by Cyrus A. Bartol, D. D., is at the opposite pole of thought, regarding the most elementary doctrines of Christianity as problematical. The style is brilliant, but rather aphoristic than consecutive or logical. "Christianity and Modern Thought" is the collective title of a series of discourses and essays by eminent Unitarians, having for their common object the reconciliatory of the scientific and speculative tendencies of the time with religion. "The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Gospels," by R. A. Hinsdale, A. M., presents a popular view of the critical evidence for the credibility of the Gospels, as against current objections, which, with their grounds, are very candidly stated and ably dealt with. "The Resurrection: Sermons by the Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., LL. D.," sets forth the evidence for that cardinal doctrine of Christianity, in the fashion of eloquence, now obsolete, of which President Nott was so great a master. Prof. Taylor Lewis, LL. D., contributes an introduction, arguing with much force the sufficiency and the present availability of the "evidences of Christianity," as presented by the apologists of the last century. "The Seal of Heaven," by the Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D., exhibits what is termed the experimental evidence for the truth of Christianity. "Sacred Geography and Antiquities," by E. P. Barrows, D. D., is a popular manual prepared by a scholar whose name is a voucher for the fulness and exactness of the information communicated. Lange's voluminous commentary on the Bible, as translated and edited by Dr. Schaff and his large corps of coadjutors, makes steady progress; volumes on the Psalms and on the books of the Old Testament have been added, and have met with a warm approval.

From the mass of religious books we select the following titles:

The Christian Marriage Ceremony; its History, Significance, and Curiosities, etc. By J. Foote Bingham, D. D.
Day unto Day [daily texts, meditation, etc., for a year].
The Golden Rule; or The Book for All. By a Member of a Religious Order.
The Young Ruler who had Great Possessions; and Other Discourses, chiefly Practical. By J. A. Spencer, S. T. D.
Thought Hives. By T. L. Cuyler, D. D.
The Holy Christian. By Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.
Modern Skepticism. By Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL. D.
Vida Crucis Via Lucis. Forty-six Meditations for Every Day in Lent. Translated from the German of Rev. Dr. John Emanuel Verth, by Rev. Theodore Noethen, D. D.
Agreement of Science and Revelation. By Rev. Joseph H. Wythe, M. D.
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Walking with God: the Life Lid with Christ in God. By the Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D.

A Rosary for Lent; or, Devotional Readings, Orig-inally compiled, by the author of "Rutledge," Helps to a Holy Lent. By the Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D.

The Social Evil. By the Right Rev. F. D. Hun-tington, D. D.


Gladness in Jesus, By Rev. W. E. Boardman.


Immortality of the Soul, and Destiny of the Wicked. By N. L. Rice, D. D.

Living in Me. By N. L. Rice, D. D.


The Ritual Law of the Church, with its Application to the Baptismal Offices. By Murray Hoffmann.


The Great Revival of 1899. By the Rev. W. Speer, D. D.

Woman in the Bible. By Aaron Williams, D. D.

The Scripture Doctrine in reference to the Seat of Sin, as explained by St. Augustine, by P. J. Easton.

Self-Will and Repentance. By Franz Hoffmann.

Translated by C. A. Small, D. D.

The Annihilation of the Wicked Scripturally considered. By Dr. M. D. Born.


The Church School and its Officers. By J. H. Vineent, D. D.

Women Helpers in the Church. Their Sayings and Doings. By William Welsh.


Among the Lilies and Elsewhere, with Jesus. By C. A. Smith, D. D.

The Captive Orphan: Esther, the Queen of Persia. By the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.


The Ordinal of the Ordination of the Most Holy and Adorable Sacrifice of the Mass, explained in a Dialogue between a Priest and a Catechumen. By Frederick Oakley.

Copying Essays from an Editor's Drawer on Religion, Literature, and Life. By Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D.

The Foreign Missionary, his Field and his Work. By the Rev. M. J. Knowleton, D. D.


The Object of Christian Worship. By the Rev. Rufus Ellis.


Christ in the Soul. By Thomas C. Upham.

The Two Estates. That of Wedded in the Lord, and that of the Single for the Kingdom of Heaven's Sake. By the Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D.


The Witch of Endor and Modern Spiritualism. By George C. Baldwin, D. D.


The Spoken Word, as the Art of Expository Preaching. By the Rev. Thomas J. Potter.


With Introductory Note by Bishop Huntington. Present Issues; or, Facts observable in the Con- sciousness of the Age. By the Rev. Robert Witters Memminger.


Dr. Oldham at Greystones, and His Talk There. By C. S. Henry, D. D.


Outlines of Christian Evidences. By Joseph Alden, D. D., LL. D.

Fifteen Years of Prayer. By S. I. Prime, D. D.


Presbyterianism Three Hundred Years ago. By Rev. Wm. F. Breed, D. D.


Hand-Book on Teaching. [For Sunday-Schools.] By Joseph Alden, D. D.


Bibliographical Polity: the Government and Com-munication practised by the Congregational Churches in the United States of America.


GEOGRAPHY, TRAVEL, AND ADVENTURE.—This is a department of literature which in our time and land is not likely to be neglected. Three volumes, of more than ordinary merit, conduct the reader on the voyage around the world—the establishing of regular routes of travel across the Pacific, in connection with that of railway communication across the continent, having made this almost as easy of accomplishment as an Atlantic voyage was, forty years ago. "A Voyage Around the World," by N. Adams, D. D., is a slight sketch, but indicating intelligent observation, and executed throughout with such grace of style and suggestive thoughtfulness as to win steadily upon the reader's attention. "Around the World: Sketches of Travel through Many Lands and over Many Seas," by E. D. G. Prime, D. D.,
describes wider and more detailed observations, narrated in a lively style, and marked by good sense and good feeling. But, the most remarkable work, describing a circumnavigation of the earth, is, the Honorable William H. Seward's "Travels around the World," edited by Olive Risley Seward. Mr. Seward's eminence as the most prominent American statesman then living procured him opportunities for observation such as no ordinary traveller could expect. The account of what he saw and heard, as well as of what he said in the interviews he held with distinguished people, is highly interesting and characteristic of the man. His patriotism and his philanthropy—his strong, undissembled Americanism, not excluding a cosmical breadth of sympathy—his sensitiveness to the "report of wrong," and his sanguine optimism—appear by turns without giving the reader any sense of inconsistency. The volume is beautifully printed and illustrated by two hundred engravings and cuts. Still and all, the circumnavigating experience of a more rapid character is reported in "A Seven Months' Run Up and Down and Around the World," by James Brooks. Yet, rapid as was the "run," and hasty the sketches Mr. Brooks made for his journal, and collected in his book, his experience as a journalist secured his work in good part, from the disadvantages naturally attendant upon improvisation. He is well trained to quick and accurate perception, and to an intuitive grasp of the salient points of a topic. With undeniable traces of the effect of "easy writing," the book on the whole is creditable to the author. "California, for Health, Pleasure, and Residence," by Charles Nordhoff; also, a collection mainly of articles written for periodicals and newspapers, by his clear and fluent style, its careful selection of interesting facts, the fulness of practical information, answering just the questions that almost everybody would ask who had any idea of undertaking the trip to the Pacific, won a welcome from both the critical and uncritical public. "Mountaineering in the Sierra Madre," by Clarence King, is admirable for its traits of description and adventure—its pictures both of Nature and of human nature. The same may be said of "The Land of Desolation; being a Personal Narrative of Observation and Adventure in Greenland," by Isaac J. Hayes, M. D., "Santerings," by Charles Dudley Warner, is avowedly a book to entertain, not to instruct, and what can be more entertaining than the wit and humor, the alternately bold and sly utterance of Mr. Warner? "The Oregon Trail," by Francis Parkman, is the republication of a work nearly thirty years old; a faithful delineation of what the Oregon trail was, when as yet California was Mexican territory, and Oregon disputed territory. It is worth reading, for its contrast with the scenes of to-day. "Wonders of the Yellowstone," by James Richardson, a compilation, reveals the striking features of a region just beginning to be known by searchers after the picturesque, and which will reward the search. "The Greeks of To-Day," by C. K. Tuckerman, an ardent "Philhellenis," tells, no doubt, much unfamiliar truth about a people against whom, unfortunately, prejudices exist; but friendly prejudice, though much more tolerable than unfriendly, equally unfit for impartial statement, and our sympathy for the author does not dispense with the need of vigilance in regarding his statements. "An American Girl Abroad," by Adele Traiton, has all the sparkle, and more of the clear sense than we should naturally look for under the title: "My Last Cruise; where we Went, and What we Saw," an account of visits to the Malay and Loo-Choo Islands, the coasts of China, Formosa, Japan, Kamtchatka, Siberia, and the mouth of the Amour River, by A. W. Habershum, U. S. N., has the merit of intelligent observation and a graphic style. A monument of remarkable enterprise, and a more than ordinarily meritorious literary record of it, is "How I Found Livingstone: Travels, Adventures, and Discoveries in Central Africa," by Henry M. Stanley. There are also to be noted:

Arabia. Compiled by Bayard Taylor.
South Africa. Compiled by the same.
At Home and Abroad. By John P. Kennedy.
A Woman's Experiences in Europe, including England, France, Germany, and Italy. By Mrs. E. D. Wallace.
Over the Plains, and on the Mountains—Kansas and Colorado. By J. H. Tice.
Wild Oats Sown Abroad; or, on and Off Soundings. By Theodore B. Wittmer.

Fiction.—The chief reliance of readers for prose fiction of a high order continues to be on the reprint of English novels. Of the highest quality of invention there has been no example, unless in the unfinished story left by Hawthorne, "Septimius Felton," a study rather than a work; more valuable for its suggestions to the literary artist than adapted to the comprehension of the ordinary reader. It is the plan only that is imperfect—the style has all the purity, the grace, and the subtle suggestion found in the composition of the author's most highly finished productions. Perhaps there should be mentioned in this
category "Never Again," the tale with which Dr. Mayo, author of "Kaloolah," has surprised the public after so long a silence. It is certainly a work of more than ordinary merit, especially in its characters. "A Good Investment: a Story of the Upper Ohio," by William Flagg, is a vivid picture of the manners and characters not long since to be found in the region named. "Romance of the Harcon," by Mrs. Leonowens, purports to be derived from authentic sources, and to be credible fact rather than admirable fiction; some portion of it is obviously historical. But it will not, we trust, be regarded as an imputation of bad faith if we assume that some of the stories received a little Oriental embellishment in being told to her, as they certainly are indebted to her for the grace with which the incidents are narrated to us. Literary partnerships of two persons—as Beaufort and Fletcher, or the French novelists, Eckermann and Chatrian—have not been uncommon. But the combination of six persons to write one story was unprecedented; and though it was a strong partnership which included Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Miss Lucretia Hale, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, and Mr. F. B. Perkins—the sixth was the lamented and promising writer, Mr. F. W. Loring—we think most readers of "Six of One by Half a Dozen of the Other!" will agree that almost any one of them working alone would have made a better book. The story never flags, but the several parts of the story do dovetail together smoothly. Mr. Hale, the head of this happy family, excels in the production of short stories, written with a Deboe-like, matter-of-fact humor, that makes the wildest fancies seem like sober realities. A collection of these, entitled "His Level Best, and Other Stories," will hold no inferior place among recent humorous productions. Similar praise is deserved by "Coupon Bonds, and Other Stories," by J. T. Trowbridge, whose skill in devising ludicrous situations is matched by the genuineness of his characters as representatives of the genus American, species Yankee. A religious tale superior to most of its class, as pleasant as it is truthful, is "Lucius, or, The Experiences of a Layman in a Country Parish," by Lyman Abbott.

Our stories of fiction are enriched by translations from Continental writers. The most distinguished of them, lately introduced to us, is Turgenev, the Russian novelist, three of whose works, "Smoke," "Liza," and "On the Eve," have been translated, and others are in course of publication; they are warmly appreciated. The Swedish tales of Marie Sophie Schwartzs and August Blanche, and those of the French author Oberbuliez, have met with a reception that must gratify their translators. At the same time, the reissue of the novels of such a veteran in our literature as Cooper shows a healthy taste for the olden simplicity. Some of the works whose titles follow are of considerable merit, and some have had a popularity which, if not deserved, is at least significant:

- Kate Beaufort. By J. W. De Forest.
- The Thief in the Night. By Harriet Prescott Spofford.
- Beauty and the Beast, and Other Novelloes. By Bayard Taylor.
- Aytoun. A Romance.
- True as Steel. A Novel. By Marion Harland.
- The American Baron. By James De Mille.
- Lucia; Her Problem. By Amanda A. Douglas.

The following list of tales and translations is not exhaustive, but probably leaves few unmentioned that have any representative value:

- A Leaf in the Storm, and Other Novelloes. By "Ouida."
- Dead Men's Shoes. A Novel. By J. B. Haldeman.
- By Mrs. C. A. Willard.
- Wanted—A Pedigree. By Martha Finlay.
- Five Hundred Majority; or, The Days of Tammany. A Political Romance. By Wyllis Niles.
- The Merchant of Antwerp. A Tale, by Hendrick Conscience. Translated by R. Lyle.
- The Story of a Shower. By Anna H. Drury.
- The Cancelled Will. By Miss Eliza A. Dupuy.
- Who shall be Victor? A Sequel to "The Cancelled Will." By the same.
- It is the Fashion. A Novel. From the German of Adelheid von Auor, by Mrs. A. L. Wistar.
- By Edith Wharton, and The History of a Young Puritan. By J. V. Huntington.
- Edna Browning; or, The Lefton Homestead.
- By Mary J. Holmes.
- Château Morrville. From the French, by E. R.
- Eleonore. A Novel. By E. Rhethofels. From the German, by Frances Elizabeth Bennett.
- By His Own Might. From the German of N. von Hillern.
- Thrown Together. By the author of "Misunderstood."
- Fitz Hugh St. Clair; or, It is no Crime to be Born a Gentleman. By Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin.
- Not Pretty but Precious; and other Short Stories. By John Hay, Clara F. Guernsey, Margaret Hosmer, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Lucy Hamilton Hooper, etc.
- Under the Cedars; or, What the Years Brought.
- By Miss A. J. Hatch.
- Myrrha Lay; or, Into the Light of Catholicity. By Minnie Mary Lee.
- At the Altar. A Romance. From the German of E. Werner. By J. L. L.
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Politics and Sociology.—The political publications of the year were mostly of party and transient interest. Of more permanent value, or, at least, having regard to more permanent interests, are, “The Dangerous Classes of New York, and Twenty Years’ Work among Them,” by C. L. Brace, and “The Nether Side of New York,” by Edward Crapsey. Quite descriptive and suggestive is the title, “The Recent Financial, Industrial, and Commercial Experiences of the United States; a Curious Chapter in Political-Economical History,” by D. A. Wells. A subject that is undoubtedly destined to draw to itself an increasing measure of popular interest is treated in “Minority or Proportional Representation; its Nature, Aims, History, Processes, and Practical Operation,” by Salem Dutcher. The protective system is zealously defended in “The American System: Speeches on the Tariff Question, and Internal Improvements,” by Andrew Stewart, late M. C. from Pennsylvania. The copyright question is discussed adversely to any international arrangement in “The International Copyright Question considered with Special Reference to the Interests of American Authors, American Printers and Publishers, and American Readers,” by Henry C. Carey. The rights of authors do not weigh heavily in this scale of considerations. A related subject is dealt with in “The Duty on Books: Argument in behalf of the Book-Trade of Philadelphia, before the Finance Committee of the Senate.” We find also the following:

The Duty on Coal. By Israel W. Morris.
How to Pay Off the National Debt. By Duff Green.
The Labor Question. Thoughts on Paper Currency and Lending on Interest, as affecting the Prosperity of Labor, Commerce, and Manufactures. By W. Brown.
The Constitution of the United States, with a Complete Index; and Washington’s Farewell Address; to which are appended the exceedingly interesting 116 Articles and Paragraphs in Washington’s Original Manuscript, that lie afterward either omitted or amended. By Joseph Bullett Burleigh, LL. D.

Dream of a Free Trade Paradise, and Other Sketches. By Cyrus Elder.
Review of Stephen’s “War between the States.” By a Constitutionalist.
The Black Man at the South, and the Rebels. By Charles Stearns.
A Handbook of Politics for 1872; being a Record of Political Action, National and State, from July 15, 1871, to July 15, 1873. By Hon. Edward MePherson.

The Useful Arts.—Under this head is included a large variety of publications, in which the practical habit of our countrymen is expressed—not excluding the ornamental arts, and the destructive art of war:

Manual of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis with the Blowpipe. From the last German edition, revised and enlarged, by W. Richter. Translated by Henry B. Cornwall, E. M., and John H. Caswell, A. M.
The Civil Engineer’s Pocket-Book of Mensuration, Trigonometry, Surveying, Hydraulics, Hydrostatics, Instruments, and their Adjustment, etc. By John C. Trautwine.
The Traite des Corps Liquides, of C. Law. Translated by John R. Bulte.

The Political Science of Fire-Brick, Stone-Ware, and Earth-ware, etc. By Arthur Beckwith.
Church Architecture. By H. Hudson Holley.
The Kedge-Anchor; or, Young Sailor’s Assistant. Practical Dairy Husbandry. By X. Willard, A. M.
Tychyhippomia; or, The Art of Taming Horses. By W. R. J. Wells.

The Law of Rotation; containing a Complete System of Musical Instruments, together with Rules for Fingering the Scales, Practical Hints to the Pupil, etc. By Addison P. Wyman.
The Manufacture of Steel. By Prof. M. L. Grumer.
From Book to Print. By Lenox Smith, A. M., E. M.
The Complete Photographe. By Jas. E. Murray.
A Dictionary of Words and Phrases used in Commerce. By Thomas McElrath.
The Origin and Antiquity of Engraving; with some Remarks on the Utility and Pleasures of Prints. By W. S. B.


Notes on the Bastion System of Fortification; its Defects and their Remedies. By E. S. Holden, B. S.
Farm-Gardening and Seed-Growing. By Francis Brill.
A Treatise on Diseases Incident to the Horse. By Alexander Dunbar.
Hints to Army Officers on the Care of Troops. By Benjamin Bush, M. D. First published in 1777.

A Manual of Guard-Mounting, and Duties of Sentinels.

Easy Rules for the Measurement of Earthworks, by Means of the Prismoidal Formula, with an Extensive Table for finding the Solidity in Cubic Yards, from Mean Areas. By Morris Elwood.
The Immigrant Builder; or, Practical Hints for Handy Men; showing clearly how to construct Dwellings in the rush, on the Prairies, or elsewhere, cheaply and well, with Wood, Earth, or Gravel, Copiously Illustrated. By C. P. Dwyer, Architect.

Window Gardening. Devoted specially to the Culture of Flowers and Ornamental Plants for Indoor Use and Parlor Decoration. By Henry T. Williams.
The Fruit and Fruit-Trees of America. Second Revision and Correction, with Large Additions, and an Appendix for 1872, containing Many New Varieties.

The New Poultry-Book. A Practical Treatise on...
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The Applecore Cook-Book; containing Practical Recipes for Plain and Rich Cooking.

The Model Potato. An Exposition of its Proper Cultivation; the Causes of its Disease, or Rotting; the Remedy therefor; its Renewal, Preservation, Productiveness, and Cooking. By John McLaurin. M. D. Edited, with Annotations, by R. T. Trall, M. D.

A Pocket Dictionary of Technical Terms used in Arts and Manufactures, with the Addition of Commercial Terms. By Rumph, Mothes & Unverzagt.

A Private Book of Useful Alloys, and Memoranda for Goldsmiths, Jewellers, etc. By J. E. Collins.


The School of Chemical Manures; or, Elementary Ideas on the Use of Fertilizing Agents. From the French of Ville. By A. A. Ferquet.


Hints on Dress. By an American Woman.

The Trotting-Horse of America. By Hiram Woodruff.

The Practical Carpenter and Joiner. Containing 34 Plates, nine of which are Card-board mounted on Linen, showing Actual Construction, which can be understood by any one. By Robert Riddell.


House, Guild Reg. By C. J. Richardson.


Flowers for the Parlor and Garden. By the same.

How to Paint. By F. B. Gardner.


The Horse-Owner's Companion; or, Hints on the Selection, Purchase, and General Management of the Horse.

Treatment of the Horse. By Charles Wharton.

The Banjo, and How to Play it. By Frank Converse.

Text-Books.—It were a useless task to attempt to chronicle the endless series of new school-books, of which so many are but the working over of the common stock of materials, with some questionable novelties to make a factitious distinction from the old. But it is undeniable that, with the necessity which the progress of science imposes of recasting elementary books, together with the rising standard of educational efficiency, there is a perceptible improvement in the manuals for the classroom. The effect upon the culture of taste and refinement of mind, by the more elegant typography and make-up of school-books, must be considerable. It is a sign of advance, when selections of Shakespeare's plays, such as Mr. Hudson's "School and Family Shakespeare," with its valuable notes for the aid of the youthful student, or Mr. W. J. Rolfe's selection of plays, including "The Tempest," "Julius Caesar," "Henry VIII.," and "The Merchant of Venice," gotten up in elegant style, with a full apparatus of grammatical and exegetical illustration, are found among the appliances of elementary education. A work of the same class is "The English of Bunyan" by Prof. J. B. Grier, of Lafayette College, surely a model of homely prose worth study. The manuals in "English Literature," by Prof. A. S. Hart and Mr. F. H. Underwood, are a marked advance on works of their class heretofore in use. Another noticeable work in the same department is "English Literature considered as the Interpreter of English History, designed as a Manual of Instruction," by Henry Coppée, LL. D.; and, perhaps, equally so is "A Progressive Grammar of the English Tongue, based on the Results of Modern Philology," by Prof. William Swinton, A. M., and several among the following:

Logical Praxis. By Prof. H. N. Day.


Ganot's Natural Philosophy, translated, with the author's sanction, by E. Atkinson.

A Guide to Reading the Hebrew Text, for the Use of Beginners. By Rev. W. H. Wibbert, M. A.


Drawing for Children.

How to Draw: The Right and the Wrong Way. By A. S. Avery.

First Lessons in Language and Drawing: designed to Teach, at Home and at School, How to Talk, How to Read, How to Draw, on the Object-Lesson Plan. By J. Russell Webb.

Art Education. By Walter Smith, State Director of Art Education in Massachusetts.

Drawing Copies. By the same.

Independent Sixth Reader, including a Complete Treatise on Elocution. By J. Madison Watson.

The Art of Singing. By Carl Gardner.


First Lessons in Analytical Arithmetic, comprising Mental and Written Exercises. By Shelton P. Sanford, A. M.


Elementary Trigonometry. By the same. Both in one volume, or separately.

New School Dialogues; or, Dramatic Selections either for Reading, Recitation, or Exhibition. By John E. Lovell.


"The First German Reader, to succeed "The First Book in German." By George F. Comfort, A. M.

The United States Reader; comprising Selections from eminent American Orators, Statesmen, and Poets, with Explanatory Observations and Notes. By John J. Anderson, A. M.


First Lessons in our Country's History. By William Swinton, A. M.

Elementary Tabular System of Instruction in
French, by H. R. Agucl, Professor of French in the U. S. Military Academy.

Normal Class Outlines on Teaching. By J. Alden, D.D., LL. D.

The Art of Singing. By Prof. Ferdinand Sieber. Translated, with an Original Chapter on the History of the Voice, by Dr. E. Seger.


Aeides Oratoriae: Selections from Cicero and Quintilian, on Oratory, with Notes. By Martin Kellogg.

A Test Spelling-Book for Advanced Classes. By W. D. Henkle.


Comprehensive Geography. Comprising Civil, Physical, Descriptive, Historical, Mathematical, Comparative, Topical, and Ancient Geography, with Map Drawing, and Relief Maps. By James Montleth.

Histories of Livy. Books I., XXI., XXII., with Extrasts from Books IX., XVI., XXXVIII., XXXIX., XLV. By Thomas Chase, M.A.


Smaller History of the United States. By David B. Scott.

Elements of Geometry and Trigonometry. By Prof. Edward Olney.


Sixth Reader. By Prof. G. F. Holmes, LL.D.

Key to Elementary Algebra. By Prof. C. S. Venable.

English Literature. By Prof. Johnston and Browne.

JUVENILES.—The mass of books for juvenile readers continues to be fictitious, and the grades of fiction provided for them are parallel with those that exist in the same department of literature as purveyed for matured minds. But efforts are not wanting to allure their tender minds in the directions that promise a higher culture, some of which are of such merit as to deserve success. Of this class of books, intended to stimulate thought and rational curiosity, the volumes of Jacob Abbott having the general title "Science for the Young," deserve honorable mention; as do the biographical volumes of J. S. C. Abbott, commemorating "American Pioneers and Patriots," of which lives of Daniel Boone and Miles Standish have appeared. Of a lighter character, mingling fact and fiction, or rather, making fiction a vehicle for truthful observation, improving sentiment, and a rich, and sometimes droll humor, are the contents of "Aunt Jo's Scrap-bag," by Miss Alcott. Of fiction in matter-of-fact style, Jacob Abbott's "August Stones," four volumes, are good examples. Similar, but with more of the spice of adventure, and the flavor of Young America, are the volumes of "Our Young Yachtsmen's Series," by C. A. Stephens, of which "Camping Out," and "Left off Labrador," have appeared, and more are promised. In the same vein, but in a "louder" style, are the various narratives and other stories of William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic"). Mr. De Mille, who has no peer in the invention of startling plots, directs his talents to the amusemen and astonishment of youth, in "The Young Dodge Club," and the volumes of the "B. O. W. C." One of the best story-tellers for the boys is J. T. Trowbridge, who has pursued the career of "Jack Hazard," through a second volume, entitled "A Chance for Himself." Boy nature, as well as that of the children of larger growth, is delineated with exquisite art. Another voluminous writer for the young is Elijah Kellogg, whose "Whispering Pine," and "Pleasant Cove," give titles each to a series. The genus "street Arab" is generously dealt with by Horatio Alger, Jr., in "Phil the Fiddler; or, The Young Street Musician," as in former works that have had no little popularity. The lady who writes under the name of "Sophia May," has won general applause by her story, "The Doctor's Daughter," "Little Folk Life," by Gail Hamilton, has in large measure the author's strong sense and high spirit, and occasional tendency to over-drawing. She has also given us "The Child-World," "Boarding-school Days," by Vienx Moustache, under a thin veil of fiction, details a real experience of boy-life. "Derwent, or Recollections of Boy Life in the Country," describes faithfully, a little too prosaically, the traits of a state of society long past. Edward Everett Hale shows the versatility of his genius by ten Christmas stories grouped under the title "Christmas Eve and Christmas Day," "Round-about Rambles," by Frank R. Stockton, with the aid of a profusion of engraved illustrations, entertains the young reader with descriptions and tales that will give un wearied pleasure. "Marjorie's Quest," by Jennie T. Gould, though commonplace in some features of the plot, more than makes up for that by the lifelike characterization and the pure sentiment that pervades it. "Very Young Americans," by Laura W. Ledyard, is happy in conception, and amusing to readers of any age.

Among moral and religious tales, of which there is a very large supply, yet not exceeding the growing demands of Sunday-school and family libraries, a decided success has been gained by "Barriers Burned Away," by Rev. E. P. Roe—a first attempt, we believe—a tale of such literary merit as not to need the plea of good intentions to excuse its existence. "What Katy Did," by Susan Coolidge, is an exquisite production in style and moral. "Home and Abroad"; or, "The Wonders of Familiar Objects," by the Rev. Sidney Dyer, shows the beauty and the wonder that may be seen in familiar natural objects, and the lessons of reverence they suggest. The effect of the instruction is heightened by beautiful engraved illustrations.

But why attempt to particularize? The above titles are selected with care from a total of more than two hundred, all or nearly all from
the pens of American authors or translators, besides the large number of reprints. The productions, some of them of great value, issued by the English societies and publishers who make such works a specialty, are republished here with great regularity, and swell the supply of juvenile literature. Respecting that portion of the mass which is of American origin, the impression gained by a pretty extensive examination is that their average worth increases year by year. There is still room for improvement. The largeness of the demand makes purchasers too undiscriminating. But the amount of wholesome—sometimes wholesome—criticism that has been directed to the subject of literature for children, has had a salutary effect upon its purveyors, and every year a larger number of able and accomplished writers turn their attention to this department of writing.

Law.—Excluding reports and practical manuals, the following works are noted:

A Treatise on the Conflict of Laws; or, Private International Law, including a Comparative View of Anglo-American, German, and French Jurisprudence. By Francis Wharton, LL. D.


Law and Practice in Bankruptcy. By O. F. Bump.


A Digest of Statutes and Cases upon Divorce and Alimony in the United States. By William Hardcastle Browne.

The Law and Practice of Injunctions. By William Joyce.


The Law of Arbitration and Award. By John T. Morse, Jr.


American Trade-Mark Cases prior to 1871. Edited by Rowland Cox.

The Statutory Jurisdiction and Practice of the Supreme Court of the United States, together with the Forms of Process and Rules established for the Supreme Court, the Court of Claims, the Court of Equity, the Court of Admiralty, and the Court in Bankruptcy. By P. Phillips.

A Selection of Cases, or Sales of Personal Property, With References and Citations. By C. C. Langdell, late Professor of Law in Harvard University.


Equity, the Court of Admiralty, and the Court in Bankruptcy. By P. Phillips.

A Digest of the Law of Partnership. By Charles Fox.


A Treatise upon Conveyances made by Debtors to Defraud Creditors. By O. F. Bump.

An Analysis of Blackstone's Commentaries. By Frederick S. Dickson.


Medicine.—Including some practical treatises on health, the following are noted:

History of Medicine, from the Earliest Ages to the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century. By Robley Dunglison, M. D., LL. D. Now first collected and arranged from the Author's Manuscripts, by his Son, Richard J. Dunglison, M. D.

Diseases of Women. By T. G. Thomas, M. D.

Diseases of Children. By J. L. Smith, M. D.

Diseases of the Hair. A Popular Treatise upon the Affections of the Hair System in the Vienna Management of the Hair. By Benjamin Godfrey, M. D.


Earth as a Topical Application in Surgery. By Ardonell Mitchell, M. D.

When and How: A Collection of the More Recent Facts and Ideas upon Raising Healthy Children. By D. Newcomb, M. D.

Injuries of the Nervous System, and their Consequences. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D.

The Physiological and Therapeutical Action of the Bromide of Potassium and Bromide of Ammonium. By Edward H. Clarke, M. D., and Robert Amory, M. D.

A Clinical Manual of Diseases of the Ear. By Laurence Turnbull, M. D.

Lectures on Acute Cataract; or, The Commonest Forms of Deafness and their Cure. By Peter Allen, M. D.

The Treatment of Venerable Diseases: A Monograph of the Maladies Issued in the World, with the Directions of the Direction of Prof. von Lignmond, including all the Formula. By M. H. Henry, M. D.

Lithotomy and Lithotripsy, Illustrated by Cases in the Practice of Gordon Batch, M. D. Doctor of Medicine, and Other Papers on Professional Subjects. By Stephen Smith, M. D.

Medical Electricity. Showing its most Scientific and Rational Application to all Forms of Acute and Chronic Disease, by the Different Combinations of Electricity, Galvanism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, and Human Electricity. By William White, M. D.

Thermie Fever, or Sunstroke. By H. C. Wood, M. D.

Disease Germs. A New Edition, much enlarged, with an Entirely New Part added, with Twenty-eight Plates, and many Colored Illustrations. By Lionel S. Beale, M. D.

On Renal Diseases. By William Roberts, M. D.

Transactions of the Ohio Medical Society. Reported by J. W. Hadlock, M. D.

The Ten Laws of Health; or, How Disease is Produced and can be Prevented. By J. R. Black, M. D.

A Complete Practical Treatise on Surgery. By Frank Haines Hamilton, M. D.

Diseases of the Throat. By J. Sollis Cohen, M. D.

Hysterology. By E. N. Chapman, M. D.

Morbus Brighti. By Joseph Buckner, M. D.

Scrofulous Affections, and the Advantages of their Treatment according to the Principles and Experi-
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Anomalous.—Some works not easy of classification, and of some merely temporary intrinsic interest, but of value as indications of current opinion and feeling, are grouped together under this head:

A Dictionary of American Biography. By Francis S. Fernow. A work of the highest value for felicity, accuracy, and adaptation to the needs of those who may consult it.


Muscings of a Middle-aged Woman. The Debatable Land between this World and the Next. By Robert Dale Owen.

The Laws of Fermentation, and Wines of the Ancients. By William Patton, D. D.

How to Live on a Dime and a Half a Day. By T. L. Nichols, M. D.

The Basic Outline of Universalogy. By Stephen Pearl Andrews.

Allegories of Life. By Mrs. J. S. Adams.

The Great Republic: A Descriptive, Statistical, and Historical View of the States and Territories of the United States. By James B. McCune, Jr.

The Great Fires in Chicago and the West. By E. J. Goodspeed, D. D.


Mesmerism, Spiritualism, Witchcraft, and Miracle. A Treatise showing that Mesmerism is a Key which will unlock Many Chambers of Mystery. By Allen Putnam.

The Priest, Calvin, and Wesley. By David Robinson.


The Life and Times of James Fisk, Jr. By R. W. McAllpine.


New Cyclopaedia of Poetical Illustrations. By Ellen L. Kellogg.


Fens and Types; or, Hints and Helps for those who Write, Print, or Read. By Benjamin Drew.


The Yale Naught-ical Almanac. A Modestly-Economical Reviviscence of some very Ancient Chronicles, unblushingly appropriated.


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What I know about Polygamy, A Lady's Life among the Mormons. A Record of Personal Experience as one of a Twelve-party of a Mormon Elder, By Mrs. T. B. H. Stenhouse.
Nature's Laws in Human Life. An Exposition of Spiritualism, embracing the Various Opinions of Extremists, pro et con, together with the Author's Experience as a Witness of Vital Magnetic Cure. The Good Health Annual.
Resources of the State of Arkansas. By James P. Henry.
The Voice of Seventy-threes. By Millard Fillmore. The Hundred Thousand Receipts in nearly Every Department of Human Effort. By A. E. Youman, M. D.
The Destiny of Man. By W. Irwin.
Hours with the Lonely. By Maria J. Bishop.
Public School Education. By Rev. Michael Mul- len, C. S. S., R.
The Terror of Death; or, The Future Life according to Science. By Lewis Figuier. Translated by S. R. Crooker.
The School and the Army in Germany and France, with a Diary of Siege-Life at Versailles. By Brevet Major-General W. B. Hazen, U. S. A. [A book of exceptional authority and value.]
Boston Postage-Stamp Album. Revised to date. Five Hundred Mistakes, in Speaking and Writing the English Language, corrected.
Old Landmarks and Historic Personages of Bos- ton. By S. A. Drake. With Numerous and Curious Illustrations. [A work of more than local interest, admirably done.]
Taine's English Literature, condensed and ar-
ranged for General Readers, and for Schools. By John Fiske.
One Thousand-and-one Mistakes corrected in Reading, Writing, and Spelling.
Mary Queen of Scots, and her Latest English His- torian (Mr. Froude). By James F. Meline. [A new edition, called out by Mr. Froude's Lectures on Ire- land.]
The Impromptu Speaker. By the author of "Guide to Authorship."
The Children's Birthday Text-Book, with Inter- leafed Diary for Memoranda.

REPUBLICANS.—Unsatisfactory as the state of the copyright law continues to be, English authors of repute have no serious difficulty in making profitable arrangements with American publishers for the reproduction of their works in this country. By degrees this process is organizing itself, the leading publishers having their specialties—the Messrs. Appletons, for example, giving precedence to physical science and the related speculations; Messrs. Osgood & Co., and Roberts Brothers, to poetry, and the belles-lettres; the Messrs. Harper to fiction, travels, etc.; Scribner & Co., to theology and philosophy. One of the most important enter- prises for popularizing science, recently under- taken, is the "International Science Series," to be composed of works prepared express- ly for it by the leading scientists of Europe and America, adapted in their style to the apprehension of the general reader. Two volumes have appeared: "On the Forms of Water," by Prof. Tyndall, and "Physics and Politics," by Walter Bagehot. Seldom, if ever, has a series of works designed for popular reading enlisted the labor and cooperation of so many distinguished investigators. The new magazine, "The Popular Science Monthly," edited by Prof. Youmans, is meeting with encouraging success. Other important works are "Preliminary Times," by Sir John Lubbock; "Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy," by A. Privat Deschanel, translated, with Large Additions, by Prof. J. D. Everett, of Belfast; "The Senses and the Intellec," by Alexander Bain; "Christian Theology and Modern Skep- ticism," by the Duke of Somersett; "Astrono- my and Geology compared," by Lord Ormth- waite; "Man, and his Dwelling-Place," "Life
The Elements of Mechanism. By T. M. Gooden, A. M.


The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain. By John Evans, F. R. S.

Four Volumes of Monads; Science, Ancient, and Christian Utilitarianism. By John Stuart Blackie, F. R. S. E.

The Expression of the Emotions in Man and the Lower Animals. By Charles Darwin, M. A.


And the following historical and biographical works:

Life and Times of Henry Lord Brougham, written by Himself.


The History of Ancient Art. By J. J. Winckelmann. Translated by G. Henry Lodge, A. M., M. D.


Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland. By A. P. Stanley, D. D.


Three Centuries of Modern History. By Charles Drake Yonge.

Voyage. By John Morley.

Fables concerning the Popes and Prophecies in the Middle Ages. By J. J. von Döllinger, D. D.


Outlines of History. By Edward A. Freeman, D. C. L.


History of Sculpture, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time. By Dr. Wilhelm Lubke. With Three Hundred and Seventy-seven Illustrations.

The Book of the Dead in Egypt, during the Eighteenth Century, vol. i. By James Anthony Froude.


A considerable number of theological and Biblical works, of which the most noticeable are:

Saint Paul in Rome. By J. R. Macauley, D. D.

Christ in Modern Life. Sermons by the Rev. Stanford A. Brooke, M. A.

Sermons on Ecclesiastical Subjects. By Arch-bishop Manning.

Bible Lore. By J. Cowper Gray.

A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Lamentations, with a New Translation. By James G. Murphy, LL. D., T. C. D.


The History of the New Creation. By Dr. H. Bonar.

The Lord's Prayer. By Frederick Denison Maurice.

Student's Hebrew Lexicon. By Benjamin Davies, Ph. D.

Essentials of New Testament Study. Intended as a Companion to the New Testament, and embracing an Introductory Account of the New Testament; a Resume and Harmony of Gospel History; Tables of Weight, Measure, and Chronology; a Dictionary of Hard Words and Phrases; an Explanation of Obsolete and Archaic Words; a Biographical and Geographical Dictionary; and a Table of Old Testament Quotations; together with Maps, Plans, etc.

Of numerous volumes of poetry, fiction, and miscellaneous works, the following may be specified:

Mohammed Ali and his House. An Historical Romance. By Louise Muhlback.


Twenty Years Ago. Edited by the author of "John Halifax."


Grift. By the same.


Character. By Samuel Smiles.


Short Stories on Great Subjects. Second Series. By J. A. Pronge.

Recollections of Past Life. By Sir Henry Holland.

Daisy Burns. By Julia Kavanagh.

Queen Mab. By the same.

Beatrice. By the same.

Poor Miss Finch. By Wilkie Collins.


The Stratford Shakespeare. Edited by Charles Knight. 6 vols.


Culture and Religion in some of their Relations. By the same.

The Days of Jezebel. An Historical Drama. By Peter Bayne.

Fifine at the Fair, and Other Poems. By Robert Browning.

Classical Studies as Information, or as Training. By a Scotch Graduate.


White Rose. By the same.

The Golden Lion of Granpère. By Anthony Trollope.

Obra. By Mrs. Oliphant.

At His Gates. By the same.

The Laird of Norlaw. By the same.

The Story of "Unawares." Unawares. By the author of "The Rose Garden."

The Story of a Millionaire. By Louise Muhlback.


New books, 285; new editions, 88; American importations, 45. Poetry and the Drama: New books, 272; new editions, 99; American importations, 13. Year-books and Serials, in volumes: New books, 289; new editions, 6; American importations, 12. Medicine, Surgery, etc.: New books, 96; new editions, 41; American importations, 13. Belles-Lettres, Essays, Monographs, etc.: New books, 132; new editions, 53; American importations, 11. Miscellaneous (including pamphlets, not sermons): New books, 104; new editions, 24; American importations, 9. The whole number of books published during the year was 4,814, of which 3,424 were new books, 1,100 new editions, and 290 American importations.


In Poetry, the event of the year was the completion of Mr. Tennyson's "Idyls of the King," the several parts of the Arthurian romance having been coming out for some years. The whole has, of course, appeared nearly simultaneously in this country. Another production of mark is the new poem of William Morris, "Love is Enough." This either has been or will have been republished here before these lines meet the reader's eye.

In the secondary class of poetry, but high up in that class, must be ranked "Olive Grange," presumably the work of a new candidate for the public favor, but showing the mingled power and self-restraint, the firmness and grace of touch, that promise a good deal. But this also is too well known in America to need particular description. Two writers, singularly enough, seem to have hit simultaneously upon the same subject and the same mode of treatment. "Hannibal: an Historical Drama," by John Nichol, and "Hannibal in Italy: an Historical Drama," by William Forsyth, Q. C., LL. D., come abreast before the reading public, to compete for recognition and honor. Mr. Nichol gets more unequivocal honor than Dr. Forsyth. The author of the admirable new "Life of Cicero" has obtained doubtful success as a votary of the tragic muse, judging by the tone of the criticism on his last production. Two other volumes of verse receive a somewhat flattering reception—"Interludes," by Alfred Austin, and "So Far," by Herbert Randolph.

In Science, the eagerness of American appreciation assures any work of merit of being promptly reproduced among us. "The Orbs around Us," by R. A. Proctor; "Rude Stone Monuments in All Countries: their Age and Uses," by James Ferguson, F. R. S.; and a learned and sumptuous work on a painful subject of contemplation, "Thanatopaphia of India, being a Description of the Venomous Snakes of the Peninsula," by J. Fayzer, M. D., are among the meritorious books not reprinted here.

In the literature of Travel, the best things are naturalized among us. "The Foreigner in Far Cathay" has been promised an introduction to American readers, and deserves it. Equally deserving, perhaps, is "Egypt of the Pharaohs and of the Khédive," by the Rev. F. Barmah Zincke, and "Unexplored Syria," by Richard F. Burton and Charles F. Tyrwhitt Drake. In very natural connection with these works comes the mention of "Essays on Eastern Questions," by W. Gifford Palgrave, an instructive volume; and "The Miscellaneous and Posthumous Works of Henry Thomas Buckle."

English Grammar is treated in a truly scientific method, in "Historical Outlines of Eng-

In Fiction, the supply is enormous in quantity, the mass indifferent in quality. Every thing that will bear exportation—and some that won't—comes across the Atlantic. "Joshua Marvel," by E. L. Farjeon, was thought to anticipate the revelation of a new master, in succession to the great prose poets that have recently passed away. Expectation does not continue at the first pitch. A novelty in the illustration of fiction is adopted in a new edition of the "Writings and Life of Charlotte Bronté" and her sisters. Instead of the pictorial representation of characters and scenes, the volumes are to be illustrated by landscape views referred to in them. S. Baring-Gould's "Legends of Old Testament Characters" obviously comes under the head of fiction, though the difference between the traditions of the Talmud and of the Mohammedans, and the modern romance or society novel, is as great as can well be imagined.

But the product of History and Biography is specially rich. England is never slack to commemorate her statesmen and heroes, and all whose memory honors the nation. Supplementary volumes of the Duke of Wellington's Dispatches and Correspondence have appeared, making, with the portions before published, a large but very valuable mass of historical material. A sixth volume of Mr. Spedding's "Life, Correspondence, and Miscellaneous Works of Bacon," carries forward a work of no ordinary value. A seventh volume will complete it. A new volume of Mr. E. A. Freeman's "History of the Norman Conquest," and one on the "Growth of the British Constitution," deserve notice. "The Life of Sir Henry Lawrence" worthily commemorates one of England's Indian heroes. A serious sifting of heroism in that quarter is made in a work entitled "Empire in Asia, How we Came by It, A Book of Confessions," by W. M. Torrens, M. P. Two valuable volumes of essays are Mr. E. W. Robertson's "Historical Essays," and "Essays on Historical Truth," by Andrew Bisset. "History of British Commerce from the Conclusion of the Seven Years' War to the Present Time," by Prof. Leoni Levi, has been well received. Two volumes in "Ecclesiastical Biography," of more than ordinary merit, have appeared, "St. Chrysostom: his Life and Times," by W. R. W. Stephens, M. A., and "The Life and Labors of St. Thomas, of Aquin," by the Very Rev. Roger Bula Vanghan, O. S. B. Mr. Elwin's "Life and Correspondence of Alexander Pope" has reached its eighth volume. Most readers think there is "somewhat too much" of it. The memoirs of Baron Stockmar revealed a character of previously unsuspected importance, and threw a strong light on the court-life of England and Germany. Of a very different character, and appealing to the sympathies of literary association, are a second series of Miss Mitford's Letters, and "Memorials of a Quiet Life," by Augustus J. C. Hare.

In Art, Mr. Ruskin's "Aratra Pentelici: Lectures on the Elements of Sculpture," exhibit him somewhat as he was when he first became known to American readers, dealing with a subject he has studied, and on which his genius for expression has matter to communicate that is not unworthy of such a medium. He is of course unable to refrain from his habitual denunciatory tone on things in general. His "Fors Clavigera" essays on political economy, or philosophy, or ethics, or politics, or whatever else the author would prefer to call it, addressed to the working-class, are not likely to produce any effect directly upon the class appealed to. The indifferent part of his audience, that is to say, people in general, find his essays more amusing than instructive. Mr. Ruskin is publishing a new edition of his works. In this he suppressed a large part of "Modern Painters," the first of his published books. But the expressed desire of many of his old admirers to possess that work, which had been for some time out of print, induced him to allow a reprint of it in a separate form—the revised and condensed edition being the exemplar for the final issue of his complete works. Sir Charles L. Eastlake's "History of the Gothic Revival" is one of the most important productions of the year in this department. "Children in Italian and English Design," by Sydney Colvin, is a pleasing subject finely treated, and illustrated by photographs and woodcuts. "Athenes Photographed," by W. J. Stillman, commends itself to the lovers of classical architecture. A rare gift-book of more than temporary interest and value is "Chefs-d'Œuvre of Art and Masterpieces of Engraving, selected from the Collection of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, reproduced in Photography," by Stephen Thomson.

The death of Lord Lytton (Edward Bulwer) in January last, was the occasion of disclosing the authorship of "The Coming Race," and of "The Parisians," in course of publication in Blackwood's Magazine. It will be remembered that Lord Lytton originally published "The Caxtons" anonymously. Like Sir Walter Scott, he made repeated attempts, by anonymous publications, to divert the public with the idea of the advent of a new candidate for popular favor as a novelist. His last anonymous had been for the time successful concealments. It is also stated that he left another work of fiction complete or nearly so. He was a literary artist of great talent and of remarkable versatility, quick to discern and ingenious to gratify the successive phases of public taste, but giving doubtful promise of permanent fame.
LITERATURE, CONTINENTAL, IN 1872.

LITERATURE, Continental, in 1872. The movements in Continental Literature, in 1872, will be seen by the following extracts from the correspondence of the London Athenaeum:

BELGIUM.—The Franco-German War, 1870-'71, has turned public attention in Belgium to two great problems—popular education and national defence. They fill the columns in the newspapers, they are discussed in public meetings, and give rise to innumerable essays, pamphlets, and writings of every kind. The publications of the past year are naturally colored by these absorbing interests. We have a series of books on military subjects, which Muquardt (Henry Merzbach) has made his spécialité. Among the most remarkable may be mentioned "Commentaires sur la Guerre, 1870-'71," with maps and plans, by Major Van de Velde; "La Fortification à Fossés Secs" (with an atlas), by Colonel Alexis Brailmont; "Des Chemins de Fer en Temps de Guerre" (second edition), by Captain A. de Fornanor; the "Bombardement et la Fortification Moderne," by Captain Piron; and the "Souvenir de la Guerre Franco-Allemande au Point de Vue Chirurgical," by Dr. Henry van Holsbeek.

Among the publications relating to education, the small but interesting work by Charles Buls may be mentioned, "Une Excursion Scolaire à Londres." The author explains the method of popular instruction adopted in England, and gives the history of opinion on the subject of education. The Educational League, a powerful association, started for the purpose of enforcing obligatory secular education, has published the prospectus of an organization of education on this principle. This prospectus, the work of several persons distinguished by their special knowledge of the subject, is enriched by an appendix and notes. M. Émile de Laveleye has written a work upon this same question, entitled "L'Instruction du Peuple," which contains official information on the present state of education in various civilized countries.

As regards belles-lettres not much has been done. The "Fables" of the late Maréchal, with a "Study" upon this form of instruction, by A. Pichard, and a biography of the author, by Prof. Le Roy, introduce us to an agreeable and original author. The poem "L'Année Sanglante" (1870-'71) contains some vivid and energetic verses. Émile Leclercq has published an interesting novel, called "Maison Tranquille" ("Quiet House"). Another clever novelist, Charles de Coster, has written "Le Voyage de Noeas," a little tale, which has caused great discussion, and had no less success than the delightful "Contes Flamands," which first made his reputation. M. Stecher, Professor at the University of Liège, has pronounced an oration upon the Flemish language, and the utility and advantage of the study of it to Belgium. It is a remarkable discourse, and has excited great attention, because it touches upon a question which is always warmly discussed. "L'État et l'Eglise," by Ernest Allard, gives a curious history of the relations between these two powers in Europe, but especially in Belgium, down to the present day. The author pronounces in favor of the absolute separation of the two, and insists upon the necessity of abrogating those of the decrees of Napoleon I. which are contrary to the Belgian Constitution of 1831.

A curious and original work has been written by J. C. Honzaen, entitled "Études sur les Facultés Mentales des Animaux comparées à celles de l'Homme." The author deals in turn with the automaton, the intelligent being, and the sociable being. These two volumes constitute a study of comparative psychology. The subject treated upon is exactly that of Mr. Darwin's recent work, "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals." "Le Système Penitentiaire," by August Visschers, is an account of the construction of the Maison de Force, at Ghent, erected by order of the Flemish States in 1771. It notices all the different kinds of prison discipline attempted in this excellent prison down to the year 1872. A most noticeable work must be especially mentioned, "Mémoire sur les Causes des Effets Bienfaisants, et sur les Causes des Effets Nuisibles, des Boissons Alcooliques," by F. Haeck. The author treats this question broadly, and believes he has found a chemical method of eliminating all the noxious elements from alcoholic drinks without depriving them of any of their virtues.

Coming to the domain of philosophy, we have to make mention of "Les Commandements de l'Humanité," by G. Bibergein, Professor in the University of Brussels. It is a little catechism of general morals, after the manner of Krause. The author places himself on the outside of all revealed religion, and traces a succinct code of morality, which is binding upon all men, whether they are free-thinkers or orthodox believers. We must also mention a discourse by M. Looman, Rector of the University at Liège, upon "La Liberté dans la Vie Morale." He passes in rapid review the theories of the anti-spiritualists, and refutes them.

In the field of literary history we have to mention the last four volumes, fourteenth to seventeenth, of "Les Chroniques de Froissart," edited with so much judgment and learning by Kervyn de Lettenhove. We may remark by the way that the seventeenth volume contains a hitherto unpublished fragment, in which Froissart himself gives us the abstract of his chronicles.

In the history of art, a curious monograph has been written by Alph. Wauters, "Sur la Vie et les Oeuvres de Hugo van der Goes," one of the most original, and the least known painters of the Flemish school in the fifteenth century.

Judicial literature has been enriched by sev-
eral good works. Prof. F. Laurent, the well-known author of the "Études sur l'Histoire de l'Humanité," continues the publication of his "Principes de Droit Civil," which is distinguished by the learning and independence of its conclusions. The sixth volume treats especially of property and of usufruct. Another Professor of the University of Ghent, M. Waelbroeck, has published a good "Traité des Droits de l'Enregistrement et de Transcriptions pour les Mutations entre Vifs."

In the exact sciences we may mention first "Les Annales de l'Observatoire Royal de Bruxelles" (tome xxi.), published by the learned editor, Ad. Quetelet, who has also brought out this year a new edition of his "Histoire des Sciences Mathématiques et Physiques chez les Belges." Neither can we omit the "Tableau de l'Astronomie dans l'Hémisphère Australe et dans l'Inde," by Edouard Mailly—the "Fondements d'une Géométrie Supérieure Cartésienne," by F. Folie, Administrator of the University of Liége. We may conclude our list with the pamphlet, by M. J. Grundorge, upon "l'Intégration des Équations Mécaniques"—the short works of the Prof. Delbeuf and Plantein, upon "La Mesure des Sensations Physiques," and the interesting biographical study, by Prof. Vanlui, upon "Spring, sa Vie et ses Travaux."

As the Flemish language addresses itself more especially to the working-classes, it is principally works of imagination which are written in that tongue. Hendrik Conscience has published a series of seven stories. They are simple and touching, and depict Flemish manners as he alone knows how to paint them. Another prose writer of talent, D. Sleecx, has written several tales, among which an historical romance, called "Hildegonde," has attracted much notice. The subject is taken from the history of the Low Countries toward the end of the fifteenth century. Flemish literature is rich in novels; it is the form of literature which finds the greatest response in the heart of this simple and in general but little-developed people. The poet, Jan van Beers, who, after Conscience, is the most popular of Flemish authors, has this year published a magnificent edition of his complete works. They are marked by truth and vigor of sentiment, and by picturesque simplicity of the description both of life and natural scenery. Jan van Beers is very popular, not only in Belgium, but also in Holland.

The "Willems-Fonds" has this year issued a series of popular works, among which may be especially noticed the second volume of the "Voordrachten over de Grondset," a collection of the reports of the lectures on the Belgian Constitution, by the journalist of Ghent, Rolin-Jacqemyns. He passes in review the different privileges proclaimed by the fundamental law of Belgium, and he treats especially of the right of combination as it regards the societies of working-men, and also the liberty of speech guaranteed by the article twenty-three of the constitution. This brings the author to the examination of the Flemish movement, its past history and future prospects. The work is at once solid and entertaining, and good judges consider it the best commentary on the Belgian Constitution which can be put into the hands of the working-classes.

Literary history has produced the first volume of "Lotterkundige Geschiedenis van Vlaanderen" ("Literary History of Flanders"), by C. A. Serrure, giving a view of the state of Flemish and French literature in the province of Flanders down to the fifteenth century.

In dramatic literature, several good works have appeared; among others, a bourgeois drama by Van de Sande, and an historical play by Willem Geets, entitled "William the Fool of Burgundy." The first representation of this piece at the theatre at Malines was a great triumph for the author. It is laid in the reign of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, and the most original character is that of the prince's jester, which reminds one of the Tri- Boulet of M. Victor Hugo. The répertoire of the Flemish lyrical drama has been enriched this year by an opera, the work of Miry, the composer of Ghent, and entitled "The Poet and his Dream." The libretto was written by Hendrik Conscience, the novelist. This work is spoken of as intended to inaugurate the opening of the splendid theatre at Antwerp, which the communal administration has just erected there, in honor of the dramatic muse of Flanders. The Director of the Musical Academy, at Antwerp, Pietro Benetti, has put the finishing stroke to an opera, "War," founded upon a Flemish poem by Jan van Beers. These are the two important events in the musical world of Flanders, and they are intimately connected with those of the literary world.

In history we may mention "De Geschiedenis van Lier" ("History of Lier"), by Antoon Berzmann, already favorably known as a writer of romances full of humor and character. It is an elaborate monograph, which, beginning with the story of a little town in the province of Antwerp, goes on to trace in an original manner the history of all Belgium. The religious struggles of the sixteenth century, the unlucky attempts at reform by the philosophical emperor, Joseph II., are well and amusingly treated. Ferdinand van der Haegen, the librarian of the University of Ghent, has at length published the first volume of "Van de Beroerlike Tyden in de Nederlanden en voornamlyk in Ghent." ("Troubles of Ghent and of the Low Countries"), from 1506 to 1568, by Marcus van Vaernewyck, the chronicler of Ghent in the sixteenth century. This book will make a sensation, as it brings to light an unpublished manuscript, which contains a sort of journal, written with an impartial naïveté, by the Catholic, Vaernewyck.
during the worst period of the religious troubles in Flanders. It is a new and important source of information upon that most controverted point of history, the troubles of the Low Countries in the sixteenth century.

**Denmark.**—The literature of the past year is less remarkable for its extent than for the germs of future activity which the twelve months have revealed, and the indication these germs have given of the possible future of Danish literature.

The death of the great psalmist and ecclesiastical party leader, the titular bishop, Grundtvig, in September last, when nearly ninety, was an event of no ordinary moment. The name of this prolific writer means, in the North, spiritual revival in the church and reform in the school, especially in elementary education. The movement which he started is designated by the somewhat vague term "Grundtvigianism," and is still young. It is reserved for the future to reveal what direction it may take, and especially how far the foundation laid by the author will prove able to support the superstructure that is rising. His admirers have issued some publications of note, e. g., another volume of Prof. Hammerich's Church History, and a new edition of the Muratorian Canon, with notes, by Bishop Kirkegaard.

In strong contrast to the Grundtvigian, Old Lutheran, or orthodox theological tendency, is the new rationalism. A gifted young author, Brandes, strongly imbued with the principles of this school, lately wrote a work called "The Main Currents of the Literatures of the Nineteenth Century," in which, as well as in some lectures at the university, he rather severely censured Danish literature for its want of independence and originality. Our authors resented the affront, and the University has forborne appointing him to a post of "Docent" in aesthetics for which he was a candidate.

In history we have, from the pen of V. Schmidt, the first volume of what promises to be an interesting work on ancient history, although founded on the researches of others, "The Ancient History of Assyria and Egypt." In military history we have a treatise by Sarauw, on "The War between France and Germany," and one by another Danish officer, on "The Fight for Metz," 1870. Then we have a popular history, with 1,000 illustrations, of the Scandinavian kingdoms. The completion of the late Prof. Allen's important work, "The History of the Three Northern Kingdoms," 1497-1536, has been wisely committed by the university to the greatest living historian in Denmark, P. Müller, and the first part of the fourth volume has appeared within the year.

In folklore and Danish philosophy I may mention, first, three publications from the pen of the learned Svend Grundtvig, a new part of his great collection of "Denmark's Old Ballads;" "The Visitatio-Book" of Bishop Peter Palladius, from the Reformation time; and a "Danish Dictionary," compiled with a view to establishing fixed rules for the highly-vacillating orthography of the language. I. Rink, a previously well-known authority on Greenland affairs, has edited a collection of Esquimaux legends which have attracted attention. From Andersen we have "Tales and Stories" and "New Tales and Stories."

The belles-lettres have received an addition in two novels from the greatest writers of fiction in Denmark, "The Nordby Family," by H. F. Ewald, and the "Bride from Rørvig," by Vili. Bergsøe.

The excellent Museum of Northern Antiquities and the Ethnographical Museum have won great popularity for the science of archaeology here. Besides the ordinary periodical publications of the chief representative body of this science, the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, I may mention Madsen's valuable work, "Illustrations of Danish Antiquities and Monuments," of which the twenty-fifth part has now been published.

In natural science, besides the periodical literature, there is only one independent work of merit to mention, namely, Orsted's "Contributions to the Knowledge of the Oak Family."

Among philosophical works, of which several have appeared this year, "The Philosophy in Germany since the Days of Hegel," by Hörring; "Humanity and Christendom in their Historical Development: A Representation of the Philosophy of History," by H. Scharling; and "The Laws of History: an Historico-Philosophical Inquiry," by O. Røders, are worthy of notice.

Statistical science is admirably represented in the "Court and State Calendar, published by Trap, secretary of the King's Cabinet, and edited by Erichsen, chef de bureau in the Finance Ministry. A great deal of statistical matter has emanated from the Statistical Bureau, which is of the highest value for the statesman, the public deputy, and the student of national economy.

In Oriental philology I have only one work to mention, namely, "Ten Jatakas: the Original Pali Text, with a Translation and Notes," by the very able linguist, Fausbøll, of the University Library here.

Lastly, I would call attention to a great bibliographical work, "Bibliotheca Danica; or, a Systematic Catalogue of the Danish Literature from 1482, when the first Danish Book was printed, till 1830." Properly speaking, only such books find place in the volume as are found in the three great libraries, the Royal, the University, and Karen Brahe's, in Odense, one well stock'd with old works. In "Bibliotheca Danica" are included, besides Danish books proper, the Literature of Sleswick (but not of Holstein), the Norwegian up to 1814, the Icelandic and that of the colonies, as well as translations of works in these literatures.
into a foreign idiom. This work, which is one of vast bibliographical importance, owes its origin to the head librarian of the Royal Library here, Ch. Bruun, and is edited under his supervision. The first part, of 596 columns, comprises theology only, with a systematic table of contents, but an index of names is wanting.

FRAZER.—The literary results of the last year are unsatisfactory, sterile, and unattractive. No new men of talent arise. The old pens have been scribbling, plying their old trade, unheeded by the public, whose heart and mind have been engrossed by Versailles, Thiers, the Pacte de Bordeaux, the Proposition Rivet, the Centre-Gauche, Contre-Droit, and their ramifications, modifications, contradictions, wars, reconciliations, and turgierversations of all kinds. We call that politics.

Many booksellers have disappeared; bankruptcy has struck down the firms of Lacroix & Co. and Amyot. Some of the best houses are tottering; the French Academy is silent —a good old girl, who has played strange pranks, feels ashamed, abashed, shuts herself up, conceals from all eyes her last choices, and does not know what to do, having been ignominiously treated by Bishop Dupanloup, who spurned her, and by the public, whom M. Olivier's admission scandalized.

The present stage is, for French literature as well as for French society, a halt, a repose, a void, if you please—a place for us to pause, to look around, and take heart and breath, and gird our loins for a new journey and a fresh evolution of our mental life and literary strength.

A man of wit and learning, of the name of Martin (a name as common in France as Schultz in Germany and Smith in England), has been at the pains of making a bundle of all the barbarisms, solecisms, and untoward or illicit modes of speaking and writing, which are to be met with in our books, journals, etc., of the day. His publication, which appears weekly, has for its title Vaugelas's Messenger. Vaugelas was a Savoyard of yore, a kind of French Porson in his day, an ausicere and inexorable judge of verbal niceties. M. Martin Vaugelas follows the track of the older one. Any foreigner desirous to know exactly the present state of our most difficult and peculiarly intricate language, must read the Vaugelas's Messenger, where every new batch of provincial terms, incorrect expressions, vulgarisms, slang words, and grammatical impurities, and all blunders into which the fashionable writers of the moment may have fallen, are regularly noted down, and ascribed to the delinquent. It is a most prodigious crop. Academicians, the natural tutors and overseers of the idiom and style, are contributors to that budget in large proportions. Novelists of notoriety and talent introduce into the vernacular French of Rabelais, Molière, and Voltaire, the dialectic peculiarities of the South and of the North. About and the Alsacians write a kind of Alsatian French. The Paris slang forms a great item in the Figaro and Gaulois, but more especially and powerfully in the Vie Parisienne, the modish Kladderadatsch of our French capital. Any man, German-bred or Saxon-bred, Englishman or Scotchman, who can read currently and understand thoroughly the Vie Parisienne, is a Parisian born, or deserves to be so. Even the savants and philosophers begin to adopt a patois of their own.

I went to see the other day, at our Francais, the revival of some chefs-d'œuvre, gems of our older school. The performers were young and clever. Some of them, namely, Mountet-Sulley, energetic, and sculptural. The utterance good; acting excellent. Although all went exceedingly well, the heart of the public was untouched. "Near me sat!" (so speaks one of our contemporaries) "a dozen gentlemen, of about thirty or above that age, all men of good breeding, something like a deputation from the Jockey Club. They remained quiet, attentively listening, respectfully looking at the sacred play. By-and-by they began to yawn; some dozed a little, others fumbled into their pockets. Some one then exclaimed, 'It wants breath!' and another, 'Really Andromache plays too much with the corpse!' The latter being weary of the sentimental coquetry of the Greek widow, the former of the narrow compass into which Racine's plot is compressed." Neither of them felt the fine points, the depth, and the sweet cadences. Yes, gentlemen, Racine wants breath; you are too broad for him, he too delicate and refined for you. Breadth he never sought; he wrote for his little circle of beaux esprits and beaux seigneurs, whom he took to be the whole world. He did not write for you, who call yourselves aristocrats, and are in reality no such thing. Aristophanes wrote cynical, half-naked, half-tipsy comedies, to please his fellow Athenians, who were not ashamed to go about in the same Bacchanalian, indecent predicament. Never think of pulling violently off any drama from its parent stem, public opinion and manners, whence it draws its very nourishment and life.

Sardou now reigns. He has overstepped even Dumas fils. He is the undoubted successor of Scribe, and a universal favorite. More satirical, personal, and vindictive than Scribe, less dry and philosophically inclined than Dumas, he perfectly chimes in with the humors of the day. Sardou is intentionally eccentric, fantastical, and delicate. The difference between him and Scribe is the same as between some rude commercial traveller amusing his table d'hôte, with ready wit and fun of indifferent kind, and the high-bred young fellow, with exuberant spirits, who does not care much about restraint or bon goût, Sardou, son to a Southern bourgeois, a land-owner and spiritist of the environs of Cannes, passes, too, for a believer in tables tournantes and rappings;
does not discredit the popular rumor about his devilry, and very probably laughs in his sleeve. His talent was something in common with your witty old Congress, our Dufresne, and the Venetian Gozzi, a man of mark evidently.

What was letargenain and escamotage with Scribe, became more subtle and scientific in Sardon. He has mysterious traps and hidden means of preparing a surprise for his audience.

Gondinet, Meilhac, Halévy, Pailleron, the rivals of Sardon, are not without merit. Gondinet has bon ton and a gracious delicacy, Meilhac a keen, ingenious vein, Halévy is a most facetious and happy caricaturist, and Pailleron knows how to wield the heaviest dramatic weapons. His dramatic vein is rather akin to your older dramatists' genius—men who wrote "A Woman Killed with Kindness" and "Oronooko." Like them, he has fire, moral intentions, a crude and incoherent sense of reality and passion in humber and middle life. However, in every dramatic essay of the last twelve months there is a visible lassitude, an uncertain and unsteady handling, as if the authors did not exactly know what to do and what to think. The most decided success of the whole year has been an archaeological tour-de-force, the revival of Pathelin's farce, which M. Fournier has very prettily modernized, and whereby he has visibly regained.

We grow archaeological, statistical, positive, much unlike our forefathers. I do not complain of that. The better and best books of the season, Taine's "Notes on England," for instance, or Maxime du Camp's "Paris, its Functions and Organisms," have something about them that is un-French—northern, analytical, matter-of-fact, thoughtful—quite alien to old Rousseau's fiery rhetoric or Voltaire's flippant causticity. In France now, as in Italy and Spain, a gradual change is going on, unperceived and slow, from the old formulas and hypotheses of the Littérature to the deeper sphere of science, inquiry, and truth. Cavour was half-English, half-French; Jovellanos, Manzoni, Azeglio, Tocqueville, Thierry, half-English too, leaned toward strict investigation, a severe search after truth, and gave a preference to facts over formulas. Phraseology is no longer the essential and unique quality required in an author. Men like Théophile Gautier, more sensuous than reflective, or like Scribe, more clever than real, are quite at a discount.

The spirit of the age, even in France, grows inquisitive. The intelligent few who can further those ends, and satisfy such wants—few indeed, among us Frenchmen, but effective—become the secret leaders of the intellectual march. Even if they show themselves deficient in purity of language, elegance of style, originality, color, and grace, they find favor and ready acceptance. Let the book be ill-written as can be, if there is solid stuff in it, many readers will praise it—it will be eagerly sought for. Books of a procès verbal kind, with dry ciphers, documents, raw and crude like Rouillé's "Documents on Mollière's Life," and Fournier's numerous little books on our old authors, enjoy a kind of restricted but desirable popularity. Their interest; they seem a relief after so many over-colored, over-stretched caricatures of fancy, satire, eloquence, and wit: so that the chasm between imagination and fact, between reason and fancy, widens every day.

Excellent editions of Dante, Quevedo, Cervantes, Chaucer, Shakespeare, etc., with commentaries, various readings, notes, and rectifications, are being published at Madrid, Florence, Vienna, London, etc. But nothing in that way can be compared to the admirable collection of our classics printed by the Maison Hachette, under the surveyorship of M. Adolphe Regnier. The last instalment, the "Mémoires de Retz," edited by M. Felliet, is a model of good editorship.

If accuracy of detail, exact erudition, and strict verification of dates, receive now more applause and are more generally honored than are brilliancy of fancy, flow of eloquence, or fertility of wit, the source of that preference awarded to the most arid and untoward part of the intellectual field is to be sought in the utter disdain with which, for some ten or fifteen years, historic truth and real facts have been handled by our most celebrated wits, Jules Janin, Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Gautier, Capéfigue, etc.

GERMANY.—The war of 1870, which brought into being a politically united Germany, has had as little effect upon letters as the war of 1866, which broke a political bond of union between all German races that had long been rotten, but did not destroy the literary unity which links together the Germans who form the "New Empire," and the separate races which inhabit Salzburg, the Tyrol, Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and German Bohemia. So far as literature is concerned, the Germans form a single and united nation. The most important place in the roll of this year's literature is filled by an Austrian, a typical Viennese. The strangest circumstance is that, although for many years before his death regarded as dead, he has, at least out of his native country, only begun to live since his death. About twelve months ago, Franz Grillparzer expired in his eighty-first year, almost overwhelmed with tokens of honor, which, long withheld, had at last been showered upon him. The well-known prophecy of Lord Byron, that the world would have to learn to pronounce his unpronounceable name, has at length been fully fulfilled. The world till lately knew him only as a writer for the stage, and, even in that capacity, chiefly from the most severely impugned of his works, "Die Ahnfrau," and from the one-sided and fragmentary notices contained in the histories of literature. Now it has been surprised by the publication of a series of dramas which had remained in his desk, of numerous lyrical and gnomic poems, of prose works, partly
tales, partly criticisms, but especially of his autobiography. The complete edition of his works which, at his special request, was issued after his death, by the firm of Cotta, the publishers of Goethe and Schiller, is in ten volumes. The greater part of the first and sixth volumes, and the whole of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth, consist of matter hitherto unprinted. Besides his tragedies already known, "The Ancestress" ("Die Ahnfrau"), 1817, which established his reputation as a "Schicksalstragöde," "The Sappho" (1818), which led Byron to utter the prophecy I have mentioned; and the trilogy, "The Golden Fleece," the third part of which, the "Medea," is one of Grillparzer's most remarkable writings; the historico-patriotic plays, "King Ottokar's Fortune and End" (1823), and "The True Servant of his Lord" (1828); the love-tragedy, "The Billows of the Sea and of Love," the "libretto" "Melusine," written for an opera, of which Beethoven composed the music, but "in his head only;" and the dramas on the Spanish, Grillparzer's favorite model, "The Dream, a Life" (1834), and "Woe to him who Lies;" there are the fragments which have already been played—"Esther," and "Scipio and Hannibal"—and three new and entire dramas—"Libussa," "Ein Bruderzwist im Habsburg," and "The Jewess of Toledo." The subject of the first of these is the legendary Amazonian Princess of Bohemia, whose hatred of the other sex Clement Brentano has commemorated in his romantic drama "The Foundling of Prague," a subject treated by Grillparzer not in the confused, bizarre, fantastic fashion of the "Mad Clement," but with fine, if unequal, psychological skill and pathetic power. The foundation of the second is the dispute between the high-spirited but irresolute Emperor Rodolph II., and his equally feeble but intriguing and grasping brother Mathias, the consequences of which helped to bring on the Thirty Years' War. The subject of the third is the same as of Lope de Vega's "Las Pazes de los Reyes y la Judia de Toledo;" but Grillparzer has infused into his play a mystical element peculiarly his own. The "Brother's Quarrel," was brought upon the stage of his native city immediately after his death, and has obtained a popularity, due not only to the increased reverence felt for the writer, but to its own merits. Grillparzer set a great store upon unity and simplicity of dramatic action, and on that point he was an admirer of the Ancients and of the French; and although, owing to his residence in Vienna, he was not uninfluenced by the Romantic school and the Schlegels, to whom he owed his liking for Lope de Vega and Calderon, he disapproved of the Shakespearian historical drama, which he considered portrayed a series of scenes connected only by the unity of the characters. Still, in his "Brother's Quarrel," he produced a set of historical pictures of the time of the great German religious war, in which almost the only connecting link is Rodolph II., a character the delineation of which was, to Grillparzer, a labor of love. This extraordinary saint, who shut himself up in his observatory, his library, his museum, and, for a change, sometimes in his stable, because he felt himself too weak to resist the innovating spirit he detested, becomes in the play the representative of the dramatist, who attributes to Rodolph his own individuality down to the smallest detail, his silence, his surliness, even his partiality for Lope de Vega. To be unable to go either with or against his time, was Rodolph's tragic fate, and it was also Grillparzer's own. It hindered him from giving an unqualified adherence to the national development of the German nation; and hindered the nation in its turn from fully recognizing his genius. The nation has certainly to atone for past wrongs, for neglecting one of its noblest and most gifted spirits, while it showered honors and compliments upon far inferior men. Yet it is not to be denied that the partly shy, partly bitter manner in which Grillparzer held aloof from the intellectual arena of his day, contributed to this result. That he knew his own merits, is clear from the statement which he makes in his autobiography, a book well worthy of attention, that he considers his plays to be the best contributions to the drama that have appeared since Schiller and Goethe.

In comparison with these rich accumulations, the results of sixty years of Grillparzer's poetic activity, half of which were unknown to the reading public, the productions which living writers have published during the year seem, when taken singly, poor, although that is hardly their fault.

Since Paul Heyse, the novelist and versifier par excellence, introduced the "Novel in Verse," this cross between poetry and prose has flourished in Germany. Julius Grosse, a poet, who adheres to a style strictly academic, shows himself punctilious about purity of classification in returning to the simple and suitable title "Narrative Poems." The Italian Idyl, "The Maid of Capri," is particularly noticeable for delineation of character and gorgeous descriptions of Southern scenery. At home and abroad these striking tales will secure for Grosse a sympathetic circle of readers, which his polished but frosty plays failed to attract. Next to these tales in ethical earnestness, and in deep and passionate feeling, stands the story in verse, "Emanuel d'Asorga," by the Countess Wilhelmina Wickenburg, née Countess Almáy, a lady whose Magyar origin hardly leads one to expect the German earnestness, penetration, and remarkable objectivity that her work displays. She has before now published poems which surprised the public by the didactic and epic grammatic talent they revealed. Her new production, the joint work of the countess...
and of her husband, Count Albert Wickenburg, is a delightful imitation, in easy verse, of Michael Drayton's graceful fairy-tale, "Nymphidia." Hermann Lingz, too, has chosen as a subject that composer of the "Stabat Mater," whose princely father was beheaded as a Sicilian rebel in the presence of his son and his wife, the latter of whom died from the shock. The work appears in his new collection "Dunkle Gewalten." Lingz merely indicates Astorga's tragical fate in a vision at the close of his poem; while the countess has described both the execution and the artist's musical growth in the Spanish cloister whence he derived his name. Another poetess (Betty Paoli) long ago made Astorga's fate the subject of a tale in verse in her "Romancero;" yet, whether from ignorance or intention, she made Perugilese, the composer of what was long regarded as the finest "Stabat Mater," the hero of the tragedy. Lingz's latest productions are rightly named; they are "dark," obscure, and confused: the plasticity which formerly distinguished his conception has disappeared. "Lothar," by Adolf von Schack, the translator of "Firdusi," is a sort of versified book of travels, after the manner of "Child Harold." The verse is sonorous, and the pictures of the East and of Spain are as clear as crystal. No narrative poem, however, has appeared this year that can compare with Hamerling's "Abasnerus," or "King of Sion" (now in a fifth edition), or W. Hertz's "Hagedichelriath's Bridal Journey," of which an illustrated edition has just come out.

Of the older song-writers, T. G. Fischer, little known except to readers of the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung, and Emile Ritterhaus, have published new volumes of poems.

The commission which bestows the "Emperor's prize," founded on the centenary of Schiller's birth, 1859, has this year made no award. That founded on Grillparzer's eightieth birthday (1871), to be given by the Vienna Academy, of Science for the most successful play of the last three years, will not be bestowed till 1875. That this is not owing to any lack of dramas is clear from the fact that T. L. Klein, who is known by his learned but one-sided and ill-arranged history of the dramas, has alone published six volumes of plays.

At the head of the novelists of this year stands an Austrian lately deceased, one whom we were accustomed in his lifetime to meet in quite another sphere. Frederick Halm, the author of "Grisoldis," has left behind him novels which appear in the two volumes containing his remains. "The Marchpane-Listle" will insure its author a permanent place beside H. von Kleist among the few good story-tellers of his nation. Like Kleist, Grillparzer, and Hebbel, he, though a born dramatist, is also an eminent writer of tales. Grillparzer's "Poor Player" has already found a place in Paul Heyse's "Deutscher Novellenschatz," an excellent collection of the best novelettes, of which four volumes have appeared. There are to be found in it little gems of art like Eichendorf's "Passages from the Life of a Good-for-nothing," Storm's "Immense," Saar's "Innocens," and Heyse's "La Rabbata," which the flood of ephemeral novels threatened to drive out of sight.

Our principal romance-writers amuse themselves with publishing new editions of their works. If number of editions be a test of merit, about the first place is due to Gustav Freitag, whose apotheosis of the bourgeoise, "Debit and Credit," has gone through seventeen editions—after all, not so many as Kampe's "Robinson Crusoe," of which, not counting piratical reprints, eighty-one editions have appeared. Next comes Anerbach, whose "On the Heights" (his best work) has reached a tenth edition, while Gutzkow's "Roman Enchanters" is in a fourth. But, if we allow for the short space of time since Frederick Spielhagen made his début with "Problematical Natures," and consider the numerous reprints and popular editions of his subsequent works, he stands at the head. He may be regarded as the spokesman of the fourth estate, as Freitag is of the third; but he surpasses Freitag in impartiality and in objectivity of delineation. His characters are natural, and made lifelike by a few strokes. Besides, he possesses a descriptive power which raises some portions of his novels beyond reach of rivalry.

The supremacy of the physicists, hitherto uncontested, has been attacked in a very picturesque and, in spite of its objectionable form, very biting book, by the astronomer, Prof. Zölner, of Leipzig. The work is more especially devoted to the "Nature of Comets," but also treats of the history of the theory of cognition and of a variety of other things, such as the banquet given to Dr. Hoffman, the chemist, on his return to Berlin from England, in a way which will not please everybody. From a philosophical point of view, the book is important only in so far as it is a demand, proceeding from a follower of the natural sciences, for a proper handling of the entire body of the natural sciences, and a protest against the narrow devotion to a small specialty. Darwinism has brought once more into repute the zoological philosophy of Lamarck, and Lamarck, in his turn, the scientific ideas of Goethe, Schelling, and Oken, to which Häckel recurs in his "Natürlichen Schöpfungs geschichte." The great success of Hartmann's "Philosophy of the Unknown," is due to its relationship to Schelling's "Spirit in Nature," and the growth of a need for philosophy among the representatives of the natural sciences. It forms an apple of discord between the Materialists on the one hand, who acknowledge no spirit, and therefore nothing in Nature and, on the other, the followers of Schopenhauer, who acknowledge a will, but not a "rational" will.
in Nature. The one party raise, as J. C. Fischer, a "cry of pain from sound common
sense" against the "instinct" that Hartmann supposes. The other party, like Bahnsen, in
his remarks on Hartmann and Hegel's "Phil-
osophy of History," deny that there is any
rational development. Whatever one may
think of Hartmann's own system, he has un-
doubtedly reviewed philosophy when it was in
danger of passing out of notice. Lectures, like
Lazarus's "Psychological Glance at our
Time," Strämpl's "The Concept of Causali-
ty, and its Place in Natural Science," Bona
Meyer's speech, in which the Frankfort phi-
losopher is severely censured, and "Schopen-
hauer as a Man and a Thinker," are proofs of
the reawakened interest felt in philosophy. A
thick volume, "Philosophy in Outline," by
Adolph Steudel, "A Critical History of Æsthe-
tics," by Max Schasier (which, as Hegelian,
stands in contrast to the first history of the
subject written, that published by Robert Zim-
mermann in 1858, which belongs to the Her-
bartian school), and the ingenious attempt of
the psycho-physicist Feclmer, to apply the ex-
perimental methods of physics to esthetic, are
worthy of notice. A masterly notice of Trend-
lenburg, by Bonitz, appears in the Transactions
of the Berlin Academy. The queer book of
the philologist Nietzsche, which celebrates, in
a cloudy, mystic fashion, "the birth of tragedy
from the womb of Music," thanks to Richard
Wagner's "Nibelungen," and "Tristan," and
"Izolde," by Beelzebub casts out devils.
Of works not referring to the present time, I
may mention the twenty-second volume of
Rankes collected works, which contains the
"History of England in the Seventeenth Cen-
tury." Not even the trumpet flourishes at
Versailles have induced the most objective of
all historians to turn his eye from the past to
the present. Eberly's "History of the Prus-
sian State," a well-written work, but not
found on original researches, has reached a
sixth volume, which comprises the period from
1806-1815. It will not be easy to supersede
Hauser's classical work on that time. The
more modern history of Austria is too recent
to admit of impartial treatment. Still, the
third volume of the history since 1848, which
treats of the accession of the Emperor Francis
Joseph, is now known to be the work of
Freiherr von Helfert, Under-Secretary in the
Concordat Ministry, and has caused a sensa-
tion, as the author was one of the half-dozen
people who were in the secret of what was
going on.
Art and the history of literature have been
enriched by Freiherr von Alten's edition of
the correspondence of the Duchess Amelia of
Saxony with the painter Tischbein, and by the
printing of Goethe's letters to the philologist
Echstädt, who was editor of the Jena Journal.
The latter complete the picture of Goethe, by
showing his supervising activity losing itself
in what was small and personal. The corre-
spondence of the "Franz Rath," Catherine
Elizabeth Goethe, née Textor, has this year,
for the first time, been completely collected,
and furnishes a charmingly fresh picture of
life in the imperial towns. Unfortunately, the
celebrated "Je suis la Mère de Goethe," the
reply she is said to have made to Madame de
Stael, turns out to be a myth. The two ladies
never met.
The most important book comes last. A
book like "The New Creed and the Old," by
David Strauss, could not have appeared in the
days of "German Christianity." That the
author dares, without much periphrasis, to
ask the question, "Are we still Christians?"
of course in the dogmatic, not in the moral
sense of the term, and to answer roundly,
"No," without being shut up in a fortress, is
a proof that the Germany of to-day is not the
Germany of earlier times.
GREECE.—In Neo-Hellenic literature incon-
testably the most important event of the year
is the publication of the hitherto unprinted
manuscript of a Greek savants of the eighteenth
century, "The Hellenic Theatre," in which the
title of the work, contains the names and
works of five hundred Greek savants, who lived
between the time of the capture of Constan-
tinople and the year 1804; and will throw a
vivid light on the history of Neo-Hellenic
literature, and of the modern Greek Church.
In the sciences auxiliary to history, the
learned numismatist, M. Paul Lambros, has,
in a dissertation upon an unpublished seal of
Pothos Argyros, a personage of note in the
history of the Byzantine Empire, pointed out,
with characteristic penetration and clearness;
what results history can derive from the pub-
lication of Byzantine seals and medals. In
another brochures he presents to us for the first
time the coins of the Duke of Athens, Guy II.,
only son and successor of Duke William de la
Roche. The Senate of the University has
issued the first volume of the Manuscript Cat-
alogue of our numismatic cabinet. This work,
superintended with great care by the keeper
of the cabinet, M. A. Postolakes, has been
greatly praised by German savants.
A young and meritorious writer, M. Politis,
has published the first volume of his studies
upon the life of the modern Greeks, from the
capture of Constantinople to the present day.
This volume is devoted to the mythology of
modern Greece. It has been crowned by the
Council of the University, and at Paris by the
Association "pour l'Encouragement des Études
Grecques."
M. J. Papabnias has published a remarkable
book on the Canon Law of the Eastern Church,
and M. A. Pararigopoulos an excellent treatise
on Successions. In medicine, the work of the
learned Prof. A. Anagnostaki, "Contributions
to the History of Ocular Surgery among the
Ancients," deserves the attention of foreign
savants. In theology, the Archimandrite An-
dronicus has printed at Leipsic, under the
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title of "Orthodox Greece," a book full of erudition, in reply to Leo Allatius, a learned Greek of the seventeenth century, who maintained that only ignorant Greek schismatics in his time rejected the authority of the Pope. M. Sathas, who has long been occupied in discovering unpublished Greek MSS, has just printed at Venice the first and third volumes of his great work, "The Library of the Middle Ages." The first volume contains Byzantine writings, litherto inedited, of much interest, especially for the history of the Greek Church.

Among academic and periodical publications I may mention: 1. The Neo-Hellenic Analecta of the Literary Association, the Parnasus, which contains popular legends, songs, proverbs, riddles, etc., and carefully collected illustrations of the Neo-Hellenic language. The Litterarisches Centralblatt and the Göttinger gelehrten Anzeigen have spoken in high terms of this publication. 2. The Atheneum, a literary and archaeological journal, edited by the professors of the university. 3. The fifteenth part of the Archaeological Journal, edited by the learned ephor of antiquities, M. Enstratiades, and the learned secretary of the Archaeological Society, M. Koumanoudes. 4. The Escholapius, the organ of the Medical Society at Athens. 5. The Bulletin of Pharmacy, edited by Prof. Zavizanos. 6. The Journal of Agriculture, edited by Prof. Orphanides. 7. The Echo of Orthodoxy, conducted by Prof. Phocarites. 8. The Analecta, or Notes and Memoirs on Mathematical Subjects, edited by Prof. Nicolaides. Finally, the jury of the Olympian Games has just published a large quarto volume upon the Exhibition of the Second Olympiad, 1870. It is astonishing to see the progress Greece has made in the arts and sciences.

HOLLAND.—Seldom has the literature of the Netherlands assumed a character so one-sided as it has during the year now drawing to a close. Not only have such branches been neglected as are not in harmony with the Dutch spirit, but even those which hitherto have always enjoyed a steady amount of attention in Holland. This year philosophy is represented only by Joh. Kinker's "Commentary on Kant's Critique of Pure Reason;" and not a single contribution to the study of the Eastern languages has appeared.

On the other hand, theological literature has not diminished in quantity. J. J. van Oosterzee's "Sermons" ("Leerededen") are being collected, and are to fill twelve volumes, four of which are to appear annually; while his "Handbook of Christian Dogmatics" is finished. The well-known theologians, B. ter Haar and W. Moll, are editing what is apparently a more popular publication, an illustrated "History of the Christian Church in Holland." To M. A. Kuenen we owe a monograph on the Pentateuch. J. Doede's "History of the oldest editions of the New Testament in Dutch" belongs to bibliography rather than to theology. Dr. B. F. Matthes has written a most meritorious work on the Brisscias, the heathen priests and priestesses of the Bugis. C. P. Tiele's excellent "Comparative History of the Egyptian and Mesopotamian Religions" is completed.

Not less numerous are the contributions to history. The National Festival on the 1st of April, the tercentenary of the capture of Brill, an event regarded as inaugurating the era of Dutch independence, naturally called forth a perfect deluge of works, some short, some lengthy, upon the struggle for liberty in the Netherlands. Of course most of them were merely ephemeral publications; but an idea of their number may be formed when I state that the list of them which the firm of Nijhoff published, as a supplement to their "Bibliography of the Netherlands," contains not less than 400 entries, upon twenty-two octavo pages. Among the more noteworthy of these works are those by J. F. de Vries, H. F. van Rosmalen, W. J. Hofdijk, etc., in Hollandsche cirles in Holland a good deal of excitement was caused by the publication of J. A. Thijm and J. de Bosch-Kemper. The oration delivered in presence of the King by Dr. M. de Vries, Professor at Leyden, deserves especial attention, as it gave eloquent expression to the enthusiasm of the people, and thousands of copies of it were printed and sold.

Besides this special literature, Holland has, during the year, produced many works on various periods of history which possess a permanent value. An excellent contribution to the history of the rivalry between England and Holland in the seventeenth century, is S. Müller's "Mare Clausum," while the well-known law professor, G. W. Vreede, of Utrecht, has made the ministries of the Pensionaries Slingelandt, Steijn, and L. P. van de Spiegel, the subject of an interesting monograph. The work of P. Corstians on the Prince Bishop of Munster, Bernhard von Galen, also deals with an epoch highly important to the States of the Netherlands.

The second volume has been brought out of the "General History of the People of the Netherlands," by Dr. W. J. F. Nijjens, a work written from a Roman Catholic point of view; while the "History of the Fatherland in the Sixteenth Century," by H. J. van Wees, seems intended solely for young people. Groen van Prinsterer's "Handbook of the History of the Fatherland," which treats matters from the orthodox Calvinistic stand-point, has reached a third edition; while, on the other hand, a new edition has come out of the "Historical Sketches" of Groen's most bitter political antagonist, J. R. Thorbecke.

Branches of history other than the purely political have been in a marked degree neglected. In archaeology, heraldry, and genealogy, there is nothing worth of mention. The same may be said of the history of music and fine art, although a new journal of ecclesiastical...
tical art has appeared, under the title of *Het Gildeboek*. It is the organ of the St. Bernulf Guild, in Utrecht. Two parts have been issued of a splendid work, edited by C. Ed. Taurel. Besides the letter-press there will be twenty-four copper-plates, intended to illustrate "Christian Art in Holland and Flanders," from Van Eyck's time down to the days of Otto Venius. Among the contributors are the most distinguished writers on art-matters in Holland and Belgium. There is more activity among novelists. Much that is good appears in the *Gudena-Editie*, which still continues. "A Burgher's Daughter in the Seventeenth Century," by J. M. E. Derkse, has been particularly successful. The first edition of it was exhausted in six weeks. Besides, Madame Elise van Calcar has given to the world the first volume of a story, called "Children of Our Century," and A. Pierson promises a continuation of his romance, "Intims." J. Keller is preparing a new work, under the title of "Dernilleren." J. ten Brink and J. J. Oremers are also busy, while P. A. S. van Limburg Bruynier has published a philosophico-historical novel, "Akbar," the scene of which is laid in the East.

The older Dutch literature is not in a much better condition than the modern. Holland has displayed more energy in the compilation of lexicons. Among these, J. H. van Dale's "New Dictionary of the Dutch Tongue," which had got as far as the letter N when the compiler died at Sluis, on the 10th of May, deserves mention; and there is some prospect of its being continued by a competent hand. A. C. Oudeman's "Middle-Netherlandish Glossary," a useful and thoroughly scientific work, is making rapid progress, and this year has reached the Letter L. Of Von Siecherer's Dictionary, four new parts (down to S) have appeared this year.

Among general histories of Dutch literature we have the useful and comprehensive Handbook of Dr. W. J. A. Jonckbloet, which, properly speaking, is an extract from the writer's large "History of Literature," in two volumes, the second of which also appeared this summer; and the second volume of the German translation, by Madame Pauline Schneider, has left the press.

In natural science, also, there is a dearth of novelty. I need not speak here of the periodical literature, which is extremely active in Holland. Several new journals have been started and others enlarged during the present year. The number of books and magazines for children is also large.

**Hungary.**—Since the Hungarians have been masters of their own destinies, the rapidity with which enlightenment has spread, the eagerness with which the Parliament votes large sums for educational purposes, and particularly the enthusiasm which animates all classes of society for progress and civilization, are astonishing. To justify, if but imperfectly, my remark, I must begin with the Official Report of the Ministry for Public Instruction, a careful and elaborate *exposé*. In 1857, i. e., under the Austrian rule, 828,500 children attended the popular schools; in 1860, when self-government was only two years old, the number rose to 1,092,977. In the following year the figures became still higher; and, according to the latest Official Report, 1,257,820 children are taught in the various—partly private, partly governmental—schools of the country. Besides, there has been called into life a second university in the capital of Transylvania, endowed with all the adjuncts required by the age; and this, the most easterly outpost of European learning, will certainly contribute to the propagation of Western life in the hitherto dimly illuminated region of South-eastern Europe. The National Museum, so utterly neglected in former times, is flourishing under the able direction of the zealous and learned Mr. Francis Pulszky, and its valuable library, its gallery of pictures, and its zoological and archaeological collections grow day by day. An ethnographical section has also been opened in the last year, and the immense care bestowed upon the institute has greatly increased the interest felt in it. Since the year 1867, when visitors amounted only to 5,841, their numbers have gradually increased, and during the past year amounted to the astounding number of 180,729. A similar increase is observable in the case of the Exhibitions of Fine Arts, and of the private learned societies, and your readers will learn with interest that a Hungarian Geographical Society has been called into life during the last year.

So much for the conditions of general culture. In literature the foremost place belongs to those minute learned researches in the sphere of the Hungarian language to be found in Mr. P. Hunfalvy's book on the Konda Vogul dialect of the Finn-Ugric branch of languages, which are more cultivated in Hungary than anywhere else; or in "Az Icédök" ("The Temporal Forms"), by G. Szarvas, where the author tries to settle the still doubtful use of certain temporal forms of the Hungarian verb. M. Szarvas has based his studies upon a diligent perusal of the oldest Hungarian linguistic monuments, and, although his theories cannot be generally accepted, the Academy has done rightly in awarding to the author the linguistic prize. We congratulate this learned society on its endeavors to free the Hungarian language, noted for its fine Oriental, i.e., Altaic, structure, from intruding Germanisms, and the essays of Messrs. Imre and Thewrewk, although far from exhausting this subject, deserve full attention. Surrounded by Teutonic, Romanic, and Slavonian elements, the language of the Magyars has always had a hard fight against foreign intruders, and, when we consider the genuine Altaic spirit of her proverbs, and the syntactical forms pro-
served to modern times, the good sense of her old writers is really to be wondered at. In order to commemorate their merits, the centenary of the revival of Hungarian literature has been celebrated in the person of Bessen-yel, a poet of the past century, and a carefully-revised edition of the earliest Magyar poets down to Zrínyi, is planned.

In novels the present year cannot be reckoned fertile, and, as usual, the greater part of those published is due to Mr. Tokai, whose "Golden Man" has become the favorite of the reading public. Equally well received was the novel, "Az ön ismerősém" ("My Acquaintances"). The author, Mr. L. Tolnai, has a predilection for Hungarian topics, and we must acknowledge that his sketches are as clever as they are faithful, and that they are, above all, thoroughly Hungarian.

In history I have to note the continuation of some important works begun during the last few years. The third volume has appeared of "Pázmán és kora" ("Pázmán and his Age"), by Dr. Frankel, in which we again encounter many interesting details, hitherto unknown, of the laborious and stormy life of that famous Hungarian prelate, and some new volumes have been issued of "Monumenta Hungarica," containing official documents for the elucidation of single periods, collected and edited by the best writers in history.

I will conclude my report on Hungarian literature with a short list of the best translations of the year. Mr. Iones Arany has successfully rendered into Hungarian Burn's "Tam o' Shanter;" Mr. Dózy has just finished Goethe's "Faust;" and Mr. Charles Száz, the most fertile of Hungarian writers, has favored his countrymen with a good translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia." His translations and original works have just been published complete in three volumes. Prof. Augustus Greguss has likewise collected his various writings on aesthetics and philosophy, as well as his masterly essays and reviews, which are a good specimen of Hungarian prose, and contain valuable hints on the art of poetry, and on the Fine Arts in general.

Imperfect as this sketch is, it would be much more so were I to omit to mention the scientific investigations laid before the public in such periodicals as the "Természettdombányi Közlöny," the report of the Geological Society, and the weekly or monthly papers of the Hungarian lawyers, engineers, and medical men.

ITALY.—After a year's silence, I am glad to be able to say that, during the interval, we have made progress. Twelve months ago I complained of the epidemic of verse-making, which seemed to me to have a tendency to produce a general softening of brains. During the past year, this epidemic, though it has not altogether ceased, has at any rate considerably abated. I must ask readers to pardon me if I tell them but little about fine poems or pathetic romances. I shall only mention the drama of "Nerone," written in verse, by Signor Pietro Cossa, of Rome (who has just completed another play on the subject of Plauto). Last year I announced the approaching publication of a journal for women, directed by a lady, Aureliia Cinino, called La Cornelia. It has encountered many difficulties and delays in seeing the light, and has only appeared within the last few days. The first number seems to promise well; and, while giving time for this promise to ripen, I will tell you of two excellent Italian publications which relate especially to schools and teachers—"La Storia della Pedagogia Italiana," by Signor Emanucl Celesla, the learned historian and librarian of Genoa, and a recent work by Count Charles Belgioioso, of Milan, entitled "La Scuola e la Famiglia." An educational purpose and design may be discerned in many of the works here published in Italy—the "Cronache del Villaggio," by Antonio Caecigna, which contains lively pictures of rural life; "I Padroni, gli Operai e l'Internazionale," in which Prof. Ignace Scarabelli has set forth, in an agreeable and popular form, the broadest and healthiest principles of political economy; the "Prediche di un Laico," in which Geralamo Boccado, the learned political economist of Genoa, preaches morality, and the art of knowing how to live happily, with wit and earnestness combined; "Gli eroi del Lavoro," by Gustavo Strafforelo, of Porto Maurizio, the history of seven-and-twenty workmen who have made themselves remarkable. I must not omit to mention the great success of another work, by Mr. Smiles, on "Character," translated by P. Rotondi, and edited by Barbiera, with an unpublished autobiography, written by Mr. Smiles for the Italian edition. While on the subject of translations from the English, I should mention Dr. Smith's "History of the East," translated by M. J. Carraro; also a new translation of Shakespeare, made under the supervision of Prof. Christophe Pasqualdo. I do not feel sure that I am not committing an indiscretion in telling you that the celebrated translator, Andrea Maffei, has just completed a version of the last cantos of Lord Byron's "Childe Harold." Another work well worth mentioning is one that has had some success in Italy, "A Comparative View of the Municipal System in England and our Commercial Law," by Signor Manfrin.

The Professors Paul Mantegazza, of Lombardy, and Paul Liol, of Venice, do the world of science for us all. The first is a distinguished anthropologist, and the director of our Anthropological Society. He is the Professor of Anthropology at the Institute. His High Studies at Florence, Signor Liol is a naturalist, full of poetical feeling and talent. These qualities shine forth brightly in the curious work he has just published, "Sulla Legge della Produzione dei Sessi." It cannot be asserted
that M. Loy has found the key to the mysteri-

ous law which, from the earliest antiquity to

the present time, has perplexed and tormented

the brains of the learned; but there is much

in the pages of M. Loy which is valuable as a

contribution to science, and his book is ex-

tremely witty, and pleasant to read. I must

not quit the subject of naturalists without

mentioning two works by two distinguished

travellers and naturalists, both of Genoa, Prof.

Arthur Insel, who has published an interesting

narrative of his travels among the Bogos and

the Red Sea ("Viaggio nel Mar Rosso, o tra i

Bogos"), and the Marquis Jacques Doria,

under whose supervision the important work,

"Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale

di Genova," has been produced. Books of

travel naturally lead me to speak of the splen-
did edition which that young, intelligent, and

highly-cultivated Oriental scholar of Lombard-
y, the Marquis Gian Martino Arconati, has

recently published in Turin, at the Bona print-

ing-office. He calls it "Diario di un Viaggio

dell'Arabia Petraea," The diary consists only of

the notes made by the intrepid and intelli-
gent traveller in his daily journal, but the book

reads like a romance, and, by reason of the

force and simplicity of the reticul, the work

ought to find favor with English readers, for

it is free from false sentiment, and contains no

famous adventures, but there is a certain

dash of humor which seasons the whole, and

makes the work delightful. These travels are

in one superb quarto volume, of four hundred

pages, illustrated by numerous photographs,

and accompanied by a good map. The Mar-
quís Arconati has taken us to the East. Let

us delay there for a moment. He has shown

us the Arabs of to-day, while Signor Michel

Amari, the illustrious President of our little

Oriental Society (which is about to issue its

first Annuario), has now published the third

volume of his important work, "Storia dei

Musulmani in Sicilia," ("The History of the

Mohammedans in Sicily"). The young Orien-
talist, Italo Pizzi, of Parma, has translated into

blank verse the episode of Shahnameh, "Sto-

ria di Sohrab." Prof. Antelmo Severini has

translated from the Japanese into the best

Italian a very curious little romance, entitled

"Uomini e Paraventi;" Prof. Fausto Lasinio

watches care over the text of "Aver-

roe;" and, in a word, all the Oriental schol-

ars in Italy have given signs of being alive.

Considerable advance has been made in the

study of our language and of our various dia-

lects. A young professor, Signor Napoleon

Caix, has just written an excellent essay, "Sulla

Storia della Lingua, e dei Dialetti d'Italia;" Prof. E.

Fornaciari, upon the traces of the work of Fr.

Diez, gives a résumé of "La Grammatica Storica
della Lingua Italiana;" Dr. A. U. Cannello has

published some good articles on Prof. Diez and Romance Philology, and Dr. E. D'Ovidio on Italian Grammar. But the work which will do most service to con-
temporary philological science in Italy is due to

Prof. J. Ascoli, of the Academy of Milan.

This eminently learned man, this subtle and

profound analyst of Indian and Neolatine

morphology, has just written a large volume of

"Saggi Ladinii," in which he gives us the

historical grammar of the Ladin's dialect (from

Corto, in the Grisons, to the farthest extremity

of Friuli). The "Saggi Ladinii" form one por-
tion of a new collection which Prof. Ascoli is

making, under the title of "Archivio glotto-

logico Italiano," with which the most active

and intelligent of the Neolatine philologists

are connected, and where they labor on com-

mon ground. Prof. J. Flechta will shortly pub-

lish in this collection his important essay upon

the Dialects of Piedmont.

Historical literature has been by no means

neglected during the course of the past year.

I need only mention the "Note di Letteratura

Italiana," in two small volumes, by Prof. Pietro

Corbellini, a study on the condition of con-
temporary Italian literature in Venetia. (It is

by Signora Luisa Codemo de Gerstenbrand,

author of "Scene della vita Veneziana." She

is a lady of high cultivation and much intel-

ligence. She also wrote "Scene della Guerra

dell'1848._

(As regards biographical monographs, I can

recommend one excellent work, by Antonio

Mastsehef, of Venice, upon "Cessure e il suo

tempo," and the good monograph of Prof.

Alberto Errera and Cesare Pinzi on Daniele

Manin and his time. Auguste Alfini has pro-

duced a work, for the use of Catholics, upon

the philosopher Horace Ruccella. Federico

Odorello, the librarian of Parma, has brought

out a book which is rich in curious and hith-
erto inedited documents upon his illustrious

friend the late Count Cibrario, "Il Conte

Luigi Cibrario e i tempi suoi." It is full of

historiettes, and gives valuable details of the

political life of King Charles Albert. While

speaking of artistic literature, I must not omit

to mention the beautiful book which the Mar-
quíís Pietro Selvatte has composed for the

use of schools of design, "Il Disegno Element-
are e Superiore."

I must call attention to the interesting

volume on the family of Leonardo da Vinci,

"Ricerche su Leonardo da Vinci," by Signor

Gustavo Uzzelli; and also the splendid edition,

in quarto, of the unpublished designs of the

works of Leonardo which forms part of the

Code Atlantique of the Ambrosiana Library

at Milan.

Father Garrucci has issued a splendid edition

of his "History of Christian Art during the

First Eight Centuries," published at Prato;

and, thorough Jesuit as he is, I can heartily

and sincerely recommend it. Several other

historical works deserving of notice might be

mentioned, and I would especially call atten-

tion to the "Inventory of the Archives of

Lucca," published by Signor S. Bongi; also to

the "Archivio Veneto," which Prof. Adolfo
Bartoli has published in Venice. He is also the author of a "History of Italian Literature during the First Centuries." The "Studi Storici," by Prof. Luigi Mariani, are worth reading; and there are several detached historical studies which would repay attention. As to our philosophers, I have omitted them as designedly as I omitted the poets, although it is possible to speak favorably, in a literary point of view, of two recent works of Catholic philosophy—one by Auguste Conti, "Il Bello nel Vero," and the other by the idealistic philosopher, Francesco Bonatelli, entitled "La Coscienza e il Meccanismo Interiore," belonging to that school of neo-Platonic neo-Pythagorean, which in Rome is represented by the periodical La Filosofia della Scuola Italiane, of which the illustrious Count Mamiani is the conductor, and to which Signors J. M. Bertini, Luigi Ferri, and Giacomo Barzolletti, are contributors. In opposition to this, two other schools of philosophy have arisen in Naples—one, Hegelian, which is represented by the Revue Napolitaine, edited by Profs. Spaventa and Fiorentino—the other, which is positivist in its tendencies, finds its organ in La Revista Critica e di Filosofia Positiva; and its editors are two young Neapolitans—one of them is the philosopher Andrea Anguillli, the other, the archeologist, Hector de Ruggiero.

Norway—I propose to give a notice of some publications that have left the press during the course of the year 1872, having first called attention to three literary productions of more than ordinary merit. The first of these is Ivar Aasen's Norsk Ordbog (Norse Dictionary, a Dictionary of the Norwegian Dialects)—a comprehensive work, which forms a companion volume to the author's well-known Norse Grammar; the second is the "Samlede Afhandlinger" ("Collected Essays") of the late P. A. Munch. The Storthing having granted the necessary funds, the task of publication was intrusted to a young historian, Gustav Storm, who has lately been honoured with the Gold Medal of the Danish Philosophical Society, for his essay on the sources of Snorre Sturlason. The third work is "En Sommer i Finnmarken, russisk Lapland og Nord-Karelen" ("A Summer in Finnmark, Russian Lapland, and North Karelen"), by J. A. Friis, Professor of the Lapp Language in the University of Christiania. There can be little doubt but that the author is more intimately acquainted with the language and habits of the Lapps than any person now living.

Theology is represented by the Theologisk Tidsskrift for den evangelisk-lutherske Kirke i Norge (Theological Magazine for the Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Norway), conducted by Profs. C. P. Caspary, Gisle Johnson, and R. T. Nissen. Historical literature has been enriched during the past year by several valuable productions. The "Codex Frisians," a collection of Norse Sagas, has been given to the world by Prof. C. R. Unger (the well-known editor of the "Heimskringla," "Morkinskina," "Flateyjarbók," the Saga of Thomas à Becket, etc.). The eighth volume of "Diplomatarium Norvegicum," being a series of ancient epistolary documents throwing light on the social structure of Norway and her foreign relations during the middle ages, embracing language, customs, distinguished families, legislature, the administration of justice, by C. R. Unger and H. J. Huitfeldt, has appeared; also the fifth volume of "Norske Rigsregistranter," by O. G. Lundh and J. E. Sars. The Historisk Tidsskrift is published by the Historical Society. This society has likewise published the "Memoirs of the late J. H. Vogt, Minister of Finance," and a biography of Jens Bjelke, the Norwegian Chancellor, who flourished in the seventeenth century, edited by Nygvar Nielsen. L. Daae, Librarian to the Norwegian University, is the author of "An Historical Account of the City of Christiania, from 1624 to 1814," and the "Memoirs of the Late Condadine Dunker," edited by H. J. Huitfeldt, give us a lively picture of society in the Norwegian capital in the beginning of the present century. Madame Dunker was a sister of Prof. Hansteen, celebrated for his discoveries in magnetism. A critico-historical work of value, "Ludvig Holberg the Comic Dramatist: his Professors and Imitators," by Olaf Skavlan, is in the press. The translation of the Sagas of Norwegian Kings, so ably commenced by P. A. Munch, the historian, has been completed by Prof. Olaf Rygh; and Karl Sommerfelt has given us a Norse version of the Saga of Njaal. The Norwegian Society for the Publication of Ancient MSS, assisted by Prof. C. R. Unger as editor, has completed the publication of the Mariu Saga, a collection of legends of the Virgin, and of the miracles she has performed. This society has also continued the publication of Konunga Saga.

In philology, we have to notice a portly volume from the pen of J. Lieblein, "Dictionnaire de noms hieroglyphiques en ordre généalogique et alphabétique, publié d'après les monuments égyptiens," "Om de romanske Sprog og Folk" ("The Romance Languages and Romance Peoples"), by Johan Storm, contains philological observations made during a sojourn in France, Spain, and Italy. From the pen of Prof. J. A. Friis, we have "Lappisk Mythologi, Eventyr og Folkesagss" ("Lappish Mythology and Folk Lore"). The Bureau for Geographical Surveys publishes an annual Report for the use of the Merchant Navy; also topographical maps of Norway, in three series, and excellent hydrographical charts of the Norwegian coast. Herr Kjaer has likewise compiled "A Statistical Handbook of Norway," in a compendious form; and Ch. A. Wulff has sent to press a series of lectures "On the Natural Resources of Norway."
A posthumous work of the late eminent jurist, Prof. A. M. Schweigaard, "On Bankruptcy and the Division of Successions," has lately appeared; and we must not omit to notice "Contributions to Norwegian Criminal Law," by P. C. Lasson, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, and D. Schmitzer's able work "On the Police Laws of Norway." L. K. Daa, an historical and political author of repute, has started a political and literary review, the "Tids-Taeler (Chronicles of the Times)."

In belles-lettres few original works have appeared during the last year. From the pen of Henrik Ibsen, who is still resident in Dresden, we have a volume of poems; and a third edition of "Kongsemmerne" ("The Pretenders to the Crown") has left the press. Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson has completed a new drama, "Sigurd Jorsalarse" ("Kong Sigurd the Crusader"), the music by Edwin Grieg, a talented young composer. A people's edition of Bjørnson's "Tales of Norwegian Peasant Life," including "Brudeslatten" ("The Wedding Dance"), not before published, is just ready. Students of Norse literature will be glad to learn that we have now a biography of this versatile author, including a full account of his literary labors during a period of thirty years, by Alfr. Larsen, with a complete bibliographical review by J. B. Halvorsen. There still remain to notice a translation of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake." In the metre of the original, by Prof. A. Munch, the poet; and a Norwegian metrical translation of Goethe's "Faust," by Fr. Gjertsen, which, however, had been previously known to the public from the performance of that tragedy in Herr Gjertsen's version, at the Christiania Theatre.

Paul Botten-Hansen, librarian to the University of Christiania, had completed, shortly before his death, in 1889, a valuable work, entitled "La Norvège Littéraire: Catalogue systématique et raisonné de tous les Ouvrages de quelque valeur imprimés en Norvège ou composés par des Norvégiens au XIXe Siècle," accompanied de Rienvois, Notes, et Explications littéraires, ainsi que de Notices bibliographiques sur les auteurs, etc., précédé d'une Introduction historique." This book and "Norsk Bogfornegelse, 1814—47" ("List of Norwegian Publications"), by Martinus Nissen, and "Norsk Bogfornegelse, 1848—65," by P. Botten-Hansen and Siegward Petersen, furnish complete information for those years on the subject of Norse literature.

Porrogua.—The statement that Portuguese literature is "a bad translation from the French," is not far from being correct; and there is reason to fear that, if it be true, the literature of Portugal is the expression of her social state. The Napoleonic rule has passed away, but it will be long before the South throws off the moral infection of the manners of the Second Empire, and the pernicious literature that empire encouraged will, for some years to come, be the intellectual food of our youth. The "Homme-Femme," of M. Dumas, and the sequel to it, have been translated, read, and enjoyed! A second edition is announced, and some writers have lowered themselves by taking part in the discussion, "a proceeding," says M. Castello Branco, "more discreditable than even the act discussed." Thanks to the combined lack of moral sense and of criticism that prevails among us, all the literary sowerage of France is translated into Portuguese, without respect either for modesty or good taste. I pass in silence the forty and odd novels which have appeared in the last twelve months.

We do not possess a single general history of Portugal. Those which exist have been written in France, England, or Germany; but, of course, the task is a difficult one for any writer who has the access to the documents reposing in the archives. The Government has attempted to supply the defect by commissioning certain littérateurs to write the history of particular centuries—a clumsy expedient, which necessarily destroys the unity indispensable to works of this kind. M. Rebelló da Silva, to whom was intrusted the history of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, has been overtaken by death at the moment that he was giving to the world the fifth volume, which brings the work down to the end of 1641. Half of the fourth volume, and the whole of the fifth, are devoted to the social and economical history of the monarchy at that epoch. M. Latino Coelho, who, as I write, is on the point of publishing the first volume of the "History of the Peninsular War," is likely, if one may judge of a book by the talents of its author, to produce a most remarkable work.

M. Herculano, the first of the Portuguese writers, is just issuing his miscellaneous works. This is good news. It is a pity that, in forsaking literature for agriculture, M. Herculano leaves unfulfilled his "History of Portugal" (4 vols.), a work which deserves his real title to fame, to which he devoted twenty years, and which no one is competent to continue in a proper manner. The "History of the Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal" (3 vols.), the last of his historical labors, is founded upon authentic documents, and deserves to be read in England.

M. Theophilo Braga, Professor of the History of Literature in the Faculty of Arts, has published his studies upon "Bernardin Ribeiro and Bucolic Poetry," perhaps the best of his books. Now, for the first time, the story of the allegorical romance, "Menina e Moca," which has given rise to so many conjectures, has been cleared up. Camoens has been made the subject of a monograph, "Camoens e os Lusíadas," by M. Leoni. The author has not had access to any documents that had not been previously made known by the Viscount de Juromenha; but, having weighed again the materials already published, M. Leoni has, I
think, succeeded in detecting some mistakes made by the official editor with regard to the amours of the poet, his exile, the shipwreck, etc. About the poem itself he tells us nothing new.

In science there is no novelty. M. Aguiar and M. Bocage, having learned by experience that the public do not care for labors and discoveries in chemistry or in natural history, send their communications to the scientific societies of England and Germany, where they are better known than in Portugal.

The Patriarch of Lisbon (Cardinal Saraiva) left behind him tolerably numerous manuscripts on subjects connected with political and ecclesiastical history, antiquities, etc. The first volume of his works has just appeared: seven volumes are promised.

Russia.—Though the bitter disputes about trifles continue to occupy the newspapers and to disfigure the political literature of the day, there is a better tendency observable in pure literature. One fault is common to Russian literature of every class—an execrable style. Hardly three authors in Russia are capable of writing clearly, concisely, vigorously, and forcibly.

In considering the Russian literature of the past year, the first place belongs by every right to Russia's greatest writer, Turguénief. His novel, "Spring Floods," which was published early in the year, is, in many respects, one of his best works, and by its freshness, delicacy, and vigor, takes us back to his earlier tales. Another, and still more characteristic, reminiscence of his earlier style is "The End of Tchertopkhanof," the sequel to one of the most striking episodes in the "Memoirs of a Sportsman," which was promised to the world twenty-five years ago, but has only now been published. It is a most touching sketch of a man who, when all he loved have either died or deserted him, concentrates all his affections on his horse. He knows his horse as if he knew no trouble nor money in the pursuit, and finally, as he supposes, recovers him. But, little by little, suspicions begin to come to him that the horse is not the same, and, when he is finally convinced of it, he kills him for the crime of resembling too closely the horse he so much loved, and soon dies himself from a broken heart. Next on the list comes "A Neglected Question," by B. M. Markievitch, a little-known writer, which, by its tenderness and originality, makes a great contrast to the rest of the works of fiction. Another new writer, Karazin, in his novel, "On the Distant Frontiers of Russia," describes, in a spirited and picturesque manner, the life of the Russian colonists in Toorkestan, an entirely new field for even a Russian novelist. "Alexis Slobodin," by P. Alminsky, apparently an experienced writer, under a fictitious name, is, in some respects, a remarkable book; and "Dilettanti," by Roemer, "The Cathedral Clergy," by Leskof-Stebnitsky, and Melnikof's sketches of life among the Dissenters, are more or less praiseworthy attempts in the new field on which Russian fiction has cut its teeth.

Almost the only poetical book of the year is the collected edition of the poems of Ry-lêif, a third-rate poet of the Pushkin epoch, which have been kept out of their proper place in Russian literature by the part the writer took in the revolt at the accession of the Emperor Nicholas.

"The Predecessors of Shakespeare," by N. Storoženko, is a careful and valuable study of the earlier English dramatists, with the purpose of making clear the development and culmination of the English drama. The present volume is devoted to Heywood, Lilly, and Marlowe. Two new publications of the old Russian Lives of the Saints, with variations and comments, are valuable both for literature and history; and the eighth volume of the "Collection of the Department of Russian Language and Literature of the Imperial Academy of Sciences" is of great worth and interest. One of the greatest of Russian novelists, Count Leo Tolstoi, makes his appearance again this year, but as the time as the author of an "Alphabet and Reader," for the use of children and schools. The book is not without its literary merits, for many of the short sketches and tales were written expressly for it by the novelist.

In bibliography we have three important books. The eighth volumes of the "Russian Historical Bibliography," for the literature, both books and articles, of the year 1862, has just been published, some nine years behind its time. The "Bibliographical Index to the History of Russian and General Literature," by the painstaking V. Mexhoff, is a complete list, in systematic order, of all Russian books and articles in journals and newspapers which appeared in Russian from 1655 to 1870. It is simply a catalog of Russian Engraved Portraits," by D. Rovinsky, is also useful and valuable, and is the only contribution of importance to art history.

In books of travel there is little to record besides Ogorodnikoff's hastily-written book on America, a new treatment of the same subject by Zimmermann, and E. Markoff's excellent "Sketches of the Crimea," a region which the author has explored far more completely than most travellers, and of which he can speak with authority.

The important book of the year in philosophy is K. Kavelin's "Problems of Psychology," which is calling out a severe criticism on the part of the materialists. What may be called folk-literature is this year unusually rich. There are the studies of Hilfording, on the "Ballads and Ballad-Singers of Olonetz;" of Kostomarof, on the "Ballad-Poetry of Great Russia," and "South-Russian Songs and Ballads;" of Rudzhenko, on "The Tehumak in Popular Songs;" and of Bushen,

In political and social science we have two volumes of collected essays on topics of the day, published by two newspapers, the Citizen and the Week. There is also an interesting and well-written series of studies, by M. T.—of, on "The Eastern Policy of Germany and Russia," which have been sharply and warmly controverted by the ultra-national Journals. More important are "The Revenues of Russia" (published also in French), by the Academician Bezobrazof, a work of immense labor, and very useful to the economist and statesman; and the first volumes of "Principles of Political Economy," by Professor J. Babst. Mr. Babst has a clear and lively style, and the art of making himself readily understood. He treats the subject historically, and, in views, is a protectionist, having become converted from his former free-trade principles. Here should be mentioned "Die Industrie Russlands," by F. Mathai, a very detailed and systematic account of the development and present condition of Russian manufactures. The remarkable essay entitled "Ten Years of Reforms," which have appeared during the last two years in the Messenger of Europe, are at last issued in complete form. They are by A. Golovatcheff, and not by Grot, as I stated last year. It is a book of the highest importance. The Hebrew question is giving rise to a considerable literature, of which the chief books are the "Hebrews in Russia," by Orshansky; a new volume of the "Hebrew Library;" a collection of the "Laws relating to the Hebrews," containing many specimens of curious and contradictory legislation; and St. Petersburg, a collection of the "Statistical Researches into the Sanitary Condition of St. Petersburg," an excellent little book, by Dr. Hubner, with a sanitary map attached. Besides this we have "Russian Turkistan," which treats of the geography and natural history as well as the statistics of that remote province. The "Calendar" of Svoron is in a new plan, and, as it contains the essence of all information about Russia, must be on the table of every one interested in that country.

Besides numerous publications of historical material, nearly all the best Russian historians have given us something during the past year. Soloviev has issued the twelve lectures on Peter the Great, which he delivered in connection with the Moscow Polytechnic Exposition, as well as the twenty-second volume of his "History of Russia," which covers that period of the reign of Elizabeth between 1745 and 1748. From Kostomarof we have, in addition to the essays mentioned above, another article on the "Confused Period," and the twelfth volume of his "Historical Monographs," containing essays which have appeared before. In style and method Kostomarof is the exact opposite of Soloviev. He is an artist as well as an historian. The first volume of Zabiellin's "Essays on Russian Antiquities and History" contains a selection of the labors of twenty years, and we must be thankful that these valuable studies are rescued from the various periodicals in which they were first printed, and are now made accessible. "The Conversion of the Uniates" is published from the manuscripts of the late Father Moroshkin, to which he had not put the finishing touches. It is a painstaking and conscientiously written work, which gives the whole history of the so-called forced conversion of the United Greeks of Lithuania under the Emperor Nicholas, and a translation of it would be very opportune at the present moment. Mr. V. Klyuchevsky has put much research and cleverness in "The Old Russian Lives of the Saints as an Historical Source." The chief work of the year is the touching memoir of the Crown-Prince Charlotte, the unhappy wife of the unfortunate Alexis, by Prof. Gerrye. "Russland unter Peter dem Grossen," by Dr. Ernst Herrmann, published at Leipsic, is a selection from the contemporary memoirs of Vockerodt and Otto Pleyer. Among the rich publications of historical material, we must notice the two volumes of the new collection, entitled "The Nineteenth Century," by the indefatigable F. Bartinieff; the fourth and fifth volumes of the "Archives of Prince Vorontssoff," by the same editor; and the seventh volume of the "Collections of the Imperial Historical Society," containing more than 400 autograph letters and papers of the Empress Catherine II., extending from 1744 to 1764, published by order of the hereditary grand-duke; four large volumes published by the Moscow Historical Society; the "Historical Papers collected by K. Arsenieff," published by the Academy of Sciences, "Materials from the Military Archives;" and a new publication of the Archæographical Commission, called the "Russian Historical Library," devoted exclusively to the "Period of Confusion." All this is in addition to the interesting volumes of the two historical journals, the Russian Archives and the Russian East.

In memoirs and biography we have the "Journal and Correspondence of Count Spe rancki," whose hundredth anniversary was on the 1st of January, 1872; the "Memoirs of Prince Shakofskoi," from 1705 to 1777; and the highly-entertaining "Memoirs of a Gendarme," by General Lomatchefsky, which give an inside view of the Polish disturbances between 1837 and 1848. The letters of Alexander
Tourguenief and those of Nicholas Tourguenief are very important for the reigns of Alexander I, and Nicholas, but were published abroad, and are forbidden by the Russian censorship.

In the interests of literature, it is impossible not to feel regret at the new strictness which has been added to the laws of censorship. The literature of the year has apparently been but slightly affected by them as yet, though the September and October numbers of the review Conversation are still retained in the censor's office. The changes of the law have rendered necessary an official journal, the Index to the Affairs of the Press, the title of which sufficiently denotes its purpose. It is curious in containing an Index Expurgatorius of foreign literature, and thus pointing out to the inquisitive the forbidden fruit, which they will, therefore, be most anxious to taste.

Servia and Illyria.—In the literature of the South Slavonians for the past year, we find proofs of considerable progress in all branches of science and art. The three chief agents in our intellectual advancement are: 1. Drushtvo Slovensosti (the literary union in Belgrade); 2. The South Slavonian Academy in Agram; and, 3. Matica Srbska (the Servian Bee in Neusatz). Their publications are, for the most part, of an historico-philological character, and are calculated to arouse national feeling, by lively pictures of the deeds of former heroes, as well as to enhance the love for the national tongue, by pointing out the spirit and the refinement of the Servian and Illyrian dialects. Among the books published by individuals, and not by societies, we note: Ostrominsky's "Minor Songs," a volume of spirit-ed lyrics, and his "Elements of Esthetics." From the same author we have "Prototyp Nedelsko," a national religious epic, much valued by his countrymen. Not less popular are the "Songs" of Peter Peradovio, an Austrian general, whose poetry is placed on a level with the old classics of the Ragnsa school. His imagination is genial, his language distinguished by beauty, and he is an ardent patriot. Alexander Popovio has made himself conspicuous by his "Dzennet" ("The Paradise"). In imitation of Dante, he chooses Hafiz for his cicerone, and is, consequently, led through all the delights of the Mohammedan Elysium, until he extends his arms toward a lovely houri, when every thing suddenly disappears, and he discovers that all has been but a dream. Arminius Paviio has written a "History of the Drama of Ragnsa," a work which has met with a warm reception among his countrymen; and Stoyan Novakovio has published his "History of the Servian Literature," in which he exhibits great diligence and knowledge, endeavoring at the same time, to encourage the idea of a united Serbo-Croatian literature, a project which it would be difficult to realize, as the two nations differ in religion, have hitherto used two different alphabets, and are, besides, separated by essential differences in their dialects.

Giving, for the first time, an account of the South-Slavonian literature, it will not be superfluous to mention some of our principal authors. M. Novakovic is busy with Servian biography; M. Dubrov茨 with historical researches; Drs. Pane'io and Tebernagorutz with botany and zoology; the same branch is cultivated by Joseph Dusi and Radovanovic; Pane'io is the grammarian; and Gavrilovic has made himself known by his works relating to the statistics and geography of Servia.

Spain.—Political struggles exercise a most unhappy influence upon Spanish literature. However, notwithstanding these difficulties, as many works have appeared during 1872 as in the previous year, and in scientific subjects a decided tendency to progress is visible.

Dramatic literature, although not so copiously represented as in past years, has given, in 1872, signs of vitality, although many of the best dramatic authors, such as Iamayo, Ayula, Equizar, and others, have not written anything this year for the stage. Señor Garcia Gutierrez has brought out two dramatic works, a tragedy and a comedy, which have been justly applauded. The tragedy, which is historical and in verse, is entitled "Doña Urraca." Señor Gutierrez's drama is remarkable on many accounts, and abounds in effective situations. The characters are admirably drawn, the interest increases as the play goes on, and the versification is brilliant. The other work by the same author, which has just appeared at the Teatro Español, is a comedy, "Crisalida y Mariposa" ("Chrysallis and Butterfly"). It is written in the style of Goldoni; the plot is not important, and the principal merit consists in the general style. This play is full of graceful sayings, and the dialogue is admirable. Among other dramatic works which have been brought out this year, the historical drama, "Doña Maria Corona," by Señor Retes y Echevarria, deserves a special mention, for its versification and the dramatic situations it contains. Two comedies by Señor Marco, "La Mujer Compuesta" ("The Fashionable Woman"), and "La Feria de las Mujeres" ("Women's Fair"), are full of dramatic interest and clever dialogue. Señor Hurtado, a popular dramatic author, is preparing a comedy, "El Walde Venzana," which is intended to advocate spiritualism. Lastly, an historical drama, by Nuñez de Areo, has been brought out with brilliant success, "El Haz de Léña" ("The Log of Wood"), a work full of interest from beginning to end, and written in admirable verse. The triumph of the author is well merited.

In the lyrical poetry of the year we find a large number of works. We may mention with praise the "Inspiraciones," which Señor Pefaranda has published, with a prologue by M. Victor Hugo, in which he shows the sympathy he feels for the Spanish poet. Señor Pefaranda has also published two other volumes, "Presentimientos," and "Notas de una
Lira," in both of which he shows his good taste in imitating the best Spanish poets. Señor Arnao, a distinguished poet and fervent Catholic, has published a collection of poems on religious subjects, "La Voz del Creyente" ("The Voice of the Believer"), intended to celebrate the glories of Catholicism, which, besides being models of purity in form, are full of feeling. Señor Aguilera, one of the best modern Spanish poets, has also published a charming volume, "La Leyenda de Noche Buena" ("The Legend of Christmas").

Among the numerous novels which have appeared, Sr. Rodriguez Correa's charming little volume, "Rosas y Perros," must be mentioned. It is admirably written, and describes Spanish bureaucracy with most comic exactitude, and is full of interest from beginning to end. Sr. Fernandez y Gonzales, the most fertile of Spanish novelists, has published several novels this year, "El Aljibe de la Gitana" ("The Gypsy's Well"), "Los Martires de la Familia" ("The Family Martyrs"), and "El Montero de Espinosa" ("The Huntsman of Espinosa"); and Sr. Selgas a charming novel, "La Manzana de Oro" ("The Golden Apple"). By Sr. Sepulveda we have "En el Sitio" ("On the Spot"); and "La Mujer de Usted" ("Your Wife"). The distinguished author of popular tales, Sr. Trueba, has written "El Gaban y la Chalet Esta" ("The Overcoat and the Jacket"); and Sr. Frontaura, "El Hijos del Sacristan" ("The Sacristan's Son"). Sr. Moya has given us "El Club de los Soñeros" ("The Bachelors' Club"); Sr. Puig, "Coche y Falco" ("Carriage and Opera-box"); Sr. Lozano, "El Criado Modelo" ("The Model Servant"); Sr. Ruijomez, the pretty novel, "Silvestre del todo" ("Silvester Everything"); Sr. Diana, the interesting "Calle de la Amargura" ("The Street of Sorrow"); and Sr. Padilla, "La Semilla del Bien" ("The Good Seed"). These slight notes render it evident that the number of novels which have appeared during the year is large for Spain.

Señores Castro y Serrano and Juan Garcia, whose works are always received by the Spanish public with delight, have not published any thing this year. A witty anonymous work, and which has been well received, is "Un Viage á los Infiernos del Sufragio Universal" ("A Journey to the Regions of Universal Sufferage"). The author describes the intrigues at the elections in country towns in Spain. Great praise is due to Sr. Fastenrath's "Pasionrias de un Aleman Español" ("Passion-Flowers by a German Spaniard"), in which he gives a critical account of the well-known Ober-Ammegau play. The author is a German, but he writes throughout in the purest Spanish. "El Monge Gris" ("The Gray Monk"), by General Ametller, is an entertaining volume, describing the conduct of the Aragonese and Catalans in the East during the middle ages.

Of books of travels, the only one deserving special mention is Sr. Alvear's "Viaje al Oriente" ("Voyage from Manila to the Marianas"). Of a more serious description is Sr. Coltell's fine imitation of the old Catalan work, "Altra Peregrinacio del venturos Peregrini" ("Another Perigrination of the Happy Pilgrim"); and, lastly, as a specimen of an interesting and instructive work, I may refer to "Las Mujeres Españolas y Americanas" ("Spanish and American Women")—a collection of articles written by the best Spanish authors, illustrated with engravings by the best living Spanish artists.

Of critical works, the most important, from the difficulty of the subject and admirable manner in which it is treated, is the first part of the "Catálogo Descripívio & Histórico del Museo del Prado de Madrid," by Don Pedro Madrazo. This new work includes the Italian and Spanish schools, and represents the work of many years, during which Sr. Madrazo has, by searching in the archives, and by the comparative study of the pictures of Madrid and those of other museums, been able to classify them with due exactitude. This volume is enriched with historical notes of great interest on the pictures and on the artists who painted for the Kings of Spain.

Some slight progress is to be observed in philosophical studies; and it is to be hoped that every day they will be more generally developed, owing to Sr. Fabre's translation of Hegel's "Logic," it being indispensable to popularize this study, as it is beginning to have followers in Spain.


As regards historical works, I should mention that the "Crónica General de España" has this year been completed, a work which compiles the history of the different provinces, written by different authors, under the direction of Sr. Rossell. The "Historia General de Andalucia," by Sr. Guichot, is also drawing to a close. The "Documentos Ineditos para la Historia de España," published by Sr. Salva, will probably end this year, with the fifty-sixth volume, or at any rate there will be an alteration in the form and manner of publication. Sr. Zaragoza has collected a series of interesting notes upon the history of the insurrections in Cuba. A distinguished general of the Spanish army, General Sandoval, has written an extensive historical monograph, a work of many years, on the battle of Aljubarrota, "La Batalla de Aljubarrota," which occurred at the end of the fourteenth century, and in which the Spaniards were defeated by the Portuguese. This feat of arms gave rise to the famous monastery, which was built by the Portuguese on the battle-field, and is one of the finest existing monuments of Gothic art. Sr. Guerra, the learned antiquary
and Academician, has written "El Libro de Santona," a volume full of erudition. The "Historia del General Prim," by Sr. Orellano; the "Biblioteca de Autores Cordobeses," and Neristète's "Life of Sebastian Del Cano," the first navigator who went round the world, are all books worth naming.

Of publications illustrating archaeology and the fine arts, the only one which has attracted great attention is El Museo Español de Antigüedades, under the direction of Sr. Rada. Several good articles have appeared in it this year, by well-known writers. Each number is illustrated with colored plates.

The Spanish Academies have published less this year, owing to the straitened state of their finances.

Societies whose object it is to reproduce rare books and manuscripts are becoming every day more general. The Society of "Bibliófilos Españoles" has published this year a novel written by Eximeno, a Spanish Jesuit, expelled from Spain during the eighteenth century, in which he ridicules the musicians and music of the time. The title is "Don Lazarillo Vizcardi," and the book is full of interesting musical information. The "Bibliófilos Andaluces" have published "Don Fernando Colon, Historiador de su padre" ("The Life of Columbus, by his Son"), "Relación sobre las Comunidades de Castilla" ("Description of the Colonies of Castilla"), by Pedro de Alcoer, edited by Sr. Gamero. The "Biblioteca Catalana," edited by Sr. Agnilió, is one of the best reproductions of the day.

Of works on Natural Science there have been few. In the "Anales de la Sociedad Española de Historia Natural" ("Annals of the Spanish Society of Natural History"), there have appeared contributions by Srs. Perez, Perez Arceo, Espada, Colmeiro, and Solano, all of whom are considered in Spain as competent authorities. In Sr. Espada's description of some South American volcanoes he corrects the statements made by Humboldt and others. Sr. Espada is preparing a volume on a "Voyage in Europe and the East, made by a Spaniard in the Middle Ages."

The professors of the University of Granada have distinguished themselves this year by the high tone of their publications. Sr. Maestro has written a "Treatise on Anatomy;" Dr. Creus an "Elementary Treatise on Anatomy;" Dr. Velasco a "Treatise on Organic Chemistry," in which, for the first time, an effort is made to popularize modern ideas on the subject; Dr. Mallo an "Elementary Treatise on Medicine," in which he considers the necessities of the present day; and an interesting explanation has appeared, by Dr. Garcia, of the theories of Dr. Darwin, of which he is a fervent adherent. Dr. Cuestas, in his "General Pathology," impresses on Spanish professors the necessity of original observations. The author says that students out of Spain should benefit by the local experience and study of Spanish men of science. Srs. Maleté and Figuera, engineers of mines, continue their important work, "Apuntes," and Sr. Vilanova gives us a study "On the Origin of Man," remarkable in its way. The same gentleman edits a volume which is being published in a very costly manner, "The Creation."

The scientific, literary, and artistic reviews which have appeared of late years continue to increase in number, and each group of special studies has a representative in the press, but I cannot mention each of these publications in detail in such a notice as this.

Sweden.—On perusing the various publications of this year in different branches of literature (the whole book issue can be estimated at from 1,200 to 1,800, periodicals not included), I find that the number of purely literary works of real merit is small. After the interesting and original development our poetry went through the first decades of this century, production came to a stand-still, and the literary results of the last year seem to have been mostly the collecting and reissuing of older works; while our neighbor-country, Finland, has produced the greatest poet of our day who uses the Swedish language—Runeberg. Among the volumes relating to the study of ancient poetry, the "Works of Boileau until 1772" (after a newly-found original manuscript) undoubtedly ranks foremost. It is Mr. Klemming, the royal librarian, well known as one of our highest authorities in the literary history of former times, who has the honor of this interesting publication.

It may be mentioned that the royal theatres have given, with much success, the "Winter's Tale" and "Romeo and Juliet," and that "Richard III." is just about to be put on the stage." In fact, the influence of English literature in our country is considerable. Of course, some of our best novels are translated and devoured; but a more healthy sign is the great admiration for the genius of Dickens. The new and excellent translation of his complete works, now appearing, has a wide circulation. We have capital translations of Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Byron, Moore, etc., to which the last valuable addition is "Shakespeare's Sonnets," by Mr. Nyblom.

A more than passing attention will be given to the collection of political speeches by Mr. Gripenstj, who, as a statesman and orator, has exercised a great influence on the development of our constitution during the last thirty years.

In the field of literary history we have to notice the continuation of Mr. Linnström's elaborate bibliographic work ("Svenskt Biblioteklexicon"), and the valuable researches by M. Ljunggren and Eichhorn.

It is not unknown that Sweden shares with Denmark the honor of first having systematized prehistoric archaeology. The hero of this science, Mr. Nilsson, is now very aged, and sel-
Louisiana.

dom publishes any thing new; but younger men have carried on the labor of their master. Among the various publications of this kind some are undoubtedly of great worth. We have, first, a new volume of the valuable "Antiquarisk Tidskrift for Sverige," with a remarkable article not yet finished, by the younger Mr. Hildebrand, about the development of the earlier forms of the Fina, ("Bidrag till Spemets Historia"). Then a book of the same author, "The Swedish People during the Time of Paganism" (Svenska folket under Hedna-Tiden), is worthy of perusal, because of the new ethnological system which the writer tries to establish regarding the old inhabitants of the Scandinavian countries. Further may be mentioned "The Antiquity of Sweden" ("Sveriges Forntid"), first part, with excellent engravings, newly published by Mr. Montelius; the continuation of Mr. Stjern- stedt's Numismatic Researches. History is somewhat poorly represented. The most com- pletive productions are, the concluding vol- ume of Mr. Cronholm's "History of Gustavus Adolphus," the forty-first part of Mr. Fryxell's "Tales of Swedish History," treating of the years 1765-70; and two very laborious his- torico-statistical treatises, "Sweden in 1671." As to modern statistics, a new edition of Mr. Fabricius's Handbook has left the press ("Statistisk och Administrativt Handbok for Sverige"). Besides, the public authorities since the middle of the last century have published very exact tables concerning the growth of population and other statistical topics. Such researches even now are en- couraged by the Government.

Lonsdale, Rt. Hon. Sir William Low- ther, F. R. S., Earl of, born July 21, 1787; died in London, March 4, 1872. He was edu- cated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M. A., in 1808. In the same year he was elected one of the members for Cocker- mouth in the Tory interest, and represented that and another borough until December, 1832, when he was elected both for West Cumberland and Westmoreland, and, having selected the latter, he represented that county until he was called to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Lowther, September 6, 1841. He held several inferior posts in the administration under Lord Liverpool, was First Commissioner of Woods and Forests in the Wellington administration of 1828-30, Privy Councillor in 1828, Vice-President of the Board of Trade in Sir R. Peel's first administration in 1834-35, Postmaster-General in his second administration in 1841-45, and Lord President of the Council in Lord Derby's first adminis- tration in 1852. He succeeded to the earldom March 19, 1844. He maintained throughout his long public career a strong and consistent attachment to the Conservative party, with whom he uniformly acted.

Louisiana. The contest between the ad- herents of Governor Warmoth and the follow- ers of Geo. W. Carter for the control of the Legislature of Louisiana, which is alluded to in the preceding volume of this work, was kept up amid intense excitement through the greater part of the month of January, 1872. On the third day of the session, Carter descended from the Speaker's chair to defend himself against charges of corruption and extravagance which had been brought against him, and to denounce the conduct of the Governor. As soon as he had resumed his seat, a motion was made, that the Speaker's chair be declared vacant, which he decided to be out of order, as a vote of con- fidence in him had been adopted the day be- fore. Charges of fraud were then brought against Mortimer Carr and E. W. Dewees, formerly Speaker of the House, and chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses re- spectively, and, while a motion was pending for their investigation, the attempt was re- newed, amid great disorder, to unseat the Speaker. This failed, and the charges against Carr and Dewees were indefinitely postponed. On the next day, January 4th, a report of the Committee of Elections was adopted, excluding from their seats four members, on the ground that they did not reside in the parishes which they claimed to represent, and contesting claimants in the Carter interest were admitted in the places of three of them. The seats of three other Warmoth men were also declared vacant, and immediately filled by adherents of the Speaker. Authority was also given to the Speaker to keep the metropolitan police about the hall, and to appoint as many sergeants-at-arms as he might consider necessary to pre- serve order.

Meanwhile the halls of legislation were sur- rounded by an excited crowd, kept under control by a large force of metropolitan police, called into special service by the Governor. In the midst of the excitement, it became known that Governor Warmoth and several of his supporters in the Legislature had been arrested by United States officials on a charge of interfering with the organization and con- duct of the House of Representatives. They were taken before the United States marshal at the custom-house, and released on $500 bail each, to appear when cited, and answer the charges. The Governor immediately issued a proclamation, calling an "extra session" of the Legislature, to meet at once, on the ground that a conspiracy had "developed itself to over- throw the government by unlawful and revolu- tionary means." The Senate assembled the same afternoon, but, no quorum being present, it adjourned after the reading of the Govern- or's proclamation. Fifty-six members of the House also assembled, chose temporary officers, and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, At a meeting of the House, at 12 o'clock to-day, several of the Representatives of the people were unlawfully and unconstitutionally arrested by certain partisans styling themselves deputy United States marshals; and whereas, these outrages were committed alone for the purpose of breaking down
the constitutional majority in the House in order to enable the illegal minority to expel from the House certain members of the majority and to effect a revolution in the House and State government; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That we denounce the arrest of the members of this body as arograndise, as an outrage upon the representatives of the people, and an insult to the dignity of the State, and a conspiracy to overthrow the government. Be it further

Resolved, That we declare the attempt of a minority of the House, assuming to act in the absence of the members who had been carried away by force, as utterly unconstitutional and revolutionary, null and void. Be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to expunge from his minutes all record of the proceedings subsequent to the arrest of the members of this House.

The Speaker's chair was then unanimously declared vacant, and O. H. Brewster chosen to fill the same, and a permanent organization of the House effected. Resolutions were adopted, approving of the course of the Governor, and requesting him "to take all measures necessary to protect the General Assembly and the capitol from violence, and the members from intimidation." After adjournment, an address signed by 63 members of the Legislature was sent to the Governor, requesting him to take measures to prevent the "Carterites" from taking forcible possession of the Assembly halls. During that night and the next day the Mechanics' Institute, in which the meetings of the Legislature were held, was guarded by a large force of soldiers and police, under the control of the Governor. The "extra session" was continued, and, although there was no quorum in the Senate, that body adopted resolutions commending the course of the Governor, and denouncing the action of the "Carterites." It was declared that certain members were kept beyond the jurisdiction of the Senate, on board the revenue cutter Wilderness, and the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington was requested to order that vessel to land them at New Orleans. The adherents of Warmoth in the House resisted the members formerly expelled by the "Carterites," and ordered an investigation into the arrest of the Governor and others. The followers of Carter, finding the Mechanics' Institute guarded against them, assembled in a room over the "Gem Saloon," on Royal Street, and styled themselves the "legal House of Representatives." A quorum was not present, and sergeants-at-arms were sent out to arrest and bring in members. On the 6th of January, the rival bodies claiming to be the House of Representatives were both in session, and great excitement prevailed in the streets, hostile collisions being prevented by the police and military. The Governor issued a proclamation, declaring the body assembled at the "Gem Saloon" "revolutionary, unconstitutional, and illegal," and commanded all good citizens not to support or aid it. It further commanded that body to desist from the "illegal and unwarrantable arrests of citizens and members of the House of Representatives, and its usurpations of authority," and threatened its members with arrest as "rioters, and disturbers of the peace." A writ of habeas corpus was also obtained from Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, commanding Colonel Carter and his sergeant-at-arms to produce in court several persons alleged to be deprived of their liberties as citizens and members of the General Assembly. This order was disregarded, as was also another proclamation of the Governor, commanding all representatives in the Assembly legally elected to return to their seats at the Mechanics' Institute, and the body at the "Gem Saloon" to disperse.

On the 7th of January that body was still in session, and, in the excitement which prevailed in the streets, Walter Weyland, a member of the Warmoth House, was killed. Carter and three of his supporters were charged with the killing, but, when Carter subsequently appeared before the First District Court answering the charge, Judge Abell declared the action of the Governor in bringing the charges against him "a clear case of conspiracy," and said that evidence clearly showed that Weyland was shot by a policeman.

On the 10th a large force of the metropolitan police took possession of the "Gem Saloon," and Carter and his adherents transferred their sittings to the office of United States Marshal Packard, and afterward to the rooms of the Cosmopolitan Club. Attempts at compromise were now made, but without success, and on the 14th the "Carter's House" telegraphed to the President of the United States, asking that an "inquisition be had into the revolutionary and illegal action of H. C. Warmoth," and into "the conduct of Major-General Emory, commanding the department, in placing Federal troops at the disposal of the Executive under the circumstances," and further, requesting that the troops be removed from the city pending the present contest, "unless martial law shall be declared." Meanwhile the wilderness had been ordered to New Orleans, and the absent Senators made their appearance, but refused to take their places unless the armed force about the capitol was removed. On the 20th Colonel Carter issued a proclamation, declaring his intention to take forcible possession of the Mechanics' Institute, and calling on the citizens to aid him. On the 23d he appeared at the head of several thousand men with the avowed purpose of carrying out his threat, but was prevented by General Emory, who had orders from Washington to allow no conflict between bodies of armed men.

On the same day, January 22d, a quorum was at last obtained in the Senate, the absentees appearing in a body, and after an exciting debate it was declared, by a vote of 17 to 16, that the extra session of the Senate in December, 1871, and the election of Pinchback as President were constitutional and valid. Some of the Carterites also returned to their
places in the House at Mechanics’ Institute, and on the 24th, a quorum being present, “the action of the House in extra session, expelling Geo. W. Carter from the House of Representatives, and the election of O. H. Brewster, Speaker of the House,” were confirmed and ratified. On the next day, most of the members of the House presided over by Carter appeared and took their places. With a few exceptions, they were admitted as members, on the understanding that they recognized the House there assembled as the only legal House, and Mr. Brewster as the Speaker.

Immediately after these events, a committee, appointed by Congress to investigate the proceedings of the two factions and the conduct of Federal officials, met at New Orleans to take testimony. They continued their sessions about two weeks and examined upward of fifty witnesses, including all the leading actors in the stormy session of the last few weeks. They submitted a report to Congress in the latter part of May, which only stated facts without recommending any action on the part of the national Government. Mr. Scofield, the chairman of the committee, and Mr. Mcrary, gave a circumstantial account of the difficulties, stating that the trouble was not between the government and officers of Louisiana on the one side, and the officers of the United States on the other, but between friends and opponents of the administration of Governor Warmoth. It was mainly a division or quarrel among the leaders of the Republican party, in which many of the Federal officials were prominent actors, some on one side and some on the other. The leaders of the Democratic party also participated in it, sometimes in alliance with one faction and sometimes with the other, as interest or consideration of duty seemed to require. The part taken by Federal officials in the quarrel, whether wise or otherwise, seemed to have originated entirely with themselves; there was no trace of interference by the Administration at Washington.

Mr. Smith concurred in their report, with additions and qualifications, and said: “It is not to be denied that in the new and disturbed condition of things, some unscrupulous men have got into office in Louisiana. The men who go South to hold office, and return when they lose their office, are not confined to any political party. The troubles in that State are similar in kind, although in perhaps a greater degree, to such as generally follow civil wars. The reconstruction of Louisiana was of necessity an upheaval of the very foundations of society. The State has suffered sorely in the pangs of transformation, but the situation is now being accepted, and confidence between the races restored. If this confidence be not disturbed, there is no reason to doubt that the State will enter upon a new career of prosperity and peace.”

Mr. Spear and Mr. Archer said, that the political rascals and adventurers in Louisiana had quarreled among themselves; and that the committee had no power to relieve the people of Louisiana. "Under a fair and honest election they will relieve themselves, and if the Federal Administration will intrust the business and interests of the Government in Louisiana to honest men, who can more to perform their official duties and to serve the country, than to manage politics and control State Legislatures, United States troops will not be needed in New Orleans. With the interests of Louisiana directed by intelligence and guarded by the love of her own people, and with the interests of the national Government there in proper hands, no congressional recommendations will be needed to restore to her the unnumbered blessings of peace and the speedy return of a long-exiled prosperity." The following statements were also made by the last-named members of the committee:

A series of infamous laws had been passed, placing imperial powers in the Governor’s hands, which had used them with a reckless disregard of the interests of the people and with the double purpose of enriching himself and his friends, and of perpetuating his control of the State. Himself but a recent resident of the State, he had gathered around him a swarm of adventurers from all sections, destitute alike of either personal or political integrity, and was fattening himself and them upon the plunder wrung from the property and toil of the people. Under the law, elections were a farce. The Governor appointed the registrars, and through them returned his friends to the Legislature and defeated his enemies. In several cases persons held seats in the House from parishes in which they had never resided and in which they were absolutely unknown. In one case a friend of the Governor was elected in a private room in a New Orleans hotel, at midnight, to represent a parish a hundred miles away. The police and other laws, entailing vast expense upon the people, vest monstrous powers in the Governor, which he has not failed to use in his own interest. The tax in the State is equal to the annual cost of the city of New Orleans about five per cent, on a fair cash valuation. In 1868, the debts and liabilities of the State were $14,000,000; and in 1871, three years later, they were $41,000,000.

No bill that the Governor favors can fail, and none that he opposes can pass. He frequently appears on the floor of the Senate and House when important measures are pending, and stiffens members, to use his own words, by his "presence, cheerful conversation, pleasant manners, and so on." He terms under oath, his friends in the Legislature, "my crowd," and speaks of them and to them with that contempt which a thorough knowledge of their character amply justifies. The world has rarely known a legislative body so rank with ignorance and corruption. There is no direct evidence that the Governor ever received a bribe for approving or vetoing a bill, and he states, with emphasis, that he has never been corruptly influenced in his official action. He has been Governor three years, at an annual salary of $8,000, and he testifies that he made far more than $100,000 the first year, and he is now estimated to be worth from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

The session of the Legislature continued until the 29th of February, without further interruption, Mr. Pinchback presiding in the Senate, and Mr. Brewster occupying the chair in the House.
The principal bills of importance which were discussed were known as "reform measures," and included new registration and election laws, a repeal of the constabulary, a reorganization of the police and militia forces, and a thorough revision of the laws providing for the collection and disbursement of the revenues. On the 6th of February the Governor had recommended these and other measures of reform, but they all failed to be enacted, owing, it was said by his opponents, to the opposition of his friends and his own refusal to sign the registration and election laws which actually passed both branches of the Legislature.

A bill funding the indebtedness of the State was signed some time after the Legislature had adjourned. It makes it a duty of the Treasurer to ascertain and classify the public obligations, and creates a "fund for the redemption of the floating debt of the State." The old "redemption of the State Debt Fund," and the "Free-School Fund" are transferred to this new fund, and bonds were to be prepared for which warrants and certificates of indebtedness could be exchanged.

The political affairs of the State continued to be fraught with excitement throughout the year. A committee of fifty-one citizens of New Orleans had been appointed at a public meeting on the 1st of December, 1871, for the purpose of securing reform in the administration of affairs, so far as concerned the city. This committee made a report to a meeting called for the purpose, and held on the 17th of February. They had found that the troubles in the municipal government were due, in a large measure, to "State interference, and the manipulation of municipal affairs by the State authorities," and concluded that it was impossible to secure reform for the city until it was inaugurated in the State administration. "Disheartened by the acts of the Legislature," they declared, "the unblushing deceit of the executive and legislative branches of your State government, and convinced that no relief is possible while that government, as now constituted, remains in existence," the committee recommended "the rapid organization of the people of this city and all over the State of Louisiana, not into secret oath-bound associations, but into one grand party of reform." For the purpose of carrying out this recommendation, the committee called a "convention of the people of the whole State," to meet in New Orleans on the 23d of April. A provisional State Central Committee of the Reform party was appointed at the same time. On the 12th of March this committee issued an address, postponing the proposed convention to June 4th, and calling on all the friends of reform, both white and colored, to join the new movement. It attributes the troubles of the State, "the frightful spoliation and robbery, of which she was the victim, to a lack of sympathy and cooperation between the two great races inhabiting our territory." It declares that "the treachery, duplicity, and tyranny of the present Governor of Louisiana have been established beyond controversy, and are now patent facts before a civilized world." The address concludes thus:

The necessity for a new organization at this time is manifest. The great and sudden changes which have recently taken place in the peculiar institutions of the South, and the manner in which these changes were carried out, have left the two great national parties, so far as Louisiana was concerned, divided more upon issues of feeling and prejudice than of abstract reason. The consequence was, that the contest waged between these parties in reference to our local concerns had in them more of bitterness than is ordinarily the case. So that now it would be impossible, in our opinion, to unite the adherents of these parties under either name. The party we are now forming—for home purposes—will not, in truth, be a third party; for, unless we read badly the signs of the times, it will unite all honest men, and leave as the only issue that of virtue against vice. We believe, also, that history will bear us out in the assertion that, whenever such a conjunction of affairs has arisen as now exists in Louisiana, a new party has necessarily emerged, through which the people have redeemed their State.

This committee, therefore, earnestly recommends that the people of each parish proceed promptly to organize themselves into clubs, and that every effort be made to send representative men to the convention. Your committee would further recommend that the great principle of equality in representation be kept constantly in mind, and that, as nearly as possible, the convention be composed in equal proportions from the two races.

The State Central Committee of the Democratic party adopted resolutions on the 23d of February, calling a State Convention, to be held at New Orleans, on the 18th of April, and issued an address, in which they also condemned the Governor for "the corrupt dispensation of his vast patronage, the boldness and frequency of his usurpation of power to strike down those in his own party who refused to become his personal adherents, his repeated acts of political treachery to the colored race whose votes had elevated him to office." They claimed that their purpose was reform, and the rescue of the State administration from the corruption into which it had fallen. They say: "At a time when the material interests of the State have been made the object of legislative and executive robbery, when every household in the State is afflicted by the ruin which has resulted from the desolating legislation of the past few years, when the poor man and the rich man are alike made the victims of legislative and executive spoliation, when the absorbing question is that of taxation, and the universal cry of the people is immediate redemption from local and State misgovernment, the duty of patriotic citizenship is to silence the voice of mere party warfare."

Before the meeting of the Democratic Convention, a document appeared signed by some 500 citizens of the State, headed by Governor Warmoth, calling themselves "Liberal Republicans," and urging the people to send delegates

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to the National Convention at Cincinnati. They condemn the Administration of President Grant, and accuse it of unwarranted interference in the affairs of Louisiana.

The Democratic Convention, which assembled on the 18th of April, continued in session three days, and finally adjourned to the 3d of June, without making any nominations. The time was taken up chiefly in heated discussions on the condition of affairs in the State and the proper course to be taken by the party. The following address and resolutions were adopted:

The present struggle of the people of Louisiana is for their homes and their liberties. They are crushed with the weight of crushing taxes; their liberty is in peril; and, and their Executive is a tyrant, who exercises an open and boasted control over the Legislature.

It is time, fellow-citizens, to assert your manhood and dignity—to cleanse the Augean stables—to re-establish the rule of law and justice, of economy and constitutional liberty. It is time to put the brand of infamy upon the brow of those who have dishonored and plundered Louisiana. Let them be taken from their high places, and make them give way to honest and capable men—the only fit representatives of a free and truly republican people.

The Democrats of the State here assembled in convention, after deliberation in a spirit of harmony and patriotism, have come to the conclusion that the Democratic party shall confine its efforts to the selection of proper men for the redemption of the State from political and financial ruin—from tyranny and oppression. Let us, while we do justice to the colored man, do equal justice to the white man, and secure to every citizen the blessings of liberty and good government.

Resolved, That our designation of "Democratic party of Louisiana" is significant of the power of the whole body of the people, and is used to express our determination to secure to every citizen of this State the equal rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of Louisiana, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and to effect a thorough reform in every department of the government of the State.

Resolved, That the union and cooperation of all the colored and white inhabitants of Louisiana are necessary to defeat the unprincipled party now in power in this State, and to place the destinies of the State, the rights, liberties, interests, and honor of the people, in the hands of her noblest sons; and that we do most earnestly and respectfully invite the good people of the State to support the candidates who may be presented to them for the great and necessary work of reform.

Resolved, That the candidates for the offices of the State, whenever selected by this convention, must be honest and capable men, known by the people, and entirely worthy of their support and confidence.

Resolved, That this convention, with the resolution that Governor Warmoth is unworthy of the respect and confidence of the people, and that any political connection with him would be dishonorable and injurious to the interest of Louisiana.

A convention of that portion of the Republican party of the State known as the "custom-house ring," and headed by U. S. Marshal S. B. Packard, was held at New Orleans on the 30th of April. It was in session two days, and chose delegates to the National Convention of the party, and candidates for presidential elections. A long series of resolutions was adopted, rehearsing the history and achievements of the Republican party, and indorsing the Administration of President Grant, and commending the general policy of the national Government. The resolutions relating to the affairs of the State were as follows:

Resolved, That it is a matter of congratulation that the national Republican party in this State has united to expel from the party H. C. Warmoth, the corrupt Chief Executive of the State, who has fraudulently manipulated the election laws, passed for good and proper purposes, to maintain himself and his minions in power and in order to enable them to plunder the State Treasury; and who has, by revolution, and by bribery, and by the unscrupulous use of the power vested in him as commander-in-chief of the metropolitan police and militia, controlled the General Assembly, so as to prevent him from making laws and enabling the Legislature to register and elect laws, so as to prevent election frauds, although the passage of such acts was recommended in his messages to the General Assembly.

Resolved, That this convention approves and adopts the principles of State reform contained in the resolutions passed at the National Republican Convention of this State, on the 9th of August, 1871, and enlarged on by the resolutions adopted by the State Central Executive Committee of the party on the 7th of November, 1871, and which measures were reduced to the form of bills and introduced into the Legislature at its last session, but failed to pass on account of the opposition of the friends of Governor Warmoth, or failed to become laws on account of his withholding his signature. The following are some of those bills:

A bill to amend the registration law.
A bill to amend the election law.
A bill amending the printing law.
A bill authorizing the law in regard to assessing and collecting State and parish taxes—reducing the expenses thereof.
A bill providing for the general expenses of the State, reducing the expenses of the State government to within $800,000; whereas it is now more than double this amount.
A bill repealing the constabulary law.

This convention, on behalf of the National Republican party of this State, pledges itself that the above and all similar State reforms meet with its earnest approval, and that this convention recommends that no candidate for State office shall be nominated by our party who is not by his acts and antecedents, as well as by his pledges, fully committed to all such reforms.

Resolved, That while steadfastly maintaining the integrity of the Republican platform and organization, yet, in the interest of reform and good government, in view of the present exigencies of our State, we welcome the cooperation of all honest men in securing the deliverance of our people from their present distresses; and to this end, as far as may be necessary, we are willing to concede such personal considerations as to those of our fellow-citizens who differ from us in political convictions, as will not conflict with our obligations to our party, and as may be needful in compassing the common objects sought by the good people of the State.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the only legal remedy left to prevent the repetition of the election frauds, perpetrated under the direction and control of Governor Warmoth, was the election of Governor Warmoth at the election next November; insomuch as he has refused to sign the amended registration and election laws, passed at the last ses-
sion of the Legislature), and which we feel confident he will repeat in favor of any party with which he may act—and we believe it will be the sole object of any party combining with him to obtain this service from him—will be the extension of the act of Congress of the 33d of February, 1871, so as to extend it to all the parishes in this State; and we earnestly recommend Congress to so amend this act as to enable the people of this State, as citizens of the United States, fully and freely, and without restraint, to express their sentiments at the ballot-box.

On the evening of the second day Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback visited the convention by invitation and made a speech, in which he urged a reconciliation of the hostile sections of the party. He intimated that there was already an estrangement between his own adherents and those of Governor Warmoth, and said that there were now “three elements of the Republican party—the custom-house element, the Pinchback element, and Governor Warmoth.” Two months ago, he had assured them that if they did not keep Warmoth, the Democrats would take him; but his custom-house friends had ridiculed the idea. It was now apparent to all. His opinion of the Democrats was then, and is now, that they will “support the devil to get possession of the State.”

A meeting of citizens had been held in New Orleans in the early part of April, at which an association was formed for the resistance of excessive taxation. A second meeting was held on the 6th of May, at which resolutions were adopted, condemning the recklessness and extravagance of the State government, and declaring the purpose of the association to be “to resist by legal means the present exorbitant, illegal, and unconstitutional taxes now attempted to be extorted from us as citizens of the State and city.” The preamble to the resolutions contained the following declarations:

The taxes paid are not disbursed in the general interests with economy, or a view to their diminution; but are recklessly and carelessly expended as plunder to be managed in the interests of the distributing orators as against the contributors. This being especially the case in the instance of the large sum annually wasted upon the military body known as the metropolitan police, as well as the immense amounts thrown away upon persons pretending to hold office as park, police, levee, and drainage commissioners, assessors, tax-cashiers, inspectors, registrars or permanent committee men, with numerous sinecurists, pluralists, and handier men generally, expensive, useless, and dangerous vampires, corrupted and corrupting. ** Not only a pretended Legislature, very many of whose members were the creatures of the most corrupt practices of ballot-box stuffing, quadrupled registration, and voting by repeats, and false counting of votes, have imposed upon us their conception of taxes, but they have passed the tax levies and appropriation bills through their body by notorious bribery, thus vitiating, as well as rendering them a part of the expenditure, a part of the sum they have imposed upon us.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That in the mean time we will pay no more taxes to State or city, being supported in this view by the opinion of able counsel, learned in law; but will, through our association, invoke the protection of the courts of the State and of the United States, to test our right of resistance to exorbitant and confiscating taxation imposed by a pretended Legislature, self-nominated, corruptly bought and sold by written contract, and sitting in defiance and contravention of the constitution of 1868, which declares that a representative basis shall be established and the representation distributed in accordance therewith, as well as our right to resist exorbitant taxation imposed by an appointed non-representative body of persons styling themselves the Mayor and administrators of the city of New Orleans.

The wing of the Republican party headed by Pinchback held a convention in the Mechanics’ Institute, in New Orleans, on the 28th of May, for the nominal purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention, and nominating candidates for State offices. After two days spent in discussion, the convention adjourned to meet at Baton Rouge on the 19th of June, but not until the following resolutions had been adopted:

Resolved, That we declare the Republican party of Louisiana in full sympathy with the National Republican party; that we indorse the platform of principles as laid down by the Chicago Convention.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves and our party to the faithful execution of the constitutional and statutory provisions for the public education of all the children without distinction.

Resolved, That we oppose the imposition of the constitutional and legal guarantees of the civil and political rights of all men, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition.

Resolved, That in order to secure the enforcement of the constitutional and legal guarantees of the civil and political rights of all men, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition.
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colored elements to bitter political and commercial proscription; and as abundant evidence is to be found, both in the fundamental acts of the party and in the pole object of the Democrats and Reformers is a political overthrow, and to this end they are subordinating the presidential and other questions: therefore—

Resolved. That in order to save the State from Democratic rule and to perpetuate free government, it is highly important that all Republican elements in the State are united upon a ticket to be composed of true and tried Republicans, and to secure this end we recognize and tolerate existing differences of opinion upon material affairs.

Resolved. That we condemn the action of the Federal officials in this State in attempting, through arbitrary and illegal exercise of power, to interfere with the right of the people to peaceably assemble; to overthrow the government, and through combinations with our political enemies to overthrow the Republican party.

Resolved. That we recognize in Governor Warmoth an officer who has combined with an efficient discharge of public duties an unimpeachable fidelity to the principles and the policy of the party by which he was elevated to his high position; that to him the Republican party largely owes whatever of credit may be its due for and the fulfillment of those obligations which it assumed toward the people of the State in carrying out the principles of justice and common sense. Therefore the heads of its organization; that the public owe to him chiefly the preservation and maintenance of public order, in spite of perils which were surmounted only by the exercise of extraordinary wisdom, courage, and discretion; that with his powerful constitution the State may hope for a deliverance from many evils, the existence of which cannot be disputed, and the continuance of which would be disgraceful to the Republican party; and that he is our first choice for the office of Governor at the next election, that we present him as our candidate, and urge all other Republican organizations to indorse and support him.

Resolved. In our honored fellow-citizen, Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback, we have a valuable and manly leader in the Republican party, one who can be trusted in the future with its interests as he has been in the past, and that we indorse him and declare him to be our first choice for Lieutenant-Governor, and we present him as our candidate, and urge all other Republican organizations to indorse and support him.

Resolved. That all true Republicans are devoutly desirous of averting the dangers which beset their party, and of reuniting that party for a common purpose. Therefore the heads of its organization, for the purpose of making an effort to assure a union of all Republicans.

Governor Warmoth declined to be the candidate of the party represented in this convention, in a letter in which he says:

It now appears to be the intention of the majority of the members of the convention, on its reassembling at Baton Rouge, to attempt an alliance with the custom-house party, which is to meet at that place on the same day, for the purpose of reuniting with those whom I consider the most dangerous enemies of the party and the State—the Lewed, tyrannical, and corrupt Administration of General Grant, and with the party which, under the leadership of his followers and agents, would subject this State to a continuance of its acknowledged, venality, and corruption, unparalleled in the history of any other community. The success of General Grant at the ensuing presidential election would be a calamity such as cannot be contemplated without alarm. It would be the perpetuation, perhaps the establishment of a permanent and pernicious party, and one that the legislature is powerless to check. It would be the commencement of imperialism in politics, and the utter and hopeless degradation of political morality. It would be the continuance of an infamous executive and legislative tyranny which tramples with equal indifference upon the rights of persons and communities; which overturns all the muniments of public liberty, and drags thousands of peaceable citizens to the common jail on a false pretense of secret conspiracy; which uses the bayonets of its soldiery to overawe a convention of the people, and prostitutes the courts of the country, and the officers of the law, to the service of an audacious attempt to overthrow the government of a State.

It was in order to avert these evils, and to join in the general protest against these infamous acts, as well as to save this State from the further depredations of the ring of Federal officials who have persistently used their personal and political power to suborn and corrupt the Legislature, that I went to Cincinnati and participated in the nomination of Greeley and Brown. It is with the view of assisting to prevent the triumph in this State of a party whose system would fill the Legislature with the representatives of organized ignorance and unblushing venality, would cause irreparable injury to our commerce, would irretrievably ruin our credit, and bring contempt and scorn upon even the beneficial results of Republican policy, and upon the whole scheme of Republican reconstruction, that I have resolved to devote all my energies to the service of the Liberal Republican party, and the allies who may act with it in this contest.

The Democratic Convention reassembled in New Orleans on the 8d of June, and the Reform Convention met in the same city on the following day. The former remained in session six, and the latter five days. There was a deal of discussion in both bodies owing to the conflicting views of delegates, and the attempts which were made for cooperation. The Democratic Convention appointed delegates to the national gathering at Baltimore, while the reformers declared their purpose to be to confine themselves wholly to the interests of the State. In the former body, there was an intimation, at first, that certain delegates were in sympathy with Governor Warmoth, but, if this was true, it was of no long standing. On the first day of the session, the Democrats appointed a committee of eleven, to confer with "any similar committee that the Reform party may see fit to appoint, looking to a union with the Democratic party." These overtures were met by the appointment of a smaller committee on the part of the Reform Convention.

Both conventions received a communication signed by a sub-committee of the "Liberal Republican State Executive Committee of Louisiana," a committee of the German Liberal Republican Committee of Louisiana," and a committee on behalf of "the Executive Committee of the Greeley and Brown mass meeting held at the St. Charles Theatre," asking for "an interchange of views in the interest of an ultimate coalition of all elements of political strength of this State, by the nomination of a proper fusion ticket that will restore honesty and intelligence in the administration of State
affairs, and to return to constitutional government bequeathed to us by its founders in the better days of the republic. The same committees afterward submitted the following proposition, declaring it as their "delicate opinion" that it is the only solution of the difficulty in the way of an honorable coalition:

In order to effect a thorough and efficient combination of all parties in this State having national and State reform for their object, the following arrangement is proposed by the representatives of the Liberal Republican party:

1. The Democratic and Reform Conventions to approve and accept the platform of principles adopted at Cincinnati, on May 4, 1874, by the Liberal Republican Convention.

2. The delegates chosen by the Democratic State Convention now in session, to represent Louisiana in the National Democratic Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 9th of July next, to be instructed to vote for the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, and to indorse and ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

3. Inasmuch as it is necessary to adopt a State ticket on which Democrats, Reformers and Liberal Republicans can unite, it is agreed that each of the three organizations shall name ten persons to constitute an executive committee, which shall be authorized to call a Liberal Reform Convention, to meet at some future day, to nominate a State, congressional, and electoral ticket.

4. It being absolutely necessary that harmony of action between the three parties and the convention of both these parties, in adopting the report and resolutions of the joint committees of conference under which these joint committees were created, expressly declared that neither party would relinquish its separate organization.

The joint conference committee finally agreed upon the following State ticket, which was submitted to the conventions on the 7th of June:

- For Governor, George Williamson, of Caddo; for Lieutenant-Governor, B. F. Jonas, of Orleans; for Secretary of State, Samuel McEmery, of Ouachita; for Attorney-General, H. N. Ogden, of Orleans; for State Superintendent of Public Education, R. M. Lusher, of Orleans; for State Auditor, Allen Jumel, of Iberville.

There was no nomination made for State Treasurer, as the present incumbent, Mr. A. Dubuclet, was to hold over for two years, having been elected for four years in 1870.

This ticket was adopted by the Reform Convention with only two dissenting votes.

In the Democratic Convention the following minority report was submitted, signed by five of the committee appointed by that body:

We, the undersigned, members of the committee of conference, respectfully ask to submit the following minority report:

1. The minority were in favor of ascertaining from the convention its wishes in reference to their further conference with the Liberal Republican or other organizations before going into a nomination for officers.

2. The minority were in favor of continuing the conference with a view of submitting to the committee of Liberal Republicans counter-propositions, in the hope that cooperation could be effected.

3. That the minority were opposed to the committee presenting a ticket to the convention, and, in view of the complications which had arisen, were in favor of remitting the nominations to the Conventions themselves.

The Democratic Convention refused to accept the ticket submitted by a majority of the conference committee, and, after some discussion, nominated the following instead, which was transmitted to the Reform Convention, and by it rejected: For Governor, John McEnery, of Ouachita; for Lieutenant-Governor, B. F. Jonas, of Orleans; for Attorney-General, H. N. Ogden, of Orleans; for Auditor, Allen Jumel, of Iberville; for Superintendent of Education, R. M. Lusher, of Orleans; for Secretary of State, Alexander Boardman, of Caddo.

No platform was adopted by either convention. The Reform Convention adjourned, "to meet at a time and place designated by the Central Executive Committee." The Democratic Convention authorized its president to appoint ten members of the State Central Committee from the State at large, to be increased by one member from each district of the city of New Orleans, and one from each parish of the State, who may be empowered to select those persons to be constituted to appoint the electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The conventions of the two wings of the Republican party, headed respectively by Packard and Pinchback, assembled at Baton Rouge, on the 19th of June. Governor Warmoth was present as a proxy for one of the delegates in the Pinchback Convention. All attempts at cooperation between the two conventions failed; that led by Packard insisting on a repudiation of Warmoth and Greeley, and the other refusing to join. After an excited session of five days, the Packard Convention completed its State ticket as follows: For Governor, William Pitt Kellogg; for Lieutenant-Governor, C. C. Antoine; for Secretary of State, O. C. Bladin; for Auditor, Charles Clinton; for Attorney-General, Colonel A. P. Field; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles W. Kenting. A long series of resolutions was adopted, indorsing the platform and nominations of the National Convention at Philadelphia, approving
the resolutions of the State Central Executive Committee adopted in November, 1871, and lauding the loyalty and achievements of the Republican party. The following were also among the resolutions:

Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by law which will abolish that kind of patronage and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity, the essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping the legislation as to secure full protection and the simplest field for capital, and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest oppotunities and just share of the mutual profits of these two great forces of civilization.

The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. They give the wider fields of usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the Federal Government. It has always opposed the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or national Government. It is frankly declared that the General Government to adopt such means as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

We recommend the establishment by the General Government of a national system of education, and ask our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence in urging upon said body the necessity of establishing such a system as will give the facilities of education to all children through out the length and breadth of our great country.

This convention recommends that the next Legislature appoint a committee to investigate the alleged frauds committed against the finances of our State for the last four years, and we pledge the faith of our State to pay all just and legitimate claims against the same under the constitution.

We deplore and denounce, with all the strength of our nature, the efforts of certain designing men to excite the evil and foul passions of the people inarraying one class of our citizens against the other; and we do hereby denounce and proclaim against any more looking toward "Americanizing" the State on the grounds that the colored vote is largely in the majority, believing that the Republican party is the party of the whole people, regardless of race or nationality.

We pledge the Republican party to use all proper means to make eight hours a legal day's labor in the State of Louisiana, on all public works.

Recognizing the fact now existing in this State, that the different political parties heretofore existing in opposition to the Republican party are dispersed, and the individual members thereof having thereby become political orphans, we tend to regard them as refugees from the storms of political adversity, and invite them to take a place in the ranks of the national Republican party, and assist us in our efforts to redeem our beloved State from its present disgraceful and bankrupt condition.

The Pinchback Convention, after a stormy session of three days at Baton Rouge, adjourned to New Orleans, where it adopted resolutions recognizing in Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback "the predominate courage, unswerving devotion to Republican principles, fidelity to the interests of his race, and also to the welfare of Louisiana," pointing to him as "one of the most eminent standard-bearers of Republicanism in this State, and pledging to him our undivided and hearty support in carrying to victory the flag of Republican principles in the coming contest;" declaring that "this organization is the sole existing one to which Republicans can look with any hope for maintaining their due proportion of control in the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the government for preserving the equal rights of all the people of the State, for continuing and increasing the number of free schools for our children, and for delivering our people from the reactionary tendencies and devices of the Democracy;" pledging to the people of the State "an honest and earnest endeavor to stop extravagances, curtail expenditures, diminish the taxes, put down venality and corruptions, oppose usurpation and tyranny from whatever source, and encourage harmony and good feelings between all the people of this State, and the obliterating of all the animosities and distrusts caused by past conflicts, favoring the election to office of honest and capable men, identified with the people of this State, and having their homes and interests with us, laying it down as the will of this convention, in view of the differences of opinion existing among the members upon the expediency of declaring at this time its preferences on national questions, that we recognize the utmost liberty of opinion in the support of candidates for the presidency, leaving to each delegate full liberty to declare preferences with the wishes of his constituents," and declaring "that the convention assembled by the auspices of the custom-house, at Baton Rouge, have betrayed the Republican party, have annulled with a high hand the will of the people, expelled their legally-elected delegates, and seated men in their places who were not elected, and who do not even live in the parishes they pretend to represent, have used bribery, threats, and all kinds of intimidation to control the organization of the convention against the known will of the delegates, they have outraged every principle of parliamentary law in their proceedings, they have refused to seat in the convention delegates representing the three largest and most populous parishes in the State unless they would first pledge themselves to vote for the candidate selected by the custom-house clique. Their delegates have been openly bought and sold in the public streets. In consequence of the fraud and deception attending the entire history of its career, that convention does not truly represent the Republicans of this State, and we, therefore, declare that we will not be bound by
their acts, and will not support their candidates." The convention then adjourned till the 9th of August without making any nominations. The Democratic and Reform parties, with a view to agreeing to a "fusion" ticket for State offices. Some days were spent in consultation, and various propositions and counter-propositions were made, but the ultimate object was not attained until some time after the convention had adjourned. As a result of the negotiations between the several State Central Executive Committees, a meeting of conference committees, consisting of seven members from each of those bodies, was held on the 27th of August. The final result of their deliberations was a compromise based upon the acceptance of the following "fusion" ticket: For Governor, John McEnery; for Lieutenant-Governor, D. B. Penn; for Attorney-General, H. N. Ogden; for Auditor, James Graham; for Secretary of State, Samuel Armstendt; for Superintendent of Public Education, Robert M. Lasher. This is the same ticket, with one or two modifications, already accepted by the Democrats and Reformers, the latter having given up their separate ticket. The principal concession to the Liberals was the acceptance of an electoral ticket in favor of Greeley and Brown. The State Central Committees of the Democrats and Reformers had already agreed to the following platform:

The Democratic and Reform parties of the State of Louisiana announce to the people of the State the following platform of principles:

1. We recognize the right of, and will use every endeavor to secure and maintain, every citizen of the State in the enjoyment of all his rights and political privileges laid down in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

2. We will insist upon the most strict and rigid examination into the origin and character of the public debt, and, while we are willing to pay the last dollar of indebtedness contracted for the legitimate purposes of government, within the scope of rightful authority, we will advocate the rejection of all that has been contracted fraudulently, and, knowing a reduction of the present excessive taxation to be essential to the restoration of public prosperity; to that end.

3. We will insist upon the abolition of unnecessary offices, reduction of salaries and perquisites in all offices, and the inauguration of a most rigid economy in all departments of government.

4. We will seek to restore the municipal governments and the powers of police to the municipalities, cities, and parishes to which they of right belong, maintaining to the utmost the principles of local self-government.

5. The abolition of the extraordinary powers now vested in the Executive, the repeal of all obnoxious acts, such as the registration, the election, the printing of the consular, militia, and metropolitan police laws, and the enactment of wise, just, and economic laws in their stead.

6. With a view of guarding against the corruptions and enormities in the State and city governments during the past four years, we will favor and urge the immediate passage of the most stringent and severe penal laws against the offering or receiving a bribe in the part of legislators, or any other State, city, or parochial official.

7. We will advocate an amendment to the constitution which will exclude from any judicial position men unlearned in the law.

8. We will favor the enactment of a special statute, imposing the severest penalties upon the speculation, directly or indirectly, in State, city, or parochial securities, by the Executive, judicial or other officers of the State, city, or parish, during their term of office.

"Fusion" candidates for Congress were also agreed upon for each of the five districts, as well as one for the State at large. The Pinchback Convention, which met on the 9th of August, was very much divided, part of the delegates being in favor of accepting overtures which were made by the Liberal Republicans, for cooperation with them, but a majority resisted this course. The result was the withdrawal of a number of delegates, who adopted indorsing Greeley and Brown, and the Liberal platform and nominations, and formed an executive committee auxiliary to the Liberal committee. The regular convention continued in session four days. A committee was appointed to confer with the State Central Committee, presided over by Marshal Packard, in the hope of securing a union of the two wings of the Republican party. This was not accomplished, but the State Committee was authorized to continue the negotiations, and make such changes in the ticket as might be necessary to secure the desired object. The nominations made by the convention were as follows: Governor, P. B. Pinchback, colored; Lieutenant-Governor, A. B. Harris; Secretary of State, George B. Loud; Auditor, W. Jasper Blackburn; Attorney-General, A. P. Field; Superintendent of Education, W. G. Brown, colored. Congressmen, both for the State at large and for the districts, were also nominated. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the platform and candidates of the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and making the following declarations:

That we pledge our party to the reduction of taxation, and we insist upon an economical administration of the government; we condemn indiscriminate appropriations to individual enterprises, and we urge upon the Legislature the curtailment of its expenses.

That we will advocate a policy, and will invoke the aid of the national Congress, that will secure to the South its full quota of assistance to the improvement of our harbors and rivers. We believe that we are entitled to an appropriation to assist in opening the mouth of the Mississippi, and in constructing our levees.

That we believe that the congressional measures of reconstruction have proved a complete success in our State. We indorse those measures, and all laws, of Congress enacted in the interests of order and civil liberty. We believe that, if honestly and fairly executed, those statutes will conduite to the prosperity of the South, and to the strengthening of republican institutions.

That we especially indorse those planks in the Ro-
publican platform which pledge our party to the faithful payment of our public debt.

That we advocate the reduction of national taxation and a redistribution of the impose in such a manner as to impose the least possible burden upon the people.

That we pledge ourselves and our party to the faithful execution of the constitutional and statutory provisions for the public education of all the children of the State without distinction.

That we insist upon the enforcement of the constitutional and legal guarantees of the civil and political rights of all men, without distinction of race or previous condition.

The fusion with the Packard or custom-house party was finally effected by the State Central Committees, the following ticket being agreed upon: For Governor, Wm. P. Kellogg (custom-house); Lieutenant-Governor, C. C. Antoine, colored (custom-house); Secretary of State, P. G. Deslonde, colored (Pinchback); Auditor, Charles Clinton (custom-house); Attorney-General, A. P. Field (custom-house); Superintendent of Public Instruction, --. Brown, colored (Pinchback); Congressman at large, P. B. S. Pinchback, colored.

This left but two State tickets in the field, the fusion ticket of the Democrats, Reformers, and Liberals, headed by McEnery, and the ticket of the united Republicans, headed by Kellogg. The election, both for presidential electors and State officers, occurred on the 4th of November, the day previous to the presidential election in the other States of the Union. The election passed off quietly, but a dispute arose at once with regard to the result. According to the election law in force up to this time, the Board of Returning Officers consisted of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and two other members chosen by these three. The members chosen were John Lynch and T. C. Anderson, and the Board had the power to fill vacancies in its own number. The law required this Board to canvass the returns within ten days after the election, and to publish the result. George E. Bovee, the Secretary of State, had been suspended from office, and F. J. Herron was acting in his stead, and on the 18th of November the Governor removed Herron, on a charge of dereliction, and appointed Jack Wharton. At the meeting of the Returning Board, on the same day, it was decided that Pinchback, having been a candidate for office at the late election, could not act, and he withdrew, and F. W. Hatch was appointed in his place. Mr. Anderson, who was present at the meeting, was pronounced ineligible, on the same ground, and his place was filled by the appointment of Durant Dupont. These changes were made by the votes of Warmoth and Wharton, as a majority of the members of the Board so far as constituted, and the Board, when completed by this process, consisted of Warmoth, Wharton, Hatch, Dupont, and Lynch. Mr. Lynch refused to act with this Board, and he and Mr. Herron, who claimed that Governor Warmoth could not legally re-

move him from the office of Secretary of State, chose James Longstreet and Jacob Hawkins to act with them, thus constituting another Board, consisting of Warmoth, as Governor, ex officio, Herron, Lynch, Longstreet, and Hawkins. Subsequently, George E. Bovee, the suspended Secretary of State, took the place of Herron, being reinstated in office by the Supreme Court of the State, on the 4th of December.

It was alleged, by the opponents of Warmoth, that he had, by the appointment of Supervisors of Registration, secured the rejection of the names of many legal voters, and that, in many parishes, the election was null and void, and that his purpose was now to count in and return the McEnery State officers as elected, although that headed by Kellogg was in reality legally chosen. It was also claimed that the Returning Board with which the Governor proposed to act was not legally constituted, William P. Kellogg immediately brought suit in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge E. H. Durell, for an injunction restraining the Warmoth Board from canvassing the returns, except in the presence of John Lynch, Jacob Hawkins, James Longstreet, and Francis J. Herron, and from submitting them at all to Jack Wharton, Frank H. Hatch, and Durant Duponte. A temporary injunction was granted, on the 16th of November, and the defendants, consisting of Warmoth, McEnery, the returning officers in their interest, and the New Orleans Republican Printing Company, were cited to appear before the court on the 19th, to show why injunctions should not be granted, pendente lite, until the points at issue should be determined. The Printing Company was included to prevent the printing of any returns, by the Warmoth Board, in the official organ.

The trial of this case began on the 25th of November, and, in the mean time, Governor Warmoth called an extra session of the Legislature to meet on the 9th of December, and promulgated the new election law, which was passed at the last session of the Legislature, but hitherto not approved. The provision of this law as to the Board of Returning Officers was as follows:

Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That five persons, to be elected by the Senate, from all political parties, shall be the returning officers for all elections in the State, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, and have power to make the returns of all elections. In case of any vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise, by either of the Board, then the vacancy shall be filled by the residue of the Board of Returning Officers.

It was claimed that the promulgation of this law abolished all returning boards acting under the old law, and left it to the Senate at the coming session of the Legislature to choose officers to receive and canvass the votes cast at the late election.

The case of Kellogg against Warmoth and others, was argued at length before Judge
Durell, who gave his decision on the 6th of December. In his complaint, Kellogg declared that the Governor had appointed supervisors of registration who would aid him in a scheme for defeating his (Kellogg's) election, and that 10,000 negroes were refused registration on "various frivolous and unlawful pretences;" that he conspired with the supervisors to cause a false count of the votes cast, and that a large number of votes were not counted; that the Returning Board with which the Governor proposed to act was not legally constituted, but that the other was the only lawful authority to canvass the returns; that it was the purpose of Warmoth and his returning officers to mutilate and change the certificates of returns, and finally destroy them, in order to keep them out of the hands of the lawful Returning Board; that McEnery was cognizant of these schemes, and ready to assist in them; and that Warmoth's purpose was to overthrow and destroy Republican government in the State of Louisiana. The defendants denied these allegations, and further claimed that Kellogg, being a Senator of the United States, was not eligible to the office of Governor, and therefore had no interest in the result of the election. They also denied that the court had any jurisdiction in the matter. In his final decision Judge Durell held, first of all, that the court had jurisdiction under the enforcement acts, and sustained his position by elaborate argument; secondly, he undertook to show that the enforcement acts themselves were constitutional; and, finally, he maintained the legality of the Returning Board composed of John Lynch, James Longstreet, Jacob Hawkins, and George E. Bovee. He held that Herron, the acting Secretary of State, could not be removed from office as a defaulter, without judicial inquiry, and that he and Lynch, being a majority of the members of the Board at the time, had power to complete it by filling the vacancies. The new election law, he said, did not change the case, as the returning officers under the old law must continue to perform their duties until their successors were induted into office. The closing paragraphs of his opinion are as follows:

The court keeps within the acts of Congress and the fifteenth amendment. It does not pretend in any way to make a Governor of the State, or in any degree to interfere with the voice of the people, expressed through the ballot-box. What it does is, to aid in making known the voice of the people in accordance with sections 3 and 33 of the act of Congress, and with section 15 of the amendment thereto, and in its action is only a clearly-needed adjunct of the legal Returning Board. Many propositions were discussed during the argument, which it is not necessary for me to now pass upon. It is enough that I find the statute constitutional, that the court is competent to hear and determine, and that the acting Governor, the returning Officers, composed of H. C. Warmoth and Messrs. Hawkins, Lynch, Longstreet, and Herron, are the legal Board, and as such entitled to the protection of this court.

As to the question of the unfitness of the complainant in the bill to the office of Governor, this question cannot arise under the bill, and could only come before this court in a direct action at law to test the propriety of the person filling the office. It is not, therefore, necessary or proper for me to decide it now; but, were it otherwise, I would say that the reason of the thing seems to favor his eligibility, the object of the provisions in the constitution being to prevent a man serving two masters, and having a divided allegiance. And the fact that contemporaneously with the adoption of the constitution, which first contained this provision, the legislature by the then Constitutional Convention made Governor of the State provisionally, and at the ensuing election made by the people the first Governor of the State, would seem to indicate that the meaning of the inhibition was understood to be as I above stated.

He then made an order restraining Warmoth, until further order of the court, from canvassing the returns, except in the presence of John Lynch, James Longstreet, Jacob Hawkins, and George E. Bovee, and from submitting them to any other persons; enjoining him from altering, suppressing, mutilating, destroying, or searching any certificate, statement, or proof, of the returns; and ordering him to desist from hindering the legal returning officers from complete access to all such papers. The other members of the Warmoth Returning Board were also enjoined from having any thing to do with canvassing the returns.

Meanwhile Warmoth, apparently assuming that the new election law had abolished the old Returning Board, had appointed a new one nominally to fill vacancies, and on the 4th of December issued the following proclamation:

Statute of Louisiana, Executive Department, | New Orleans, December 4, 1873. |
Whereas, P. S. Wiltz, Gabriel de Ferriet, Thomas Isabel, J. A. Taylor, and J. E. Austin, returning officers appointed by the Governor to fill vacancies existing, in accordance with the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, have made declaration of the result of an election held November 4, 1872, and have declared certain persons elected to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, as will appear from the returns hereunto attached and made a part of this proclamation: And -

Whereas, Such returns are compiled from the official returns of commissioners of election and supervisors of registration, on file in this office, and are in fact and in form accurate and correct, and made in accordance with law:

Now, therefore, I, Henry Clay Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, making known the result of said election aforesaid, and command all officers and persons within the State of Louisiana to take notice of and respect the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this fourth day of December, A.D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

By the Governor:

Y. A. Woodward, Assistant Secretary of State.

Then follows a complete list of persons alleged to have been elected Senators and Representatives in the Legislature.

On the next day Judge Durell issued an order in the suit then pending before him, which, after characterizing the action of the Govern-
or as a "violation of the restraining order herein," was as follows:

Now, therefore, in order to prevent the further obstruction of the proceeding in this cause, and further, to prevent a violation of the orders of this court, and the imminent danger of disturbing the public peace, it is hereby ordered that the marshal of the United States for the District of Louisiana shall forthwith take possession of the building known as the "Mechanics' Institute" and occupied as a State-house for the assembling of the Legislature therein, in the city of New Orleans, and hold the same subject to the further order of this court, and, meanwhile, to prevent any unlawful assemblages therein under the guise or pretext of authority claimed by virtue of pretended canvass, and returns made by said pretended returning officers in contempt and violation of said restraining order. But the marshal is directed to allow the ingress and egress to and from the public offices in said building of persons entitled to the same.

(Signed) C. H. DURELL, Judge.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 5, 1872.

In pursuance of this order, Marshal Packard, obtaining from General Emory two compacts of United States troops, took possession of the Mechanics' Institute. On the 7th of December, on the application of C. C. Antoine, who claimed to have been elected Lieutenant-Governor, Judge Durell granted an order restraining Governor Warmoth from interfering with the organization of the Legislature, from doing any thing to hinder those returned by the Lynch Returning Board from convening, or to aid or abet any person not so returned in attempting to take part in the organization of either House of the Legislature. A. S. Badger, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, was also enjoined from interfering with the organization of the Legislature, except to preserve order, and from preventing any person having access to the two Houses who had a certificate of election signed by George E. Bovee. Writs of injunction were also issued against several persons returned as members elect by the Warmoth Returning Board, restraining them from attempting to take any part in the organization or proceedings of the Legislature; against Chas. H. Merritt, Secretary of the old Senate, and William Vigers, Clerk of the old House, restraining them from placing the names of these persons on the rolls; against Geo. E. Bovee, restraining him from receiving any returns except from the Lynch Returning Board; against Jack Wharton and Samuel Armstead, restraining them from receiving or having any thing to do with the returns; and against both of the Warmoth boards of returning officers, restraining them from attempting to canvass any of the returns.

According to the returns as canvassed and published by the Lynch Board, the Grant and Wilson electors received a majority in the State of 14,624 votes; Wm. P. Kellogg as Governor, a majority of 18,861; and all the other Republican candidates for the State offices were elected. According to the same authority, 28 Republicans and 8 Fusionists were elected to the State Senate, and 77 Republicans and 32 Fusionists to the House of Representatives. The Board counted the ballots attached to the affidavits of thousands of colored men who claimed to have been wrongfully prevented from voting. According to the returns as canvassed by the Warmoth Board, the Greeley and Brown electors received a majority of 6,492 votes; John McEnery as Governor, a majority of about 7,000; and all the Fusionist State officers and a majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature, in the same interest, were elected. The Warmoth Board had obtained from Judge W. A. Elmore, who claimed to have been elected to the bench of the Eighth District Court of the State, and had been forcibly installed thereon, to the exclusion of the former incumbent, Judge Dibble, an order restraining the Lynch Board from canvassing the returns; but this had been disregarded, and Judge Elmore had been cited for contempt by Durell, for refusing to send the record of the case up to his court. Neglecting to obey the summons, he was committed to prison.

A meeting of persons claiming to have been elected to the General Assembly, on the ground of receiving certificates from the Warmoth Returning Board, was held at Lyceum Hall, in New Orleans, on the 7th of December, which drew up a memorial to the President of the United States, claiming that the action of Judge Durell was unwarranted by law, and asking that the national forces be removed from the capitol. Marshal Packard also reported the state of things at New Orleans to the Government at Washington; but the Federal authorities declined to interfere in the matter.

The members of the Legislature, whose election was certified by the Lynch or "customhouse" returning officers, met in the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday, December 9th. The Senate was organized with Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback in the chair, who declared that Governor Warmoth had offered him $60,000 and the appointment of any number of officers, if he would agree to certain proposed arrangements. The House was organized by the election of Chas. W. Lowell, Postmaster of New Orleans, as Speaker. There were present 20 Republicans and 8 Democrats in the Senate, and 50 Republicans and 14 Democrats in the House. The Democrats entered protests against the organization of the two Houses. Resolutions were adopted on the first day, impeaching Governor Warmoth "for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, committed against the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana," and suspending him from office, pending his trial. Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback assumed the office of Governor, though forbidden so to do by Judge Elmore, of the Eighth District Court, on the application of Warmoth. He received a dispatch from U. S. Attorney-General Geo. H. Williams, assuring him that he was recognized by the President as the
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"lawful Executive of Louisiana," and that the State would be protected from disorder and violence. This recognition was accorded notwithstanding a request from Mr. Odger, Attorney-General of the State, and Mr. McEnery, who claimed to be Governor-elect, that judgment should be suspended until the matter could be fully presented, and the claims of both sides set forth. Mr. Odger had already applied to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of prohibition restraining Judge Durell from proceeding further in the case of Kellogg against Warmoth. This was refused, after elaborate argument, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter, unless it should be brought up on an appeal.

On the 11th of December the "Fusion" Legislature met at the City Hall of New Orleans, which was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the State-House, and organized by electing General Hugh J. Campbell for President of the Senate, and H. W. Monroe Speaker of the House. Governor Warmoth submitted a message, in which he claimed that the election in November was honestly and fairly held, and condemned the action of the United States Circuit Court and the proceedings which had been carried on under its protection. He also issued the following proclamation to the citizens of the State:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, \{ NEW ORLEANS, December 11, 1872. \}

Whereas, A revolutionary assemblage, pretending to be the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, composed mainly of candidates defeated at the election, but who have been proclaimed elected by persons wholly unauthorized to act, which persons have deliberately and wickedly falsified the facts of the election, and have pretended to return the said defeated candidates, without having possession of any legal returns or other documentary evidence, thus setting at defiance the will of the majority of the people; and,

Whereas, The said fraudulent and pretended General Assembly has attempted to impose upon the public by passing pretended resolutions of impeachment, in pursuance of which a person falsely assuming to be Lieutenant-Governor, by virtue of a term of office of Senator, which had expired, has, under the protection of certain unauthorized persons, broken into the Executive office, and declared himself to be the acting Governor of the State, and persists in such claim, in spite of an injunction issued by a competent court; and,

Whereas, The said revolutionary and fraudulent organization has proceeded to declare the results of the late election by proclaiming the election of candidates for Governor and other State officers, who were not thereto elected by the people of the State; and—

Whereas, The truly elected members of the General Assembly, being excluded from the capitol by an armed force, temporarily placed at the disposal of the conspirators against the peace and dignity of the State, have met and organized at the City Hall of the city of New Orleans, and are now prepared to enter upon the discharge of their legislative duties:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Henry Clay Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, warning and cautioning all good citizens against in any manner recognizing the said revolutionary and fraudulent assemblage, pretending to be the General Assembly of the State, and now in session at the building known as the Mechanics' Institute, recently used as a State-House, or the person who claims to act as Governor, by virtue of the fraudulent and unauthorized elections of insurgents, as also by the said revolutionary assemblage, and I do hereby command all State officers, tax-collectors, sheriffs, and others, to disregard the pretended official acts of the said revolutionary assemblage, and of the person who falsely and fraudulently claims to act as Governor of the State; to refuse them all countenance or recognition; but to recognize and deal only with the legal officers now in authority, until such time as their successors shall be regularly installed, in accordance with law, and agreeably to the legal returns of the recent election; and I do hereby declare that such officers will be protected in the discharge of their duties by all the authority of which the State government is possessed; and that all the force of the State will be used for the purpose of defeating the machinations of the conspirators who have temporarily occupied the State capitol, of enforcing the laws of the State, of enforcing the writs of the judiciary, and of maintaining the peace and dignity of the State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this eleventh day of December, 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor:

Y. A. WOODWARD, Acting Secretary of State.

The "Fusion" Legislature adjourned on the 13th until the regular time of meeting in January, but that assemblage in Mechanics' Institute remained in session until the end of the year. The returns made by the Lynch Board were counted, and W. P. Kellogg proclaimed Governor, and C. C. Antoine Lieutenant-Governor for four years, commencing on the second Monday of January, 1873. The Board of Managers of the House presented their articles of impeachment against the Governor, embodying the following charges:

1. The unconstitutional and unlawful ejectment of George E. Bovee from the office of Secretary of State.

2. The appointing, in April, 1870, for Tax Collector of the Parish of Tangipahoa, of John Evans, who had been rejected from the same office by the Senate.

3. The commissioning of Ogden as Attorney-General, Harper as Sheriff, and Elmore as Judge of the Eighth District Court, when no legal returns had been made by the legal returning officers; and conspiring with them to forcibly and illegally put out of office Judge Dibble of the Eighth District Court; also commissioning other judges and officers when no legal returns had been made by the legal returning officers.

4. The offering of a bribe of $50,000, and the dispensation of patronage to Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback if he would organize the Senate to suit the purpose of the accused; and procuring fraudulent registration at the last election in different parts of the State.

5. Offering to R. H. Catlin, State Supervisor of Election in the Parish of St. Charles, a bribe, in the form of an appointment as State Tax Collector, if he would make a fraudulent return of the election in said parish.

6. Exercising the function of Governor after he was notified that he was impeached, in
derication of respect to the General Assembly, and putting the peace of the State in jeopardy.

The Governor did not appear to answer, and the trial was postponed. There was considerable law legislation, including the abolition of the Seventh and Eighth District Courts, but there is some doubt as to whether the laws passed will hereafter be held valid.

An armed collision was threatened in the streets of New Orleans, growing out of the conflict of authority between Pinchback andWarmoth. Pinchback removed General Hugh J. Campbell from the command of the State militia, and appointed General James Longstreet in his place, but the militia refused to obey the latter, as they did not recognize the authority of the government headed by Pinchback. They were then ordered to surrender their arms and retire to the barracks, and on their refusal the Metropolitan Police were ordered to compel them to do so. The militia put themselves on the defensive, and an armed conflict was threatened, but the officers of the militia finally consented to surrender to one of the commissioned officers of the United States forces.

Meantime the appeal for interference by the Federal Government was renewed. On the 10th of December a public meeting was held in New Orleans, at which the affairs of the State were discussed by several prominent citizens, including Governor Warmoth, and a memorial was drawn up to be presented to the President and Congress, containing a statement of the facts as viewed by Warmoth and his adherents. The memorial closed as follows: "The General Assembly, prohibited by the injunction of the United States Court, and by the threatened interposition of the United States soldiery, from discharging their legislative duties, can do nothing more to prevent the insurrection. That the Congress of the United States will sanction this outrage upon law and justice, and upon the dearest rights of the people of this State, cannot be imagined, and a decent respect for the Chief Magistrate of the nation requires us to believe that, when the facts and the testimony in the case are laid before him, he will not tolerate the perversion of Federal authority, and the abuse of military power, by means of which the conspirators have thus far succeeded in carrying out their designs." The following series of resolutions was adopted at the same meeting:

Whereas, A body of unscrupulous adventurers have forcibly usurped the government of the State of Louisiana, under guise of unwarranted and unprecedented judicial orders, unheard of in courts of law or equity, emanating from a corrupt and partisan judge, and have proceeded to organize a pretended Legislature, who hold their positions by virtue of gross falsifications as fraudulent results of an election by an infamous body of illegal canvassers, who have acted without any returns of the same, and have substituted therefor, as the basis of their action, rumors and other unauthenticated proofs, rejecting at their will and caprice the true and correct results of the election held on November 4, 1872, thus nullifying and stifling the voice of the people of this State, expressed in a fair and free election; and whereas this revolutionary and usurping body, professing to represent the armed forces of the United States, have proceeded, with indecent haste, to impeach the Governor of the State, and have placed in his stead an ex-Senator, whose office as Senator and presiding officer of the State Senate expired with and was filled at the late election:

Be it resolved by the people of New Orleans, in mass meeting assembled, That the constitutional rights and liberties of the people are in imminent danger of passing away forever, and all protection to life, liberty, and property, has ceased to exist in our midst.

Resolved, That we denounce and hold up to the civilized world this unparalleled outrage against the rights of American freemen, and proclaim that we will not recognize said pretended government in exercising any civil functions, executive or legislative; and that we recommend to our duly-elected representatives not to recognize or sanction, by their presence or participation therein, any authority of said body of usurpers; and in this course we pledge to them our sanction, countenance, and support.

Resolved, That, in order to exhaust all peaceful remedies for redress, the president of this meeting shall appoint a committee of one hundred well-known citizens, representing the interests of the State, who shall prepare an address to the President and the Congress of the United States, setting forth our manifold grievances, together with the requisite proof thereof, with which they shall proceed to the city of Washington, and lay before the national authorities, and ask that the Federal Government shall remove from the State Capitol the Federal troops, in order that the duly elected representatives of the people may have free access thereto, to assemble, organize, and exercise their legitimate duties; or, in the event of the unwillingness of the authorities so to do, that they be requested to establish a military government in our midst, deeming the latter as infinitely preferable to the present irresponsible, illegal, and usurping rule, which is supplemented and sustained by the bayonet.

John McEnery, who claimed to have been elected Governor, at once telegraphed to the President, asking him to delay the recognition of either Legislature, until the Committee of Nine Hundred had proceeded to Washington and presented these resolutions, should reach Washington and present the whole matter to the Government. He received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18th.
To Hon. John McEnery, New Orleans, La.:
Your visit with a hundred citizens will be unavailing as far as the President is concerned.
His decision is made, and will not be changed, and the sooner it is acquiesced in the sooner good order and peace will be restored.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

Forty-five members of the committee proceeded to Washington nevertheless, and on the 19th of December had an interview with the President. The latter expressed his unwillingness to interfere in the matter, but said that the Supreme Court could designate one of its members to go to Louisiana to take charge of the Circuit Court, and pass upon the questions before it, and Congress could investigate the affairs of the State. Application was then made to the Supreme Court to assign Justice Bradley to the Circuit Court in New Orleans. The court held that it had no
power to send Mr. Bradley, but that it was competent for him to go if he chose to do so. He refused to go unless ordered by the President, and the latter declined to interfere in the matter. The committee then issued an address to the people of the United States, dated December 28th, in which the proceedings at New Orleans since the election were recapitulated, and an appeal made for a fair hearing and an equitable judgment on the conduct of the parties to the contest. The address closed as follows:

We submit to the people of the United States that such proceedings reach a point at which the whole theory of popular government is reversed and overthrown. The means by which such results have been reached are enough to startle the public mind, but the results themselves are not less appalling. Aside from the general offices of the State, we find the Legislature of the State delivered over into the hands of men who were not elected, and who are utterly impotent to take any positive or remedial action in that body as originally composed. At its organization it comprised sixty-eight persons of color, most of them totally uneducated, with a very small minority of men that they have expelled members whose seats were uncontested. They have unseated members returned elected by their own Board and seated their defeated opponents, on the simple ground that the former had not appeared to claim their seats. The result is, that, originally bad as the Legislature was, it makes itself worse day by day, and the prospect is, that soon the conservative elements of the State will have no representatives whatever. To those who flatter themselves with the hope that Mr. Kellogg would not willingly abet any scheme of outrageous misgovernment, it is now apparent that, even supposing this to be true, the power of restraining has passed entirely beyond his control, and that, should he attempt to thwart the schemes of this Legislature, his own impeachment would be a probable event of the future. In conclusion, we would state that we have attempted to perform the duties of our mission in the purest non-partisan spirit; that we have not sought to furnish capital to any political party, or to excite popular clamor in the interests of any sectional or personal end, but have laid our case before the President and his Attorney-General, and we willingly testify that we have been confident, in every instance, of the purest motives, and patiently listened to. While we have refused the small remuneration of relief for which we applied, they have given reasons for such refusal, in no manner implying their indisposition to see justice done. They have referred us to Congress, and we feel assured that we shall have the immediate sanction of the President, so far as we invite an impartial investigation of the facts of our case, and that we shall have his cooperation in any measures of relief which Congress may adopt, after just investigation. The people of Louisiana, ignoring party, and conscious of an honorable effort to place in office men of tried probity, seek justice, not government, and ask for a calm, impartial examination of the recent extraordinary events within their borders, in order that the truth may be known, and that there may be a speedy correction of the dangerous evils now threatening the very life of their State.

Thus the matter stood at the end of the year. Henry C. Warmoth still claimed to be Governor, and his term did not end until the second Tuesday of January, and he denied the legality of the Legislature which had suspended him. Pinchback claimed to be Governor by virtue of his position as President of the Senate when Warmoth was impeached. The Legislature, made up of persons returned as elected by the Board of Returning Officers, known as the Lynch or Custom-House Board, was in session, passing acts which were signed by Pinchback as Governor. The Legislature, made up of persons returned as elected by the Warmoth Board, had adjourned the extra session, but proposed to meet in regular session January 4. Kellogg and McEnery both claimed to have been elected Governor for the new term. Various suits were pending in the State courts and the Federal Circuit Court, and the issues of the contest were to come up in Congress early in 1873, on the appearance of contesting claimants for seats in each branch. These matters and the further progress and final settlement of these difficulties belong to the record for 1873. It may be mentioned here that the electoral vote of Louisiana was thrown out entirely when the count was made, in joint convention of the two Houses of Congress, the majority of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections recommended in February (1873) that a new election be ordered in the State. It is impossible to obtain any accurate statement regarding the material condition of the State, or of any of its institutions for the year 1872. Amid the political excitement of the time, there is so much confusion in the public offices and records, that no regular reports are made. The debt, for which the State is actually or contingently liable, was stated in January as $41,783,753.17, although there is a law limiting it to $25,000,000. The rate of taxation for the year, based on the assessments of 1871, was as follows:

- **State Tax, or General Fund.**—Four mills on each dollar, "for the support of the Government of the State, of paying the public debt, and of promoting the public interest thereof." .......................... 4
- **School Tax, or Special School Fund.**—Two mills on each dollar, for the support of the free public schools of the State. .......................................................... 2
- **Interest Tax.**—Six and one-half mills on each dollar, to provide for the payment of the interest to become due in 1872, for the benefit of the levee bonds. .......................................................... 6½
- **Levee Tax.**—One and one-half mill on each dollar, to meet the maturity of the coupons of interest to fall due in 1872, for the benefit of the levee bonds. .......................... 1½
- **Special Levee Tax.**—Two and one-half mills on the dollar, for the payment of the interest and part of the principal of the bonds issued under an act of 1870, known as the "special levee tax fund." .......................... 2½
- **Levee Construction Tax Fund.**—Two mills on the dollar, as compensation to the Louisiana Levee Company. .......................................................... 2
- **Levee Improve Tax Fund.**—Two mills on the dollar, for the benefit of the Louisiana Levee Company. .......................................................... 2

The total debt of the city of New Orleans, on the 30th of June, was $20,763,658.21. The rate of taxation was $2.62½ on the $100 assessed valuation, and the estimates for 1873 place it at $3.90½ on the $100.

Of the total population (928,392) ten years of age and over, as reported by the census of 1870, there were engaged in all occupations
LUTHERANS.

256,452, of whom 198,168 were males, and 58,284 females. There were engaged in agriculture 141,467, of whom 114,530 were males, and 26,937 females; in professional and personal services, 65,347, including 36,885 males, and 28,464 females; in trade and transportation, 23,831, including 23,496 males and 335 females; and in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 23,567, including 23,259 males, and 2,548 females.

The state contained 2,045,640 acres of improved land, 4,003,170 of woodland, and 977,097 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $68,318,421; of farming implements and machinery, $7,159,338; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $11,042,789; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $52,006,022; orchard-products, $142,129; produce of market-gardens, $176,969; forest-products, $92,596; value of home manufactures, $64,416; of animals slaughtered, or sold for slaughter, $817,831; of all live-stock, $16,928,188. There were 29,798 horses, 61,593 males and assés, 102,076 milk-cows, 32,596 wheat-breeding oxen, 300,589 cattle, 118,602 sheep, and 398,929 swine. The chief productions were, 1,157 bushels of spring, and 8,749 of winter, wheat, 984 of rye, 7,596 of Indian-corn, 17,782 of oats, 1,226 of barley, 200 of buckwheat, 15,541 pounds of tobacco, 15,854,012 of rice, 140,428 of wool, 350,832 bales of cotton, 26,888 bushels of peas and beans, 67,696 of Irish, and 1,023,706 of sweet, potatoes; 578 gallons of wine, 322,405 pounds of butter, 11,747 pounds of cheese, 833,938 gallons of milk sold, 8,770 tons of hay, 80,700 hogheads of cane-sugar, 4,585,150 gallons of cane-molasses, 37,464 pounds of honey, and 2,865 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 2,557, using 887 steam-engines of 24,924 horse-power, and 23 water-wheels of 142 horse-power, and employing 30,071 hands, of whom 28,637 were males above sixteen, 4,310 females above fifteen, and 2,224 youth. The total amount of capital invested was $18,313,374; wages paid during the year, $4,933,470; value of materials consumed, $12,412,023; of products, $34,161,905.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 92, having an aggregate circulation of 84,165, and issuing annually 18,735,090 copies. There were 7 daily, with a circulation of 34,395; 1 tri-weekly, circulation 800; 8 semi-weekly, circulation 8,500; 75 weekly, circulation 39,970; 1 monthly, circulation 500. There were 2,382 libraries, having 847,406 volumes. Of these, 1,852, with 584,140 volumes, were private, and 480, with 263,366 volumes, were other than private, including 26 circulating libraries, with 20,400 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 688, having 599 edifices, with 213,955 sittings, and property valued at $4,048,523. The leading denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Situations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>56,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregational</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopal</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>62,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>62,955</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LUTHERANS. The Luthera ns in the United States had, in 1872, fifty-one synods. Ten of these are independent, the others are connected with one of four great organizations, called the "General Council," the "Synodal Conference," the "General Synod," and the "General Synod of the South." The table on page 487 exhibits the names of the particular synods (arranged according to their age), the organization to which they belong, with the number of ministers, congregations, and communicants.

The "General Council" has 9 particular synods, 454 ministers, 860 congregations, and 135,602 communicants.

The "Synodal Conference" has 6 particular synods, 85 ministers, 1,348 congregations, and 187,973 communicants.

The "General Synod" has 21 particular synods, 860 ministers, 1,183 congregations, and 103,362 communicants.

The "Southern General Synod" has 5 particular synods, 94 ministers, 163 congregations, and 12,205 communicants.

Ten synods, with 232 ministers, 541 congregations, and 46,423 communicants, were not in connection with any general organization.

The Lutherans have theological seminaries at Gettysburg, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Columbus, St. Sebastian, Salem (Va.), Chicago (2), Paxton (Ill.), Buffalo, Minneapolis, Hartwick (N. Y.), and Selinsgrove (Pa.). There are colleges at Allentown, Fort Wayne, Gettysburg, Decorah, Iowa, Watertown (Wis.), Galena (Ill.), Columbus (O.), New York, Carver (Minn.), Paxton, Marshall (Wis.), Salem (Va.), Walhalla (S. C.), Mount Pleasant (N. C.), Buffalo, Greenville (Pa.), Springfield (Ill.), Springfield (O.), Carthage (Ill.), Chicago. There are Normal Schools at Addison (Ill.), New York, and Toledo.

There are published 16 German periodicals, 8 English, 5 Swedish, and 5 Norwegian.
The sixth annual session of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church was held in Akron, O., commencing November 7th. The Treasurer reported a balance of funds amounting to $2,090.65. This officer was instructed to endeavor to procure the necessary legislation to make the corporate title of the General Council as given in its charter conform with its title in the constitution. Reports were received from the synods, stating their proceedings upon the form of a constitution for congregations. No report expressed the definite acceptance of the constitution by the synod: in some, modifications were suggested; by others, it appeared that the subject was under consideration. The New York Ministerium prepared a constitution of its own. A new committee was appointed, to which the form of constitution already framed, with the synods' modifications already sent in, and others that might be received, were to be referred. The committee were also instructed to prepare another constitution, of which copies in English and German were to be distributed for examination. In this constitution the parts which are essential are to be distinguished from those parts which may be changed with the various circumstances of the case. The following declaration of doctrine was adopted, and ordered to be embodied in the constitution.

Of the Congregation.—This congregation receives and adheres to the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments as the revealed Word of God and the only rule of faith and life, and the Confessions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, especially the Augsburg Confession and Luther's Small Catechism, as a correct and faithful exhibition of the Divine Word, to which rule and confessions all instructions in the church, the school, and the family, shall be conforming, and by which all questions of doctrine shall be decided, and all books of words and instruction used in congregations shall accord with the same.

Of the Pastor.—Every pastor of this congregation must, at his ordination or installation, be obligated...
to the Confessions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, namely: the Apostles’, the Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds, the Augsburg Confession, the Apology, the Smalcald Articles, the Catechisms of Luther, and Form of Concord, and solemnly promise to perform the duties of his office in conformity with the same, as a pure and correct presentation of the doctrine of Holy Scripture.

The committee charged with the preparation of an edition of Luther’s “Smaller Catechism” reported progress, but stated that their work was not completed. They were directed to go on, and also to prepare an edition of Luther’s “German Catechism,” with the proof paragraphs given in full, adding to it Luther’s “Questions and Answers to those who Protest to receive the Lord’s Supper,” and to submit it to the next convention.

The Immigrant Mission at Castle Garden, N. Y., was represented as in excellent condition. The council declined to engage, in its capacity as the General Council, in the establishment or administration of the proposed emigrantenkreuze in New York, or to assume any responsibility as regards its finances, economy, or management, but recommended the object of that institution to the sympathy and support of the people. It advised the Board of Managers of the institution to secure the reversion of its property, in case it should cease to fulfil its object or to exist, to the General Council; and requested it to give to the General Council’s Committee of Home Missions the power of confirming the appointment of missionaries in the institution.

Some questions were asked by the Synod of Iowa concerning the interpretation of the rules of the General Council respecting the exchange of pulpits and the admission of members of other churches to the communion; to which the General Council returned the following answer:

1. The rule is: Lutheran pulpits are for Lutheran ministers only; Lutheran altars for Lutheran communicants only.
2. The exceptions to the rule belong to the sphere of special or private right.
3. The determination of the exceptions is to be made in consonance with these principles, by the conscientious judgment of pastors, as the case arises.

A constitution was adopted for a theological seminary at Chicago, and a Board of Directors and one professor were chosen. Four acres of ground in Chicago have been given to the General Council as a site for this institution.

A report on home missions was presented, and fully discussed; and a resolution was adopted, urging the district synods to pay in promptly to the Executive Committee one-fifth of their contributions to the home-mission cause, according to a rule previously agreed upon.

The receipts for foreign missions, exclusive of the outstanding balance from the previous year, and of moneys paid for the support of schools, were $4,047.11; the expenses, to the close of 1872, would be about $2,806. The mission among the Telogoos, in India, was represented as in a prosperous condition. The schools had been actively in operation, and had increased in number. Forty-four inquirers had been baptized, and at the preceding Christmas seventy-four persons had partaken of the Lord’s Supper. The Executive Committee was authorized to increase the salaries of the missionaries to $1,100 a year, and to send additional laborers to India.

The Home Missionary and Church Extension Society had received $9,190.00, for rebuilding the Church of Mercy in Chicago. This society was commended to the churches.

The General Synod of the South met at Charleston, S. C., May 9th. The Synods of South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, and Mississippi, were represented by fifteen clerical and eight lay delegates. The last-named synod (Mississippi) came with an application for admission, which was granted. The removal of the theological seminary from Columbia, S. C., to Salem, Va., was determined upon. The district synods were advised to address themselves more energetically to the work of missions within their boundaries, and to cooperate fully with the General Synod’s committee of home missions. The following declaration was passed unanimously:

To remove all misapprehensions of the motives and animus of this body, we hereby again, as on a former occasion, disavow any sectional, political, or ecclesiastical animosity in maintaining our existence as a separate and distinctive general organization of our Evangelical Lutheran Church, being moved thereto solely by the firm belief that the glory of God and the prosperity of our Church can be best subserved thereby. We furthermore declare our unanimous conviction that the same pressing wants which prompted its original formation, and the same considerations which rendered its reorganization proper and necessary in 1866, still exist, and most imperatively demand its continuation.

It was designed to promote uniformity of worship. For this purpose it compiled and published a Book of Worship, which has been introduced among our congregations generally, and is daily growing in favor with the majority of our people, and is used by a steadily-increasing number. And we are persuaded that this book has accomplished an amount of good which no one can fully estimate.

It was designed also to secure cooperation in the general enterprise of the Church. We, therefore, have kept prominently in view the work of home missions, and the permanent establishment of a theological seminary. And though we have not yet succeeded in accomplishing our purposes in these particulars, and may have adopted some plans therefor which proved to be impracticable, we do not find in that fact any reason for abandoning the
effort; but, learning from experience, are thereby rather stimulated to devise more efficient methods, and to put forth increasing and more concerted endeavors to consummate these worthy aims. And we feel constrained to thank God for the prospects of success. We have never felt more encouraged, and with God’s blessing we shall succeed.

The Rev. V. F. Bolton was present as a visiting delegate from the General Synod North. A motion to receive him as such was laid on the table. He was then received as an advisory member, simply in his personal capacity as a Lutheran minister.

The conclusion of the Franco-German War left the Lutheran Church in France in a precarious condition. The cession of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany not only deprived it of three-fourths of its members, but also took away its central administration, and its faculty of theology, both of which were located at Strasbourg. A number of the members doubted the practicability of their continuance as an independent denomination, and the desire was expressed, at Montbéliard, to merge the Lutheran in the Reformed Church. In order to avert the danger of such a fate, and to promote the interests of the Church generally, a synod was called, with the consent of the Government, and met in Paris, on the 13th of July. The Inspection of Paris was represented by fifteen delegates, that of Montbéliard by eighteen. The meetings continued during eight days. A thorough revision of the plan of organization of the Church was effected, with provision for the administrative independence of the two inspections (hereafter to be designated as synods), and for a general synod, to be composed of delegates from the two district synods. The principal provisions of the new organic law are as follows:

As the basis of the organization is the church council, which in each congregation must be composed of at least eight lay members. Above the church council is the consistory, which extends its jurisdiction over several congregations, and is composed of all the pastors of the circumscription, and of twice as many lay delegates, elected by the church councils. Where a minister is to be appointed, the consistory, in connection with the whole church council of the vacant congregation, proceeds to the appointment. The congregation, in case it is not satisfied with the choice, has the right to appeal to the synod.

There will be henceforth two particular or district synods (formerly inspections), each one composed of all the members of the consistories of their district. These bodies form the executive agencies between the synods and the government, and are charged with the temporalities. The ecclesiastical inspector, who is elected to his office for a period of nine years, and may be reelected, is, by virtue of his office, a member of this committee, and has to take care of the spiritualities.

At the head of the whole organization is the General Synod, composed of representatives, delegated by the district synods, in proportion to their population. This body will assemble at least, every three years, and appoints a committee, whose duty it is to attend to the execution of its decisions. This committee is, however, not a permanent one, and ceases to exist as soon as its labors are brought to an end.

Modifications in the constitution of the Church can be made only by a special assembly, called a “constituent synod,”7 which can be called only upon a vote of two-thirds of the delegates to the General Synod.

The following declaration of doctrine was adopted by a unanimous vote—it is to be inscribed as a preamble at the head of the law: “Before proceeding to the reorganization of the Church, the synod, true to the principles of faith and liberty with which the reformers were inspired, proclaims the authority of the Scriptures paramount in matters of faith, and maintains, as the basis of the legal constitution of the Church, the Augsburg Confession.”

Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing brotherly sympathy with the churches of Alsace-Lorraine, and a regret at their separation.

MACLEOD, NORMAN.

MACLEOD, REV. NORMAN, D. D., an eminent Scotch clergyman, editor, and author, born at Campbeltown, June 3, 1812; died at Glasgow, June 16, 1872. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, an honored minister of the Kirk of Scotland, and was educated at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and in Germany. While in the University of Edinburgh he was the favorite pupil of Dr. Chalmers, then Professor of Divinity, and whom he afterward succeeded as Moderator of kirk. Having taken orders, he became minister of Louden, in Ayrshire, in 1838, and five years later was removed to the more important parish of Dalkeith, near Edinburgh. In 1851, upon the death of the Rev. Dr. Black, he was advanced to the ministry of St. Columba’s Kirk, better known as the barony parish of Glasgow. Here he brought to his labors all the force of his zealous nature, steadily directing his efforts to the erection of new kirk, and to the opening of supplementary schools, to meet the ever-increasing requirements of his enormous parish. He inaugurated a series of meetings to which none but the working-class was admitted, and it became indispensable to wear a fustian jacket in order to gain admittance to these remarkable services. It was his belief that this class had greater need of the instruction of the ablest men in the church than the wealthy. On the death of Dr. Robert Lee, Professor of Biblical Criticism in the University of Edinburgh, he was made Dean of the Royal Chapel. With a view of furthering more energetically the
MACOMB, WILLIAM II.

missionary labors of the Kirk of Scotland, in 1830 Dr. Maceod crossed the Atlantic and traversed the vast domain of Canada on a tour of personal inspection, and in 1867 went out on another and more extensive tour over portions of India. From 1850 to 1860 he edited the Edinburgh Christian Magazine, and, upon the establishment of a new periodical entitled Good Words, he became the editor, furnishing from his own pen a goodly portion of the articles. Among his published works are "The Earnest Student," or memorials of Mackintosh, 1847; "Reminiscences of a Highland Parish," 1862; "Eastward," a book of Travel, 1866; "The Old Lieutenant and His Son," "The Starling," 1867; "Peeps at the Far East," a familiar account of a visit to India, 1871; "Simple Truth spoken to Working People," "The Gold Thread," and "Wee Davie," also several sermons.

MACOMB, Commodore WILLIAM II., United States Navy, born in Michigan, about 1820; died in Philadelphia, August 12, 1872. He was appointed from New York, April 10, 1834, and was attached to the frigate Potomac, of the Mediterranean squadron, until 1837. In 1840 he was in the Naval School at Philadel-

phia, was promoted to passed-midshipman the same year, and served with the Brazil squad-

ron and at rendezvous, New York, until 1846; was commissioned lieutenant in 1847, and served two years on the steamer Lexington, Pacific squadron. In 1849 and 1850 he served on the receiving-ship New York, and in 1850 -53 on the brig Bainbridge, of the Brazil squadron, and again on the receiving-ship New York in 1854-56. He was attached to the sloop Portsmouth, of the East India squadron, 1856-58, and participated in the engagements with the Barrier Forts, on the Canton River, China, November 16, 20, 21, and 22, 1856, in which the Portsmouth and Levant attacked and captured the forts. He commanded the steamer Metacomet, of the Brazil squadron and Paraguay Expedition, in 1859, the steamer Pulaski, Brazil station, in 1860-61, and the steamer Genesee, of the blockading squadron, 1862-63. He was commissioned commander in 1863. While in command of the Genesee he attempted the passage of the batteries at Port Hudson, March 14, 1863, and took part in almost daily engagements with Confederate batteries along the Mississippi during April, May, and June, 1863. He commanded the steamer Shamrock in the blockading squadron in 1864-65, and was in command of the naval force in the bombardment and capture of Plymouth, N. C., October 29 and 30, 1864. He also commanded the naval forces in the action with the batteries and infantry on the Roa-

oke River, near Poplar Point, N. C., during the expedition up that river. For the gal-

lantry and energy displayed in his operations against the enemy while serving in the North Atlantic squadron, Commodore Macomb was advanced several numbers in his grade. After

the close of the war he was attached to the navy-yard at Philadelphia from 1866 to 1868, and was commissioned captain in 1866. He commanded the steam-sloop Plymouth, of the European squadron, in 1869. His commission as commodore is dated July, 1870, and his latest employment was as light-house inspector.

MAINE. The fifty-first annual session of the Legislature of Maine began on the 3d of January and closed on the 29th of February. There were few acts passed which have more than a local importance. The law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors was amended so as to bring cider and wine, made from fruits grown in the State, within the prohibition. The sale of unadulterated cider by the manufac-

turer or his agents is, however, allowed, and the sale of pure wine for sacramental and medicinal purposes. The following entirely new section was incorporated into the law:

Section 22. Every wife, child, parent, husband, or other person who shall be injured in person, property, or means of support, or otherwise, by an in-

toxicated person, the law declaring that "whosoever shall make or sell, or deliver to another, or in any other manner, give or cause to be given, or lend, or sell, or deliver to, any intoxicating liquor, or substance, to another, who shall, or shall be permitted or suffer, or shall, or shall cause to be permitted or suffered, to be drunk or to become drunk by reason of the sale or delivery of such liquor or substance, or by reason of the use of such liquor or substance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, and not more than five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and by the further punishment of not more than one hundred dollars, for each separate offense, in addition to the fine, which shall be a fine for the benefit of the poor and charity of this State, and shall be paid, on the order of the court, in such manner as the court shall direct." The law also authorizes the county courts to order any liquor or beverage to be destroyed, and any liquor, beverage, or product to be destroyed, or the amount recovered by every wife, or child, shall be his, or her sole and separate property.

These and other amendments of the law had been urged by the Temperance Convention, which met at Augusta, in January. An act was passed relating to savings-banks which required a semi-annual report to the State Treasurer of the total amount of de-

posits, and the payment of one-fourth of one per cent. thereon to be appropriated for the use of schools. The trustees must also once in six months, after setting apart the amount required by law for a reserved fund, declare a dividend not exceeding three per cent. among the depositors. Any balance of earnings over these dividends, the reserve funds, taxes, ex-

penses, etc., is to be divided once in four years ratably among the depositors. An examina-

tion and a settlement of the Treasurer's ac-

count are required twice a year. Savings-banks are prohibited from investing in the bonds of unfinished railroads, or roads the net income of which is not sufficient to pay the interest on their bonded debt, or in the bonds of any town or county out of New England issued in aid of any railroad.

An act to promote immigration and facil-

itate the settlement of public lands constitutes the Governor, Secretary of State, and Land Agent, a Board of Immigration. It is made
the duty of the Board to appoint a commis-
sioner of immigration and an agent resident
in New Sweden. The commissioner is required
to collect information regarding the climate,
sold, and resources of the State, the amount
and location of unsettled lands, and the terms
offered by the State to settlers, and to cause
the same to be translated into Swedish, and
distributed in Sweden and in the United
States. The commissioner also has a general
oversight over immigrants, and is required to
give them all needed information and assist-
ance. The Board of Immigration may expend
a sum not exceeding $8,000 for provisions,
tools, etc., to be sold to immigrants, and paid
for in labor on public works; and may also
assign to each man over twenty-one years of
age one hundred acres of land, to which a valid
title will be given in four years, if he has made
his residence thereon, built a comfortable home,
and cleared fifteen acres of the land, ten of
which shall have been laid down to grass.

Another act establishes a tax of one mill per
dollar on all the property in the State for the
support of common schools. The fund so
formed is to be distributed on the 1st of Janu-
ary of each year to the several cities, towns,
and plantations in the State, according to the
number of scholars in each. Each town, city,
and plantation, is also required to raise and ex-
pend annually for the support of schools not
less than 80 cents for every inhabitant.

An act was passed prohibiting the manufac-
ture and sale of prize packages of candy, sta-
tionery, or other merchandise, under a penalty
of imprisonment for not more than thirty days,
or a fine not exceeding $20. Solitary impris-
onment in the State-prison, except for prison
discipline, was abolished, and the act relating to
the organization of corporations, passed in
1871, was repealed.

The political canvass in Maine excited un-
usual interest this year, owing to the fact that
her State election was the first of those held
early in the autumn and preceding the elec-
tion for President and Vice-President of the
United States; and both parties were deter-
mimed to bring out their full strength and give
the keynote of the presidential contest. The
Republican Convention was held at Lewiston,
on the 13th of June, and Sidney Perham was
renominated for Governor by acclamation, and
Samuel E. Spring, of Portland, and Alexander
Campbell, of Cherryfield, were named as presi-
dential electors for the State at large. The
following resolutions were offered:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Maine, as-
ssembled by delegates in State Convention, reaffirm
the declaration of principles made by the National Re-
publican Convention at Philadelphia, and point with
pride, to their past record in war and in peace, as
the best and only political organization, because of its
ability and disposition, to wisely and successfully
deal with whatever questions may arise in the
future.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Maine most cor-
dially and unreservedly to the nomination of Gen-
eral Grant as President and the Hon. Henry Wilson
as Vice-President, and pledge to the great soldier
and patriot, and the eminent Senator as friend of the
working-man, the electoral vote of Maine, by a
majority even greater than was given the Republican
ticket in 1868.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of this
State are due to Congress and to our own delegation in
that body, through whose able and earnest advocacy
the measure was secured for the recent legislation to
promote ship-building and revive our commerce; and
we accept what has been accomplished as an assur-
ance that their efforts in this direction will continue
until that great interest is placed upon an equitable
basis.

Resolved, That we view with satisfaction the great
progress that the cause of temperance has made dur-
ing the year, and especially extend our cordial symp-
athy to the temperance-reform movement which is
spreading throughout the State.

Resolved, That the presentation of the name of the
Hon. Sidney Perham for Governor of the State for
the third time is justly due to him for his fidelity
to the interests of the State, and for the prudence
and care with which he has performed all his public
duties.

The following, presented by a minority of
the committee, was substituted for the fourth,
and then the series was adopted without op-
position:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our faith in the prin-
ciples of prohibition and its impartial enforcement,
and as we view the tendency of the popular movement
in favor of temperance reform recently inaugurated in
this State.

The Democratic State Convention met at
Bangor, on the 18th of June. There was some
debate on the expediency of accepting the can-
didates of the Liberal Republicans for Presi-
dent and Vice-President, which was settled
by the adoption of a resolution declaring that
"the principles enumerated by the late Cin-
cinnati Convention, taken in connection with
the letter of Horace Greeley accepting the nomi-
 nation of that convention, constitute a plat-
form on which all the elements in opposi-
tion to the present corrupt administration of the
Federal Government can unite," and the above
principles were then set forth in terms from
Horace Greeley's letter, and formally adopted
as "the platform of the Democracy of Maine."

An additional resolution declared "that we
believe the great reforms, for which patriotic
men of all parties are now laboring, can be best
obtained by supporting, as the candidate for
our next President, Horace Greeley, and we
recommend to our delegates to vote for the
Cincinnati candidates."

Delegates to the National Convention at
Baltimore were chosen by this body, and
Charles P. Kimball was nominated for the
office of Governor.

There was a convention of the soldiers and
sailors of the State, at Portland, about the 1st
of September, at which resolutions were
adopted declaring that the continued success of
the Republican party was the sole security
of reform and progress, and pronouncing
strongly in favor of Grant, and against Grees-
ley, for President.

The State election occurred on the 9th of
September, after an excited canvass, in which leading men of both parties from various parts of the country took an active part. The total vote cast for Governor was 126,618, of which Perham received 71,917, and Kimball, 54,701; making the majority for Perham 17,216. Republicans were chosen for representatives in Congress from all of the five districts of the State. At the presidential election in November, the whole vote cast was 90,509, of which 61,422 were in favor of Grant and Wilson, and 29,087 for Greeley and Brown—majority for Grant and Wilson, 32,335. The Legislature now stands, 50 Republicans, and no Democrat, in the Senate, and 128 Republicans, and 23 Democrats, in the House, with one vacant seat in the Senate. The officers of the State government, with the exception of Governor, are chosen by the two branches of the Legislature in joint session. Those chosen at the beginning of 1873 were as follows: Secretary of State, George C. Stacy; Treasurer, William Caldwell; Attorney-General, H. M. Plaisted; Adjutant-General, Benjamin B. Murray; Land Agent, Parker T. Burleigh.

The financial condition of the State is represented as highly satisfactory. The important particulars appear in the following statement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROADS</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Debt</th>
<th>Earnings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Croix &amp; Penobscot</td>
<td>23 miles</td>
<td>$240,304.45</td>
<td>$27,917.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houlton Branch</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European &amp; North American</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland &amp; Oxford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland &amp; Ogdensburg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland &amp; Rochester</td>
<td>514</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, Saco &amp; Portsmouth</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knox &amp; Lincoln</td>
<td>458</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Maine Central</td>
<td>236.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland &amp; Kennebec Division</td>
<td>714</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine Central Division</td>
<td>127.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerset &amp; Kennebec Division</td>
<td>375</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Androscoggin Division</td>
<td>714</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belfast &amp; Moosehead Lake</td>
<td>235</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexter &amp; Newport</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The statistics of insurance for the year are as follows: Amount of fire policies issued by foreign companies, $48,063,952, on which $644,257 was received for premiums, and $221,555.55 paid for losses; amount of fire policies of home stock companies, $6,163,710; premiums received, $98,748.15; losses paid, $49,859.81; policies of mutual fire companies, $311,110.77; losses, $41,501.07; policies of marine insurance by foreign companies, $444,653; premiums, $11,146.01; losses, $3,766.17; marine insurance by home companies, $20,451.27; premiums, $652,282.09; losses, $402,807.15; number of life insurance companies, 44; policies, 3,047, amounting to $4,820,356; policies, $1,142,064.93; losses, $216,690.70; accident insurance premiums, $12,561.19; losses, $6,814.55.

There are 54 savings-banks doing business in the State, of which five have been organized during the year. The whole amount of deposits is $26,184,383.03, being an increase of $3,366,530.58 over the preceding year.

The Insane Asylum of the State has been overcrowded, having 400 inmates, while it is calculated to accommodate only 350. The whole number treated during the year was 579, of whom 299 were males and 271 females. One hundred males and 77 females were discharged, of whom 46 males and 33 females had recovered; 22 males and 23 females died. Of the 209 admitted during the year, 62 men, and 50 women were married; 59 men and 29 women were single; three were widowers, and nine widows. The causes of insanity of those admitted during the year are stated as follows: ill-health, 36; intemperance, 26; domestic affliction, 15; puerperal state, 13; masturbation, 12; over-exertion, 9, critical period of life, 8; decay of age, 7; disappointed affection, 7; epilepsy, 7; injury of head, 6; reli-
gious excitement, 6; spiritualism, 4; loss of property, 4; embarrassment in business, 3; sunstroke, 2; apoplexy, 1; fright, 1; jealousy, 1; suppressed erection, 1; unknown, 33. Of the number in the asylum at the end of the year, 49 were supported by the State; 304 received $1.50 a week each from the State, and forty paid their own expenses, or were supported by friends, at the rate of from $1 to $7 a week, according to accommodations.

The State has no institution for the deaf, dumb, or blind, but supports 56 pupils at the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, Conn., at a cost of $1.75 each per year; three pupils at the Clark Institution for deaf mates at Northampton, Mass., and eight pupils at the Perkins Institution for the Blind, in South Boston.

There were 174 convicts in the State-prison at the beginning of the year, and 164 at the end. The earnings of the prison for the year amounted to $36,500.76, and the expenses to $28,661.77, leaving a profit of $7,841.95. The principal trades carried on in the prison are the making of shoes, harnesses, and carriages. There are 140 boys in the State Reform School, of whom 46 were committed during the year; 29 of them for larceny. An Industrial School for Girls was incorporated by the last Legislature, but has not yet been established.

The College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts has been in operation four years, and graduated its first class in August. The number of students now is 71, of whom 92 belong to the freshman class. There are accommodations for 125 students. The college is located at Orono, and has a farm of 370 acres, with all the buildings and appliances needed for theoretical and practical instruction. The new Normal School building, at Castine, for which $29,000 was appropriated by the last Legislature, has been completed.

The immigration of Swedes has continued, and the number of immigrants of that nationality is now about 1,390, one-half of whom are at the colony of New Sweden. These colonists have built 100 houses, eight barns, one saw-mill, and two steam-shaft mills. They have a school of 70 or 80 pupils, in which English is exclusively taught. The colony owns 17 horses, 16 oxen, and 76 cows, and has paid the State $2,040 for supplies during the year.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (493,847) ten years old and over, there were, engaged in all classes of occupations, 203,229 persons, of whom 179,784 were males and 23,441 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 82,011, including 81,956 males and 55 females; in professional and personal services, 36,092, including 20,688 males and 15,409 females; in trade and transportation, 28,115, including 27,880 males and 235 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 62,007, including 49,965 males, and 12,742 females.

The State contained 2,917,793 acres of improved land, 2,224,740 of woodland, and 693,552 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $102,961,551; of farming-implements and machinery, $4,506,113; total amount of wages paid during the year, including the value of board, $2,903,292; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $39,470,044; orchard-products, $274,850; produce of market-gardens, $366,397; forest-produits, $1,581,741; value of home manufactures, $450,988; of animals slaughtered, or sold for slaughter, $4,399,071; of all live-stock, $23,357,129. There were 71,514 horses, 336 mules and asses, 139,259 milch-cows, 60,550 working-oxen, 143,272 other cattle, 434,666 sheep, and 45,760 swine. The chief productions were: 274,593 bushels of spring, and 4,200 of winter, wheat; 34,115 of rye; 1,095,988 of Indian corn; 2,361,354 of oats; 655,816 of barley; 466,035 of buckwheat; 1,771,105 pounds of wool; 264,602 bushels of beans and beans; 7,771,009 bushels of Irish, and 354 bushels of sweet, potatoes; 7,047 gallons of wine; 11,636,482 pounds of butter; 1,123,590 of cheese; 1,374,091 gallons of milk sold; 1,053,415 tons of hay; 5,255 bushels of clover-seed; 3,859 of grass-seed; 296,850 pounds of hops; 5,435 of flax, and 227 bushels of flax-seed; 100,805 pounds of maple-sugar; 28,470 gallons of maple-molasses; 153,640 pounds of honey.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 5,550, using 534 steam-engines of 8,493 horse-power, and 2,760 water-wheels, of 70,109 horse-power, and employing 49,180 hands, of whom 34,510 were males above sixteen, 13,448 females above fifteen, and 1,422 youth. The total amount of capital invested was $39,796,190; wages paid during the year, $14,582,205; value of materials consumed, $49,379,757; of products, $79,497,521.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 65, having an aggregate circulation of 170,690, and issuing annually 8,677,650 copies. There were 7 daily, with a circulation of 10,700; 1 tri-weekly, circulation 350; 47 weekly, circulation 114,600; 1 semi-monthly, circulation 700; 8 monthly, circulation 45,840; 1 quarterly, circulation 1,500.

There were 3,384 libraries, having 984,510 volumes: of these, 1,872, with 450,963 volumes, were private, and 1,462, with 533,547 volumes, were other than private, including 136 circulating libraries, with 100,273 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 1,326, having 1,102 edifices, with 376,033 sittings, and property valued at $3,196,833. The leading denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>117,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>4,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregational</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>83,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopalian</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>82,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>17,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Advent</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universalist</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>9,010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>606,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870</td>
<td>4,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of annual support</td>
<td>$207,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number receiving support June 1, 1870</td>
<td>3,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>3,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>3,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of personsconvicted during the year</td>
<td>631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons in prison June 1, 1870</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASHALL, HUMPHREY, a lawyer, politician, and brigadier-general in the Confederate Army, born in Frankfort, Ky., January 13, 1812; died at Louisville, March 28, 1872. He was the grandson of Humphrey Marshall, the author of the first history of Kentucky, and son of Judge John J. Marshall. At the age of sixteen young Marshall was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated July 1, 1833; and was made brevet lieutenant of the Mounted Rangers. He was immediately ordered on the "Black Hawk" expedition, but was not engaged in active hostilities, being stationed at Davenport, Iowa. In March, 1833, he was transferred, as brevet second-lieutenant, to the First Dragoons, which regiment had just been created by Congress, in lieu of the Mounted Rangers. Soon after, April 30, 1833, he retired from the military service. Preferring civil life, he, in a few months, with marked facility, acquired sufficient legal knowledge to be admitted to the bar. Till 1834 he practised his new profession at Frankfort, Ky., and then at Louisville, till the breaking out of the Mexican War. At the same time, he was an officer of Kentucky militia, as captain, 1836–38; major, 1838–41; and lieutenant-colonel, 1841–46. In 1836 he raised a company of volunteers to march to the Texas frontier, which, however, was disbanded after receiving the news of General Houston's victory at San Jacinto. June 9, 1846, he became colonel of the First Kentucky Cavalry, and, with his regiment, marched from Memphis, Tenn., to join the army of General Taylor at Saltillo, which he reached in time to participate in the battle of Buena Vista. His regiment having been disbanded July 7, 1847, he returned to his native State, and settled on a farm in Henry County, where he continued to reside till 1861, except while in public life. In 1849 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives, became at once an active member, and an ardent supporter of Clay's compromise measures of 1850, and, in 1851, was relected to Congress. During his second term, he was appointed, by President Fillmore, August 6, 1852, commissioner of the United States to the empire of China, which was immediately raised to a first-class commission. On being recalled, by President Pierce, October 18, 1853, he resumed the practice of law, at Washington, D. C., but, in 1855, was again elected to Congress from Kentucky, by the "Know-Nothing" party, where he continued till 1859, serving, during his latter term, as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. Though, in 1861, opposed to open secession of the Southern States, and desirous to settle differences with "peaceable weapons," within the Union, he nevertheless joined in the war against the United States, and became a brigadier-general, September, 1861, in the Confederate service. Here he gained little reputation, and, upon resigning his commission, opened a law-office, in Richmond, Va., and subsequently removed to Louisville, where his practice became both successful and lucrative. He was among the first whose disabilities were removed by Congress. General Marshall was a ready and vigorous speaker, a fluent and forcible writer, and stood high in his profession.

MARYLAND. The last biennial session of the Legislature of Maryland began with the 30th of January, and came to a final adjournment on the 1st of April. Four hundred and fifty-two acts and ten joint resolutions were passed, but the great mass of the legislation was of a special or local character. The act of 1870, repealing the education act of 1868, was repealed, and the latter reenacted with amendments. The law as reenacted is added to the code of general laws under the title "Public Education." It provides for a State Board of Education, county commissioners, and district trustees. The studies to be pursued are prescribed in the following section:

In common schools there shall be taught orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, history of the United States, and good behavior, algebra, book-keeping, natural philosophy, the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and the history of Maryland; vocal music, drawing, physiology, the laws of health, domestic economy shall also be taught whenever the Board of District School Trustees shall deem it expedient; and, in districts where there is a considerable German population, the Board of County School Commissioners are authorized to cause the German language to be taught, if they think proper so to do.

Only white youth between the ages of six and twenty-one years are admitted to the public schools. A State Normal School for students of both sexes is to be located in the city of Baltimore. A Teachers' Institute, to continue five days, must be held in each county once a year, at which the county examiner is required to be present each day to give normal instruction. Separate provision is made for the schools of Baltimore, the mayor and City Council having control over them. It is made the duty of the county commissioners to establish "one or more public schools in each election district for all colored youth between six and twenty years of age, to which admission shall be free, and which shall keep open as long as the other public schools of the par-
MARYLAND.

ticular county, provided the average attendance be not less than fifteen scholars." A tax of ten cents on each $100 of taxable property throughout the State is to be levied for the support of the free public schools and the State Normal School.

An Insurance Department was erected in the office of the Comptroller, with a commissionner charged with the execution of the laws relating to insurance, and the various necessary provisions were made to give him supervision and control over the affairs of insurance companies. An act was also passed regulating the licensing of telegraph and express companies not organized under the laws of the State. Every company is required to pay $300 a year to the Comptroller for a license, and to make an annual report of its affairs.

Another act provides for a State vaccine agency, to be located in Baltimore, which shall keep on hand pure vaccine virus for the use of physicians practising in the State, and every parent or guardian is required to have his or her child vaccinated within twelve months after birth, and any other person under their care, not duly vaccinated, must be, "prior to the 1st of November each year."

Another act provides for taxing the gross receipts of railroad companies in the State one-half of one per cent. For this purpose the officers of the various companies are required to make annual reports, and the comptroller is empowered to examine them upon the financial affairs of the companies. Provision was also made for a State tax of two cents per ton on all coal mined in the State and transported over the railroads or canals.

The most important debate of the session was the adjustment of the claims of the State against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for one-fifth of the passenger transportation on the Washington branch of the road. A joint committee, appointed to make a report on the subject, recommended:

1. That the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company pay forthwith into the Treasury of the State the amount for which judgment has been rendered in the Superior Court of Baltimore City, in the suit of the State against the company to recover one-fifth of the whole amount received by said company for the transportation of passengers between Baltimore and Washington, on its Washington branch, with interest until paid, and costs of suit.

2. That the Governor, Comptroller, and Treasurer, shall ascertain what sum is due the State by the said company for the State's proportion of the money received for the transportation of passengers on the Washington branch road from the 1st day of January, 1872, to the 1st day of January, 1874, and that the company pay the said amount to the credit of the State Treasury on or before the 1st day of July, 1872, with interest.

3. That the company ought to be released by the State from the payment of any portion of the future receipts for passenger transportation on the said branch road, and from all receipts from that source since January 1, 1872, and ought also to be exempted from paying the said branch road, and the company ought to pay to the State in perpetuity the annual sum of $25,000, in equal semi-annual payments, on the first Wednesday in July and January in each year, the first of said installments to be paid on or before the first Wednesday in July next.

The matter was not brought to a final settlement, though it occupied a considerable share of attention throughout the session.

The revenues of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, for the year ending September 30th, amounted to $13,026,677.31, an increase of more than a million dollars over the revenues of the preceding year.

The receipts of the State Treasury, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, amounted to $2,237,578.26, which, added to the balance of $452,246.90 on hand at the beginning of the year, made the total resources of the year $2,689,825.16. Of this amount, $365,206.97 was derived from the sale of the stock of the Maryland Hospital loan, and $25,000 was derived from the sale of the balance of the Def and Dumb Asylum loan, leaving $1,876,369.30 as the amount derived from the ordinary sources of revenue, which is greater by $50,388.67 than the receipts from the same sources for the preceding year. The disbursements of the Treasury for the last fiscal year amounted to $2,530,654.98, which is less than the amount expended in the previous year by $302,847.99. Of the disbursements, $585,000 were expended for the completion and furnishing of the Maryland Hospital at Spring Grove, and $28,000 for the Def and Dumb Asylum at Frederick City. The balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year was $339,171.10. The receipts of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1872-'73 are estimated at $1,957,611.05, and the expenditures at $1,749,416.38. The total debt of the State amounted, at the end of the fiscal year, to $10,911,678.75, having been increased by the Maryland Hospital loan, and the Def and Dumb Asylum loan, by $555,000, and reduced, by payment of bonds falling due, to the extent of $1,872,299.83. There was at the same time $218,750.30 shown applied to the further reduction of the debt. The State has productive investments amounting to $4,794,850.26, and unproductive stocks and bonds amounting to $21,053,056. Of the latter amount, $7,000,000 was invested in the stock of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company. The affairs of the Canal Company are improving, and it is thought that this investment will in time become profitable.

The last rail was laid on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad in January, 1873, thus completing the communication from Baltimore through Virginia and West Virginia to Huntington, on the Ohio River.

The State penitentiary yielded $8,075.98 over and above expenses, the ordinary expenses amounting to $7,712,735.85. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 669, and 188 were received during the year. The number at the close of the year was 640. Of the 188 received during the year, 48 were white males, 1 white female, 115 black males,
and 24 black females. Of the 598 prisoners in the institution in 1872, 179 were laborers, 155 farm-hands, 10 draymen, 21 sailors, 12 shoemakers, 2 printers, 3 railroad-men, 8 cooks, 6 hackmen, 6 butchers, and 4 clerks. Of the 598, 9 were convicted of arson, 8 for murder in the first degree, 30 for murder in the second degree, 16 for attempts to commit rape, 2 for attempts to poison, 20 for horse-stealing, 271 for larceny, 71 for stealing, 5 for stealing vessels, 12 for rape, 2 for perjury, 1 for counterfeiting and forgery, and 1 for offering to vote illegally; 7 are committed for life, 1 for 30 years, 3 for 20 and 21 years, 12 for 18 years, 50 for 5 years, and 50 for 1 and 2 years. Of the 598 prisoners, 129 were between 10 and 20 years, 205 between 20 and 25, 10 between 25 and 30, 55, 8 between 30 and 35, 37 between 35 and 40, and 65 and 1 between 65 and 70. Of the whole number, 355 could not read or write, 63 could only read, and 180 could read and write. 314 attended Sunday-school in youth, and 255 did not attend. The record of the temperance question is as follows: Strictly temperate, 122; moderate drinkers, 36; occasionally intemperate, 483, and habitually intemperate, 7. Of the 598 prisoners, 297 were married, 376 unmarried, 1 was a widow, and 14 widowers.

A State Convention of those favoring the extension of the right of suffrage to women was held at Baltimore, on the 29th of February and 1st of March. Their claims were set forth in the following resolutions:

*Whereas, This Government was founded to promote the common interests of society, based upon the equal rights of man in its generic sense, founded in reason and justice, and as woman is a component part thereof, and as every civil right grows out of a natural right, we deny any authority from the number or terms of those prerogatives which were expressed in the Declaration of Independence, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness":*

*Resolved, That, as the fourteenth amendment declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside, no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States:" and, as the fifteenth amendment declares that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, that the immunities and privileges of American citizenship, however defined, are national in character and paramount to State authority.

*Resolved, That justice and equity can only be attained by enacting laws, to govern men and women, based upon the equality of sexes.

*Resolved, That we invite the cooperation of all those who have human rights and the righting of human wrongs at heart, and, throwing aside all minor differences, will work as with one mind for measures tending to ameliorate human suffering, and to create powers in society whose exercise shall be peace on earth, good-will toward men.*

There was no State election in Maryland this year, but party conventions were held to appoint delegates to the national nominating bodies, and to name candidates for presidential electors. The Republicans met in Baltimore, on the 24th of April, and appointed delegates to the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia. Presidential electors were nominated at the same time, both for the State at large and for the districts, but no platform was adopted. On the same day a meeting of Liberal Republicans was held in Baltimore, presided over by ex-Governor Bradford, which appointed delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati.

The Democratic Convention was held at the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore, on the 19th of June, and delegates to the national gathering of the party were chosen. A resolution, instructing the delegates "to oppose the nomination of separate or party candidates for President and Vice-President, as inexpedient in view of existing political complications, and to support instead the indorsements of Greeley and Brown on the Cincinnati platform, as more likely to effect a change in the national Administration, an object of paramount importance, as the first practical step in the great reform movement which we hope to see carried forward to ultimate triumph in every department of the Government," was referred to the Committee on Resolutions; but, before that committee had made any report, a motion to adjourn aie die was carried by a vote of 52 yes to 23 nays.

Another convention of the Democracy was held on the 11th of September, to nominate presidential electors. A committee was appointed to confer with a committee of Liberal Republicans, which resulted in giving to the latter the nomination of one of the electors-at-large and one of the district electors. No platform was adopted.

A convention of colored men was called to meet in Baltimore, on the 15th of June, the objects of which were thus stated:

1. To organize the colored Republicans of the whole State upon such a basis as will secure a complete and triumphant victory for the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention:

2. To consider the question of equality of rights for colored citizens, and how to elevate and improve our present condition.

3. To devise the best means to successfully better the condition of the laboring-men of the State, and to make labor profitable to all.

4. To create a more adequate plan for the instruction of colored children in the State.

The convention, after organizing on the 19th of June, adjourned to the 17th of July, when little was done beyond discussion, and the adoption of a resolution indorsing the platform of the Philadelphia Convention and the Administration of President Grant, and pledging the support of those represented in the convention for the election of Grant and Wilson.

The whole number of votes cast for presidential electors in November was 134,464, of which 67,685 were in favor of the election of Horace Greeley for President, and 66,769 for-
MARYLAND.

Grant; Greeley's majority, 925. Charles O'Conor received 19 votes. Democrats were elected to Congress from the first, second, third, and fourth districts, and Republicans from the fifth and sixth.

The present State government consists of: William Pinkney Whyte, Governor; John Thomson Mason, Secretary of State; Levi Woolford, Comptroller; John W. Davis, Treasurer; and William R. Hayward, Land Commissioner. The Legislature is made up of 24 Democrats and 1 Republican in the Senate, and 70 Democrats and 11 Republicans in the House. The city government of Baltimore is Democratic.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (575,459) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations 258,543 persons, of whom 213,691 were males and 44,852 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 80,449, including 79,197 males and 1,253 females; in professional and personal services, 79,226, including 43,278 males and 35,948 females; in trade and transportation, 35,542, including 34,567 males and 975 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 63,392, including 56,649 males and 6,777 females.

The State contained 2,914,007 acres of improved land, 1,433,938 of woodland, and 182,594 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $170,399,681; of farming implements and machinery, $5,283,376; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $3,560,967; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $35,843,927; orchard-products $1,319,405; produce of market-gardens, $1,039,782; forest-products, $613,209; value of home manufactures, $633,685; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $4,621,418; of all live-stock, $13,420,678. There were 50,096 horses, 9,390 mules and asses, 14,789 milch-cows, 22,115 working-oxen, 98,074 other cattle, 129,679 sheep, and 257,693 swine. The chief productions were: 1,905 bushels of spring, and 5,773,408 of winter, wheat, 307,089 of rye, 11,701,817 of Indian corn, 3,221,043 of oats, 11,315 of barley, 77,867 of buckwheat, 15,785,339 pounds of tobacco, 450,213 of wool, 57,556 bushels of peas and beans, 1,632,205 of Irish, and 218,706 of sweet potatoes, 11,586 gallons of wine, 51,014,720 pounds of butter, 6,752 of cheese, 1,520,101 gallons of milk sold, 223,119 tons of hay, 35,910 bushels of clover-seed, 2,009 of grass-seed, 250 pounds of hops, 30,709 of flax and 1,541 bushels of flax seed, 70,464 pounds of maple-sugar, 25,563 gallons of sorghum, and 374 of maple, molasses, 118,938 pounds of honey, and 3,439 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 5,912, using 631 steam-engines of 13,961 horse-power, and 937 water-wheels of 18,461 horse-power, and employing 44,860 hands, of whom 34,091 were males above sixteen, 8,278 females above fifteen, and 2,521 youth. The total amount of capital invested was $363,493,729; wages paid during the year, $12,652,817; value of materials consumed, $46,897,093; of products, $76,593,013.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 88, having an aggregate circulation of 235,450, and issuing annually 33,497,778 copies. There were 8 daily, with a circulation of 89,921; 1 tri-weekly, circulation 5,010; 2 semi-weekly, circulation 1,600; 69 weekly, circulation 127,314; 8 monthly, circulation 18,600.

There were 3,558 libraries, having 1,713,483 volumes. Of these, 2,067, with 1,142,558 volumes, were private, and 316, with 570,945 volumes, were other than private, including 90 circulating libraries, with 78,090 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 1,420, having 1,359 edifices, with 499,779 sittings, and property valued at $12,088,650. The leading denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>30,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopcal</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>61,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>40,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>32,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>22,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reformed (late German)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>19,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>62,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Brethren in Christ</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>738,894</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870</td>
<td>1,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of annual support</td>
<td>$165,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number receiving support June 1, 1870...</td>
<td>1,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>1,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons convicted during the year</td>
<td>2,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons in prison June 1, 1870</td>
<td>1,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MASON, LOWELL, Mus. Doc., an eminent musical teacher, composer, and author, born in Medfield, Mass., January 8, 1792; died in Orange, N. J., August 11, 1872. His father was a mechanic in what was then a small New-England village, and his early opportunities for education were meagre; but he had from childhood a passion for music, vocal and instrumental, and before he was twenty years of age he had learned to play on every kind of musical instrument which came within his reach, and was such a proficient in vocal music as to be chosen chorister of the village choir while yet a mere lad. He had done more than this; he had, by diligent self-instruction, so trained himself to habits of order, method, and sound reasoning, that, when at twenty years of age he removed to Savannah, Ga., he almost immediately became the superintendent of the first Sunday-school in
that State, and a teacher of music in the churches. His own choir was so successful that he was invited to Boston in 1827, to take a kind of general charge of music in the churches there. He had, for some years before this, entered upon his work of reform in regard to church-music. Finding a strong tendency on the part of most of the churches to adopt the fantastic, artificial, and absurd style of *fugue* music, which had just then taken the place of the old and simple tunes of an earlier day, he immediately put himself in opposition to it, and, by careful selection and adaptation of simple but effective melodies from European collections of music, and the addition of some very sweet and simple tunes of his own, he sought to turn the tide toward a better style of church-music. At first he had great difficulty in finding a publisher for the volume of tunes he had compiled, but at length, in 1831, persuaded the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, of which he was a member, to allow it to be published in their name, as their collection, they receiving half the profits of the publication. The book was a great success from the first, and accomplished in part what was his principal object in its publication, the cultivation of a higher and better taste in church-music. When he removed to Boston in 1827, he began the instruction of classes in vocal music, devoting special attention to the training of children to the performance of the alto part in choral music, and to the introduction of vocal music into the public schools. About 1828, William C. Woodbridge called his attention to the Pestalozzian method of teaching music, and especially to the various improvements upon it; and, after careful and protracted examination, Mr. Mason became a champion of the new method. Juvenile classes were established and taught gratuitously by him for many years, and he was soon compelled, by the extent of his labors, to take G. J. Webb as an associate. Under his influence vocal music received a new and extraordinary impulse in Boston, and throughout New England. Eminent teachers were introduced into the schools; the Boston Academy of Music was established; music was prescribed as a regular branch of instruction in the public schools of Boston, and subsequently very generally throughout the entire country; permanent musical classes, lectures on music, concerts, schools for instrumental music, and teachers' institutes, were also widely established. He became an enthusiastic Pestalozzian, and one of the most successful teachers of the inductive method of instruction, not only in music, but also in general education. In 1837 Mr. Mason visited Europe, and made himself acquainted with all the improvements in music-teaching in the Continental cities. The growing taste for music which he had inspired incited him to prepare about this time numerous text-books for juvenile classes, glee-books, and collections of church-music. The musical text-books were prepared with great care, and in each he sought to bring out and emphasize some particular point, till he had completed the circle of musical instruction. His numerous collections of church-music all had a similar purpose, to multiply the number of simple and effective tunes for public worship. During his later years, he labored diligently to promote what had always been a favorite object with him, the introduction of strictly congregational singing into the churches, laying down two positions as essential to its perfection, viz.: That the tunes used in the churches should be such that all could sing them; and that they should be subordinate to the words used. With these two principles to guide his action, he devoted some of the best labors of his life to the preparation, in connection with Rev. Drs. Park and Phelps, of the "Subbath Hymn and Tune Book," a work eminently adapted, both in its hymns and tunes, for congregational singing, and he lived to see it a great success, not only in its wide circulation, but in its stimulus to others to follow in the same track. In 1855 the University of New York conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Music, the first instance of the conferring such a degree by an American college, and, though European universities had conferred it on eminent musical composers, they had never honored an American composer with it. The later years of his life were passed at Orange, N. J., and his devotion to musical study and composition continued till his death. Dr. Mason's published works exceed fifty volumes, and many of them have had an immense sale. The aggregate sale of the collections of church-music somewhat exceeded two million copies, and several of the juvenile collections have sold very largely. The following is a list of the principal of these works, those having an asterisk prefixed being the joint production of Dr. Mason and Mr. G. J. Webb. "Boston Handel and Haydn Collection," 1821; "Juvenile Psalmist," 1829; "Juvenile Lyre" (first book of school-songs published in this country), 1830; "The Choir, or Union Collection," 1833; "Manual of Instruction in Vocal Music," 1834; "Juvenile Singing-School," 1835; *"The Musical Library" (Glee-Book), 1835; "Sabbath-School Songs," 1836; "The Boston Academy Collection," 1836; "Sabbath-School Harp," 1837; "Lyra Sacra," 1837; "Occasional Psalmody," 1837; "Juvenile Songster," 1838; *"Boston Glee-Book," 1838; "Songs of Asaph," 1838; "The Seraph," 1838; "Juvenile Music for Sabbath-Schools," 1839; *"The Odeon" (Glee-Book), 1839; "The Modern Psalmist," 1839; "Boston School Song-Book," 1840; "Little Songs for Little Singers," 1840; "Carmina Sacra," 1841. Of this and its two revisions, the "New Carmina Sacra" and the "American Tune-Book," more than six hundred thousand copies have been sold; *"The

MASSACHUSETTS. The Legislature of Massachusetts met on the 3d of January and adjourned on the 7th of May, after a session of one hundred and twenty-six days, the shortest for several years. Three hundred and fifty-nine acts and sixty joint resolutions were passed. A bill, introduced by the Labor Reformers, making ten hours a legal working-day for minors and females in cotton and other manufactories, passed the House after a protracted debate, but was defeated in the Senate. The advocates of female suffrage presented petitions signed by several thousand persons, which were referred to a special committee on that subject. A bill was reported providing for an amendment to the constitution, allowing women the right to vote and hold office, but after much debate it failed to pass the House, by a close vote. No material change was made in the laws respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors, though there was, as usual, a good deal of talk on the subject. The sale of alcoholic liquors is still prohibited, and ale and beer can be sold in any town only with the sanction of a majority of the voters. A general railroad act, carefully prepared and maturely considered, was finally adopted. It allows any twenty-five or more citizens to associate themselves together to form a railroad and to take land necessary for the purpose, subject to the revision of county commissioners. It is intended to do away with special charters for small railroads. A general street railway bill passed the Senate, but was killed in the House. The subject which occupied the largest share of attention was the charter of the Highland Street Railway Company in Boston, which, after an immense deal of discussion and of hearings before committees, was passed. Two new towns were formed, viz.: Holbrook, which was taken from the town of Randolph, and Norwood, which was cut from Dedham. Fitchburg was incorporated as a city. The question of changing the organization of the State police caused an excited discussion, and the two Houses could not agree upon it until conference committees were appointed to reconcile their differences. It was finally settled by placing the terms of office of the police commissioners at the pleasure of the Governor, and authorizing him to increase the force to one hundred men, whenever he should deem it necessary. The whole purpose of the State police is to secure the enforcement of the liquor laws. The Legislature disposed of a large amount of miscellaneous business of more or less importance to the State. It increased the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the salaries of District Attorneys, and in many instances of police justices and clerks; dissolved a large number of corporations, which were not doing business; abolished the head-money which immigrants had to pay; annexed Mount Hope Cemetery to Boston, and straightened the boundary between Boston and Brookline; established district courts in Worcester and Norfolk Counties; changed the time of elections in cities from Monday to Tuesday; joined together in one city Haverhill and Bradford; reformed the almshouse system, and abolished the school-ship; united the Old Colony & Newport and Cape Cod Railroads; gave Boards of Health additional powers over small-pox, so that they can take a patient from his home, if he lives in a house with two or more families; established the office of inspector of provisions; and made it illegal for city officials to make or have a pecuniary interest in contracts with their own city. Among the resolutions adopted was one requiring the Inspectors of the State-prison to submit a report at the next session as to the practicability of enlarging and improving the present prison, and as to the policy of selling the present property in Charlestown, and building a new prison at some other point.

On the 30th of September there were, belonging to railroad corporations of the State, 2,194.44 miles of main line and branches, with 524.85 miles of side-lines and 534.13 miles of double track, making an equivalent in all of 3,253.417 miles of railroad. Of this amount 1,057.87 miles were within the limits of the State, and 2,195.54 miles of territory, and to every 879 inhabitants. This proportion of railroad to extent of territory is greater than in any other part of the country, and not exceeded in any country of Europe. The average cost of the roads has been $71.250 per mile, exclusive of equipment, which has cost $8,875 per mile. The entire amount invested in the railroads reported to the Massachusetts Commissioners, is $135,000,000. Of the 85 corporations making returns, 30 paid dividends averaging nearly seven per cent, on the capital, and 25 per cent. on dividends. The gross income of the roads during the year was 22.9 per cent. of their cost, but the cost of operation was 72.2 per cent. of the gross earnings, leaving an average net income of 6.9 per cent. on the investment. The capital stock of these fifty-five corporations is owned by about 29,650 persons, 74 per cent. of whom are residents of the State. The total earnings returned for the year amounted to $30,878,542.70, being an increase of $3,693,567 over
the amount of the previous year. The average earnings on each mile of road was $12,766.37, the amount varying from $2,658 on the Duxbury & Cohasset to $34,500 on the Boston and Albany. The cost of operation amounted to $3,323.51 per mile. During the year 355 miles of street roads were laid. Reports were made by 24 street railroad corporations, whose aggregate capital stock amounted to $6,048,594. The length of track, including branches and sidings, was 179.29 miles. The average cost per mile was $19,550 for building, and $14,409 for equipment. The number of persons employed on steam roads during the year was 17,670, on street railways 1,681. There were 16 accidents on the steam railroads during the year, seven of which were caused by displacement of the rails, seven by collision, one by the explosion of a locomotive, and one by the parting of a train. These caused the death or injury of about 40 persons. There were 304 casualties, of which 187 resulted in loss of life. The number of passengers killed or injured from all causes was 68; the number of employees killed and injured, 184; and the number of persons in no way connected with the roads, 136. Most of these last were run over while walking on the roads.

The opening of the Hooes Tunnel from the eastern portal to the central shaft was successfully accomplished on the 12th of December. There still remained at that time 3,125 feet of rock to penetrate between the shaft and the western portal.

The financial condition of the State is every way satisfactory. At the beginning of the year, her funded debt amounted to $29,029,364. The changes for the twelve months ending January 1, 1873, of the amounts liquidated, are shown in the following statement:

Funded Debt...
State War Fund loan $2,531,500
Union Bond loan 262,500
State Alms-house loan 100,000
Loan of 1861 (funding debt). 100,000
$29,029,364

Balance remaining...
$35,514,164

Added during the year on account of the
Troy & Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac
Tunnel loan.
1,175,540

$37,692,704

With these changes, the existing debt, all of which is funded, may be thus classified:

Railroad loans... $18,308,016
War loans... 13,319,668
Ordinary loans... 22,090
$29,029,364

$37,692,704

The only unfunded liabilities remaining consist of small sums, for the payment of which the Treasury is amply provided, and there remain no unfunded liabilities for the payment of which the State has not provided a sinking fund. There was in the Treasury, at the end of the year, about $600,000. The ordinary revenues for 1873 are estimated at $2,300,000, making the total resources $2,900,000, while the ordinary expenses are set down at $4,420,000.

The almshouses at Bridgewater and Monson have been abolished, and the paupers transferred to the institution at Tewksbury, which had, at the end of the year, about 860 inmates, two-thirds of whom were insane or imbecile persons. The Nautical School has also been discontinued, and the school-ship sold, its inmates being transferred to the Reform Schools at Westboro' and Lancaster, which had, on the 15th of October, 575 inmates, against 547 in 1871, and 620 in 1870. These reformatories used appropriations, during the year, amounting to $96,695, while $14,000 was paid on their behalf by cities and towns, and $9,500 was obtained from labor and sales of products. The net cost to the State was $75,000; to the community, $87,000.

The three Insane Asylums of the State, at Northampton, Worcester, and Taunton, contained 1,286 patients, on the 15th of October, of whom 343 were maintained by the State, 608 by towns, and 438 by their friends or relatives. The average number, for the year, was: 429 at Northampton, 445 at Worcester, and 408 at Taunton. The State pays $3.50 per week each for the support of pauper patients at these institutions, and the amount paid, for the year, at Northampton, was $22,762; at Taunton, $18,295; and at Worcester, $9,099. The value of the Worcester property is $804,929; that at Taunton, $276,963; and that at Northampton, $592,656.

There are 172 savings-banks in the State, the statistics of which are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of depositors</td>
<td>629,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of deposits</td>
<td>$244,777,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of deposits during the year</td>
<td>762,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of the same</td>
<td>$38,091,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of withdrawals during the year</td>
<td>359,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of the same</td>
<td>$24,856,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of accounts closed last year</td>
<td>159,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of surplus on hand</td>
<td>$76,058,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public funds</td>
<td>1,436,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans on public funds</td>
<td>1,619,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank stock</td>
<td>15,712,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans on banks</td>
<td>1,428,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits in banks bearing interest</td>
<td>1,739,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad bonds</td>
<td>4,462,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans on railroad bonds</td>
<td>5,039,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventor in real estate</td>
<td>1,269,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans on mortgages of real estate</td>
<td>89,694,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans to counties, cities, and towns</td>
<td>252,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans on personal security</td>
<td>28,299,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>1,587,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Averagbe amount of ordinary dividends</td>
<td>9,685,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses of the institutions</td>
<td>469,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average of ordinary dividends</td>
<td>63 per cent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The political campaign of the year was less exciting in Massachusetts than in many of the other States. The first important convention was that of the supporters of female suffrage, who met in Boston, on the 81st of January, and set forth their views, after much lively discussion, in the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we demand suffrage for women because it is her right, and because its exercise is essential to the perpetuation of the moral and political well-being of society. That, as negro suffrage was a political necessity in 1870, so is woman suffrage a moral necessity in 1872.

2. Resolved, That, while we hail as an important step the recent amendment of Governor Washburn, that women be allowed to vote upon the sale
of bear, as a step in the right direction, since the right to vote on a question implies the right to vote on all, we nevertheless demand suffrage for women as a right, to be freely exercised on every question of public interest, and not as a favor, to be accepted with limitations to suit the convenience of men.

3. Resolved, That the claim of the recent Republican State Convention, that the Republican party of Massachusetts has a lawful obligation to do its utmost to secure to the loyal women of America for their patriotic devotion to the cause of freedom, finds obvious contradiction in the fact that the loyal women of this Commonwealth are still consigned to the political status of pappists, idiots, lunatics, and criminals; and also in the further fact that the women of America, with the consent of that same party, are still held in political vassalage to the very rebels whose treasonable purposes they so heroically aided to frustrate.

4. Resolved, That the Democratic party of Massachusetts, by declaring, in State Convention, that 'suffrage is a right and not a privilege,' and then resolutely to endorse woman's suffrage, is false to its principles, and unworthy of the support of the people of the Commonwealth.

5. Resolved, That we congratulate the Labor Reform party upon a favorable example it has set to the other parties of the Commonwealth, in recognizing woman's full rights of citizenship, and in demanding equal compensation for woman's labor.

6. Resolved, That we congratulate Massachusetts upon the honorable record of her congressional delegation this winter—upon Senator Wilson's bill to enfranchise woman in the Territories; upon Honorable George F. Hoar's bill to protect the rights of the women of Utah and Wyoming; and upon Honorable B. F. Butler's speech in support of a woman's suffrage petition.

7. Resolved, That the thanks of the convention are cordially given to Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, for vetoing the bill to disfranchise the women of that Territory, and for his vindication of their rights in his recent movement.

8. Resolved, That we call upon our Legislature to enact a law conferring suffrage upon women in presidential and municipal elections; also, to submit an amendment to the State constitution, abolishing political distinctions on account of sex.

9. Resolved, That so long as one-half of our citizens are taxed and governed without consent, every voter is in honor bound to help elect and defeat the enemies, of impartial suffrage, and to make the enfranchisement of women the cardinal principle of his political action.

The Republican Convention for the appointment of delegates to the national nominating body was held at Worcester on the 10th of April. The platform adopted was as follows:

1. Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Republican party of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, congratulate our brethren of the Commonwealth, on the national recognition of those great social and civil rights which, at the birth of which the Republican party was organized, and for which it has contended earnestly through all the trials of peace and war.

2. Resolved, That we see with profound satisfaction the progress of the American Republic on that path which leads to an honorable nationality, guided by the Republican party, which has enforced the doctrine of equality and right, upon which our Government was founded, and given it additional guaranties in the national Constitution; has expanded oppression from the statute-book; has inspired the people with a high and holy purpose in a great war; has cherished the memory of patriotic service and sacrifice; has appealed to a prosperous and honorable people to remember their obligations; has required strictly republican forms of government in the States; and has emphasized the rebuke that has proceeded from education as the corner-stone of our institutions; has shown its interest in working-men by destroying slavery, and affording the right of every man to himself, and the right of his children to the legitimate fruits of his labor; has placed in our history a chapter of success and renown that wins the admiration of a civilized world; and we now enter upon a national campaign to support the Republicans in the election of men, who have, by the development of public opinion in the direction of honor, justice, and philosophy—an Administration which has brought with it peace and a wise adjustment of the violent political controversies which preceded it; which has established our national credit on firm foundations; which has sought wisely and firmly to enforce law against disorder, and complete the work of reconstruction in the restored States; which seeks to enforce a generous and humane policy toward the department of Indian tribes; which has reformed the abuses, exposed corruption, punished offenders, and sought to improve and elevate the character of civil service. And we move by a just and earnest appreciation of the fidelity and wise patriotism of President Grant, do most cordially recommend that he be renominated and re-elected, forasmuch as his Administration has brought the American people all the high obligations of that period of peace which followed a war inspired and elevated by the great declarations of Abraham Lincoln.

4. Resolved, That, while recommending strongly the renomination of General Grant for the presidency, we urge also the nomination of Henry Wilson for the vice-presidency, feeling that Massachusetts has earned and demonstrated by long solid and firm Republican principles in which Henry Wilson has always been true to her honor and to the best sentiments of her people.

At a subsequent convention for the nomination of State officers the following ticket was agreed upon: For Governor, William B. Washburn; Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Talbot; Secretary of State, Oliver Warner; Treasurer, Charles Adams, Jr.; Auditor, Charles Endicott, of Pawtucket; Senator, General, Charles Trask. Conventions of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans were held at Worcester on the 11th of September. General N. P. Banks presided over the latter, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That we regard the platform adopted by the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions as thoroughly Republican, Democratic, and patriotic, and the fact that, in its full recognition of the equality of the colored race, it has been accepted along with the tried and true candidates by an overwhelming majority of the native population of the lately rebellious States, makes it a treaty of peace which, if ratified, as it should be, by the election of the candidates, will forever close and gloriously close the deplorable war which has devastated the South openly or covertly for the last twelve years.

2. Resolved, That the party now in power has violated its pledge, contained in the inaugural of President Grant, to give the country an honest currency on a specie basis; has robbed the people and wasted the public domain by squandering it upon greedy and fraudulent corporations. It has introduced into the Administration the ideas and practice of personal ambition as the end and object of political proceedings in the history of the country, and is alike mischievous in its present results and alarming in what it threatens for the future. And that, in its
policy toward the Southern section of the country, in place of promoting that reconciliation which its obvious duty has imposed the hostility between the different classes, and arrayed the white and black races against each other in a manner that is fatal to the best interests of the nation, and worst of all, perilous to the welfare of the colored race, of which it assumes to be the especial protector.

3. Resolved, That we cordially indorse Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown as the names entitled to the posts assigned them by the two great National Conventions, and we denounce the constantly-reiterated pretense that the rights of the freemen will be less secure under their administration—a wanton insult to the intelligent people of the nation, and a dishonest trick to retain power in bad hands by imposing on the ignorant and credulous.

4. Resolved, That the Hon. Charles Sumner, by his efforts to secure to all classes perfect equality before the law, to restore an honest currency, to promote the harmony and reconciliation of the States, and especially by his masterly and unanswerable exposures of the untruthfulness of the present administration, has won a new and transcendent title to the veneration and gratitude of the Commonwealth and the country.

5. Resolved, That labor is the creator of capital and is what originates the only valid title to the private possession of it, and that the possession of capital, as free civilized society is necessarily constrained, is the only thing besides charity which can prevent the necessity of excessive labor. Therefore, all that the State can do to alleviate labor, unless it should arbitrarily attempt to enforce charity at the expense of capital, which is inconsistent with the rights of property, and would only injure the laborer in the end, is to give him the utmost facility honestly to acquire capital, by seeing that he is not unjustly or dishonestly injured, that he does not misappropriate his best means of education and has the benefit of well managed financial and cooperative institutions, whereby his smallest savings of capital may earn the largest profit, and the doing of this is held to be the highest duty of the State.

6. Resolved, That the action of the Grant party of this Commonwealth at a recent convention in declar- ing for a prohibitory liquor law affords the strongest evidence of its corruption and hypocrisy on the impedance question, when we consider that, having for years held the control of the offices of this Commonwealth and had in charge the execution of its laws, they have failed to enforce them in the particular localities and with venal denomination.

7. Resolved, That the presence of laws upon the statute-book without an attempt to enforce the same, or a partial attempt at their infliction, is demoralizing in its effect on the people. It has a tendency to produce disrespect for the law; therefore all laws existing of this character should, in the judgment of this convention, be either vigorously and impartially enforced or repealed.

In the Democratic Convention “the declaration of principles framed at Cincinnati and approved at Baltimore” was “adopted by the Democracy of this Commonwealth,” and the party was pledged to a “hearty support of the candidates there nominated.” Conference committees were appointed by the two conventions to make up a joint ticket, which was adopted and was as follows: For Governor, Charles Sumner, of Boston; for Lieutenant Governor, George W. Stearns, of Chicopee; for Secretary of State, George H. Munroe, of Boston; for Treasurer and Receiver General, Levi Haywood, of Gardner; for Auditor, P. A. Collins, of Boston; for Attorney-General, Waldo Coburn, of Dedham; for electors at large, Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, and Frank W. Bird, of Walpole. The following resolution was adopted, ratifying the ticket, after which the two conventions united in the same hall for speech-making and congratulations:

Resolved, That we commend the candidates presented by the concurrent action of the two Conventions this day to the suffrages of the honest voters of the Commonwealth, and their triumphal election will insure a discontinuance of the trifling legislation and corrupt practices which have made odious the existing Administration.

Mr. Sumner, who was out of the country when the nominations were made, declined to stand as candidate for Governor, and the name of F. W. Bird was substituted on the ticket by the State Central Committees.

A Labor Reform Convention had been held on the 21st of August, at Framingham, but it was decided to make no nominations. The committee appointed to draw up a platform of principles failed to agree, and two reports were made, but after some discussion the following brief resolution was adopted as a substitute for both:

Resolved, That the whole power and strength of the Labor party in this State is concentrated in the single issue of reducing the hours of labor for the factory operatives, and that we will not vote for any member of the Legislature who opposes this simple act of justice and humanity.

The only other resolution adopted was this:

Resolved, That we demand that women who do the same kind of work as men shall receive the same wages, and that we demand the ballot for women.

The convention was thinly attended, and rather inharmonious.

At the election on the 4th of November, the total vote cast for presidential electors was 192,782, of which 155,472 were in favor of Grant and Wilson, and 59,260 in favor of Greeley and Brown, making the majority of Grant and Wilson 74,212. The total vote for Gover- nor was 183,526, of which Washburn received 133,900, and Bird 59,626; majority for Washburn, 74,274. The entire Republican State ticket was chosen, and a full Republican delegation elected to Congress from the eleven districts. The State Legislature consists of 39 Republicans and 1 Democrat in the Senate, and 217 Republicans and 23 Democrats in the House of Representatives. In December, Henry L. Pierce, Republican, was chosen Mayor of the city of Boston by a majority of 79 over Wm. Gaston, the Democratic candidate. The Board of Aldermen of Boston consists of 9 Republicans and 3 Democrats, the Common Council of 38 Republicans and 26 Democrats.

On the 9th and 10th of November the city of Boston was visited by a terrible conflagration, which swept through the richest business quarter, destroying large granite stores and warehouses, and vast amounts of merchandise. The fire broke out at about 7 o’clock in the evening of the 9th, at the corner of Summer and Kingston Streets, and, owing to the
delay of the engines, consequent upon the prevalence of disease among the horses of the fire department, gained considerable headway before any thing was done to check it. It swept to the north nearly to State Street, laying in ruins most of the district bounded by Summer, Washington, and State Streets, and the water-front. The area burnt over was about 65 acres. The number of buildings destroyed was 776, of which 709 were of brick and stone, and 67 of wood. The assessors' valuation of these buildings was $18,591,000, and it was estimated that it would cost $18,000,000 to replace them. The amount of personal property destroyed was about $60,000,000. There were very few dwelling-houses burnt, and only 14 lives lost, 7 being those of firemen. The only important public buildings injured were the old post-office on State Street, and the new unfinished post-office on Water Street.

An extra session of the Legislature was called, to commence on the 19th of November, to devise such measures of relief for the city of Boston as might be deemed expedient. Several insurance companies were hopelessly bankrupt, while others were forced to wind up their business, and a demand was made for new charters, or for a general insurance law. A joint committee on this subject was appointed, to which all petition and propositions were referred. The result was a general insurance act, which passed both Houses after a thorough discussion. It authorizes any ten or more residents of the State to associate themselves together, by an agreement in writing, for the purpose of carrying on the business of fire or marine insurance. The capital shall not be less than $300,000. After the company has organized in pursuance of the written agreement, a certificate must be obtained from the Insurance Commissioner, setting forth the names of the parties, the amount of capital, articles of association, etc., which must be filed with the Secretary of State. No policy can be issued until the sum of $500,000 shall have been offered and subscribed for insurance, and entered on the books of the company. The payment of dividends and losses is regulated by the following section:

The holders of stock in mutual companies with a guarantee capital, organized under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to a net semi-annual dividend not exceeding 4 per cent. on their respective shares, if the net profit, after providing for all expenses, losses, and liabilities then incurred, including a sum sufficient to reimburse all outstanding risks, is sufficient from time to time to pay the same, and if any such dividend is less than 4 per cent. it shall be made up when such net profit becomes sufficient therefor.

Three-fourths of said net profit, after the payment of said dividends, shall be credited to, and, at the expiration of the policies, divided among the insured, and the remaining one-fourth shall be invested in capital articles for the security of the insured, but, when from time to time the reserve shall exceed 5 per cent. on the amount insured, the whole of said net profit in excess of said reserve of 5 per cent. shall, after the payment of said dividends, be divided among the insured at the expiration of their policies.

The guarantee capital shall be applied to the payment of losses only when the other cash funds have been exhausted; and, if the guarantee capital shall at any time be reduced, it shall be replaced from the first accumulation of the reserve, or the directors may, at their discretion, replace the whole or any part of it by assessments upon the contingent funds in the possession of the company at the time of said reduction.

Among the other acts was one authorizing the city of Boston to issue bonds to the extent of $20,000,000, to aid the owners of land in the burnt district to restore their buildings within one year from the 1st of January, 1873. The bonds run fifteen years, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. in gold or six per cent. in currency. A bill was also passed providing for a commission of three civil engineers to be appointed by the Governor, to report a comprehensive system of drainage for the city of Boston and the surrounding territory, within a radius of ten miles, the expenses to be born by the city. A Merchants' Exchange, with a capital of $2,000,000, to be located in the burnt district, was incorporated, and the Old South Church was authorized to lease its building to the United States Post-Office Department, with the consent of a majority of the pew-owners. The session of the legislature came to a close on the 15th of December.

"The World's Peace Jubilee and International Musical Festival" commenced in Boston on the 17th of June, and continued until the 4th of July, under the direction of Patrick S. Gilmore. It took place in a large wooden building known as the "Coliseum," located near the intersection of the Boston & Albany and Boston & Providence Railroads. The structure was 550 feet long and 350 feet wide, erected without much pretense to ornamentation. The interior was divided into two sections, that reserved by the audience being 300 feet long, and that devoted to the chorus and orchestra being 240 feet of the length of the building. The chorus consisted of 20,000 voices, and the orchestra of 1,000 instruments. Besides these, several musical organizations had been secured by Mr. Gilmore from Europe, including the band of the Grenadier Guards from London, the Kaiser Franz Grenadier Regiment band from Berlin, the Garde Republique Band from Paris, and the Emperor of Germany's Cornet Quartet. Franz Abt, the eminent German composer, was present, and conducted the performance of several of his own songs, and Johann Strauss, of Vienna, appeared each day and led a select orchestra in the performance of some of his own compositions. There were other special features, and the whole made up a musical festival on a scale hardly equaled in modern times.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (1,100,600), ten years old and over,
there were engaged in all classes of occupa-
tions 579,844 persons, of whom 451,543 were
males and 128,301 females. There were en-
gaged in agriculture, 72,610, including 72,755
males and 54 females; in professional and per-
sonal services, 131,291, including 75,917 males
and 55,374 females; in trade and transportation,
83,078; including 81,077 males and 2,001
females; in manufactures and mechanical and
mining industries, 292,665, including 221,793
males and 70,872 females.
The State contained 1,788,321 acres of im-
proved land, 706,714 of woodland, and 287,
348 of other unimproved land. The cash value
of farms was $110,452,784, of farming
implements and machinery, $5,000,879; total
amount of wages paid during the year, includ-
ing value of board, $5,521,052; total (esti-
mated) value of all farm productions, includ-
ing betterments and additions to stock, $92,-
192,375; orchard-productions, $303,584; produce
of market-gardens, $1,968,291; forest-prod-
ucts, $1,618,161; value of home manufactu-
res, $79,378; of animals slaughtered or sold
for slaughter, $4,324,658; of all live-stock,
$17,049,228. There were 41,093 horses, 108
males and asses, 114,771 milch-cows, 24,430
working-oxen, 79,581 other cattle, 78,560
sheep, and 49,178 swine. The chief produc-
tions were: 17,574 bushels of spring wheat, and
17,074 of winter, wheat, 289,237 of rye, 1,307,-
807 of Indian-corn, 707,564 of oats, 193,971
of barley, 58,040 of buckwheat, 7,312,885
pounds of tobacco, 506,559 of wool, 24,690
bushels of peas and beans, 30,254,446 of Irish,
and 917 of sweet potatoes, 10,966 gallons of
wine, 6,550,161 pounds of butter, 2,245,573 of
cheese, 13,284,057 gallons of milk sold, 597,-
455 tons of hay, 252 bushels of clover-seed,
464 of grass-seed, 61,910 pounds of hops, 980
of flax, 390,500 pounds of maple-sugar, 2,926
gallons of maple molasses, 25,299 pounds of
honey, and 1,156 of wax. The total number of
manufacturing establishments was 13,212,
using 2,396 steam-engines of 78,502 horse-
power, and 3,157 water-wheels of 106,864
horse-power, and employing 279,389 hands,
17,082 of whom were males above sixteen,
56,
229 females above 15, and 14,119 youth. The
total amount of capital invested was $281,677,-
862; wages paid during the year, $118,051,-
886; value of materials consumed, $334,413,-
982; of products, $553,912,568.
The whole number of newspapers and peri-
odicals was 259, having an aggregate circula-
tion of 1,959,124, and issuing annually 129,-
651,266 copies. There were 21 daily, with a
circulation of 231,625; 1 tri-weekly, weekly
800; 16 semi-weekly, weekly 41,484; 134
weekly, circulation 809,465; 11 semi-
monthly, circulation 45,500; 48 monthly; cir-
culation, 462,150; 9 quarterly, circulation 11,-
400; and 1 annual, circulation 3,000. There
were 3,169 libraries, having 3,017,813 volumes.
Of these, 1,025, with 1,007,204 volumes, were
private, and 1,544, with 2,010,009 volumes,
were other than private, including 136 circu-
late libraries, with 847,556 volumes.
The total number of religious organizations
was 1,848, having 1,764 edifices, with 882,817
sittings, and property valued at $24,488,285.
The leading denominations were:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
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<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>85</td>
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<td>Christian</td>
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<td>209,914</td>
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<td>Episcopal</td>
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<td>Methodist</td>
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<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>130,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unitarian</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>35,627</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of pauperism and crime is
shown by the following statistics:
Total population........................................ 1,427,351
Number of persons receiving support during
the year ending June 1, 1870.......................... 8,096
Cost of annual support................................ $1,121,634
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870.... 5,377
Native.................................................... 5,377
White.................................................... 5,377
Colored.................................................. 73
Foreign.................................................. 801
Number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870........ 1,155
Number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870........ 2,385
Native.................................................... 1,491
White.................................................... 1,853
Colored.................................................. 139
Foreign.................................................. 125

MAURICE, Rev. John Frederick DENISON,
a popular clergyman of the Church of England,
and author, born about 1805; died in London,
April 1, 1872. He was the son of a Unitarian
clergyman, and entered Trinity College, Cam-
bridge, at an early age. Here he formed an
intimacy with John Sterling, afterward distin-
guished as a scholar and author, and the mutual
attachment was subsequently strengthened by
their marrying two sisters. Not being able
to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles, Mr.
Maurice did not obtain a Fellowship, and left
Cambridge before going up for his degree, but
afterward became a member of the Church of
England, and entered his name on the books
of Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his
degree of B. A. in 1831. He was appointed
Chaplain and Reader at Lincoln's Inn, and be-
came a Theological Professor in King's College,
London, in 1846, retired from the latter a few
years ago, in consequence of an outcry against
his religious opinions as to the eternity of
future punishment, and became incumbent of
St. Peter's Chapel, Vere Street, Marylebone.
Between the interval of leaving Cambridge and
visiting Oxford, he was for a short period
director of the Athenaeum, and about the time
that he took his degree he wrote a novel called
"Eustace Conway." His efforts, in connection
with the Rev. Charles Kingsley and others,
toward assisting the education of working
men, are well known. He wrote many vol-
umes of lectures, sermons, theological essays,
together with other works; the more
important of his labors being "Learning and
Working," six lectures, published in 1855; and "The
Religion of Rome," four lectures, delivered in
1854, at the Philosophical Institution of Edin-
MAYO, EARL OF.

Mazzini, Giuseppe.

burgh. His volumes of sermons, his treatises on philosophy, and his lectures, have been widely circulated. "What is Revelation?" appeared in 1859; "What is Revelation? Sequel to," in 1860; "Lectures on the Apocalypse, or Book of Revelation," in 1861; "Claims of the Bible and of Science," in 1862; "Gospel of the Kingdom of Heaven: Lectures on St. Luke," in 1864; "Conflict of Good and Evil in our Day," in 1865; and "The Commandments as Instruments of National Reform," in 1866. He was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Cambridge in October, 1866, and received the honorary degree of M. A., March 28, 1867. Prof. Maurice was admirably fitted to exert an influence over a certain order of minds. His broad culture and enthusiasm attracted scholarly men; while the dreamy mysticism investing both his thought and language had a singular charm for minds which would have been repelled by dogmatic teaching. He was religious and earnest in his way, honoring Christianity as a religion coming from God, and ready at any time to sacrifice position for truth.

MAYO, Richard Southwell Bourke, sixth Earl of, K. P., G. M., G. C. S. I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, born in Dublin, February 21, 1822; was assassinated by a Mohammedan (Wahabee) convict, at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, February 8, 1872. He was descended from an ancient Norman family, the first elevation to the peerage being in 1776. Having graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, he took an extensive tour in the North of Europe, and published a narrative of his observations in St. Petersburg and Moscow, 1845. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland during each of the Earl of Derby's administrations, with whose political views he sympathized. From 1847 to 1867 he sat in Parliament, first for Kildare, then for Colveraine, and finally for Cockermouth. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1852, being that year appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of County Kildare. In 1867 he was elevated to the peerage on the death of his father, as sixth earl, and took his seat as a Conservative peer in the House of Lords. In November, 1868, he was appointed by Disraeli (then premier) Viceroy of India, and reached Calcutta in the following February. His administration was an admirable one, his executive ability, energy, and purity of character, rendering him a model ruler. He undertook a tour of inspection of every portion of the vast domain over which he ruled, to correct abuses, and perfect the administration of justice, and had reached Port Blair, Andaman Islands, a convict colony, when he became a victim to the fanatical assassin.

Mazzini, Giuseppe, an Italian reformer, statesman, and revolutionist, born in Genoa, June 28, 1808 (or, according to some authorities, 1805); died in Pisa, March 10, 1872. His father was a medical professor in the University of Genoa, a man of wealth, and gave his son a superior education, intending him for a literary life. During his student-life, Italy was passing through a period of severe trial and depression. The overthrow of Napoleon I. was the signal for the revival of all the reactionary measures which, during his sway, had been kept in abeyance. The conquerors made haste to divide the spoils among themselves, and Italy fell to the share of the Austrian, and all its petty states were under Austrian influence and direction. In 1829 there was a revolt in the duchy of Genoa, which was promptly put down by Austrian bayonets; and, in the years that followed, the slightest symptoms of sympathy with liberal opinions were crushed out with the iron hand of despotism. Mazzini, ardent, susceptible to the sorrows or oppressions of others, remarkable for the intensity of his affections, his humanity, his firmness, and his patriotism, was greatly moved by the sad condition of his country, and though his father, a man of conservative habits, did not sympathize with his sentiments, his patriotic enthusiasm gained such absolute control over his spirit that it led him to renounce his cherished idea of a life of literature and contemplative study, for the action and strife of the political arena. His first step in politics was to contribute to a small advertising sheet, named the Indicatore, published in Genoa. He persuaded the publisher to admit advertisements of books, accompanied by a few lines, to describe and define their subject. The paper became gradually transformed into a literary journal, in which liberal principles were cautiously but effectively inculcated by Mazzini and his associates. The Government, however, suppressed his journal, as they did the Sub Alpino, to which he had contributed his first essay on "Dante's Love of his Country," and the Antologia of Florence, in which some of his contributions to a small advertising sheet were published, but not before Mazzini had acquired considerable literary fame, and given a powerful impulse to the national cause.

The Carbonari—a revolutionary secret society—at this time was permeating Italy. Mazzini did not fully approve of its rules and ceremonies, but, feeling that he could not then found an association himself, he resolved to join it. He was speedily invested with a preponderating influence in the counsels and missions of this society, and of course became obnoxious to the governments, who determined to entrap him. One Cottin, a Piedmontese spy and police agent, was employed for this purpose, and, professing to be fully imbued with liberal doctrines, he induced Mazzini to initiate him into the brotherhood of the Carbonari, and immediately betrayed him, and caused his arrest and imprisonment for six months in the fortress of Savona, from which he was only liberated on condition of his departure from Italy. It was while thus imprisoned that he conceived the plan of the
"Association of Young Italy," La Giovena Italia, and sought to surround himself with men as ardent and resolute as himself; but, while this organization was republican and unionist to the core, its tendencies were more humanitarian and universal than those of carbonarism. Liberty, equality, and humanity, were its watchwords; "God and the people" its motto; white, red, and green, its tricolor banner; education and insurrection the great agencies of its operations; assassination was prohibited by its statutes, and the symbolic dagger of the Carbonari was replaced by the emblems of a book and the cypress. After his release he repaired to Lyons, where the Italian exiles were organizing for the invasion of Savoy. The French Government suppressed this movement and dispersed its leaders, and he joined republicans who repaired to Corsica, for the purpose of sending thence arms and assistance to the insurrection which existed in the central provinces of Italy. He returned in a short time to Marseilles, and gave his whole thought and effort to the effective organization of his new association, establishing and maintaining a periodical to which he gave the name of Young Italy. On the accession of Charles Albert, he addressed him a public letter from Marseilles, wherein he urged the King to place himself at the head of the liberal movement. He prepared also at Marseilles the statutes of the new association, declaring that "Young Italy is a brotherhood of Italians who believe in a law of progress and duty," and that members joined it "in the firm intent of consecrating both thought and action to the great aim of reconstituting Italy as one independent, sovereign nation of freedmen and equals." As a result of his letter to the King of Sardinia, the Sardinian ambassador made application to the French Government, and he was ordered to quit the French territory. For nearly twelve months he succeeded in evading the vigilance of the police, and brought out his journal, which was easily distributed from Marseilles into Italy, and went to Switzerland for the purpose of organizing the expedition into Savoy in 1828, which failed through the treachery of Ramorino, to whom the military command had been given. Driven out of Switzerland, he repaired to London in 1837, where he supported himself by his pen, and established a school and a journal, called the Apostolato Popolare, for Italian working-men. In 1844 his name was brought prominently before the English public, in consequence of the disclosure of a practice of opening the letters of refugees in the London post-office by the Government, at the request of foreign ambassadors. Much excitement was caused by this act of the Government, and it called forth an indignant letter from Carlyle, which was scathing in its severity. After the French Revolution in February, 1848, Mazzini went to Paris, to concert measures with the Republican party there, and shortly afterward took up his abode at Milan, where he opposed the fusion of Lombardy with Piedmont. He remained at Milan until the advance of the Austrians forced him to take refuge in the canton of Ticino, in Switzerland, whence, shortly after the expedition into the Val d'Intelvi, he was again expelled. Rome having declared itself a republic, Mazzini was elected deputy to the Constituent Assembly for the town of Leghorn, where he landed, and was received with acclamations. After spending some time at Florence, in attempting to effect the fusion of Tuscany and Rome, he repaired to Rome, and from that moment became the leading spirit of the Roman Republic, having been, with Armellini and Saffi, appointed, March 30, 1849, a triumvir, and received with his colleagues the full powers of the young state. He organized an army of 50,000 men, cast cannon, and prepared in every way to govern and defend the republic, and for a time maintained the contest against General Oudinot and his army. A cessation of hostilities having been agreed upon, he protested against it, and resigned his post of triumvir. Rather than execute the decree of the Assembly, he left Rome, and took up his residence in England, keeping up a correspondence with the Republican party in Italy. After this great epoch in his life, Mazzini continued to occupy the attention of Europe by the unceasing efforts he made in behalf of Italian freedom. He caused risings in Italy in 1839 and 1857, but at length he saw, in 1859, the powerful armies of France and Sardinia accomplishing the first part of the work of his life, and impelled to this course by the enthusiastic and irrepressible ardor which he had inspired. But, though a great advance on the divided and oppressed Italy which had been the chief sorrow of his youth and manhood, it was not yet the Italy for which he had long labored and prayed. His dream had been of Italy, a noble, united, self-governed republic, and he was not, therefore, heartily in accord with the existing state of affairs. In the beginning of 1864 an attempt was made, most unjustly and falsely, to implicate him in the attempt of Orsini and others to assassinate Napoleon III. Mazzini was all his life long a conspirator and a revolutionist, but never directly or indirectly an assassin. Before his death, the evidence was complete that Orsini, who had been earlier a follower of Mazzini, acted in this matter in absolute opposition to his instructions and commands. In 1865 Mazzini was elected to the Italian Parliament, but his election was annulled. In 1866, while still pursuing his labors, the victory of Sadowa insured the freedom of Venice; and in 1870 the Italian army entered Rome, and the unity of Italy was complete. Mazzini, true to his republican faith, labored to the last to make Italy not only united, but republican. He had returned to Italy after the surrender of Rome to the Italian King, but he would not
enter Rome, because, owing to the pact entered into between Victor Emmanuel and the Pope-King of Rome, that city, which he loved better than all others, could not be free. He resided for a time at Genoa, and subsequently at Pisa, where he died. His best eulogy has been written in these few words by Carlyle: "A man of genius and virtue, a man of sterling veracity, humanity, and nobleness of mind, one of those rare men, numerable, unfortunately, but, as units in this world, who are worthy to be called martyr souls, who, in silence, piously in their daily life, understand and practise what is meant by that." Mazzini's principal works were: "Italy, Austria, and the Pope," published in England in 1845; "Royalty and Republicanism in Italy," in 1859; "Italian Question and the Republicans," in 1861; "Duties of Man," in 1862; "Life and Writings," in 1864-66; and "Address to Pope Pius IX.," in 1865.

MEADE, GEORGE G.

1828-1905

Franklin Pierpont Meade was born in New York City, the son of George Brinton Meade, Major-General U. S. A., L. L. D., born at Cadiz, Spain, during the consilium of his father, Richard W. Meade, in 1815; died at his residence in Philadelphia, November 6, 1872. At an early age he was sent to the boy's school in Washington, D. C., at that time kept by the present Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Chase. Subsequently, he attended the Military Academy near Philadelphia, and, in 1831, entered the Academy at West Point, whence he graduated, in 1838, as brevet second-lieutenant of the Third Artillery. The same year he was made second-lieutenant, and served in Florida, in the Seminole War. The state of his health induced him to resign his commission in 1836, and he became a civil engineer; but, in 1842, he again entered the army, as second-lieutenant in the corps of Topographical Engineers, and in that capacity served in the Mexican War. During this campaign he was attached to the staff of General Taylor, and afterward to that of General Scott, distinguishing himself at Palo Alto and Monterrey, and receiving, as an acknowledgment of his gallantry, a brevet of first-lieutenant, dated September 28, 1846, and, also, upon his return to Philadelphia, a splendid sword from his townsmen. During the interval between the Mexican War and the Civil War, having been promoted to a full first-lieutenancy in May, 1851, and to a captenancy of engineers in May, 1855, he was engaged in the particular duties of his department, more especially in the survey of the Northern lakes; but, upon the call of the Government for men, in 1861, he was ordered to report at Washington, and, upon the organization of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, and assigned the command of the Second Brigade, with General McCall as division-general, his commission dating August 31, 1861.

Subsequently, this corps was joined to the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the advance on Richmond. "During the seven days' fight General Meade was severely wounded, but soon recovered, and, in September, 1862, took command of a division in Reynolds's First Army Corps, which he conducted with great skill and bravery during the Maryland campaign. At Antietam, when General Hooker was wounded, General Meade was placed in command of the corps, and fought bravely the remainder of the day, receiving a slight wound, and having two horses killed under him. He received the appointment of major-general of volunteers on the 29th of November, and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg (December, 1862), and displayed courage and coolness during the engagement. During the same month he was placed in command of the Fifth Corps, which, after being engaged throughout the battle of Chancellorsville, covered the retreat of the beaten army, and guarded the crossings until the whole body was safely over the river. In June, 1863, when Lee was advancing up the Shenandoah Valley, to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, General Meade was suddenly and unexpectedly called to succeed General Hooker in the command of the Army of the Potomac, numbering 100,000 men. He advanced through Maryland, on parallel lines with Lee's army, which finally, marching eastward, struck (July 1st) the head of Meade's column, under General Reynolds, near Gettysburg. The fight for position which occurred, and which resulted in the defeat and death of Reynolds, and the retirement of his column through Gettysburg to a strong position south of the town, is generally spoken of as the first day's fight of the great battle which ensued at Gettysburg. The whole army advanced to this position during the night, and the next day Sickles's corps went into action, and was driven back, the day closing with a slight advantage on the side of the Confederates. The third day opened with an advance of the Union right under Slocum, who retook ground he had lost, and rested upon it. Soon after, the Confederate artillery opened, and plunged the Union lines for two hours, when the great Confederate column of assault, emerging from behind the batteries, pressed swiftly toward the Union lines, and was repulsed with great slaughter. This reverse decided the day, and, when the Confederates regained their lines, the battle had been won by the Union forces. General Meade, who displayed masterly ability throughout the engagement, reported his loss in these three bloody days at 3,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,648 missing. He took 13,021 prisoners and 24,978 small-arms. Lee promptly retreated, before the detachments sent by Meade in pursuit could arrest his progress. About the 15th of July he moved his army across the Potomac into Virginia, where he had several skirmishes with the enemy in October and November, 1863. He was second in command of the Army of the Potomac in its operations against Richmond in 1864.
army of which he had immediate command fought great battles at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court-House, and Cold Harbor, and was employed many months in the siege of Petersburg. On the 18th of June, 1862, General Meade was promoted to the rank of major of engineers in the regular army, and on the 3d of July, 1863, was advanced, by the several grades of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, to the brigadier-generalship in the regular army. During the session of 1863-'64 he received the thanks of Congress, and was on the 1st of February, 1865, promoted a major-general in the regular army, his commission dating from August 18, 1864. In the reconstruction of the military divisions after the war, General Meade was given the command of the Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Philadelphia, where he resided in the house presented to his wife by his fellow-citizens, in grateful recognition of his eminent services. His record is an illustrious one. He was a brilliant soldier, a true patriot, an earnest Christian, ever striving rather to be faithful in the discharge of his duty than to win to himself dazzling honors. He was greatly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and the funeral honors paid to his remains were only exceeded in their sad magnificence by those bestowed upon President Lincoln.

MEHEMET, DJEMIL PACHA, a Turkish diplomatist, born in Constantinople in 1823; died on a railway train, while on a journey from Paris to Lemberg, Austria, September 23, 1872. He was the eldest son of the late Reschid Pacha, and at the age of eleven years accompanied his father on one of his missions to Paris, and subsequently to London, remaining in Western Europe till he was twenty-two years of age, and acquiring his education there. When his father was called to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the office of Grand-Vizier, he received an appointment in the Bureau of Protocols. Shortly afterward he married the sister of Mehemed Ali Pacha, brother-in-law of the Sultan, and in 1849 was attached to the Imperial Palace as secretary of the Sultan. This position he retained until February, 1855, when he was sent to represent the Porte at Paris. In the following year he assisted Ali Pacha as second plenipotentiary to the Paris Congress. Subsequently he was made ambassador to Turin. On August 8, 1861, he was made Chancellor of the Divan, and charged temporarily with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In October, 1863, he was again sent as ambassador to Paris, and about the same time, upon the death of his father, he received the title of pacha, and subsequently he was made muhrib, or marshal. He was afterward recalled from this post, but was again returned in December, 1865, and retained this position until his death. He had been decorated with the Imperial order of the Medjidieh, had received the Grand Cross of the order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus of Sardinia, and of the Iron Crown of Austria.

MERLE-D’AUBIGNÉ, JEAN HENRI, D. D., a clergyman of the Reformed Church of France, and historian of the Reformation, born at Eaux Vives, on the left bank of Lake Leman, in the canton of Geneva, Switzerland, August 16, 1734; died in Geneva, October 21, 1832. He was descended, on both his father’s and mother’s side, from distinguished Huguenots, Matthew Mere, a distinguished general, of the times of Henry of Navarre, being one of his ancestors, and Theodore Agrippa D’Aubigné, wit, scholar, poet, soldier, and historian, another. He received his academic education, and commenced his studies for the ministry, in Geneva, and afterward went to the University of Berlin, where he attended the lectures of Neander. It was while a student in that university, and on a casual visit to the Castle of Wartburg, that he first conceived the idea of writing the history of the Reformation. He was ordained in 1817, and settled in Hamburg, as the pastor of the French Calvinist Church in that city. In 1822 Merle-D’Aubigné removed to Brussels, where, in seven years, he officiated as the pastor of the chief Protestant church, and became at once the court preacher, and the personal friend, of the late King of Holland, then, as King of the United Netherlands, a frequent resident at the Flemish capital. Upon the separation of Belgium from the crown of the house of Orange, Merle-D’Aubigné returned to his native country, and accepted the chair of Ecclesiastical History in a college founded by the Evangelical Society of Geneva, together with the general direction of the institution. This position enabled him to prosecute, with renewed energy, the "great work" of his life, and in 1835 he gave to the public the first volume of the "History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century." The translation of this work into English, and its publication in Great Britain and this country, soon followed. The history, from his dramatic mode of presentation, has all the charm of romance. More than two hundred thousand copies of the translation were sold in Great Britain, and more than twice that number, in various forms, in the United States. But, while this work occupied the best part of thirty years of his life, he was never negligent of his duties as professor and director of the theological seminary. No able instructor has ever been connected with that institution. He was not an extremist in his theological views, although firm and decided in adhering to and advocating the strong doctrines of the Reformation. In addition to his history of the Reformation, he wrote another series of volumes, on the Reformation in the time of Calvin, especially as connected with the life and work of this reformer, having a more limited range, but entering more minutely into the subject, and having the grand characteristics of the author’s style. This work, which also extended to five volumes, was not completed when the author ceased his labors.
He was also the author of "The Protector; or, the English Republic in the days of Cromwell;" "Three Centuries of Scottish Struggle; or, Two Kingdoms and Two Kings;" "The Character of the Reformer and the Reformation of Geneva." He published also, in 1848, an interesting account of his personal travels under the title of "Germany, Scotland, and England, or, the Recollections of a Swiss Minister," together with a number of sermons, addresses, and special papers, the latter having been principally contributed to the periodical known as the Archives du Christianisme. His personal influence at Geneva was very great, as it was wherever his name and his writings were known.

METALS. Gold in Sea-Water.—Mr. E. Sonstadt recounts in the London Chemical News his long-continued endeavors to detect the presence of gold in sea-water, and separate it. All his methods were applied after the direct digestion of the sea-water due to the residue left on evaporation. The water tested by him was obtained at different times from different parts of Ramsey Bay, Isle of Man, and the results in all the cases were in entire accordence. The proportion of gold in sea-water (containing less than a grain in a ton) is much too small to admit of separation or even detection by the ordinary means; and there is another difficulty mentioned by Mr. Sonstadt, namely, the continuous resolution of the gold after it has been separated in the metallic state. The first method he describes is on some accounts the best, as it can be practised on so small a quantity of water as 150 or 200 c.c.

Two or three decigrams of pure ferric sulphate are dissolved in the water, which is acidulated by two or three drops of hydrochloric acid. The solution is heated in a chemically clean and well-glazed porcelain dish, over a small flame, so managed as to boil the liquid in the dish without causing ebullition. Under these circumstances, a lustrous film of ferric oxide forms in the dish, commencing from the portion directly heated by the flame. The heat is continued, without boiling, until the sea-water is evaporated to about half, or so long as the film increases in extent and in lustre. The liquid is then poured off, the strongly-adherent film is rinsed with a little water, and then about 50 c.c. of strong chlorine-water is allowed to stand in the dish for an hour or two, after which it is slowly evaporated down (over the film) to a few drops, a drop of dilute hydrochloric acid being added toward the end of the evaporation. The liquid, which should be nearly colorless, is then poured into a test-glass, containing a few drops of solution of stannous chloride, when, after a few minutes, the ferric oxide, which has settled, the water must be poured off, the wet mass allowed to drain, and then transferred to a large earthen bowl or porcelain mortar. Here it is to be amalgamated by 2 or 3 c.c. of mercury, to which a little bit of sodium amalgam has been added. The amalgamation, as well as the stirring in the fire, is a tedious process, and one which I prefer to do by proxy. It does not consist in merely grinding with a pestle the mercury in among the particles of the roasted ore, but this ore itself must be ground in contact with the mercury, until the particles are so fine that they will float suspended in water for several seconds. At the end of, say, ten minutes' thorough grinding, the contents of the bowl are to be brought into one mass in the bottom of the vessel, the bowl then sunk in a tub of water, and the contents "washed down"—an operation not easily described, but familiar enough to every old Californian. It consists essentially in shaking the bowl half full of ore and water in such a way that the mercury, gold particles, and unground ore, sink to the bottom, while the light and finely-ground ore is floated off into the tub. The ore remaining is reground and重复ed, and the process continued until nothing but the mercury remains in the bottom of the bowl or mortar. This mercury is then dried with filter-paper, and heated in a porcelain capsule, over a Burton flame, very gently, until the gold is limed, and the gold remains behind. The film of gold may then be scraped up and melted, with a lit-
the soda borate and potassic nitrate, in the very smallest-sized Hessian crucible, either with the foot blow-pipe or in a charcoal-furnace, by which means a round, brilliant button of gold, suitable for weighing, will be obtained.

This method—which I have subjected to a most thorough trial, my experiments having been made almost daily for three and a half months—has its disadvantages and its balancing merits. On the one hand, it must be admitted to be tedious, laborious, and, to a considerable degree, uncertain. Some analyses fall with it altogether, while no one who has tried it, so far as I know, get closely-agreeing results.

But, on the other side, it is certain that this method will indicate the presence of gold, and will bring out the gold in a workable form from pyritic ores, where the assay by smelting will not show a remote trace of the precious metal; and that where the fire assay shows a certain percentage this will invariably bring out a larger amount. I have obtained large returns by this amalgamation method from iron pyritic ores, which have been repeatedly assayed in the ordinary way by chemists of great eminence, with uniformly negative results.

**Fusion of Metallic Arsenic.**—Mr. J. W. Mallett fuses metallic arsenic by placing the crude metal in the form of small, coarse powder, in a thick barometer tube of soft glass and small bore, well sealed at both ends, and enclosed in a piece of wrought-iron gas-tube, closed at each end by an iron screw-cap. The space between the tubes is filled with sand, well shaken down, and the whole heated to redness by a charcoal-fire. Arsenic thus treated was found, on cooling, to have fused into a perfectly compact crystalline mass, moulded to the shape of the tube, of steel-gray color and brilliant lustre, of sp. gr. = 5.700 at 18° C. It possessed a considerable degree of cohesive strength as compared with common sublimed arsenic, and even seemed to exhibit faint traces of flattening before crushing under the hammer. It gradually tarnished on exposure to the air, and presented all the chemical properties of ordinary crystalline arsenic obtained by sublimation. The temperature required for fusion lies between the melting-points of antimony and silver. The glass tube used was found greatly distended by the tension of the vapor; and the sand was cemented into a kind of artificial sandstone.

**Filiform Siltier.**—Wherever native silver occurs, it is sometimes found in the form of metallic threads, or wires twisted in every direction, and often bent at sharp angles. Dr. J. H. Gladstone describes, in the London Chemical News, specimens of this filiform silver from Königsberg, in Norway, associated with calc spar, and others from Chili associated with greenstone, and in both cases the metal was tough and non-crystalline. Precisely similar threads of silver were produced under the microscope, by decomposing a solution of nitrate of silver with suboxide of copper. The white filaments shoot forth in every direction, and twist about or double back in their course; while the cuprous oxide becomes black, splitting up, in fact, into cupric oxide and cupric nitrate. Most of these threads are so fine that their diameter is only 1/720th of an inch, and a gramme of such silver wire would stretch from London to Brighton, and many are much finer still. Sometimes these filaments will end in crystalline knobs, or crystals of silver will form upon them, as is not unfrequently the case in mineralogical specimens. Attempts to prepare them by means of other substances than suboxide of copper had not proved successful; but, as that substance is by no means a rare mineral, it was thought that their formation might result generally from its action on silver salts in solution.

**The Copper Process at Agordo.**—The copper ore at Agordo is obtained from an irregular deposit of iron pyrites lying in black, argillaceous schist. The present production of the mines is about 20,000 tons a year, at which rate, it is estimated that it will hold out 150 years. About one-third of the ore is worthless, and the rest carries from two to four per cent. of copper. Mr. John E. Church gives an account of the mode of treatment in the Mechanics' Magazine: "The ore is roasted in heaps containing 250 to 300 tons, the temperature being kept very low, and after six to nine months, when the pile was opened, a kernel of unroasted ore was found in each lump. In this kernel is concentrated most of the copper which in the beginning had been distributed throughout the lump. A transmission of solid matter so remarkable as this, illustrating the operations by which metaliferous matter may be concentrated in veins by mundane fires, could not fail to attract attention, and nearly all writers on the metallurgy of copper, and processes of roasting, have discussed it. These kernels were broken from the surrounding 'shells,' and in this way kernels of a working average of 4.8 per cent. copper were obtained from ore containing 2 per cent. and less; while the shells would contain about 0.7 per cent. The concentration of copper is so perfect that the real kernel often contains 30 per cent., but, in order to make sure that none of the rich kernel shall be lost, a large quantity of shell is left around it, so that the working average is that above given.

"Sulphur is collected in small depressions, stamped in the top of the pile. Fine sifted ore, from the lixiviation vats, is stamped into semi-circular basins, and a small quantity of sulphur, from one-fifth to one-half of one per cent. of the ores' weight, collects in them. This is refined in the usual way. It contains arsenic, and is not a very valuable product. In 1865 the amount made was 50,552 kilogrammes, or 50.5 tons. This is 0.3 per cent. of the ore, or 0.6 per cent. of the sulphur in the ore."

The treatment of the two sorts of concentrated ore herein mentioned is, lixiviation of the shells with precipitation of the copper by iron, and fusion of the kernels.

**The Presence of Copper in Plants.**—Copper has been found in the plumage of one or more birds, and is now said to have been discovered.
in cacao-beans and chocolate. M. G. Duclaux has quantitatively tested some nineteen samples in all of cacao-beans (Theobroma cacao), for the quantity of ash and copper therein contained, observing that, unless the incineration is very complete, the copper is retained tenaciously by the carbonaceous matter. As regards the quantity of copper in 1,000 parts of ash, it varies, for cacao-beans, from 0.000 to 0.040; for the outer shell (husks) of the same, for 1,000 parts, from 0.030 to 0.235; for chocolate of various makers, for 1,000 parts, from 0.005 to 0.125. The copper is first precipitated from its acid solution by sulphuretted hydrogen, and this sulphuret, having been redissolved in a platinum crucible, is next reduced to the metallic state by means of zinc put into contact with the platinum. The author further states, at first length, that the platinum crucible employed in this operation becomes to some extent converted into an alloy of platinum and hydrogen, whereby its weight is altered, and that, in order to counterbalance this effect, it is best to wash, after precipitation of the copper, the crucible with alcohol, next dry it at 100°, then ignite it strongly, and lastly, weigh it with the copper, which is then removed by some nitric acid.

Indium.—A full history of this new and rare metal has been given by Prof. William Odlings, in a paper read before the Royal Society. It was first recognized in 1863, by Prof. Reich and Richter, in the zinc-blende of Freiberg, through the agency of the spectroscope, by which instrument Dr. William Crooke detected thallium in 1861. The spectrum of indium consists of two bright indigo bands, the brightest somewhat more refrangible than the blue line of strontium, and the other somewhat less refrangible than the indigo line of potassium. Indium has since been found in one or two varieties of wolfram; but its chief source is metallic zinc that of Freiberg, smelted from the ore containing very nearly one half part of indium to 1,000 parts of zinc. It has been obtained in ingots of over seven ounces. Prof. Odlings says:

When zinc containing indium is dissolved not quite completely in dilute sulphuric or muriatic acid, the whole of the indium originally present in the zinc is left in the black, spongy, or disseminated residue of undisolved metal, with which every one, who has prepared hydrogen gas by means of zinc and acid, is so well acquainted. Besides some zinc, this black residue is found to contain lead, cadmium, iron, and arsenic, less frequently, copper and thallium, and in some cases, as that of the Freiberg zinc, a small proportion of indium. From the solution of this residue in nitric acid, the indium is separated by ordinary analytical processes, based chiefly on the precipitability of its sulphide by sulphuretted hydrogen from solutions saturated only with acetic acid; and on the precipitability of its hydrate both by ammonia and carbonates of barium. From its soluble salts, metallic indium is readily thrown down in the spongy state by means of zinc. The washed sponge of metal is then pressed together between filtering-paper, by aid of heat; and finally melted under a flux of evanide of potassium.

Thus obtained, indium is a metal of an almost silvery-white color, apt to become finely bismuth-tinted. It tarnishes on exposure to air, and thereby acquires very much the appearance of red brass. Like lead, it is compact and seemingly devoid of crystalline structure. Moreover, like lead and thallium, it is exceedingly soft, and readily capable of being furnished by wire, by the process of "drawing," without breaking. The specific gravity of indium, or 7.4, is very close to that of tin, or 7.2; and much above that of lead, 11.3, and that of antimony, 11.0. In fact, its melting-point, viz., 176°C, indium occupies an extreme position among the metals permanent in air; the next most fusible of these metals, viz., tin and indium, have melting points at 243°C, and at 204°C, respectively. Though so readily fusible, indium is not an especially volatile metal. It is appreciably less volatile than the zinc in which it occurs, and far less volatile than cadmium. Heated as far as practicable in a glass tube, it is incapable of being raised to a temperature sufficiently high to allow of its being vaporized, even in a current of hydrogen.

Indium resists oxidation up to a temperature somewhat beyond its melting-point, but at much higher temperature it oxidizes freely; and at a red heat it takes fire in the air, burning with a characteristic blue flame. The abundant brown or golden yellow indium is readily attacked by nitric acid, and by strong sulphuric and muriatic acids. In dilute sulphuric and muriatic acids, however, it dissolves but slowly, with evolution of hydrogen, and solution is a yellow powder, becoming darker when heated, and dissolving in acids with evolution of heat. The hydrated oxide is thrown down from indium solutions by ammonia, becoming white, gelatinous, alumina-like precipitate, drying up into a horny mass. The sulphuric acid is thrown down from sulphuretted hydrogen as an orange-yellow precipitate, insoluble in acid, but soluble in many mineral acids. The hydrate and sulphide of indium, in their relations to tin and cadmium, more particularly, seem to manifest a feebly-marked achatinaceous character. Chloride of indium, obtained by combustion of the metal in chlorine gas, occurs as a white micaceous sublimate, and is volatile at a red heat without previous fusion. The chloride itself undergoes decomposition when heated in free air, and the solution of the chloride upon brine evaporation, with formation in both cases of an oxichloride.

Treatment of Tinned Scraps.—Dr. Adolph Ott, of New York, has recently applied the Seely process for separating the tin from tin scraps, and thus utilizing a waste product. Chlorine gas is turned upon a pile of the scrap-tin in a proper apparatus, and the metal is dissolved off in the form of bichloride. Dr. Ott describes some of the steps of the process and the general results as follows:

The iron obtained by the action of chlorine upon tin scraps is by no means perfectly free from tin, even if every surface has been exposed to the action of the gas. Dr. H. Endemann, assistant-chemist to the Department of Health of New York, found in such scraps, treated by Mr. Ott, about 1.006 per cent. of tin, and I never failed to detect traces of tin on scraps treated in the manner described. While such a small percentage cannot possibly have any injurious effect, especially if the scrap-iron is worked up with other iron, it is rather doubtful, when the clippings are not loosely heaped up, whether the resulting iron will be sufficiently pure for the puddling-furnace. The experiments that have been made upon the careful execution of the "charging." Flat pieces ought to be mixed with bent pieces and strips in such a manner that there will finally be as few pieces, as possible, remaining each other.

Regarding the space which one ton of clippings of 2,000 lbs. occupies, I found it to be on the average
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216 cubic feet, and, since the average amount of tin on a ton plate is five per cent., it requires 122.4 lbs. of chlorine to treat one ton, or almost twice as much as will fill that space. There are obtained 292 lbs. or 131 gallons of anhydrous biobichloride of tin and 1,500 lbs. of iron. As regards the cost of chlorine gas, 100 lbs. require theoretically 155 lbs. of black oxide of manganese, 165 lbs. of salt, and 310 lbs. of oil of vitriol.

As to the condensation of the vapor of biobichloride of tin, five pounds are condensed per square foot per hour. Experience proves that a coil of 50 feet length and 24 inches diameter will completely condense the vapor of one ton of chlorine in six hours. Sweller suggests the following process:

Preparation of Tellurium.—The rare metal tellurium is thus obtained by Mr. A. Lowe from the ore Tellur-schielche: He treats it first with dilute hydrochloric acid, and then with strong sulphuric acid, as long as any reaction takes place. The ore is then thrown into water, to which some hydrochloric acid has been added to dissolve all the tellurious acid. Afterward the liquor is decanted from the residue, and the tellurium is precipitated by adding metallic zinc. The residue is fused to a regulus with lead; and this regulus containing all the gold and silver is submitted to the usual treatment for the separation of those metals. Schweller recommends the following process:

Treat with dilute hydrochloric acid as long as carbonic acid gas escapes, and then add strong hydrochloric acid with the aid of heat till no more sulphuric acid is given off. The sulphides of lead, antimony, and arsenic, are acted upon, but not the tellurium, gold, or silver. Decant and wash the residue with hydrochloric acid and hot water till the impurities are removed, and the residue amounts to about 28 per cent. of its original weight. This purified mass is now boiled in aqua regia, which quickly dissolves the tellurium and gold. When the portion remaining undissolved is white, and found on trial to be free from gold, it is well washed in water with the addition of hydrochloric acid. It consists of quartz-sand, chlorides of silver and lead, and oxo-chloride of antimony with a little tellurous acid which it would require a large excess of hydrochloric acid to remove. The solution of gold is first precipitated by means of protosulphate of iron, and then the tellurium by metallic zinc. The. gold is easily obtained by fusion along with borax and saltpetre. The white regulus is covered with water, to which a little hydrochloric acid is added, and a strip of metallic zinc is placed in the liquid. Reaction begins, and, after a few days, the mass appears black, the chlorides being reduced. Wash by repeated decantation, dry, and treat the black mass with sulphuric acid, which dissolves out the silver. The tellurium in the residue can be easily separated out. The attempt to separate the tellurium from its alloys with gold and silver, by the action of alkalis, has proved unsuccessful.

Metallic Printing on Cloth.—The late Mr. Robinson, of the Clifton Vale Print-Works, Yorkshire, made successful experiments in the direction of depositing reduced metals, as printed patterns, on cotton, worsted, and other tissues. He found that lead, tin, bismuth, and copper, could be deposited in given designs in a metallic state on woven fabrics, producing a variety of novel and striking effects. One serious difficulty remains to be overcome—the strong affinity for sulphur of all the metals capable of easy reduction and deposition, except gold. When exposed in thin films to the action of the air, they are consequently easily tarnished, and lose their beautiful metallic lustre. Vial moistens tissues of cotton, silk, etc., with a solution of nitrate of silver, dries slightly, and then lays upon the cloth a metal plate with an engraved design in raised lines. Wherever this metal touches the cloth, the silver is reduced in fine black metallic powder which adheres very tenaciously to the fibre, and reproduces the design with great sharpness and delicacy. The process is most successful on fine, compact goods. A slight previous dressing or sizing is of use. The designs thus produced are permanent in air, and light, and are not affected by washing in water, soaps, or dilute acid, and alkaline liquids. They are, however, of no value, as they are devoid of that metallic lustre which alone is wanted. Black designs, perfectly permanent, can be produced to satisfy with much cheaper materials than the nitrate of silver.

Phosphor-Bronze.—The Russian Government employed Messrs. Montefiore & Kifinsz, of Belgium, some time ago, to investigate the relative value of the alloys of the gun-metal for ordnance, in order to ascertain the results attainable by various combinations of phosphorus in the tin and copper. The final issue was the invention of "phosphor-bronze." This new alloy, it is said, can be made as tough as wrought-iron, while its hardness may be regulated to equal that of steel; its elasticity is great. It is said to be perfectly homogeneous, with a fine grain and great fluidity. This prepares the way for considerable economy, as in the manufacture of revolvers. The Russian Government have found the utility of phosphor-bronze in the construction of cartridge-cases for small-arms, and gave an order about sixteen months ago for 170,000 pounds of the new alloy to be used for this purpose. The Belgian Government are making rifles of phosphor-bronze. The new Comblain rifle made of this material has endured a succession of rounds rising from 774 grains of powder with one bullet to 465 grains of powder and 15 bullets. In air the phosphor-bronze does not tarnish, and it is alleged to resist the action of seawater better than any other metallic substance.

Smelting of Manganese Ores.—Mr. Hugo Tamm has made an improvement in the treatment of manganese ores, by which he obtains the metal manganese, not in a pure state, but in a condition analogous to that of cast-iron, by the use of common materials, and at a reduced cost. He takes any crucible that will stand a white heat for several hours without softening, lines it with a mixture of loam and plumago made into a paste, and then introduces the following mixture:

| Native oxide of manganese of good quality | 1,000 parts. |
| Lamp-black of good quality | 91 |
| Green flux | 635 |
| Oil in sufficient quantity to merely wet the mixture |
The green flux is formed of three distinct parts: glass, or the dissolving agent, to which lime may be added; fluor-spar, or the fluidifying agent; and protogen of some malleable iron and lime, also, or the refining agents. The author says:

Any kind of oil is good enough for the purpose. The mixture must be made shortly before introducing into the crucible; for, if it is left standing for some hours, especially in an open vessel, it is apt to catch fire, and is then unfit for smelting. Should this occur, the addition to the burn mixture of about 45 parts of lamp-black or soot and some more oil would remedy the accident. But it is only after standing for eight hours that the mixture takes fire. The mixture is introduced into the crucible and slightly pressed in, and a round cover of thick wood is placed over it. It is carbonized during the smelting, and forms a charcoal cover which protects admirably the mixture from oxidation, and it can be used several times. The clay or plumbago cover is then placed over the crucible, and the joint is laid with a little thin fire-clay. A small aperture is kept to allow the gases to escape. The crucible is then placed in a wind or blast furnace, and slowly heated so long as fumes escape from the crucible. The heat is then only increased until it reaches the white heat, and the furnace is maintained at that high temperature for several hours, the time required depending of course, on the quantities operated upon. When it is thought that the operation is done, the fire is allowed to burn away, and the crucible is left to cool. The cover is then removed by means of a chisel introduced in the joint. The crucible is turned upside down, and shaken until the slag and metal fall down. The button of metal is detached from its slag with a hammer, and introduced in well-corked or stoppered vessels, perfectly dried. The slag, which has a fine olive-green color, breaks up in fragments with large faces, indicating a pseudo-crystalline structure, but the grain is really crystalline. It is ground and used as flux in a second smelting. It is advisable after each smelting to add to the slag, in order to make it more fluid, about 4% of the white flux. The mixture of manganese ore, flux, and lamp-black is not an indifferent operation, and to insure perfect success it should be done in the following way. The oxide of manganese should be first of all thoroughly mixed with the lamp-black. Then this mixture should be pretty roughly mixed with the flux, and then oil should be added. By so doing, lamp-black and oxide are broken up and united during the mixing, and act upon each other during the smelting, before the flux begins to melt, so that the oxide is reduced to the metallic state before the flux can dissolve any portion of it. The residue of carbon left by the burnt oil assists in reducing the oxide of manganese, and in preventing the flux from acting upon it before it has been reduced to the metallic state.

The Manufacture of Malleable Iron.—The Mechanics' Magazine for November contains a paper by Mr. R. W. Davonport, on the results of a chemical investigation on some points in the manufacture of malleable iron. His object was, to ascertain the precise effects of the annealing process, and he made analyses of samples both before and after annealing. The iron used was a fairly good charcoal-iron. The unannealed castings, when broken, showed a white fracture, all the carbon being in the combined state; a property essential to secure the success of the annealing process. Mr. Davonport's principal conclusions are thus given:

First, that the silicon, phosphorus, and manganese are in no way affected by the annealing process; second, that the amount of sulphur is not diminished, and may be slightly increased; and third, that the amount of carbon is reduced by each annealing, until finally a more true remains. The slight increase of sulphur shown by both sets of manganese and lime, also, is probably due to the presence of that substance in the coal used for fuel. The castings before annealing, containing 0.5% per cent. of combined carbon, showed, on breaking, the white structure, and were too tough to be worked by a drill; after the first annealing an interesting change showed itself in the fracture; a whitish surface extended in about 4% of an inch on all sides, surrounding a dark core of dull-black color. The fire of the light to the dark was quite distinct, and the whole was easily cut by a drill. A portion of this white outside layer was filed off, and the carbon determined to be present only in traces, while analyses show the presence of a considerable amount of carbon, when a sample of the entire cross-section was taken. After the second annealing the black core had entirely disappeared, the whole fracture being of the same appearance as the white border. The amount of carbon in a sample of the whole cross-section, as shown by the analysis, was reduced to a trace. It would appear from the above that, when a casting does not much exceed 4% in thickness, the carbon is approximately eliminated throughout the whole mass by the ordinary annealing process; when, however, the casting is thicker, the eliminating time is increased; and for castings of an ordinary thickness for a certain distance, but may be carried farther in the process of the work. It would also seem that in the interior of a thick casting, where the amount of carbon is at all events partially reduced, that which remains is, by the high heat and subsequent slow cooling, changed in its state of occurrence from combined carbon to a species of uncombined carbon, for, on annealing, the iron before annealing is white and very hard, after annealing it shows a dark fracture and is quite soft. Its behavior, too, with nitric acid would lead to the same conclusion, for while the white, unannealed iron dissolved perfectly in that reagent, upon standing a few hours, and gave to the solution the same clear brown color that is noticed when a high steel is so treated, the annealed black heart, as it is technically called, gave a dirty-green color to the solution, and a black carbonaceous residue remained.

The manufacturers of malleable iron are occasionally troubled by a lack of toughness in the annealed castings. These cases are expected to blow out or to a bending strain. This weakness is at times, doubtless, caused by the natural rootteness of the iron, owing to the presence of an excessive amount of porphyrine, phosphorus, or sulphur, but it is also frequently due to a crystalline structure which the iron, under certain unknown conditions, assumes while being annealed. This structure shows itself in the fracture of an annealed casting in the form of bright crystalline facets, which occasionally extend entirely across the fracture.

Pure Wrought Iron.—By the Watson process, according to the London Chemical News, pure wrought-iron has been made on the commercial scale, at the Bowring Works, Bradford. The analysis of the pig-iron used was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Per cent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graphite carbon</td>
<td>3.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon in carbon</td>
<td>0.581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon</td>
<td>1.649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>0.070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impurities, and were too tough</td>
<td>1.473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>0.024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>99.306</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 100.005

The wrought-iron from above analyses:
New Smelting and Puddling Furnaces.—The Mechanics' Magazine notices approvingly a furnace for smelting, puddling, and heating, with a new description of fireplace, the invention of Mr. J. M. Stanley, of Sheffield. Furnaces of his pattern are in successful operation at nearly all the iron and steel works in that city and neighborhood, and are said to effect a saving of from 30 to 50 per cent. of fuel, and a reduction of 80 per cent. in the quantity of ashes made.

The fireplace is generally constructed of brickwork, and has no fire-bars, but is provided with a lateral opening for the admission of a forced blast, obtained by means of a jet of steam, injected into the centre of a pipe, inducing a strong current of air; the steam-blast is conducted through channels provided in the brickwork, and passes directly into the fire, producing combustion at any required rate. The steam is also necessary for the purpose of melting or heating. The blast is regulated by means of a valve, under the control of the furnace-man, and the heat of the furnace may be raised or lowered at pleasure, quite independently of the draught of the chimney.

A cross-bridge is also provided in the middle of the fireplace, having about an equal space above and below, with one or more apertures at the back for the passage of heated air and steam into the fire at a point just above the incandescent fuel lying in the lower part of the fireplace, and the volatile gases passing from the upper part. This may be necessary for the purpose of melting or heating. The blast is regulated by means of a valve, under the control of the furnace-man, and the heat of the furnace may be raised or lowered at pleasure, quite independently of the draught of the chimney.

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Rotary Puddling.—At the Morgan Iron-Works, Marquette, Mr. C. Donkersley has erected a rotary puddling-furnace of his own invention. It has a combustion-chamber about 4 feet square and 30 inches high. New fuel is introduced in the form of pulverized charcoal, by means of a No. 2 Sturtevant blower. Here the fuel is entirely consumed, and its results, in the form of heated gas, pass over an arch into the puddler, and through that into the chimney-stack.

It is found, by various severe tests, that this fuel, thus applied, will generate sufficient heat to set upon ores or pig-metal very quickly; the intensity of the heat depending upon the amount of fuel and the quantity of oxygen introduced through the blower. And there appears, too, to be so perfect a combustion, that by the time the flame has reached the stock it has lost its vitality, and entirely engulfs in ashes, the coal used is the waste of coal-kilns and furnace-yards, which has not heretofore been utilized.

The puddler is four feet in diameter and five feet long, lined with a conglomerate and felted with ore. It revolves upon four bearings, one set under each quarter, and is driven by a connection with the principal engine of the works through a shaft and gear which engages with toothed segments, which pass around its circumference at either end. A chamber is stationed between the puddler and the chimney-stack, which is raised at right angles with the axis of the puddler by a counter-weight, and gives access to the interior of the puddler.

The puddler is charged directly from the blast-furnace, and handles a half-ton ball with perfect facility. The bails for the present are boiled under a powerful hammer, but it is the intention to erect a Siemens reheating furnace, and carry the stock to the rolls without further heating.

Dormoy's Mechanical Puddler.—This arrangement has been introduced into about forty furnaces in Austria and France, and is highly spoken of in European scientific journals. Its chief novelty consists in placing a rabble, rotated by steam-power, directly in the hands of the puddler. The crowning furnace is left unchanged, except that the riders of the bed are set on an angle instead of being vertical. The Mechanics' Magazine says:

To adopt the plan to any common existing puddling furnace, a shaft conveying power from any prime mover is carried about six feet above the furnace. A belt from a pulley transmits the rotation of the shaft to another pulley or sheave below, which rests on the belt a little in front of the furnace-door. One end of the boss of the pulley is so jointed to a handle held by the puddler, that the pulley can rotate without carrying around the handle. The other end embraces the outer end of the rabble, to which it is held by a cross-pin. The upper part of the rabble is made to rotate the rabble in any required position, in a somewhat similar way to the well-known rotating hairbrush. The number of revolutions employed is from three to one hundred per minute, depending on the size of the furnace, and from eight hundred to one thousand per minute in the piggery. The belt, while carrying and rotating the rabble, endows it with mechanical energy, and allows the stirring and puddling action to be directed to any portion of the molten metal. The rapidity with which the tool can be worked round gives the metal such an impulse that it turns horizontally on the bed, continually renewing the surfaces in contact with the fire. The point of the rotating rabble, instead of being hooked, carries a disk. When the iron has come to nature, this is replaced by a rabble having a short twisted point. The following are figures giving the work done at Rimsacourt by one of these furnaces, during the first two weeks of last December:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Working day of 24 hours</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of charges</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days of 24 hours</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of charges</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 328 charges, during which the furnace was fed only nine times, or on an average of one feeding to 40 charges. The charges of pig and of hammering for the furnace-bed amounted to 97,000 kilogrammes. The amount produced is, 51,921 kilograms, with an expenditure of coal of 45,240 kilograms, which gives 1,185 kilograms of pig per 1,000 kilograms of wrought-
iron, with an expenditure of only 553 kilog. of coal per metric tonne. Briefly, the result of different trials shows an increase of at least 20 per cent. In the yield, with a proportionate diminution in the consumption of fuel. In spite of the greater number of charges, the puddler is very little fatigued. This process, both in Austria and France, is found to eliminate phosphorus and sulphur to such an extent, that inferior brands of pig produce iron equal to charcoal-iron.

The Warner Process.—The refining of cast-iron and its conversion into steel or wrought iron, are the objects sought for in a process invented by Mr. A. Warner, of Lee, Kent, England, which is thus described:

In order to remove the silicon, sulphur, and phosphorus, any carbons of lime is used, alone or in connection with aluminous clay, alumina, peroxide of manganese, oxide of iron, or other oxidizing agent. Carbonate of manganese or carbonate of iron (spathozore) may be employed. When the iron is greatly charged with sulphur and phosphorus, hydrochloric acid, chloride of sodium, or a hyperchlorite, is employed in addition. The alloys of potassium and sodium and change materially the characteristics of the iron, and are most beneficially used after the removal of the silicon. Salts of ammonia also improve and toughen the iron. Salts of alkalis are beneficial, probably for the carbonates and phosphates, and chlorides of potash, soda, or ammonia. Small quantities of prussiate of potash are also used alone or in connection with the above salts for giving the iron a steel-like character. The materials are kept down at the bottom of a deep receiver until it is charged with molten metal, and above them a cupola or other furnace is erected so that the metal can run into each receiver through a wrought-lined with suitable materials. In the cupola there is a depth of red-hot coke of not less than six or seven feet. The cupola is also used for containing, as well as coke or charcoal, chemicals or ingredients. For the conversion of iron, refined as hereinbefore described, into steel or wrought iron, the purified iron is granulated or reduced to powder and oxidized at the surface by watering it with a solution of chloride of lime, or powdered haematite or other oxide is mixed therewith. In this state it is thrown into a reverberatory furnace, where it very quickly comes to a welding heat, when it is sprayed with water by the oven, so that it does not require to melt, but may be balled up, shaped and rolled. Or the mixture can be melted together either in crucibles to make steel, or in a Siemens regenerating gas-furnace or Bessemer furnace, and then run out into ingot-moulds. Or the refined pigs are melted in a suitable furnace, such as Siemens's, Bessemer's, or other furnace, and add either wrought, scrap, puddled, bar, or the mixture of powdered oxidized iron be referred to, but which has been previously brought to a bright-red heat in another furnace, where it has been formed into a spongiform wrought-iron.

The Haseltine Process.—This, the invention of Mr. G. Haseltine, of London, England, is for the production of malleable iron, steel, or cast-iron, direct from the ore. The author claims the following advantages:

The peculiar construction and arrangement of the hearth of a furnace-stack kiln, or a curb wall on any open plane, in its relation to the blast, the surrounding wall or curb, and any suitable runout opening or channel, determines the course of the fluid metal and slag, passing downward on one side of the partition or division, under its lower edge, and upward on the opposite side into the main-blast channel, where provision is made for its escape through an adjustable opening in the roof; when it is not desirable that the rising blast shall accompany the main blast into the stack; the object being to decarbonize the liquid in the gravity-vessel, and thus produce steel or malleable iron when desirable, and to utilize the intensified heat produced thereby as the blast passes with the main blast into the stack.

New Metallic Alloy.—To avoid the danger to health, resulting from the employment of all alloys containing copper in the manufacture of cooking-utensils, M. Helonis proposes the use of a platinum bronze, which is inoxidizable. It is a nickel alloy, prepared from iron which has been reduced by various processes and macerations in concentrated nitric acid. The proportions are, nickel 100, tin 10, and platinum 1; the latter two metals being added to the fused nickel in the proportion of 4 of tin to 1 of platinum, and the remaining six parts of tin added subsequently. For bells andsonorous articles, the proportions are, nickel 100, tin 20, silver 2, and platinum 1.

METEORS. Brilliant meteoric displays were seen throughout the Northern and Western parts of the United States, on the nights of November 24th, 25th, and 27th, and in Great Britain and portions of the Continent November 27th. The exhibitions were studied with much interest, on account of the supposed connection of the meteoric stream with Biela's comet (see Comet, Biella's). The American Journal of Science gives an interesting summary of observations, taken at many points far apart in this country. The meteors were first seen at New Haven, about 7.30 p.m., November 24th, and fell at a rate of about 30 an hour until after midnight, when the counting ceased. About three-fourths of the flights were conformable to a radiant region near Samma Andromeda—though several darter from the eastern heavens, perhaps from near Orion. The latter were so like the other meteors in appearance that they were supposed to belong to a group of themselves. On the night of the 25th many meteors were seen, although clouds obscured a portion of the sky. At least one-half of the meteors belonged to the Andromeda group. A storm prevented further observation until the night of the 27th, when a true star-shower occurred. At least 1,000 meteors per hour were visible. One flight was noticeable for its length and brilliancy, being 12° long. The flights generally were slow-moving and faint, the luminous lines narrow, often unstable, and not in well-established right lines. The position of the radiant was clearly defined, its centre being
about 43° N. Decl. and 25° R. A., but the area of emanation appeared to be as much as 8° long.

At Rochester, N. Y., the night of the 27th, 51 meteors were counted in an hour and a half, but one radiating from Samma Andromedae. They were mostly small, and moved more slowly than ordinary meteors. At Philadelphia, the same night, meteors were observed at the rate of 300 an hour. The color of the larger ones was yellowish, and brilliancy moderate, few, if any, equalling a star of the first magnitude; trains scarce, and none of them persistent. The observers at Haddonfield, N. J., the same night, made out about 20 a minute. At Greenock, Ind., 110 were noted in 40 minutes. Government observers at Washington carefully studied the phenomenon. Rear-Admiral Sands made the following report to the Secretary of the Navy, of the work done on the night of the 27th of November:

I have the honor to report that last night, being clear, a fine display of meteors was observed by Prof. Eastman and Mr. Herrigan, watchmen of the observatory of the United States Naval Academy, who were occupied in other duties. Mr. Herrigan observed 453 meteors between 8° 15' and 8° 35'. From 8 to 9° p. m., Prof. Eastman observed part of the time, as the scene seemed; after 9° 45' p. m., 100 were seen, and at 10°, p. m., the display seemed to cease. The maximum flight appears to have been between the hours of 8° 15' and 8° 50', reaching an hourly rate of 1098 in 15 minutes, and of 400 in 8 minutes. Mr. Herrigan saw 10 before he commenced the above record, making the whole number observed 720. They appeared to radiate, by Prof. Eastman's observation, from a space which might be enclosed by a circle of eight degrees in diameter, having its centre at α Andromedae. Prof. Harkness also observed, but differs a little as to the point of radiance, placing it about halfway between α and γ Andromedae. As there was but a single observer in the early evening, whose attention was confined to one portion of the heavens, there were probably four and a half times as many fell as were observed. According to Prof. Harkness's observations, the most of the meteors were about the fourth magnitude. The color to the naked eye was generally faint blue, but some of larger were reddish. They were generally very short, not exceeding from four degrees to six degrees. The average time of flight was from one to two-tenths of a second. Prof. Eastman succeeded in catching the spectra of two small ones. The first had a faint continuous spectrum, with an excess of yellow or greenish yellow; the second had a faint green spectrum, the first glimpse of which appeared perfectly white. They were both very faint and moved rapidly. This display is a very remarkable one, and exceeds that ordinarily seen on the 14th and 15th of November. The radiant point seems to indicate that they are moving in the orbit of Biela's comet.

Prof. A. Hall, of Washington, computed the parabolic orbit of the stream by the formulas of Dr. Weiss, and found the elements of the meteors and of Biela's comet nearly identical.

Prof. H. A. Newton, author of the paper in the American Journal of Science, makes the following general remarks, among others, on the display:

Dr. Weiss, of Vienna, who first pointed out, in 1858, the probable connection between Biela's comet and the meteors seen December 6, 1876, by Brandes, and December 6, 1883, by Mr. Herrick, gives the radiant, for meteors following the path of that comet, as R. A., 23° 4, N. Decl., 45° 0. I assigned a point 3° from Samma Andromedae as the centre of the radiant of the meteors, or about R. A., 25° 3, N. Decl., 43° 3. The longitude of the node of Biela's comet was in 1853, according to Hubbard, 245° 51', and the comet would pass about a million of miles from the earth at that time. We passed that place of the node early Wednesday evening, November 27th. There can hardly be a doubt, therefore, that these meteors were once fragments, or combinations, of that comet.

Any theory that shall explain the formation of the present grouping of meteoroids must account for the magnitude and shape of the radiant areas. If the members of a group have nearly the same orbit, the radiant should be a point. But the area of the radiant, November 24-27th, was at least 8° long. This implies that the orbits differ considerably, either (1) in their inclinations to the ecliptic; (2) in their major axes; (3) in the longitude of perihelion; or, in two or three of these elements combined.

The shower ended abruptly, Wednesday evening, and in the clear evenings that followed nothing especial was to be seen. Similarly marked limits are not uncommon in other showers. The orbits must then either lie approximately in a plane, or there must be a common node in the ecliptic, where the stream of meteoroids moved perpendicularly to the earth as the body that originally scattered the comet.

The exhibition in England was far less brilliant than in the United States. At Birmingham, the highest number of flights per minute was 12 to 15. Near Durham, almost 1,000 were noted in two hours. An overcast sky at London prevented favorable observations. The duration of the shower in England was estimated at about 44 hours.

The most striking displays of which accounts have been published were those in Southeastern Europe, on the night of November 27th. The British consul at Athens says that at ten o'clock, when the storm was at its height, meteors fell at about the rate of 120 a minute, after which they diminished to 60 a minute. They seemed to drop perpendicularly from the zenith in all directions, and were most numerous at a point a little to the southwest of the Pleiades, and were of all sizes, from a slender, thread-like line of light to a brilliant rocket-like stream of fire. The shower at Alexandria reached a maximum of 200 a minute, and many of the meteors appeared as large as Jupiter in apposition, and left long trains of light behind them. Mr. W. B. Shasto gives the following graphic description of the exhibition at Suez, in a letter to the London Times:

A meteor-shower of great splendor was seen here on the night of the 27th of November, between the hours of 6 p.m. and midnight.

The sky at the time was remarkably free from cloud and mist, and, as there was no moon, the display was witnessed under the most favorable circumstances. Some attention was paid to the unusual number of shooting-stars visible in every direction, and it soon became apparent that our earth was passing through a meteor-stream almost equal in grandeur to that observed in November, 1866. From 7 to 11.15 p.m. the number appearing in the southwest alone was reckoned at 410, and, as this was scarcely a quarter of the number which was falling in other parts of the sky, it can be well imagined
what a beautiful effect was produced by such an unusual appearance. The meteors all radiated from a general centre, situated between Ariés, Persées, and Cassiopée, and from this point the shower was maintained in all directions. At half-past eight they had multiplied so much that upward of 100 a minute could easily be counted, which, giving an average, say, of 1,600 an hour, would still be considerably less than the actual number visible during that time. From half-past nine to a quarter to ten the shower had increased to such an extent, that it was quite hopeless attempting to estimate the number. The sight was then, indeed, grand, and the phenomenon was viewed with feelings of wonder and awe at such a marvellous and brilliant display of Nature. The meteorites fell with a crackling noise in slanting showers, of a bluish-white tint, and each left a streak of faint white light behind, which in the larger ones remained visible for a considerable time. The streak on one or two occasions was distinctly seen to change its form and position, resembling a delicate white cloud drifting slowly away. In the eastern sky a few of them took an irregular or special course in their journey downward. Near the radiant point they all appeared as if travelling slowly, and did not extend to any great distances. This, I believe, is always observed in similar radiating showers, and is usually attributed to foreboding. In the northern sky many were seen of great brilliancy, changing from violet to red, and passing downward from Cassiopée to the horizon. The shower lasted until after midnight, when the number was considerably lessened, and by four o'clock in the morning only a few stray ones were visible at intervals. The few which I was fortunate enough to observe by means of the spectroscope (a Huygenian's direct vision) exhibited a pale-blue line, but in those of the larger variety I was enabled to detect violet and yellow.

From a rough calculation I should estimate that at least 30,000 meteors must have been visible between the hours of 9 and midnight, but I do not imagine they are in any way connected with the ordinary November meteors of the 13th and 14th, as the radiant point of the latter is in the constellation of Leo, and there is also a difference of nearly fourteen days between the dates of the two showers.

Dr. C. T. Jackson, State Assayer of Massachusetts, sends to the American Journal of Science his analysis of a meteoric iron found at Los Angeles, Cal. The original mass weighed about 80 pounds. The following are the results of the analysis per cent.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Augusta Co. (Va.)</th>
<th>Lenato Co. ( huh.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metallie iron</td>
<td>80.74</td>
<td>79.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metallic nickel</td>
<td>15.73</td>
<td>16.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metallic tin</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphor and other undetermined matters</td>
<td>3.39</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The specific gravity of this iron is 7.0053.

Dr. Charles U. Shepard, Sr., reports, to the same magazine, his analysis of a piece of meteoric iron (weighing, in original mass, about 85 pounds), picked up in Eldorado County, Cal. The fragments sent to him were free from all traces of sulphur, and had a specific gravity of 7.80. The proportion of iron in the specimens was 86.02, and of nickel, 5.88.

July 23d, a meteorite fell near Lanced, France, penetrating the ground to the depth of about 5 feet 9 inches, and weighing nearly 103 pounds. A second and smaller meteorite, which belonged to the same body before its explosion, fell about 7½ miles from the former place. August 8th, a meteoric stone fell at Af-ile, Italy. The luminous body from which it came was seen over a large part of Italy, and is described as a globe of fire moving slowly at first, and leaving behind a train like a cloud lit up by the sun. Suddenly it brightened up to the size of the full moon, and then disappeared, and, three or four minutes afterward, a tremendous detonation was heard, causing houses to rattle. The noise of the explosion differed from that of thunder only in the explosion of a mine, and followed by a rolling sound, like file-firing. The vapor-like residue of the meteor remained visible for some minutes after the disappearance of the main body.

Prof. J. W. Mallet, of the University of Virginia, in a paper read before the British Royal Society, gives the results of his search for gases occluded in specimens of meteoric iron found in Augusta County, Va. In the following table he compares his analysis with that made by Prof. Graham (Master of the British Mint), of a fragment of meteoric iron discovered in Lenato, Hungary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Augusta Co.</th>
<th>Lenato Co.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>85.68</td>
<td>30.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonic oxide</td>
<td>4.06</td>
<td>36.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonic anhydride</td>
<td>4.73</td>
<td>10.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen</td>
<td>9.80</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The gases obtained by Prof. Mallet, in his experiment, agree more nearly with those of common wrought-iron (clean horseshoe-nails) as found by Prof. Graham, viz.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Augusta Co.</th>
<th>Lenato Co.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonic oxide</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>50.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonic anhydride</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The author says:

Although the proportion of hydrogen found is so much less in the Virginia than in the Lenato iron, it yet represents for the former about 1.14 times the volume of the iron itself, whereas common terrestrial iron occludes but about 0.42 to 0.46 of its own volume under ordinary pressure. I am quite satisfied, from the condition of the masses of iron as they came into my hands, and especially from the character of the crust, that the metal has not been subjected to any heating in a blacksmith's fire or otherwise by human hands since it was found, as has sometimes happened to similar specimens in the endeavor to discover their nature, or to make use of them. Whether or not this analysis be considered as furnishing presumptive evidences of the Virginia iron having come to our earth from a different atmosphere to that of which the Lenato meteorite brought us a sample, the result differs so far from that of our sole previously-recorded determination of the kind as to make it a matter of much interest that a larger number of meteoric irons, from various localities, should be subjected to careful examination in the same direction, thus supplementing our knowledge of the fixed constituents of these curious bodies by a study of their gaseous contents.

In a communication to Nature, Prof. Le Conte, of the University of California, estimates the heat of meteoric stones, when mov-
The American church includes in its membership, the number of members, the number of Sunday-schools, the number of officers and teachers, of students, ; number of churches, 14,008; number of parishes, 4,484; number of churches and schools, $357,877.

The benevolent contributions for 1872 were reported as follows: For Conference contributions, $150,140.62; for the Missionary Society, $671,000; for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, $18,750.84; for church extension, $84,576.29; for the Tract Society, $213,858.67; for the Sunday-School Union, $22,674.15; for the American Bible Society, $42,528.35; for the Freedmen's Aid Society, $12,048.97; for education, $6,660.42.

The following statistics are given of the German department of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The German Churches in America are organized into five Conferences, which are known as the Central German, the Chicago German, the East German, the Northwest German, and the Southwest German Conferences. Those in Germany are organized into the German and Switzerland Conference.

The increase in the numbers, the over number reported in 1871, is 41,498. The total number of members and probationers is 1,458,441. The number of local preachers is 11,964; number of Sunday-schools, 17,4714; of officers and teachers, 193,691; of scholars, 1,278,559. Number of churches, 14,008; value, $62,383,297; number of parishes, 4,484; number of churches and schools, $357,877.

The benevolent contributions for 1872 were reported as follows: For Conference contributions, $150,140.62; for the Missionary Society, $671,000; for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, $18,750.84; for church extension, $84,576.29; for the Tract Society, $213,858.67; for the Sunday-School Union, $22,674.15; for the American Bible Society, $42,528.35; for the Freedmen's Aid Society, $12,048.97; for education, $6,660.42.

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The receipts of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the year ending November 1, 1872, were $861,058.60, to which should be added a balance from the previous year of $23,587.88, making a total of $885,044.48. The disbursements for the same period were $593,047.63, leaving a balance in the treasury of $88,396.85. The annual meeting of the Missionary Committee was held on the 14th of November. The committee determined to establish new missions in Mexico, in Japan, at Bombay, India, and in that part of the interior of Africa which adjoins Liberia, to reenforce the mission in Italy, and to reinvigorate that in Bulgaria. The following appropriations were made:

1.—For Foreign Missions:
   1. Liberia...................................... $10,000.00
   2. South America............................. 12,213.00
   3. China........................................ 63,136.00
   4. Germany and Switzerland............... 37,500.00
   5. Scandinavia................................ 24,050.00
   6. India Conference, 13 missionaries, 2000.00
   7. Other Missions in India............... 111,310.00
   8. Bulgaria.................................... 12,500.00
   9. Greece...................................... 6,550.00
   10. Mexico..................................... 12,500.00
   11. Japan...................................... 31,890.00
Total for foreign missions.................... $373,825.75

II.—Domestic Missions—Foreign Population in the United States:
   1. Welsh Missions........................................ $150.00
   2. Scandinavian Missions.......................... 17,150.00
   3. German Missions.................................... 6,350.00
   4. Chinese Missions................................... 7,000.00
Total for domestic populations................ $70,550.00

III.—Domestic Missions, Indian................. $80,620.00
IV.—Domestic Missions, American.............. $331,000.00
V.—Missions in Territories of the United States, to be Administered as Foreign Missions (Arizona and New Mexico)................................. $13,000.00

The total sum of the appropriations, including those for contingent, incidental, and office expenses, was $885,025.75.

The Society employed, in 1872: In Africa, 21 missionaries, 97 local preachers, 15 Sunday-school teachers in China; 12 missionaries, 71 native helpers; in Denmark, 4 missionaries; in Norway, 9 missionaries; in Germany and Switzerland, 51 missionaries, 14 helpers; in India, 31 missionaries, 142 school-teachers; in Bulgaria, 1 missionary, 2 helpers; in Italy, 1 missionary; total number of foreign missionaries, 448; 2,907 missionaries were employed in the domestic work.

The receipts of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for 1872 were $48,500. It sustains six missionaries in India and six in China; supports Bible-women, girls' schools, and zingo work, in 25 stations, and maintains two orphanages in India.

The Sixteenth General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the first day of May. Its first business was to concur in the alteration of the second restrictive rule of the Discipline of the Church (which alteration had already been approved by the requisite majority of the ministers voting in the Annual Conferences), so that the lay delegates could be admitted. The expression of concurrence was given in the following resolution, adopted by a vote (including abstaining votes) of 283 in favor, and 6 against it:

Resolved, That this General Conference does hereby concur with the Annual Conferences in changing the second restrictive rule so as to read as follows:

"They shall not allow of more than one ministerial representative for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference, nor allow of less than one for every forty-five, nor more than two lay delegates for any Annual Conference."

The plan of lay delegation proposed by the General Conference of 1868, and approved by the votes of more than three-fourths of the ministers voting in the Annual Conferences, was then ratified and adopted by a vote (including abstaining votes) of 242 to 36. Afterward, by a vote (including abstainers afterward recording their votes) of 388 to 1, the lay delegates were invited to take their seats as members.

The missionary and other societies, to which the charge of the educational and benevolent enterprises of the Church is committed, were reorganized and brought more directly under the control of the General Conference. For the formation of the Missionary Committee, the Annual Conferences are divided into twelve districts, from which a corresponding number of members of the committee are elected by the General Conference, for terms of four years. The contributors of mission funds, who constitute the members of the Missionary Society, are represented by the Board of Managers. This Board appoints annually twelve other members of the committee, who are chosen from among the members of the Society. The secretaries and treasurers of the Society and the Board of Bishops are members ex officio of the committee. This committee has entire control of the appropriation of the funds of the Society, and of the selection of mission-fields, through the General Conference, for terms of four years, who are to have charge of the executive duties pertaining to the work of the Society, devoting their whole time to its interests, by travelling, correspondence, and otherwise. They are declared to be equal in authority. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was fully recognized, and recommended to the Church. The Board of Education (organized in 1868) was directed to organize its work at once throughout the Church, and to give special attention to the needs of the people of the South, and of the destitute parts of the West. The office of corresponding secretary of this Board was established, for the performance of the executive duties pertaining to its work which are necessary to promote its interests. A Bureau of Educational Statistics, which shall also act as a medium between teachers seeking employment and institutions seeking teachers, was provided for. A collection was directed to be taken annually, in each society, for the
eductional work, and the second Sunday in June was designated as "Children's Day," and appointed for the collection for the "Sunday
school Fund of the Board." The Freedmen's
Aid Society was recognized as a regularly-con
stituted society of the Church, and the office
of corresponding secretary was established as a
General Conference office. A Board of
Church Extension was organized, to take the
place of the previously-existing Church Extens
sion Society. It consists of twenty-one minis
ters and twenty-one laymen, to be chosen by
the General Conference for terms of four years.
They are invested with the power of filling
vacancies in their body. A corresponding sec
retary was provided for, who is to be chosen
by the General Conference. He is expected
to give his exclusive attention to the affairs of
the Board. He may have one or more assist
ants. It was provided that the General Com
mittee of Church Extension shall consist of the
General Superintendents (bishops), the of
cers of the Board of Church Extension, and
twelve members, one of whom is appointed from each of the districts denominated Gen
eral Conference districts, as is provided in the
plan for the organization of the Missionary
Circumscription. The functions of this commit
tee are, to act in an advisory capacity to the Board
of Church Extension, and to determine the
amounts to be asked from the churches, and
the distribution of the grants. The organiza
tion of an auxiliary Board of Church Extensi
on, in each Annual Conference, was directed.
Hitherto the bishops of the Methodist Episco
pal Church had been supported from the prof
its of the Book Concern. As a large increase
in the number of bishops was contemplated,
whereby the expense of their support would be rendered much greater than this establish
ment could afford, it became necessary to de
vote another method of maintaining them.
A plan adopted by which their support is thrown almost directly upon the members of
the churches. The bishops are to be classi
cied as effective and ineffective; the ineffecti
vise comprises those who have been incapaci
tated, by reason of age or infirmity, from per
forming regular work. It is made the duty
of the committee who have supervision of the
affairs of the Book Concern—called the Book
Committee—to estimate the amount necessary
to furnish a competent support for each effect
ive bishop, the amount necessary for the com
fortable maintenance of the ineffective bishops,
and the amount necessary to assist the widows
and children of deceased bishops. The aggre
gate sum required for these purposes is to be
divided by the Book Committee among the An
nual Conferences, according to their sever
al ability, and to be apportioned among the
districts and charges in the Annual Confer
ences. The funds thus raised shall be for
warded to the agents of the Book Concern, who
will pay all drafts for episcopal support.
If there be any deficiency in the amounts col
lected, the General Conference will provide for
the reimbursement of the Book Concern. Pro
vision was made for the gradual establishment
of a fund to be called the "Permanent Fund,"
the interest of which is to be applied to the
expenses of the General Conference, to the
payment of deficiencies in the salaries of the
bishops, to the support of worn-out preachers, and their widows and orphans.
Eight new bishops were elected, as follows:
Thomas Bowman, William L. Harris, Rand
olph S. Foster, Isaac W. Wiley, Stephen M.
Merrill, Edward G. Andrews, Gilbert Haven,
and Jesse T. Pock. The residences of the bish
ops were fixed as follows: The old bishops to
reside at their present homes; the newly
-elected bishops to reside at or near the cities
of San Francisco, St. Louis, Boston, Atlanta,
Chicago, Cincinnati, Council Bluffs or Omaha,
and St. Paul; they are to choose in the order
of the priority of their election.

The troubles in reference to the accounts and
business of the Book Concern, at New York,
which have been referred to in previous vol
umes of the Annual Cyclopaedia, received a
final and unexpectedly harmonious settle
ment. The subject was presented to the Gen
eral Conference, in majority and minority re
ports of the Book Committee, in reports of the
Book Agents, and in reports of experts who
had been employed by the committee and
agents to examine the accounts of the Con
cern. Their different reports involved contra
dictory views which it seemed almost impossi
ble to reconcile. On the ninth day of the ses
sion (May 10th) a special committee, of one
delicate from each Annual Conference, was
appointed to take the several documents into
consideration, and examine into the validity
of the charges. This committee, after making
"as thorough and searching investigation as
the limited time allowed would permit," re
ported on the twenty-sixth day (May 30th).
In their report, they announced the conclusion:

That repeated frauds have been practised upon the
Book Concern. These frauds are found in the manu
facturing department, and are located chiefly, if not
wholly, in the bindery. Mr. Hoffman was superin
tendent of this department at the time of the perpe
tration of these frauds, and the evidence indicates
that for a series of years he carried on a system of
frauds by which the Concern sustained very consid
erable losses, the amount of which it is impossible to
indicate with accuracy.

1. We are of the opinion that the business meth
ods of this department were formerly such as to
afford opportunities for frauds and peculations by
subordinates; and these investigations show
have been taken advantage of.

2. Your committee concur with Mr. Kilbreth in
the statement made by him in his report before us,
in which he says that "in former years it is apparent
that there was a great lack of system in the business
transactions of the house, as shown on the books,
and a great deal of confusion and careless book-keep
ing;" as also in his further statement that "after
the business entries of the years 1862 and 1864, includ
ing also the bindery and periodical account of 1861,
are totally inexcusable as specimens of accounts.

3. Your committee also find that the losses sus
tained by frauds and irregularities are not of such magnitude as to endanger the financial strength of the Book Concern, nor to materially impair its capital.

4. That there are no reasonable grounds or proofs to justify an assumption that any agent or assistant agent is or has been implicated or interested in any frauds which have been practised on the Book Concern.

5. That the present methods of accounts and modes of conducting the business are such as to insure reasonable and ordinary protection against frauds and irregularities, yet they are not altogether perfect.

6. In reference to the purchasing of paper through Mr. James F. Porter, we concur with Mr. Kilbride, "that, under all the circumstances of the case, we unhesitatingly regard it as a decided business impropriety."

The report of the committee was adopted by the General Conference May 31st, without debate, and almost unanimously. The modifications made in the government of the Book Committee aim essentially to secure a more strict accountability on the part of the agents, and to promote better systems of management and of book-keeping. Both the old agents at New York retired. New men were elected in their place, and an entirely new Book Committee was appointed. Provision was made for the establishment of judicial conferences for the trial of appeals. Provisions was also made for the trial of a bishop on impeachment by a presiding elder and four travelling elders, before a Judicial Conference constituted of the triers of appeals of five Annual Conferences. The Judicial Conference may for cause suspend the bishop from his functions, or expel him from the Church. He has a right of peremptory challenge within limits, and may appeal to the ensuing General Conference.

Rules were made for the organization of district conferences whenever it may be desired by the majority of the Annual Conferences in any presiding elder's district. They are to take general oversight of the spiritual and temporal affairs of the district; to take cognizance of local preachers and exhorters, and arrange appointments; to receive complaints against, and try local preachers, to issue licenses, and recommend candidates to the Annual Conferences; to promote the success of the financial interests of the Church and of the Sunday-schools; and to look up and provide for opportunities for missionary and Church extension enterprises.

The subject of the election of colored bishops was brought up several times, and was disposed of by the adoption of resolutions that there is nothing in race, color, or condition, to bar election or ordination to the episcopacy of colored persons, but that such elections must depend upon considerations of qualities personal to each candidate, and that colored men presented as candidates should receive consideration equally with others, according to their qualifications.

The commissioners of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church reported that the opposition in that Church to union with the Church had assumed such strength that it would be of no use to prosecute the movement further. A commission was appointed to confer with the Missionaries of any Methodist bodies in America, in respect to union with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A report, fraternal in its spirit, was adopted with reference to the work of the Church in the South, and its relations with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A delegation was appointed to visit the next General Conference of that Church. Fraternal delegates were received and heard from the British Wesleyan Conference, the Wesleyan Conference of Canada, the Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, the Methodist Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, the Evangelical Association, the Presbyterian General Assembly, the National Congregational Council, the Free Church of Italy, and the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Fraternal greetings were received from the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Nashville, Tenn.

The ratio of representation was changed, so that hereafter one clerical delegate shall be elected for every forty-five members of each Annual Conference, instead of one delegate for every thirty members, as heretofore.

II. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH—

The following are the statistics of this Church as published officially in June, 1872:

| CONFERENCES | Travelling | Local | Total Memb. and Mtbs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ministers</td>
<td>Preachers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Baltimore</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>291,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Virginia</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>12,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. West Virginia</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>1,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Holston</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>31,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. North Carolina</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>47,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. South Carolina</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>39,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. North Georgia</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>45,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. South Georgia</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>24,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Florida</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>12,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Alabama</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>34,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. North Georgia</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>34,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Louisiana</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>12,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Mississippi</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>17,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. North Mississippi</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>22,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Memphis</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>32,233</td>
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<tr>
<td>16. Tennessee</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>37,003</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. Kentucky</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>18,846</td>
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<tr>
<td>18. Longville</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>17,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. St. Louis</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>10,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. West St. Louis</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>10,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Missouri</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>22,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Western Missouri</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Illinois Mission</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>3,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Arkansas</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>9,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. White River</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>8,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Little Rock</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>14,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Trinity</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>12,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. East Texas</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>9,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Texas</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>6,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Northwest Texas</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>10,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. West Texas</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Los Angeles</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Pacific</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. California</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Illinois</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>5,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Mission</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishops</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total in 1871: 2,894; 4,698; 621,130
Total in 1872: 2,735; 4,714; 596,439

Increase: 159; 184; 24,700
The number of white members is 600,909, an increase of 39,322; colored members, 7,441; decrease, 5,432; Indian members, 4,483; increase, 481. The decrease of colored members is caused by their going over into the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, in accordance with provisions made by the General Conference of 1870. One hundred and ninety-nine superannuated preachers are reported. The number of infant baptisms is 23,221; of adult baptisms, 41,289; Sunday-schools, 6,520; teachers, 45,417; scholars, 300,523; amount of collections for Conference claimants, $60,082.51; collections for missions, $78,831.58.

The annual meeting of the Board of Missions was held in Nashville, Tenn., in May. A favorable report was presented of the mission in China. Two missionaries, with their families, had labored in that country during the year. The Board advised that a third missionary should be sent there. One of the present missionaries is connected with an institution of learning, supported by the Government, and is editor of the Chinese Christian Advocate and other publications. The Domestic Missions and the Indian Missions were represented as prosperous. Provision was made for the enlargement of the work among the Germans in Texas, Louisiana, Virginia, and Maryland. An increase which afforded encouragement had taken place in the memberships among the four Indian tribes which are served by the missionaries—the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws. The Board appropriated $49,000 for the ensuing year. Of this amount $7,000 were allotted to China, $12,000 to the Indian Mission Conference, $5,450 to the German work and German publishing interests, $300 to the new mission in Mexico, and the remainder to the domestic work and incidental expenses.

III. AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—The General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Nashville, Tenn., May 6th. A rule was adopted requiring the bishops to reside within the limits of the respective districts to which they may be assigned for each four years. Their salaries were fixed at $2,000 a year. Another rule was adopted, requiring those bishops who may be hereafter elected, to wear a surplice, or robe, when in the exercise of their official functions, if time and place do not forbid. No new bishops were elected. A court of appeals was constituted to hear cases of appeal previous to the assembling of the General Conference. It is to be composed of members selected from each Annual Conference. Provision was made for the appointment of State missionaries, to visit the people, organize societies, and disseminate information respecting the African Methodist Episcopal Church, with a view of counteracting the efforts and correcting the misrepresentations of persons hostile to it. The General Conference recommended that a metropolitan church be built at Washington City, and that each Annual Conference be requested to contribute $100 to the object. Conferences giving more than $100 will have the privilege of naming pews in the church, those giving the largest amounts in excess of this sum having the first choice of pews to be named. Much interest was manifested in a proposed mission to San Domingo, for which a young man, a native of St. Thomas, West Indies, offered himself as a missionary. The Book Concern was reported in debt some $6,000. Its removal to Washington was directed to be made as soon as the debts are paid. An address on Church Union, which was adopted, expresses the belief that the African Church has a work to perform, not only in the elevation and religious training of the colored people in the United States, but in the more perfect evangelization of Africa and the isles of the sea, and that its mission as a separate organization will not be at an end till prejudice on account of color shall have been swept from the Church. It feels the importance of all colored Methodists uniting in one common bond. The Rev. Morris Hamilton was appointed to complete a statistical report of the denomination and to attend to its publication. Mr. Hamilton died before accomplishing this work, and nothing has been done since regarding it.

IV. AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH.—An account of the progress of negotiations for a union of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church with the Methodist Episcopal Church was given in the Annual Cyclopedia for 1868. The commissions of the two bodies, which met that year and accepted the preliminaries for union, adjourned to meet in the city of New York, May 15, 1872, concurrently with the meetings of the General Conferences of the two bodies. Before the time came for this meeting, however, a strong opposition to the union had arisen in the African Zion Church, with which four of the bishops participated. As a means of preventing the consummation of the proposed union, the majority of the Board of Bishops of this Church determined to change the time and place of holding the General Conference, which had been appointed to be held at New York on May 1st. They accordingly called the General Conference to meet at Charlotte, N. C., on the third Wednesday of June. Bishop Jones, who was most prominent in the negotiations for union in 1868, adhered to the original appointment, and called the General Conference to meet in New York in May. For this action he received the censure of the New York Annual Conference, which met in April. A small number of delegates met with Bishop Jones in New York on the 1st of May. The session was a stormy one. The only action undertaken was the attempt to remedy a defect in the tenure of the episcopal office, by which the Church was likely to be left for a time without bishops. The four years for
which the six bishops were elected in 1868 would end on the 19th of May. From that time till the contemplated meeting of the General Conference on the 17th of June, their offices would be vacant, unless some special provision were made to fill them. This the Conference undertook by the passage of a resolution giving Bishop Jones episcopal oversight over the whole Church until other bishops should be legally chosen. Immediately after passing this resolution the General Conference adjourned, to meet in Charlotte, N. C., in accordance with the call of the majority of the bishops. After the adjournment, Bishop Jones, and those who had cooperated with him in advancing the movement for union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, made the following communication respecting the condition in which their affairs stood to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was read in that body on the 16th of May:

We sincerely appreciate the respect shown our Church in the distinguished character of the commission appointed by you to conduct the negotiations for a union, with the commission appointed on our part, and we desire to bear grateful testimony to their uniform kindness, patience, and Christian bearing of your commission during these negotiations. The mutual spirit of accommodation and agreement which characterized the proceedings of the joint meeting of the commissions in 1868 inspired the hope that the work of unification, so far as at least as these two Churches are concerned, would be happily consummated during the present session; but we regret to say that a wide-spread dissatisfaction, originating, we fear, through misrepresentation of the commendable objects mutually sought to be obtained by the friends of the proposed union in both Churches, now exists among the membership we represent, precluding, for the present at least, the possible consummation of the union in any manner likely to prove satisfactory to either body, and we most respectfully ask that further negotiations be postponed until the pending effort, with a view to harmony in our own ranks, shall have been successful, or the developments shall warrant further action; and we pray that, in any event, the mutual feeling of friendship and fraternal regard hitherto existing between us as members of the great family of the Redeemer may be perpetuated.

S. E. JONES,
GEORGE H. WASHINGTON, Committee.
SAMUEL SHERMAN,

An exciting discussion took place in the General Conference at Charlotte respecting the administration of Bishop Jones. He made an effective defense of himself, and so impressed the Conference that his character was passed on a nominal confession by him of the irregularity of his conduct, and a complete reconciliation of the two factions took place. The proposals of the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church for union were very coolly received. The most important action of the Conference was the determination to establish a high-school at Fayetteville, N. C.

V. THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The following is a summary of the Conference statistics of the Methodist Church:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Conferences</th>
<th>Massachusetts</th>
<th>Michigan</th>
<th>Minnesota</th>
<th>Missouri</th>
<th>Ohio</th>
<th>Pennsylvania</th>
<th>Tennessee</th>
<th>Texas</th>
<th>Virginia</th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member.</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probate.</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of unstationed ministers and preachers is 432; of churches, 593; of personsages, 143. The value of church property is $1,009,435.

VI. PRIMITIVE METHODOISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Primitive Methodists have now in the United States two Conferences. The Western Conference met last at Platteville, Wis., May 24, 1872. It has nineteen circuits and missions. The number of members is 1,888; of travelling preachers, 17; of local preachers, 96; of churches, 35; of other preaching places, 41; of Sunday-schools, 44; of scholars, 2,539; value of church property, $50,558; amount of missionary contributions, $1,225.82; contributed to the superannuated preachers' fund, $2,250.07. The Eastern or Atlantic Conference has been set off as a separate and distinct conference within the year 1872. It met at Tamaqua, Pa., May 1st. It has twelve circuits and missions. The number of members is 963; of travelling preachers, 9; of local preachers, 71; of churches, 11; of other preaching places, 27; of Sunday-schools, 22; of teachers, 310; of scholars, 1,970; value of churches, $55,278; missionary collections, $100,797. Total number of members in the two Conferences, 2,851.

VII. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CANADA.—The number of members of the Church in the three conferences in 1872 was 21,103; increase from the previous year, 226; number of travelling preachers, 225; of local preachers (estimated), 225; of circuits and stations, 145; total value of church property, $637,300; amount collected for missionary purposes, $12,419; for Sunday-schools, $4,277; for the superannuated ministers' fund, $2,871; for colleges, $1,015.
METHODISTS.

VIII. wesleyan connection in Canada.—
The Wesleyan Conference of Canada met at Montreal, June 5th. Senator James Ferrier and other gentlemen of Montreal had offered a gift of from $40,000 to $50,000 as an endowment for a theological school, to be under the entire control of the Conference. This offer was accepted, and provision was made for the appointment of a board of management for the proposed institution. A committee was appointed to consider the subject of employing evangelists to aid ministers on occasions of special emergency. Another committee was appointed to consider the expediency of organizing a connectional fire-insurance company. The report of the committee on the educational fund showed a total of receipts of $3,509; of payments, $770. A measure was adopted, looking to the division of the conference into several Annual Conferences, which, together, shall form a General Conference, to meet at stated periods. A committee was appointed to hold this subject under consideration. The committee on the union of Methodist churches reported on the lay vote of the Quarterly Meetings on certain questions which had been submitted to them, to the effect that the number of Quarterly Meetings voting was 364. On the first question submitted, whether, in view of the contemplated union, they would prefer direct representation in a General Conference to the power which was already in their hands, the vote was 187 yeas and 168 nays. On the second question, whether, if a majority of them should entertain weighty objections to such a proposal in itself, they would be willing to waive them for the sake of union, the vote was 182 yeas, 50 nays. A two-thirds majority was required. The vote on the second question showed this majority, and a surplus of 77 votes. The Conference was addressed on the subject of union by a deputation from the New Connection Conference, who expressed the hearty desire of their constituency for the proposed measure. The conference unanimously adopted a resolution as follows:

While we rejoice in the substantial oneness of New Connection Methodism with ourselves, we earnestly express a hope that the day is not far distant when Wesleyan Methodism and New Connection Methodism shall not only be one in spirit, faith, and purpose, but one also in organized unity of effort in the great work of spreading scriptural holiness through this vast Dominion.

The anniversary of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society of Canada was held at Brockville, on the 8th of October. The receipts for the year were reported to have been $38,892.28; the expenditures, $87,710.46. The increase of receipts over those of the previous year was $10,397.25. The Society maintains eleven missions among the settlers of British Columbia and Manitoba, with nine missionaries; thirty-four missions to the Indians of the Saskatchewan, Hudson’s Bay Territory, British Columbia, and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, with 23 missionaries and 4 assistants; 188 domestic missions in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, with 158 missionaries; four missions to the Germans, with 4 missionaries; five missions to the French, with 4 missionaries and one paid agent: total, 192 missions and 208 missionaries. The total number of church-members under the care of the Society is 17,883.

The Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America met at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in July. The most important action of the Conference related to the projected union with the Canada Conference. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing the opinion that the formation of one Wesleyan Methodist Conference for the whole of British North America was exceedingly desirable, and a committee of eight persons was appointed to act with the committee of the Canada Conference "to devise a plan of federal union, and to draft a constitution for the proposed United Church, to be submitted to the Conference at its next annual session."

The Committee on Union of the Wesleyan Conferences of Canada and of Eastern British America met in October, and agreed upon a plan of union, to be submitted to their respective conferences for ratification. It was withheld from publication, but it is understood that it contemplates the division of the Canadian Conference into three Annual Conferences, and of the Eastern Conference into two; and the organization of a separate Mission Conference in Newfoundland.

IX. primitive Methodists in Canada.—
The following are the statistics of the Canadian Conference of the Primitive Methodist Connection, for the year ending in June, 1872:

Ministers, 91; local preachers, 266; class-leaders, 317; connectional churches, 204; other preaching-places, 228; parsonages, 29; Sabbath-schools, 135; Sabbath-school teachers, 1,208; Sabbath-school scholars, 8,351; church-members, 6,710; value of church property, $221,943.

The Conference met at London, Ontario, June 7th. Visiting delegates were in attendance from the Primitive Methodist Conference of the Western States (United States), who reported that about 500 additions had been made to the number of members of their churches during the year. The Conference fixed the salaries of the married ministers as follows: "In addition to house-rent, a part of the furniture in the house, and the children’s allowance, ministers in cities will be allowed $650 a year; in towns, $550; and in country stations, $450 and their fuel." The question of organic union with the other Methodist bodies in Canada was fully discussed. A motion was offered to appoint a committee to confer upon the subject, with committees appointed by other Methodist bodies, but it was withdrawn. Finally, a com-
METHODOISTS.


The most important discussion in the Conference took place on the education question. While the other nonconformist bodies in England had assumed an attitude of more or less active opposition to the acts of 1870, relating to education, the Wesleyan body had stood with the Established Church in support of the plan of utilizing the denominational schools, and giving them state support as a part of the great national system of schools, provided for by that act. Early in the session of the Conference (August 18th), Mr. William Arthur offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That considering the difficulties of the denominational system of education, the Conference judges it desirable that it should be gradually merged in a system of united unsectarian schools, with the Bible, under school boards.

The Conference was addressed by the following resolutions:—

X. METHODIST NEW CONNECTION IN CANADA.—The Conference of the Methodist New Connection in Canada met at Hespeler, Ontario, May 22d. It adopted unanimously the following resolution on the subject of union with other Methodist bodies in Canada:

Having considered the subject of Methodist union, this conference would renew its expressions as to the desirableness of union of the various Methodist bodies in Canada. And, while adhering to the action of our last Conference, in regard to the basis recommended by the united committees, we feel bound to say that we could not accept any scheme of union by which restrictions would be imposed upon the legislative powers of General Conference or upon the rights of the laity to cooperate with the ministry in such Conference in all its legislation and discipline.

An address of advice on this subject from the English Missionary Committee was read. It recited that several of the denominations which had entered into the project of union had since withdrawn from it, and that the only bodies now left to negotiate were the New Connection and the Wesleyans; that the Wesleyan Conference had not adopted the principle of the equality of the rights of the laymen to sit with the ministers in all the courts of the Church, and to cooperate with them in all acts of legislation, administration, and discipline, which principle is fundamental with the New Connection, and cannot be removed or compromised; it expressed the opinion that there was no reasonable ground at that time to hope for an honorable union, and advised a discontinuance of the negotiations; and it advised that no part of the Church, whether in Canada or elsewhere, should assume the right of acting independently on the subject, but that all parts should be allowed an opportunity of joining in the ultimate decision and action. The Conference responded to this address with a pledge that any action it might take should be with due regard to the principles of the present body, and the obligations it was under. The most weighty objections urged by the Missionary Committee, against the continuance of the negotiations, appear to have been substantially removed by the action of the Wesleyan Conference in reference to the representation of the laity in the courts of the Church.

Committees of the Wesleyan and the New Connection Conference met on the 1st and 2d of October, and agreed provisionally upon a basis of union, to be submitted to their respective conferences for ratification. Only unofficial general accounts of its purport have been published. It provides for a General Conference, to be composed of equal numbers of clerical and lay delegates. It leaves the Annual Conferences composed entirely of ministers, as is now the case in the Wesleyan Conference, but requires that the committees, who prepare the business for the Annual Conference, and perform a large share of their executive duties, shall be composed partly of laymen. Thus, by the operation of this plan, if it is adopted, the Wesleyans will concede the principle of lay representation, while the New Connection will accept the Wesleyan plan of constitution in the Annual Conferences. This plan was held subject to revision at subsequent meetings of the committee.

XI. THE WESLEYAN CONNECTION.—The following are the general statistics of this body for 1872:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONFERENCES</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>On Trial</th>
<th>Ministers</th>
<th>On Trial</th>
<th>Supernumeraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. British Conference:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>345,850</td>
<td>20,658</td>
<td>1,953</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland and Irish Missions</td>
<td>19,956</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Missions</td>
<td>73,051</td>
<td>6,490</td>
<td>240*</td>
<td>66*</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. French Conference</td>
<td>1,916</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Australasian Conference</td>
<td>30,649</td>
<td>7,355</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Canada Conference</td>
<td>65,312</td>
<td>3,755</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Conference of Eastern British America</td>
<td>15,374</td>
<td>1,831</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>361,508</td>
<td>59,854</td>
<td>2,505</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These numbers are those of 1871, the minutes of the Eastern British American Conference of 1872 not having been received.
† Exclusive of missionaries in Ireland.
Subsequently, Mr. Arthur modified his motion by adding a provision that, if the resolution were adopted, the laymen at the subsequent district meetings should be invited to express their views on the system of national education which the Conference ought to favor. The resolution was debated during three sittings. While a considerable number of the younger members were in favor of unsectarian education, a large majority, including most of the older and more influential members, were strongly attached to the denominational system with state aid. But, as the Government had signified an intention to propose alterations in the act, it was thought advisable to secure the means of ascertaining and expressing the views of the Wesleyan body on the subject. Mr. Arthur's resolution gave way to the following substitute, which was carried by a large majority:

Resolved, That this whole subject be referred to a committee to meet during the autumn and before the meeting of Parliament, to consist of the General Education Committee, the Committee of Privileges and Exigencies, and a layman and a minister to be elected at the September meeting of each district, with power to act.

The candidates who were ordained to the ministry were questioned as to their views in enforcing attendance upon class-meetings. They were expected to answer that they regarded the subject as obligatory. A plan for the formation of a company for the insurance of connectional trusts was approved. The profits are to be applied—1. To the support of the worn-out ministers' and ministers' widows' auxiliary fund; and, 2. For the benefit of chapel trusts insuring with the company. The subject of making a protracted effort to increase the contributions to the home mission and contingent chapel and theological institute funds was referred to a committee for consideration. The resolution passed by the Conference two years previously calling for a reform in temperance legislation, and recommending that rate-payers be authorized to control the issue of licenses within their respective districts, was readopted. A memorial was presented from the French Conference asking permission to introduce lay delegation. It was referred to a committee appointed to sit during the year. A declaration was adopted unanimously:

That, in view of the demand lately put forth in regard to national education by the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland, the Conference resolves to use every legitimate means in its power to oppose those demands as contrary, not only to every interest of Protestant Christianity, but to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

A resolution was offered for a committee to be appointed:

1. To obtain legal opinion as to whether lay representation in Conference is non-permissible under the provisions of the poll-deed; 2. If permissible, whether it is desirable, and, if so, in what form; 3. If lay representation is not legal, or is not desirable, to prepare a scheme by which the Committees of Review may be consolidated, and made more truly representative.

This resolution was withdrawn, together with another looking to a modification of the plan of stationing the ministers, on account of the want of time to consider them. Both these resolutions were referred, with some other unfinished business, to a special committee, to be reported upon early in the next session of the Conference.

The number of new members received during the year was 34,882; total number on trial in March, 20,058; total number of members, 346,859; net decrease from the previous year, 249.

The preparatory meetings of the Committee of Review, which are always held before the opening of the session of the Conference, began on the 26th of July. The Educational Committee reported the number of day-schools to be 910, being an increase of 21 over the number for the previous year; number of scholars, 166,405; year's increase, 15,640; number of Sunday-schools, 5,612; teachers and officers, 107,727; of scholars, 604,577, of whom 40,218 are in Society or on trial. The cost of the schools was £40,420.65. The income of the Chapel Committee was £8,616; capital of the loan fund, £42,000; local contributions for new erections and the reduction of debts, £219,236, new sittings provided, 49,000. Five of the proposed fifty new chapels for the metropolis had been opened, and fifteen new sites had been secured. The amount of money actually promised in response to the offer of Sir Francis Lyceett was £57,072 1s. 1d. This gentleman had proposed to give £50,000 for the erection of chapels in London, on condition that the members of the connection in the provinces should give a corresponding sum. A large contribution, which was really offered before the proposition of Sir Francis Lyceett was announced, is not included in this amount. The Missionary Committee reported that £28,279 had been received toward the fund for the payment of the debt of £17,000, and for the evangelization of Rome and Naples. The cost of the home missions, and of Methodist work in the army and navy, was £10,707. One hundred and twenty-three chapels, providing sittings for 55,071 persons, had been built in connection with home-mission stations since the home-mission work was revived. Fifteen more chapels had been commenced.

The committee appointed, in pursuance of the resolution of the Conference, to meet in the fall and consider questions in relation to secular and denominational education, met in Centenary Hall, London, early in December. After a full and free discussion of the subject, it adopted by a large majority the following resolution:

That this committee, while resolving to maintain in full vigor and efficiency our connectional day-schools and training colleges, is of opinion that,
with due regard for existing interests, all future legislation for primary education at the public cost should provide for such education only upon the principle of unsectarian schools, under school boards.

The report of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was made on the 29th of April. It showed the home receipts to have been £110,763 6s. 3d.; and the foreign receipts, as those from the affiliated conferences and mission districts are called, to have been £237,822 14s. 10d.; making the total receipts £145,585 15s. 10d. The advance from the previous year was £1,181 10s. 10d. The expenditures were £14,789 9s. 9d. In the Irish missions 32 ministers were employed. The Continental missions occupy station positions in France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. In the Continental and Irish missions together, 97 missionaries were employed. They reported 6,803 members of the churches and 634 pupils in the schools. The following returns were given from the colonial missions: British America, 358 ministers, 32,072 members, 71,303 pupils in the schools; Cape Colony, Orange River Territory, and the Transvaal Republic, in South Africa, 81 missionaries, 12,888 members, 14,042 scholars; the Australasian colonies, Polynesia, and New Zealand, 344 ministers, 45,154 members, 28,727 scholars; Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and the Gold Coast missions, 21 missionaries, 8,424 members, 5,042 scholars; Ceylon, 38 missionaries (of whom only 8 are Europeans), 2,187 members, 6,100 scholars; the Madras, Mysore, and Calcutta districts in India, 39 missionaries, 630 members, 5,373 scholars; China, 9 missionaries, 147 members, 338 scholars. The total number of members in the foreign missions under the immediate care of the British Conference was 72,129, showing an increase from the previous year of 1,661. The number of members under the care of the affiliated Conferences of Eastern British America, Canada, and Australasia, exclusive of the societies in the home-work of the Canada Conference, was 90,463.

The Irish Wesleyan Conference met in Dublin, June 19th. The Missionary Committee reported that the previous year had been the most prosperous one in the history of the Society. The reports of the Educational Committee and of the committee on the chapel fund were satisfactory. The income of the Home Mission and contingent fund was £8,137 9s. 6d., the largest ever returned for one year. Numerous memorials having been presented on the subject of lay delegation, the Conference passed a resolution declaring that "the difficulties which lie in the way are too numerous and serious to permit any immediate action upon the subject," and that "it is desirable to ascertain, as soon as possible, the legal bearing of the question in regard to the poll-deed."

The twentieth conference of the French Methodist Church—the first Conference held since the war of 1870—met in Paris in May. The statistics were reported as follows: Chapels and preaching-places, 182; ministers, 28; other salaried agents, 19; members, 1,916; local preachers, 99; members on trial, 99; day-schools, 10; pupils, 375; Sunday-schools, 55; teachers, 811; scholars, 2,399; stated hearers, 8,942. A decrease appeared in the number of members, wholly due to the war.

The Australasian Wesleyan Conference met at Melbourne, January 18th. It resolved upon a division into four Annual Conferences: The Eastern Conference, to include New South Wales and Queensland; the Western Conference, to include Victoria and Tasmania; a Conference in South Australia; and a New Zealand Conference. These four conferences will compose a General Conference, which shall meet every three years. The South Sea Missions are to be assigned, during the interval between the sessions of the General Conference, to the Eastern Conference. The statistical returns showed for the colonies 27,355 members, 1,836 persons on trial, and 128,772 attendants on public worship. Sixty-four native missionaries and assistant missionaries were reported as connected with the Conference: 6 in New Zealand, 1 in Samoa, 10 in the Friendly Islands, and 47 in Feejee.

XII. Primitive Methodist Connexion.—

The following are the statistics of this body: Number of members, 101,464: Africa, 81; Adelaide, 2,103; Melbourne, 2,197; Sydney, 1,123; New Zealand, 339; Canada (1871), 6,468; increase, 121; (a report subsequently received from Canada raised the increase to 347); ministers, 962; local preachers, 14,587; class-leaders, 9,942; chapels, 3,710; other preaching-places, 2,697; Sunday-schools, 3,454; teachers, 43,776; scholars, 290,141; day-schools, 50; teachers, 77; scholars, 3,784; missionary receipts, £32,258.

At the Primitive Methodist Conference, which met at Yarmouth, England, June 5th, it was reported that 126 chapels had been built during the year, at a cost of £74,516. They contained sittings for 28,805 persons. The average value of chapel property was estimated at £1,319,810; amount of debt on the same, £593,946. The educational institutions of the Conference are the Sunderland Institute and Elmfield College.

The report of the Primitive Methodist Missionary Society was made April 30th. The time for the meeting of the Society having been changed, it embraced a period of thirteen months. The total amount of moneys collected for missionary purposes was £22,326. The Primitive Methodists in Canada had 45 missionaries employed under the direction of the committee. The number of missionaries in Australasia was 49; in the missions of West Africa, 2; and in the South African Mission, 1.

XIII. United Methodist Free Churches.—

The following are the statistics of this body for
MEXICO.
Population. 47,570

SEATTLE 25,000 63,000 31,000 Interior, 35,581 75,500 Connection day-schools.

1872: Connectional ministers, 318; local preachers, 3,418; leaders, 4,347; members, 66,907; chapels, 1,289; Sunday-schools, 1,222; Sunday-school scholars, 158,005; Sunday-school teachers, 24,004; day-schools, 98.

The Assembly of the United Methodist Free Churches met at Bristol, July 31st. The Connectional Committee reported that arrangements had been made for the commencement of the theological institute. A case came up early in the session which was thought to involve the permanency of the circuit system, and excited discussion for that reason. The Cleckheaton Society, which is connected with a circuit, had invited a minister to become its pastor for the ensuing year. The Assembly hesitated to give consent to the consummation of this plan, fearing it might be made a precedent which would result in the disintegration of many circuits. The consent was given, and a rule was passed discountenancing in future such arrangements with ministers as contemplated the division of circuits, until the consent of the Assembly had been first obtained. The following resolution was adopted in reference to the Education Act:

That this Assembly fully recognizes the importance of the religious training of the young, not deeming any education complete which ignores the religious element; but, as the teaching of theological tenets may be divided and denominations in schools assisted by public money tends to confound truth and error, and is hurtful to the conscience of many of her Majesty's subjects, this Assembly is strongly of opinion that the Elementary Education Act should be so amended as to give secular education only during school-hours, and that it be left to Christian churches to teach religion at their own cost, and in their own places.

XIV. BIBLE CHRISTIANS.—The fifty-fourth Conference of the Bible Christians met at Biddeford, Devon, July 31st. The statistical reports show that the connection numbered 258 itinerant and 1,737 local preachers, and 26,269 full members. It had 885 chapels, 9,483 teachers and 48,351 scholars in its Sunday-schools. A considerable increase in all departments was remarked since the previous Conference. The income of the Missionary Society was nearly £5,500; the expenditures more than £7,200. Chapel debts to the amount of £25,546 had been paid.

XV. WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.—The conference of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists met in June. The following statistics were presented: Number of churches, 1,050; places of worship, 1,146; ministers, 449; preachers, 348; deacons, 3,446; communicants, 93,190, an increase from the previous year of 365; children, 43,247; Sunday-school teachers, 20,005; scholars, 145,044; hearers, 245, 166. Total collections, £110,657. The collections for mission purposes were £4,449; toward payment of chapel debts, £21,687; and for the poor, £2,828. Two missionaries labor in Britanny—at Quimper and L'Orient—where are reported 79 communicants, 28 candidates, 115 hearers, and collections of £24. Five missionaries labor in India (in Bengal), and report 400 members, and 60 schools on the hills, in which 1,100 children were taught.

MEXICO (República Mexicana), a federative republic of North America, bounded on the north by the United States; on the east by the Gulf of Mexico; southeast by British Honduras and the Republic of Guatemala; and south and west by the Pacific Ocean. It extends from latitude 15° 30' to 38° 32' north, and from longitude 86° 30' to 116° 59' west. The republic has an estimated area of 1,008,442 square miles, and it is divided into 28 States, one Federal District, and one Territory, which, with their respective populations and capitals, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Capitals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sonora</td>
<td>160,588</td>
<td>Ures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chihuahua</td>
<td>114,071</td>
<td>Chihuahua.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coahuila</td>
<td>141,557</td>
<td>Durango.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuev León</td>
<td>141,071</td>
<td>Monterrey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamaulipas</td>
<td>108,778</td>
<td>Victoria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Luis Potosi</td>
<td>114,340</td>
<td>San Luis Potosi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zacatecas</td>
<td>397,945</td>
<td>Zacatecas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aguas Calientes</td>
<td>140,630</td>
<td>Aguas Calientes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queretaro</td>
<td>153,286</td>
<td>Queretaro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hidalgo</td>
<td>163,085</td>
<td>Hidalgo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalisco</td>
<td>281,500</td>
<td>Guadalajara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colima</td>
<td>52,528</td>
<td>Colima.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michoacan</td>
<td>618,540</td>
<td>Morelia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guanajuato</td>
<td>260,663</td>
<td>Guanajuato.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queretaro</td>
<td>162,800</td>
<td>Queretaro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>650,663</td>
<td>Mexico.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morelos</td>
<td>150,584</td>
<td>Toluca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guerrero</td>
<td>300,629</td>
<td>Tlaxcala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puebla</td>
<td>151,663</td>
<td>Puebla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vera Cruz</td>
<td>456,526</td>
<td>Puebla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oaxaca</td>
<td>647,725</td>
<td>Vera Cruz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiapas</td>
<td>193,270</td>
<td>Oaxaca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campeche</td>
<td>182,971</td>
<td>Campeche.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yucatan</td>
<td>1,190,000</td>
<td>Mérida.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>917,863</td>
<td>Mexico.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the total number of inhabitants, about one-half are computed to be Indians, some 1,190,000 mestizos, 6,000 negroes, and the remainder whites.

The population of the chief cities is shown in the annexed table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico City</td>
<td>260,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puebla</td>
<td>255,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guadalajara</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guanajuato</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queretaro</td>
<td>47,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Luis Potosi</td>
<td>35,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oaxaca</td>
<td>31,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colima</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vera Cruz</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

President, Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, elected President of the republic November 2d, as successor to Benito Juarez, who died July 18th. At the time of the death of Juarez the ministry was composed as follows: Interior, Gomez del Palacio; Foreign Affairs, J. M. Lafragua (June 13, 1872); Justice, R. Alearaz (March, 1871), Director; Finance, F. Mejia (June 13, 1872); War and Navy, General J. Mejia (July, 1867); Public Works, B. Balcarcel. In the office of President of the Supreme
Court of Justice, occupied by Don S. Lerdo de Tejada until the 18th of July, the latter was succeeded by P. Ogazon. The generals commanding the respective corps d'armée of the republic were: North, Rocha; Centre, A. Garcia; East, Alatorre; and West, R. Corona. Archbishop of Mexico, P. A. de Labastida (1863); of Michoacan, Dr. Arciga; of Guadalajara, Dr. P. Loza (1870). Mexican Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, Don Ignacio Mariscal.

The Mexican army, according to the "Almanaque de las Oficinas," etc., published by J. E. Perez, Mexico, 1871, was made up of 28 battalions of infantry, 1 battalion of chasseurs, 15 cavalry corps, 4 brigades of artillery, 8 siege batteries, and 1 corps of engineers; but the exact number of men in each corps is not known.

More than two-thirds of the total trade of Mexico is carried on with the United States. The chief articles of export are silver, copper, ores, eochinile, indigo, and other dyes, hides, Sisal hemp, mahogany and other woods; and the principal imports, cotton, linen and woollen fabrics, wrought and unwrought iron, machinery, etc. The value of the entire commerce of the republic for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, is computed at: imports, $29,174,729; exports, $24,000,000. Of the exports, $18,000,000, approximately, were in coin.

The value of the imports from the United States in the same year was $5,381,959.65; and that of the exports to the United States, $8,530,912.01. The exports to Great Britain in 1876 amounted to $1,499,065; and in 1871 to $1,986,670. The imports from Great Britain in 1870 reached $4,554,410; and in 1871 $3,245,065.

The port movements show for the year 1869-70 a total number of 653 vessels, with an aggregate of 543,044 tons; 385 were vessels from the United States, with an aggregate tonnage of 370,675. The following table shows the lines of railways in the republic at the end of 1871, with their respective lengths:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Kilometres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico to Puebla</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vera Cruz to Paso del Macho</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vera Cruz to Loma Alta</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vera Cruz to Metepec</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico to Tlaxcala</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico to Tacubaya</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico to Guadalajara</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total, about 190 miles, or 347.

The line from Vera Cruz to Mexico was completed in 1872, and the total length of railway was brought to 392 kilometres.

The telegraph-lines open to the public service at the same time were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Kilometres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico to Vera Cruz, Tehuacán, Tlaxcal, and Tlalcingo</td>
<td>1,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vera Cruz to Tampico</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehuacan to Oaxaca</td>
<td>719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Luis Potosi to Zacatecas</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico to Coahuila</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico to Toluca</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zacatecas to Durango</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leon to Guadalajara and Manzanillo</td>
<td>645</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total, 1,628 miles, or 2,643.

In 1872 the total length of telegraph-lines was 5,200 kilometres.

Although the public revenue are derived from customs duties, on exports as well as imports; and nearly one-half of that revenue is appropriated to the maintenance of the army. For a number of years the financial affairs of the country have been in great disorder, the expenditures nearly always being in excess of the receipts; deficits have been the rule for upward of twenty years, and amounted at times, during the French occupation, for instance, to more than the entire revenue. The year 1869-70, however, offers an exception to this rule.

The sources and amount of the revenues of the Government of Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, are given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customs duties</td>
<td>$9,092,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect taxation</td>
<td>1,370,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamp duty</td>
<td>1,925,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of national properties</td>
<td>322,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct taxation</td>
<td>561,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mines, etc.</td>
<td>133,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assaying and smelting duties</td>
<td>45,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Public Instruction</td>
<td>9,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrera-taxes</td>
<td>12,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Office Department</td>
<td>417,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>540,630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $14,430,574.67

The expenditure for the same period comprised the following branches:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>$3,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative</td>
<td>572,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court of Justice</td>
<td>210,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>100,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
<td>785,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Public Works</td>
<td>496,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Interior</td>
<td>1,906,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>601,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>4,873,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial expenditure</td>
<td>1,869,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of collecting revenue</td>
<td>1,183,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrears</td>
<td>561,209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $13,046,074

No official returns of the national debt have been published since the reign of Maximilian, at which time the total debt was computed to be $317,357,250, bearing an annual interest of $19,725,370. The amount of the debt of Mexico to England in 1862 was $100,000,000, which had increased by 1872 to $300,000,000; but this, together with the amounts due to France for war expenses, is entirely repudiated by the present Government of the republic. Indeed, the interest on the recognized internal debt, which is about $35,000,000, has not been paid for many years past.

Public instruction is gaining more and more importance each year; in most of the States each municipality has primary schools for both sexes, the teachers being paid out of municipal funds. The Lancastrian Society of the city of Mexico furnishes examined teachers for the elementary branches of those schools, and, by its untiring efforts for the advancement of the cause of education generally, is establishing a firm basis for the future welfare of the country.

Official information of the defeat of the
Diaz brothers, and the taking of the city of Oajaca, was published on the 8th of January, 1872. The city of Saltillo was taken by the rebels, through the treachery of some officers in command of important positions. In consequence of the victory at Oajaca, the port of Salina Cruz was by decree again opened to commerce. It was generally hoped that the triumph just alluded to would put an end to the revolution, at least for the time being. The remains of Felix Diaz were taken to Pucuhula; some averred that he had been killed in action; others that he had fallen under the knife of an assassin. The power assumed by Juarez was becoming more and more dictatorial each day; in spite of the protestations of the Governors, Oajaca, San Luis, and Hidalgo, were placed under military government, while Nuevo Leon, Durango, Zacatecas, and Sinaloa, were under revolutionary governors. Aguascalientes surrendered to the revolutionary troops, 30,000 in number, and the Government forces had been repulsed, with much loss, in Sinaloa. Generals Guerra and Naranjo attacked San Luis, February 16th, and obliged the garrison to take refuge in the city, cutting off all communication between the garrison and the Government troops. On February 25th the rebel governor, Gomez Portugal, invested the city of Aguascalientes. On the 25th a rumor was circulated that Porfirio Diaz had died of dysentery at Queretaro, and that his partisans had proclaimed Lerdo de Tejada, or Guzman, President; this report was, however, not believed by the revolutionary party. Trevino was said to have 10,000 men under his orders.

The city of Zacatecas was recaptured by the Juarist General Corella, acting in conjunction with Government troops from the State of Guanajuato, and the command of General Sanchez Ochoa. It was likewise stated that Trevino was desirous of having his colleagues, Generals Martinez, Naranjo and Cadena, were prisoners, having lost their artillery and ammunition. Canales, the Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, ordered the rebel General Quiroga to evacuate the State, threatening, in case of refusal, to compel him to do so.

Early in March the revolutionists, by their tardy movements, had ruined their operations against San Luis de Potosi, and greatly compromised their prospects of ultimate success, dissensions among the leaders having no doubt contributed much to their discredit. Donato Guerra and Barrios favored one plan of campaign, while Trevino and Naranjo desired another; and Pedro Martinez, La Cadena, Governor Portugal, and Juan Garcia, were equally as strong in their advocacy of a third. The final decision of these leaders seems to have been to unite their forces at San Felipe, a town south of their objective point, of great strategic importance, twenty leagues from Lagos, twenty-two from San Luis, and about forty from Zacatecas City. Thence they expected to attack the Government troops in detail, placing their army between the Government garrison at San Luis under General Corella and the advancing division of General Rocha, and yet in a position to isolate the Government forces of General Sanchez Ochoa at Lagos, and at a given moment fall upon them with superior numbers and crush them. They also expected material support from Guanajuato, the disloyalty of whose governor was strongly suspected at the capital. The revolutionary leaders no doubt counted upon his desertion to their side, together with the 2,500 State troops of Guanajuato; the accession of which force would have rendered their success certain. Results, however, differed much from expectations, and therefore the success anticipated was turned to disappointment and failure.

In order to combine the revolutionary plans, General Guerra left Zacatecas City with a large force, apparently bent upon marching to Guadalajara; while General Pedro Martinez moved with 2,000 men in a contrary direction, and toward San Luis, to unite near San Felipe with the forces of Generals Trevino and Naranjo, coming from Matehuala. The object of Guerra’s fleged march was to draw Sanchez Ochoa, with his troops from Lagos to the succor of Guadalajara, so apparently menaced by the revolutionists; but Ochoa was not deceived, and, to the chagrin of Guerra and his companions, remained at Lagos. This first disappointment to the revolutionists was quickly followed by the occupation of San Felipe by General Rocha and his division.

In the mean time, Guerra, unable to draw off Sanchez Ochoa from Lagos toward Guadalajara, retraced his steps to Zacatecas and then followed in the tracks of Martinez. Between the combined forces of the Government and the revolutionists there was a great disparity of numbers, and, if the revolutionists’ reports are to be credited, their forces were even somewhat more numerous; but in discipline, drill, armament, artillery, and general efficiency, the Government possessed so incontestable a superiority, that to risk a decisive battle near San Luis was by no means prudent for the revolutionary leaders; so they decided to adopt a new plan of attack, namely, to dislodge Ochoa from Lagos. Rocha, hearing of the new movements, hastened toward Lagos with over seven thousand men, taking Corella with him as second in command, and arrived before the place thirty hours after its occupancy by Guerra, Trevino, and Martinez. At first these proposed giving him battle, and actually drew up their forces in line in front of the town; but night arriving without an engagement, and learning in the mean time that Ochoa had effected a junction with Rocha, they prudently changed their minds, and, under cover of the darkness, commenced a retreat, and fell back to the north of Aguascalientes, which city was recor-
cared for and protected by the federals. To these successes of the latter may be added several smaller triumphs in the State of Vera Cruz. A brother-in-law of Porfirio Diaz, Vicente Lebrjia, a deputy to Congress from Oajaca City, died there in March. The demise of another member of Congress was reported in the same month, that of Colonel T. G. Alba, of Vera Cruz, by small-pox, which disease prevailed in an epidemic form in Mexico City, Tacubaya, San Luis, and half a dozen other places. In San Luis there were over six hundred deaths from it in January, in Mexico City five hundred persons perished per month, and in other places the mortality was, relatively to their populations, nearly as large. Vaccination was shamefully neglected in this country, as a general rule, and this accounts in part for the frightful ravages of small-pox at the national capital and elsewhere.

Meantime the long strain upon the strength of the country, consequent upon thirty years of revolutionary struggle, had almost reduced it to a state of chronic debility; continued intestine commotions were further undermining its remaining vitality; social disorders and moral depravity were still on the increase, and robberies, kidnappings, and murders, became more and more frequent. Small robberies were of much more than daily occurrence, and the inquiry was no longer what stages have been robbed, but what ones have been so fortunate as to escape. Kidnappings, the worst form of Mexican rascality, were committed with incredible boldness. In the suburbs of Mexico City a young girl of thirteen years was kidnapped in broad day by three men, taken to the mountains, and not returned to her parents until a ransom of $1,200 had been paid to her kidnappers. In the city of Guadalajara a drama was kidnapped in his own garden on the 2d of March, and released only upon the payment by his wife of $1,500 ransom. Near Pachuca, a rich Frenchman, named Massé, while riding on horseback, was also kidnapped, and, as the ransom of $80,000 asked for his release had not been paid, it was feared by his friends that he had been put to death. The Government's energies were too much taken up by the revolution to allow of its dealing with bandits and malefactors with the required determination and vigor, so that these persons enjoyed considerable immunity from prosecution, only occasional measures being taken against them.

On March 2d a battle for the possession of Zacatecas City was won by the Government troops; the action lasted five hours, and the revolutionists lost about 1,800 men killed and wounded, and over 1,200 were taken prisoners. But in the States of Puebla, Tlaxcala, and Hidalgo, the Government fared worse. Negrete, unquestionably the most bitter, untiring, and dashing of President Juarez's enemies, surprisingly extended the sway of the revolution. A number of villages and towns were taken in rapid succession, principally in Hidalgo, by General Manuel Gonzalez, one of the ablest of the revolutionary leaders, acting under Negrete's orders. And under the latter's immediate directions those important places for a struggle for the mastery in the Puebla Sierras and large portions of Tlaxaca and Hidalgo—Tlatlanqui, Zantla, and Tepeaculco—were occupied and garrisoned, he having with him over 1,600 men. Several times the trains of the Mexico City & Vera Cruz Railroad, upper division, had been interfered with by his lieutenants, Torrejera and Carrillo, at and near Apizaco, and at one time a constructor of the road, Mr. John Queen, an American, was taken prisoner and marched off to the mountains. He was however, soon afterward released and allowed to go to Mexico City. Negrete assessed the road for $40,000, payment of which having been refused, he in consequence resolved to annoy the company and interfere with its trains to the utmost of his abilities. To strengthen his cause as much as possible, he incorporated into his army such bands as Sotero Lozano, Juan Garcia, Canuto Sandoval, and their desperate followers, and these men, while warring for the revolution, also murdered, robbed, and kidnapped, in furtherance of their adopted calling.

On March 9th, died at Mexico City, at the age of 77 years, Dona Carmen Fagoaga de Mariscal, mother of (then) Prime-Minister Don Ignacio Mariscal, now minister plenipotentiary at Washington.

About April 1st, the revolutionists still held Saltillo and Monterey in the interior, and Camargo, Mier, Guerrero, Nuevo Laredo, and Piedras Negras on the frontier, at which places they had some 12,000 troops.

On April 2d the National Congress passed the law granting extraordinary faculties to the President, which furnished an additional element of strength for securing peace. Although the votes were 72 against 68, that circumstance did not indicate the strength of the Juarez members; for many of them voted "no," for the alleged reason that they did not consider that, as the revolution was in great part put down, it was necessary to confer further power upon the Executive, especially as Congress, with which he could consult, was then, and would continue for some weeks, in session. A large number of Americans were at this time in Mexico City, inquiring into railway and other interests in the republic. Mr. E. L. Plumb, formerly Chargé of the United States to Mexico, as representative of the Texas International Railroad Company, was seeking from the National Congress a concession for the construction of a railroad from some point on the Rio Grande south of San Antonio, to the Pacific Ocean, with a branch from the main line at about San Luis Potosí, and terminating at Mexico.

General Rosecrans arrived in the same
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month, as representative of a road to connect the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific, starting from Tuxpan, and terminating at the nearest and most convenient point on the west coast. The general had also in contemplation a scheme for the general construction of railroads throughout the republic.

Mr. Robert B. Gorsch had already applied for the concession for a railway from the Rio Grande to the Mexican capital, with a branch to the Pacific.

The period for the completion of the submarine telegraphic cable from Cuba to Yucatan was extended in April; and the Government granted also an extension of the time fixed for the establishment of a line of steamers to ply between Sisal and New Orleans, along the Mexican coast of the Gulf.

Although the country was still under the depressing influence of the revolution, the Government manifested a disposition to do all in its power to favor the investment of foreign capital in national improvements, and especially in railways, which it regarded as the most efficient peace-makers and most powerful agents of civilization in countries like the Mexican Republic.

Such was the state of exhaustion of the national Treasury, that Minister Romero was, in order to raise funds for the prosecution of the civil war, constrained to rent anew some of the principal mints of the country for a period of years.

Among a number of prisoners captured by the Government forces in April, and sentenced to be shot, was a Mr. Mayer, who had served as an officer in the United States Army during the late war. The Mexican press were unanimous in petitions for his pardon.

After an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the rebel Generals Diaz and Galvar to raise an army in Jalisco, the former repaired, for the second time, to United States for safer quarters; and the revolutionists were driven from all their strongholds south of San Luis Potosi, dispersed and disarmed. In the States of Vera Cruz, Guerrero, Puebla, Michoacan, Querétaro, and the Federal District, there no longer existed any movement worthy of the name of revolution; while disturbances in Tabasco and Yucatan were of a purely local character, being directed against the persons of the governors, and were soon quelled.

The order issued by President Grant, concerning cattle-thieving on the Rio Grande, gave rise to warm discussion, and various speculations, among the journals of the capital; it being surmised, in Mexico, that the United States troops would not, in their pursuit of thieves, stop at the banks of that river.

The construction of a line of telegraph, to connect the States of Campeachy, Tabasco, and Yucatan, was commenced in May.

A band of revolutionists captured and plundered the custom-house, and other public buildings, at Alvarado, Yucatan, carrying off the employés as prisoners, several of whom they were said to have killed. Juárez declared martial law in Campeachy, and appointed General Zapata Military Governor.

General Palmer and Governor Hunt, with their engineers, left the capital, divided into two parties, one to survey the country in the direction of Morelia, and the other by way of Zacatecas.

The Government of the republic announced that no Mexican consuls were appointed to France, and that consequently the acts of persons assuming to discharge the functions of such office were null. Señor Romero went to the United States to obtain colonists for his estates in Chiapas. A direct line of steamers from Progreso to England is projected.

General Corella arrived at Sáttillo on the 26th of May, and was prepared to march on Monterey. On the 30th he routed the revolutionists, under Treviso, at San Barnabé (near Monterey). At the first fire of the Juarists, the revolutionists fled in great disorder, without offering any thing like an organized resistance, and left the Government troops in possession of the field. The latter were so highly elated with their advantage that they neglected the necessary precautions against surprise. General Corella, imagining that he had given a crushing blow to Treviso, and that he was therefore secure from further attack, sent dispatches to the Juárez Government, announcing his victory, and the total annihilation of the revolutionists.

But, on the following day, Treviso rallied all his forces, which had been purposely scattered, in order to avoid the concentrated fire of the Government troops, and attacked Corella in the suburbs of Monterey. The Juarists were completely taken by surprise, and made hasty preparations for resistance; but, before they could recover from the shock of the sudden attack, the revolutionists dashed in upon them, and made a fearful slaughter. In this action, Corella lost every thing: guns, ammunition, siege-trains, and even personal baggage, and the army-chest, containing $10,000.

On June 10th, General Corella, staff, and twenty men, all that escaped of 4,000, arrived at Brownsville, Texas. General Ceballos met the advance of Quiroga's army, at Cevallo, on the 7th, and, after a slight engagement, retreated to Mier, and thence upon Camargo, closely pursued by the revolutionists, which place he abandoned on the 9th, and was compelled to retreat on Matamoros, with less than 2,000 men, while Quiroga's revolutionists were said to exceed 4,000.

Business was entirely suspended again in Matamoras, and the greatest anxiety prevailed as to the result of the defeat of the Government forces. Thus ended the campaign against the revolutionists on the northern frontier, after two months spent in preparations. General Treviso's retreat on May 30th was evidently a ruse to lull the Juarists into a con-
violation of security, and then renew the attack.

About the same time, General Ceballos, who was advancing northward, was checked by the rebels, defeated, and driven back near Mier, with a small remnant of his army. These reverses were, however, partially compensated by the occupation of Mazatlan by the Juarist troops, about the 1st of June, and the consequent pacification of all the western part of the republic. The Congress adjourned early in June, after having passed the tariff bill, reducing the rate ten per cent., and the export duty on coin from eight to five per cent., and the bill granting “ample facilities” to the President. About June 18th, General Rocha, with 3,000 Government troops, reached Saltillo from Sinaloa, uniting with General Fuero and Colonel Leurillo, and forming an army of 5,000 men, to advance on Monterey, where Quiroga and Treviño, with the revolutionists, were intrenched. General Ayala, with 400 Government cavalry, routed Vargas, at Tulo, who had “pronounced,” not many days before, at the head of a few hundred men.

The revolutionary leader, Gomez Portugal, had taken up position outside of Matamoros, capturing the mails, levying twenty-five per cent. on the merchandise passing out of the city, and committing other depredations. Many merchants in Matamoros suspended their business, for the purpose of avoiding the new ten per cent. State tax, and an anticipated forced loan by the Government.

Early in July, owing to some unexplained difficulties which occurred in the affairs of the State of Jalisco, Vallarte, the Governor, was compelled to resign. The journals of the capital were full of complaints against the usurpation of the Government, which had imposed extra taxes upon the citizens throughout the republic was stagnant; the revolutionary movements still continued in various parts of the country, and assassination and kidnapping were everywhere prevalent. The rebel Colonel Salazar captured the town of Hanuco, near Tampico, with his garrison, and shot the commander. General Palacios was appointed Military Governor of Coahuila.

The Government forces, under General Ceballos, entered Monterey on the morning of July 10th—the revolutionists, under Treviño and Quiroga, having abandoned the place precipitately on the approach of two columns of Government troops, under General Rocha, from Saltillo, and General Ceballos, from the frontier. Treviño, with a considerable force, was at Salinas, whence the combined cavalry force of Generals Rocha, Revueltas, and Moncaya, had gone in pursuit. The infantry remained in Monterey, recuperating from their late severe forced marches.

Monterey presented a most pitiable appearance. Business had been suspended under the revolutionists, in consequence of forced loans, and many families and merchants had fled. The last act of Treviño was a préstamo. The United States consul was imprisoned for refusing to pay, and his place of business seized. Another American citizen was summoned to pay $12,000 or to receive 500 lashes, and only got off by paying $5,000. The entrance of the Government forces was hailed with joy by the population remaining in Monterey. It was feared that the revolutionists had carried off many prominent citizens who are missing, to hold as hostages, or for further robberies.

The inhabitants of the capital were in a continual state of alarm at the immense numbers of abduction by kidnappers, who exacted heavy ransoms for the restitution of their victims. One of the latter, a leading citizen, was found in a subterranean vault, and, in the house above, some documents, confirming the existence of a secret society called Italia roja, and composed of criminals of all nations. The society was usually known, however, as the sociedad terrible. Numerous arrests were made, and several of the prisoners received prompt and condign punishment, having been shot on the very evening of their apprehension. Much uneasiness was caused by the suppression of newspapers, the non-apprehension of the American officials to the murder of Dr. You, and the imprisonment of Thieco, an American citizen.

The postal authorities had again intercepted correspondence addressed to the American minister. The authorities at Oaxaca suppressed letters, directed to him, which contained statements regarding the murder of an American. This was overlooked by the minister, owing, it is said, to his very friendly relations with the Mexican Government. After discovering that the author of the letters was an American, the authorities imprisoned him; and, although he remained long in jail without being informed of his crime, no efforts were made to obtain his release.

Negrete captured the Pachuca and Real del Monte mines, the richest in the world. This capture gave a new impetus to the revolution. Pachuca is fifty miles from the capital.

The people were growing tired of the anarchy prevailing, and believed it impossible for Juarez to maintain peace. They demanded that he should resign, and enable Lerdo de Tejada, his legal successor, to assume the presidency.

On the night of the 18th of July, President Benito Juarez died of an attack of apoplexy, which had seized him in the evening of the same day. General Rocha directed that the national flags and all the Government ensigns should be placed at half-mast in token of respect to the memory of the deceased Chief Magistrate.

Awaiting the order of Congress for an election to fill the vacancy, the presidency of the republic devolved upon Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, President of the Supreme Court,
and, until recently, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in President Juárez's cabinet, but lately in opposition to the Government, and regarded as sympathizing with the revolutionists. Although he had remained in the city of Mexico, he had taken no active part with the insurgents.

The revolutionists had already resolved upon making Lérdo de Tejada President, and were confident they would succeed.

The following is a translation of President Lérdo's proclamation:

Sebastián Lérdo de Tejada, Constitutional President ad interim of the United States of Mexico, to his fellow-citizens:

The unexpected and lamentable death of the illustrious President, Benito Juárez, a calamity which kept us from enforcing the laws of reform, accompanied with sentiments of the most just and most profound regret on our part, has, in conformity with the law, made me, for a brief period, depositary of the executive power of the Union.

The duties of my short administration are contained in the oath taken by me before the Permanent Committee of Congress, and are in complete harmony with my intense sentiments and my most profound convictions. My constant rule of conduct shall be a deep and inviolable respect for the Constitution and the exact fulfilment of the law, in order to discharge the solemn obligations I have contracted, and to follow the only course which can lead to the welfare and prosperity of the nation.

I regard it as my special duty to enforce the observance of the laws of reform which have strengthened and perfected our institutions. Those laws made for the purpose of eradicating the capital vices contained in the old organization of our society, thus opening up the way to a most happy future, have been, in the application and development, a remedy for the most complicated evils, and the triumphal inauguration of true civilization.

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In pursuance of the provision made by the fundamental code on the occurrence of an absolute vacancy of the presidency, I deemed it convenient that my first act should be to initiate the ceremony of the decree this day issued, calling for a new election. In this election the rights of the people shall be respected, and free suffrage in its fullest form preserved and guaranteed, without any obstacles or restrictions whatever. All citizens and all parties shall be enabled to set freely in the elections, and the result will be acknowledged as the genuine expression of the public will.

Animated by this spirit, I have considered it my duty to issue this day a decree granting amnesty, without exception of persons, to all guilty of political offences committed up to the present time. The principal efforts of the rebels having been suppressed, the amnesty may be granted without fear of prejudice to the law or the authorities, and is in accordance with the general desire for the pacification of the country. It is the deeply-grounded opinion of all those who behold the disasters caused by anarchy and the ruin and desolation produced by civil war. At an electoral period being now inaugurated, amnesty is the only means of conciliating the rebels who have been suppressed, in all the coming election, whether as voters or as candidates. I have thought that I could not more properly emphasize the ample powers bestowed upon the Executive; and that if, unfortunately, some still remain who wish to afflict their country with the

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plague of war, and so necessitate the using further energy to subdue them, public opinion will acknowledge that the sincere desire of the Executive has been to leave the calling undeveloped in order to obtain the supreme blessings of peace, and establish absolute freedom in the electoral campaign.

And, besides, several of the States are under martial law, a great number likewise being free suffrage as important subjects; and there existing already certain circumstances for the decision of the larger number of cases, the Executive will use his utmost and most earnest endeavors to prevent the repetition of the injustice of that abnormal situation, except when the absolute lack of constitutional authority should require it, and this only until an election can be held, secure if the impurities necessitate. On restoring peace should render it indispensable. The Executive having been invested with ample powers by the Congress of the Union, he intends to make use of them only in extreme cases, or when some urgent measure must be accompanied. He sincerely hopes, however, that he will not be constrained to exercise them to the prejudice of individual rights, which can never be too deeply respected.

The most important of all, that of the freedom of the press, which protects and guards the rest, shall be considered by me as inviolable, as it was without exception during the long term of my service as minister of the interior, President of the republic, and legislator. If the liberty of writing should at all times be unlimited, still more zealously should it be preserved during an electoral struggle. For the excesses committed by the press, the most efficacious remedy is the press itself, if it be enlightened and free, and disposed to be the echo of all opinions and of all parties.

In administrative affairs I shall see that the principles of order and of morality be preserved; and I shall do my utmost to observe in the public expenditure that economy rendered so necessary by the scarcity of the money and the foreign debt. I shall take into consideration honesty, ability, and real merit; and I shall be governed by this rule, in my actions toward the present employees of the Government, without entertaining or having the right to entertain any prejudice in view of former political opinions or parties. In the exercise of the supreme power I shall not be the instrument or the representative of any political clique, but the representative of the nation at large; nor shall I be the chief of a party, but the impartial and disinterested administrator of the law.

After the elections shall have taken place, and the choice of the people been proclaimed by the national representatives, I shall consider myself honored in delivering the government into his hands, thus showing my obedience to the sovereign will of the nation, in returning the trust confided to me by the Constitution. My acts will prove the sincerity of my sentiments, and I shall take care not to depart in the least from the principles herein expressed; and that at the termination of my short administration I may aspire to the testimony from my fellow-citizens that I have endeavored to do my duty.

Sebastián Lérdo de Tejada.

México, July 27, 1872.

General Porfirio Díaz's private secretary, when in Brownsville, early in July, denied the authenticity of the alleged proclamation of Díaz, which was published in the Juarez papers some time before, purporting to modify the plan of La Noria, by making Lérdo de Tejada, in his capacity of President of the Supreme Court, the constitutional President of the republic. General Díaz thus defined his position: "Benito Juárez not being legally elected, therefore Lérdon is President en oficio."
The adherents of Lerdo," added Diaz's secretary, "agree to this definition of the pact, but are reluctant to rise in arms, as they wish to avoid the extension of civil war, and would only engage in active hostilities as a last resort against the growing despotism of the Juarez government. The Lerdistas represent the wealth and intelligence of the country, and, if they can only be induced to pronounce, will dictate terms to the government of Juarez. They would probably not see and endure the complete triumph of Juarez without pronouncing against him. Meanwhile, the revolutionists, now under arms are willing to fight their battles."

The Legislature of Sonora ratified a concession to a California company, for a railroad from Guaymas to Tucson, Arizona, and United States Consul Willard proceeded to the city of Mexico with the documents, for the signature of the President.

The Government forces having been generally withdrawn from San Luis Potosi when General Rocha advanced on Monterey, the revolutionary General Martinez took the opportunity to attack San Luis with about 800 cavalry; but, after a fight of several hours, he was repulsed by the National Guards and citizens, with considerable loss. General Rocha dispatched a cavalry force in pursuit of Martinez. Both parties at Monterey were inactive.

The revolution in the State of Tamaulipas having been suppressed, the whole frontier of the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila in possession of the Government, leaving the insurgents without a port or single point of importance, and the country being practically pacified, the military authorities issued, July 29th, a proclamation raising the state of siege, abolishing martial law, abolishing the passport system and other military restrictions, which had prevailed for several months, and restoring the civil rule.

Guadalajara pronounced against Governor Corona, who was driven out by the inhabitants.

General Rocha levied a forced loan of $80,000 on the merchants of Monterey, payable with his drafts, principally on the treasury balance of dues recorded against the Monterey custom-house.

At the end of July the country was in a more deplorable condition than ever before. The custom-house at Vera Cruz was indebted to the merchants in the amount of half a million dollars; Tampico also owed a large sum to the same class; and Matamoros had a like difficulty and money burden.

General Rocha issued a proclamation at Monterey favoring peace and amnesty to the late insurgents. Numbers of prominent revolutionists, who had been refugees in Texas, obtained permission to return with their families to Mexico.

The stage-coach and mail services were resumed before the end of July.

The new tariff, increasing the rate of duties, was suspended on the Matamoros frontier for two months, counting from July 24th, and goods imported were permitted to enter under the old rates for that time. The change was made on account of the suspension of business caused by the recent revolution.

Juarez's remains were interred in the Pantheon. The funeral was an imposing spectacle; the houses were draped with mourning; and fully 100,000 spectators lined the streets through which passed the cortège, with numberless emblems of grief. The greater portion of the foreigners in the capital were present at the ceremonies, as were likewise all the foreign diplomats and public officers, and suitable addresses were made by Mr. Nelson, the United States minister, and by Señor Vigil, for the editorial fraternity of the Mexican capital.

Angel Iturbide, a son of the ex-Emperor, died at Mexico on the same day as Juarez, leaving a widow and one son.

President Lerdo issued a decree of general amnesty to all political prisoners, save those having held the rank of lieutenant-general under the empire of Maximilian. He likewise voluntarily ordered an investigation of the outrages committed on American citizens in Chihapas.

A commission was appointed by the United States Government to inquire into the cause and nature of the excesses committed on the American frontier by Mexican soldiers. At a meeting which took place, August 1st, at Brownsville, Texas, the following facts were elicited: That Cortina had been sent to the Rio Grande with full power, and the civil authorities were powerless under him. Palacios, the military commander at Matamoros, acknowledged last year the fact of serious depredations, but was overruled by Cortina. Juarez was fully aware of the studied misconduct of Cortina, and of his feeding his troops on stolen beef, taking stolen herds from civil authorities without accountability. Seven herds had been sold in Camargo, and the proceeds applied to school funds of the Mexican Government. Civil law was a mere farce. Cortina's regular soldiers were receiving cattle on the Mexican side, and organized agents of Cortina were driving cattle to the bank, there to receive the assistance of the soldiers in crossing. Eighty miles of a rich frontier were vacant under the scourge of the Kiekapoos. Texas rancheros were obliged to fortify and barricade. Well-known brands of cattle had been and were still sent into the interior, and others sold openly in Camargo. Cortina himself had been seen in the corral receiving stolen herds, and selling the hides and beef, and pocketing the money. Cortina became suddenly rich by the robbery of several well-stocked ranches; he had at that time $300,000 deposited in England. Full copies of the official reports were in Juarez's possession, including the acknowledgment of General Palacios of the disgraceful implication of agents of the Mexican
Government. It was in evidence that the cattle crossed over the river near Brownsville and stolen from American citizens numbered 60,000, and were valued at $1,000,000. Custom-house inspectors testified that they had distinctly recognized officers in Cortina's army directing the operations. Herds of cattle, to the number of from 4,000 to 6,000, had been hurried across the river in open daylight. Cattle had been driven three days without rest, to reach the river, and 1,000 perished in the sand. On one occasion the thieves picketed the road, and made passing travellers assist them in crossing the cattle.

Early in the same month the revolutionary chiefs began to lay down arms and accept of amnesty. Negrete, Ararritte, José Postillo, Mariano, and Gonzáles, were the first to take the step, and their example was immediately followed by all the others, except García de la Cadena, who, holding out defiantly, was captured, and sent a prisoner to Trinidad. As a member of Congress, he was tried by that body, who acquitted him, and restored him to his seat. Martial law was revoked in the States of Zacatecas, Tlaxcala, San Luis, Puebla, and Hidalgo, and the State governments restored to their full powers.

Efforts were made to organize Juarez's supporters at the last presidential election into a political party, entitled "Radical Reformers." Ex-Governor Baez was mentioned as their candidate. Juan José Baez was also prominently spoken of as another candidate.

All the formalities attending the concession granted to Colonel Lever for establishing a steamship-line from the Gulf ports to New Orleans were completed, and a commissioner proceeded to New York to organize the service immediately.

A fire which occurred in Mexico City in August, and destroyed the palace of the National Congress, was caused by the negligence of a tinsmith while repairing the roof. The powder and other explosive and inflammable materials stored in the building were removed the moment the fire was discovered. The archives of the Congress were saved. The utter uselessness of the fire-engines made it impossible to stay the progress of the flames, and they were not extinguished until there was nothing left of the palace for them to feed upon.

It was reported that the historic sword of General Iturbide, the bilt of which was thickly studded with diamonds and other precious stones, was stolen in the confusion incident to the fire.

The death of President Juarez was made the occasion by the masonic fraternity for holding a Lodge of Sorrow in the Iturbide Theatre, where, on the centre of the stage, was raised a heavily-draped catafalque. The ceremonies were of a very imposing character, and were witnessed by a large concourse of citizens. President Lerdo and other high dignitaries of the state and municipality were present, and ladies dressed in deep mourning filled the boxes.

The soldiers of the regular army, stationed at Guanajuato, mutinied, assassinated their commandant, and robbed the public treasury of $50,000.

Florez, the federal Governor of Sinaloa, while riding in the suburbs of Mazatlán, was seized by a gang of kidnappers, composed of late rebel soldiers, and carried into the mountains. A large ransom was demanded for his release.

The election for President took place November 1st, and resulted in the almost unanimous choice of Lerdo de Tejada; the votes against him were few and scattering.

Porfirio Diaz sent in his own submission to the government, and the surrender of the forces under his command. The paper was dated October 23d, near Durango, and the general promised to present himself at the capital. With this act the pacification of the republic was complete.

Senors Mendoza, Bliss, and Manfried, were appointed by the Geographical Society to visit the Pyramids of Testihuacan.

An Italian Journal is to be published in the city of Mexico.

The railroad war continues rife.

The supporters of General Rosecrans were ready to furnish the security necessary to insure the completion of their road, and promised to begin work immediately.

A heated discussion took place in Congress between the advocates of the rival roads. Private correspondence represents that the friends of the plan urged by General Rosecrans were hopeful that they would be ultimately successful. The road projected by Mr. Plumb seemed to be preferred, because it will make a direct line to the United States and will be a broad-gauge road.

Congress intended granting a subvention to the line of steamers proposed to be run between New Orleans and Mexican ports.

Astonishment was manifested at the persistency of the new President in retaining in high office the appointees of the late President Juarez.

Señor Rojo, the new President of Congress, is a Jurist, and Señor Zamacona, the new Vice-President, an adherent of General Porfirio Diaz.

The sacrificial stone of the Aztecs was removed to the National Museum.

President Lerdo's inauguration took place on December 1st.

The President contracted a loan of $1,000,000, the first instance of the Government enjoying credit for a long time.

Mr. Nelson, the American minister to the republic, speaks in enthusiastic terms of the agricultural resources of Mexico. "It can," he says, "supply the world with sugar of a quality superior to that of Cuba." Its coffee is unsurpassed in quality and in the quantity.
which can be raised; while the article of tobacco, if not equal to that raised in Cuba, closely approximates it. That the needs of Mexico heretofore mostly supplied from Europe will, at no distant day, be obtained in the United States, for which will be returned the articles mentioned, Mr. Nelson regards as certain. In commenting upon the development of Mexico, Mr. Nelson places railroads as the first among her great needs. This is especially the case, from the entire absence of navigable rivers throughout her borders. The incipient step in the supplying of this need is the completion of the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico, which will be followed by the speedy construction of others of great importance, some of which are already begun.

Mr. Nelson regards the relations between the two republics as very satisfactory. The Lerdo Administration is desirous to remove all cause of complaint on the Rio Grande, and has dispatched thither Señor Don Emilio Jalasco, an able lawyer and statesman, long a resident upon both sides of that river, and thoroughly acquainted with the people, to investigate and report upon the alleged depredations, with a view to putting a stop to them.

Evidences of the vast mineral wealth of Mexico are becoming manifest from day to day.

MICHIGAN. The result of the November election in this State was as follows: For Grant, 183,898; Greeley, 78,651; O'Connor, 2,878; Black, 1,287. Grant over Greeley, 60,157. This includes two counties the vote in which was not received in time for the official canvass. On Governor, the vote was: For John J. Bagley, Republican, 139,259; Austin Blair, Liberal, 82,149; William M. Ferry, Democrat, 2,782; Henry Fish, Temperance, 1,262. Bagley over Blair, 57,110. The following persons, all Republicans, were chosen to the several State offices named, by majorities varying but slightly from that of the Governor: Henry H. Holt, Lieutenant-Governor, over John C. Blanchard, Democrat and Liberal; Daniel Striker, Secretary of State, over George H. House; Victory F. Collier, Treasurer, over James A. Hollow; William Hampbury, Auditor-General, over Neal O'Hearn; Byron D. Ball, Attorney-General, over D. Darwin Hughes; Leverett A. Clapp, Commissioner of the State Land-Office, over G. H. Murdoch; Daniel B. Briggs, Superintendent of Public Instruction, over Willard Stearns; Edward Dorsch, member of State Board of Education, over E. Feldner. The proceedings of the nominating conventions have failed to reach us.

At the same time three constitutional amendments were voted upon. The first was to authorize municipalities, that had issued bonds in aid of railroads, to provide for their payment. This was voted down: yeas, 44,484; nays, 70,893.

The second proposed to increase the salaries of circuit judges from $1,500 to $2,000.
County, 1,916; Ontonagon, 797—total, 15,166 tons. Over 905 tons less than in 1871. Assessments were made by copper-mining companies in 1873 amounting to $190,000, and dividends amounting to $3,590,000. The following is given as an approximate statement of ingot-copper produced, and its value:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Tons</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<td>1845-1868</td>
<td>13,955</td>
<td>$8,000,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>1,880,000</td>
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<td>1859</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>2,610,000</td>
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<td>1866</td>
<td>8,500</td>
<td>4,724,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>4,072,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>12,300</td>
<td>5,309,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>12,946</td>
<td>5,690,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>12,153</td>
<td>7,744,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>135,075</td>
<td>$76,903,280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the growth of the iron production in the Lake Superior iron region, as given in the *Marquette Mining Journal*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Tons Iron-Ore</th>
<th>Pig-Iron</th>
<th>Total Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>700</td>
<td></td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>31,083</td>
<td>1,699</td>
<td>240,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>65,679</td>
<td>7,593</td>
<td>573,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>118,943</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>710,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>45,430</td>
<td>9,745</td>
<td>413,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>115,713</td>
<td>8,500</td>
<td>884,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>130,307</td>
<td>9,113</td>
<td>1,161,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>33,183</td>
<td>12,392</td>
<td>1,807,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>196,356</td>
<td>12,263</td>
<td>1,360,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>250,073</td>
<td>18,427</td>
<td>2,455,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>406,076</td>
<td>39,011</td>
<td>3,473,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>507,813</td>
<td>38,540</td>
<td>3,992,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>469,288</td>
<td>83,350</td>
<td>4,695,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>550,411</td>
<td>42,989</td>
<td>5,300,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>815,397</td>
<td>61,833</td>
<td>6,115,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>539,050</td>
<td>64,193</td>
<td>4,915,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,537,373</td>
<td>337,880</td>
<td>$14,575,838</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Auditor-General William Humphrey makes the following exhibit of the State finances. The financial period covers the twelve months closing September 30, 1872. During this period the financial transactions were as follows:

- Gross receipts to the State Treasury: $3,181,498
- Add balance in Treasury October 1, 1871: 694,122
- Total in Treasury during twelve months: $3,875,620
- Gross expenditures from State Treasury: 1,986,396
- Balance in Treasury, September 30, 1872: $977,224
- The gross Treasury receipts are stated above at $3,181,498
- Which cover the price of State swamp-lands expended during the period for the construction of swamp-land State roads, being (net cash): $303,075
- Amounts of expenditures recovered (net cash): 400
- Giving for cash receipts: $1,915,122
- Of which, there was an amount in the State Treasury, in trust: 660,040
- Leaving for net cash revenue receipts: $1,249,081

And these net cash general revenue receipts were from the sources and of the amounts as follows:

- From specific taxes: $340,390
- From trust funds (sale of lands): 297,683
- From direct taxes: 577,117
- $1,249,081

Total, as above: $1,249,081

The general revenue receipts (net cash) were through the following funds:

- From the General Fund: $693,438
- From the Specific Tax Fund: 340,393
- From the Internal Improvement Fund: 540
- From the University Fund: 5,231
- From the Normal School Fund: 419
- From the Primary School Fund: 154
- From the five per cent. Primary School Fund: 33,477
- From the Agricultural College Fund: 33,477
- From the war expenses—reimbursed by United States Ins.: 58,892
- From escheats and stores: 100
- Sale of ordinance and stores: 1,440
- $1,249,081

The cash receipts in trust were through funds as follows:

- Through the General Fund: $693,438
- Through the Educational Funds: 247
- Through the Educational Interest Funds: 63,293
- Through the St. Mary’s Falls Ship-Canal Fund: 30,292
- Through the Swamp-land Interest Fund: 4,004
- Through the Swampland Fund: 33,556
- Through the Asylum Fund: 5,934
- Through the State Building Fund: 1,747
- Through the Internal Int., Government Fund: 14,295
- Through the Sundry Deposits: 465
- Through the Specific Tax Fund: 17,245
- $660,040

As above stated, the gross expenditures were for the fiscal period:

- Which covered of swampland warrants: $365,093
- And rent recovered: 290
- $366,293

Leaving for cash expenditures: $1,232,171

There was expended, of cash in trust: 603,559

Giving for amount expended from revenue proper: $1,028,611

The cash expenditures from revenue proper were through the several funds as follows:

- Through the General Fund: $315,182
- Through the Primary School Fund: 154
- Through the University Interest Fund: 90,938
- Through the Normal School Interest Fund: 23,370
- Through the Agricultural College Interest Fund: 3,551
- Through the University Aid Fund: 10,000
- Through the Asylum Fund: 154
- Through the Two Million Loan Sinking Fund: 112,000
- Through the War Fund: 32,915
- Through the State Building Fund: 11,938
- Through the Military Fund: 9,189
- Through the Soldiers’ Aid Fund: 4,000
- $1,028,611
The purposes of the above expenditures were the following:

Salaries of State officers, deputies, and principal clerks........ $38,657.86
Salaries of extra clerks..................................... 5,001.13
Amount of claim of State Auditors......................... 118,937.86

$188,700.84

Salaries and expenses of Judiciary.......................... $5,042.45
Trustees of Asylums........................................ 431.49
Inspectors of State-Prisons ................................ 1,111.20
Coroners' fees.............................................. 1,416.11
Wolf bounties................................................. 48.00
Advertising State-salting springs............................ 14.50

45,788.94

8,103.73

Military expenses............................................ $16,159.97
Balloons to Soldiers........................................ 4,000.00
Bounties to Soldiers......................................... 750.00

Interest upon Bonded Debt.................................. $137,666.30
Interest upon Trust Funds................................... 193,383.00

331,049.30

13,039.97

112,000.00

Pledged to principal of Bonded Debt........................ $137,666.30
General Fund Appropriations................................. $173,771.05
Asylum Fund Appropriations................................. 184,976.74
State Normal Fund Appropriations....................................

331,049.30

112,000.00

35,042.51

University Aid Appropriation................................ 15,000.00

112,000.00


Aggregated, as above........................................ $1,088,611.21

The cash expenditures, in trust, were through the several funds as follows:

Through the General Fund...................................... $495,481.53

112,000.00

Through the General Fund...................................... $112,000.04

Through the Internal Improvement Fund........................ 45,788.94

112,000.00

Through the Internal Improvement Fund........................ 45,788.94

Through the Canal Fund........................................ 6,619.88

112,000.00

Through the Canal Fund........................................ 6,619.88

Through the School-Land Fund Fund............................ 5,035.35

112,000.00

Through the School-Land Fund Fund............................ 5,035.35

Through the Swamp-land Fund Fund............................ 52.88

112,000.00

Through the Swamp-land Fund Fund............................ 52.88

Through the Educational Funds................................. 574.54

112,000.00

Through the Educational Funds................................. 574.54

Through the Educational Institutions Fund..................... 63,252.80

112,000.00

Through the Asylum Fund...................................... 3,834.71

112,000.00

Through the Asylum Fund...................................... 3,834.71

Through the State Building Fund.............................. 10,461.69

112,000.00

Through the State Building Fund.............................. 10,461.69

Through sundry deposit accounts............................... 1,105.01

Through sundry deposit accounts............................... 1,105.01

Total......................................................... $633,559.89

The bonded State debt, September 30, 1871, was........... $2,555,892.73

Of which was paid prior to September 30, 1872............. 112,000.00

Of which was paid prior to September 30, 1872............. 112,000.00

Giving for amount of debt at last date....................... $2,934,292.73

Out of amount there becomes due, January 1, 1873........... $370,000.00

The credit balance of the two-million loan fund, September 30, 1871, was......................... $593,315.78

To which was added, during the fiscal period,.............. 324,437.45

Available during period...................................... $930,773.23

From which was expended in the purchase of bonds of this State........................................... 112,000.00

Leaving a credit balance, September 30, 1874, of........... $818,773.33

In addition to the above indebtedness is the canal loan, the payment of which is guaran-
teed by the State of—......................................... $31,000.00

Pledged to the redemption of this loan stands the surplus earnings of the canal, amounting, on September 30th, to................. 64,654.99

Leaving unprovided for but................................... $16,345.01

The canal loan matures July 1, 1879.

The State tax for the year was of amounts and for purposes as set forth in the following:

Military Fund.................................................. $27,976.05
University Aid.................................................. 15,000.00
University Buildings......................................... 37,500.00
Reform School.................................................. 15,000.00
Asylum for the Insane........................................ 192,900.00
Institution for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind........................ 17,500.00
General purposes.............................................. 200,000.00
State Normal School (charitable)............................ 15,000.00
New Capitol..................................................... 300,000.00

Total......................................................... $899,975.05

Mr. Cortlandt B. Stebbins, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, gives the following statistics from that office: Number of organized counties in the State, 70; number of townships and cities, 902; number of school districts, 5,375; districts having no school, 50; children between the age of five and twenty, 404,972; children between the age of eight and fourteen subject to the law for compulsory attendance, 174,934; average time public schools were taught, seven and a half months; number of male teachers, 3,053; number of female teachers, 8,624—such of these as taught in two different districts are counted twice; the number teaching at any one time was a little over 7,000. Average monthly wages of male teachers, $49.11; of female, $26.72. Total wages paid male teachers, $693,282; female, $1,029,944; total to both, $1,660,226. Number of school-houses, 5,418; value, $7,470,389. Number of volumes in school libraries, 158,025. The primary-school receipts were as follows:

On hand at beginning of year................................ $333,260.39
Received from two-mill tax................................... $23,673.00
Received from primary school fund......................... 137,263.64
Received from foreign scholarshipists........................ $28,487.97
Received from district taxes.................................. 1,277,636.39
Received from tax on dogs.................................... 236,786.05
Received from fines........................................... 29,333.77
Received from all other sources.............................. 463,717.17

Total resources for the year................................ $3,075,289.90
Total expenditures............................................ 3,115,417.30

On hand at end of year........................................ $560,292.00

Indebtment of districts....................................... $1,854,566.35

The cost of schools per month for each child between the ages of five and twenty, was, for teachers, 55 cents; for all expenses, 90 cents.

The educational funds are as follows: Primary-

school fund, mostly drawing interest at 7 per cent., $2,775,618.19; University fund, drawing 7 per cent., $69,284.51; Agricultural College fund, drawing 7 per cent., $154,968.21. The University and Normal School funds have reached their maximum; the primary-school fund will probably be increased $1,500,000, and the Agricultural College fund will reach $700,000.

The following are statistics of the higher institutions of learning: State University—Professors and teachers, 88; students in academic department, 517; in medical, 354; in law, 363; total (64 ladies), 1,224; degrees conferred, 341. Agricultural College—Professors and teachers, 10; students, 220. State Normal School—Instructors, 10; students, 446. Hillsdale College—Professors and teachers, 15; students, 606. Kalamazoo College—Professors and teachers, 10; students, 247; Olivet College—Professors and teachers, 18; students, 307. From Adrian College and Albion College reports have not been received.

The earnings of the State-prison for the year were $89,396.01. Current expenses, $58,122.57. Convicts in prison at beginning of year, 627; received, 222; discharged by expiration of sentence, 290; by reversal of sen-

MICHIGAN.
MICHIGAN.

Apt. 10. Making himself intoxicated at the seat of government and elsewhere.

Apt. 11. Committing adultery.

Ira R. Grosvenor, Lyman Cochrane, and B. W. Huston, Jr., appeared as managers of the impeachement on the part of the House, and John B. Shipman and Jonas H. McGowan acted as counsel for the defendant. The trial lasted until the 24th day of May, when the Senate proceeded to vote on the several articles with the following result:

Article 1, guilty, 16; not guilty, 11. Art. 2, guilty, 4; not guilty, 22. Art. 3, guilty, 12; not guilty, 15. Art. 4, guilty, 0; not guilty, 27. Art. 5, guilty, 8; not guilty, 19. Art. 6, guilty, 16; not guilty, 11. Art. 7, guilty, 1; not guilty, 26. Art. 8, guilty, 14; not guilty, 13. Art. 9, guilty, 8; not guilty, 10. Art. 10, guilty, 0; not guilty, 27. Art. 11, guilty, 1; not guilty, 26.

Two-thirds not having pronounced the respondent guilty on any one of the charges, he was declared acquitted on all, and the court adjourned without day.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (873,763) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 404,144 persons, of whom 246,717 were males, and 157,447 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 187,211, including 187,036 males, and 75 females; in professional and personal services, 104,728, including 52,754 males, and 51,974 females; in trade and transportation, 29,588, including 29,483 males, and 95 females; in manufactures, and mechanical and mining industries, 82,657, including 77,484 males and 5,173 females.

The State contained 5,096,939 acres of improved land, 4,060,146 of woodland, and 842,037 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $385,478; of farming implements and machinery, $18,711,979; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $8,421,161; total (estimated) value of all farm-productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $81,508,628; orchard-products, $3,447,985; produce of market-gardens, $352,658; forest-products, $2,559,682; value of home manufactures, $388,008; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $11,711,624; of all live stock, $49,899,869. There were 228,302 horses, 2,553 mules and asses, 250,859 milch-cows, 36,400 working-oxen, 260,171 other cattle, 1,840,508 sheep, and 417,811 swine. The chief productions were, 268,510 bushels of spring, and 15,996,963 of winter, wheat, 144,508 of rye, 14,086,238 of Indian-corn, 9,954,466 of oats, 834,538 of barley, 48,765 of buckwheat, 5,855 pounds of tobacco, 8,726,145 of wool, 349,365 bushels of peas and beans, 10,318,799 of Irish, and 3,651 of sweet potatoes, 21,822 gallons of wine, 24,400,165 pounds of butter, 670,804 of cheese, 15,284,057 gallons of milk sold, 897,405 tons of hay, 252 bushels of clover-seed, 464 of grass seed, 822,560 pounds of hops, 240,110 of flax,
and 5,528 bushels of flax-seed, 1,781,835 pounds of maple-sugar, 94,658 gallons of sorghum, and 23,637 of maple molasses, 290,925 pounds of bee-hive wax, and 14,571 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 9,455, using 2,215 steam-engines of 70,556 horse-power, and 1,500 water-wheels of 34,895 horse-power, and employing 63,694 hands, of whom 58,347 were males above sixteen, 2,941 females above fifteen, and 2,406 youth. The total amount of capital invested was $71,712,383; wages paid during the year, $21,205,355; value of materials consumed, $68,142,513; and of products, $118,994,676.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 211, having an aggregate circulation of 253,774, and issuing annually 19,086,973 copies. There were 16 daily, with a circulation of 27,485; 3 tri-weekly, circulation 5,000; 174 weekly, circulation 192,889; 2 semi-monthly, circulation 1,300; 16 monthly, circulation 27,-100.

There were 26,763 libraries, having 2,174,744 volumes. Of these, 23,761, with 1,994,113 volumes, were private, and 3,002, with 578,631 volumes, were other than private, including 116 circulating libraries, with 53,704 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 2,299, having 1,415 edifices, with 456,229 sittings, and property valued at $9,193,816. The leading denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>74,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregational</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>28,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopalian</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>26,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>24,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>140,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>48,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>62,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Brethren in Christ</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>4,225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

| Total population          | 1,184,093 |
| Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870 | 3,151 |
| Cost of public support     | $239,023  |
| Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870 | 2,943 |
| Native                   | 833        |
| White                    | 709        |
| Colored                  | 85         |
| Foreign                  | 1,189      |

Number of persons convicted during the year ending June 1, 1870

| Native                   | 1,005 |
| White                    | 707  |
| Colored                  | 617  |
| Foreign                  | 416  |

The last session of the Minnesota Legislature, which began on the 2d of January, continued until the 1st of March. In accordance with the recommendation of Governor Austin, four amendments to the State constitution were submitted to a vote of the people, to be taken at the next general election. The first authorized an increase of the public debt exceeding $250,000, while the institutions named were all left in an uncompleted condition for want of funds. The second proposed amendment limited the liabilities of stockholders in corporations, organized for the purpose of carrying on manufacturing or mechanical business, to the amount of stock held or owned by them. The third prohibited any county, city, or other municipal corporation, from issuing bonds or becoming indebted in any manner to aid in the construction or equipment of railroads to any amount that shall exceed 10 per centum of the taxable property within the corporation. The fourth authorized the sale of the internal improvement lands in the manner provided for the sale of the school lands, the proceeds not to be appropriated to any purpose whatever until the enactment for that purpose shall have been approved by a vote of the people.

The vote on the first, third, and fourth of these propositions was canvassed, and their adoption proclaimed before the end of the year, but the result on the second had not been announced, although it was understood to have been adopted.

A general insurance law was enacted, which provides for the appointment of an insurance commissioner by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, who is charged with seeing that the various provisions of the act are carried out. It contains stringent regulations for ascertaining the condition of all corporations engaged in the business of insurance, and holding them to a strict responsibility.

An act was also passed establishing a State Board of Health, consisting of seven physicians appointed by the Governor from different sections of the State, who are required to make sanitary investigations, and collect and disseminate information concerning the causes of disease, and the effects of localities, occupations, and heredity. The law requires the Legisla-
Prov.

The Supreme Court of the State in October rendered a decision affirming the legality of taxes levied to pay the interest and principal of bonds issued by the city of St. Paul to aid in the construction of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad.

The financial condition of the State is reported as satisfactory. The public debt, which, at the beginning of the year was $350,000, has been reduced to $250,000, which is entirely invested in bonds, due to the school-fund. On the 30th of November, 1871, there was a surplus in the Treasury of $180,180.87, and the receipts during the fiscal year amounted to $783,481.28, making the available funds for the year $972,661.65. The disbursements, during the same period, amounted to $736,861.59, leaving a balance at the close of the year of $234,800.06. The estimated receipts for 1872, including this surplus, are $618,029, while the expenditures are estimated at $506,350. The assessed valuation of property in the State is $102,378,326, an increase of $16,000,000 in two years.

The common-school fund of Minnesota now amounts to $2,780,359.93, which has been wholly created in the last twelve years from the sale of lands granted by the General Government, being one-eighth of all the public lands of the State. If the remainder is disposed of to as good advantage as that already sold, the school-fund will be raised ultimately from this source to $15,000,000. The amount derived from this fund during the past year was $162,264, while $791,918.96 was raised by taxation for the support of schools. The total amount received for this object was $854,182.96, and the total expenditures amounted to $990,936.08. There are 150,000 children of school-age in the State, 120,000, or 87 per cent., of whom attended the public schools during the year, and 5,000, or 3 per cent., attended private schools, leaving 80 per cent, who did not attend school at all. The number of teachers employed was 4,712, of whom 3,056 were females and 1,656 males. The average wages of teachers per month was $37.39. During the year 1872 new school-houses were built, at an aggregate cost of $150,155.62.

There are three normal schools in the State, located at Winona, Mankato, and St. Cloud. These graduated 71 teachers during the year, 20 of whom were graduated at Winona, 22 at Mankato, and 29 at St. Cloud. The cost of supporting these institutions was $2,990.20. The State University, which was founded in 1851, and reorganized in 1867, has a rich endowment of public lands, amounting in all to 202,083 acres, the minimum estimated value of which is $920,000. Of this only about 36,-000 acres have been sold, and the permanent fund now amounts to but $119,765.74. The university is under the government of a Board of Regents, of which the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction are members ex officio. On the reorganization of the institution five departments were established, namely, a Department of Elementary Instruction; a College of Science, Literature, and Art; a College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts; a Department of Medicine, and a Department of Law.

Considerable progress has been made toward rendering the various departments efficient, but the need of greater resources is severely felt. The number of students in attendance during the year was 245. This institution is absolutely free to all who pass the required preliminary examinations.

The railroad system of Minnesota was begun in 1862, and at the end of 1872 there were 1,906 miles of road completed, equipped, and in successful operation, 356 miles having been built and equipped during the year. The companies have very generally disregarded the legislation of the last two years concerning the rate of the tariff on freights, and suits have been brought against the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company for violations of law, which are still pending in the Supreme Court. Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the
Interior to examine the completed road and telegraph-line of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, from its junction with the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad near Thomson, to the Red River of the North, made a favorable report in December.

A convention of the Republican party of the State was held at Minneapolis, on the 8th of May, for the appointment of delegates to the national nominating body, and the nomination of a State Auditor, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and presidential electors. O. P. Whitcomb was nominated for Auditor, and Sherwood Hough for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and the following platform was adopted:

The Republicans of Minnesota, in State Convention assembled, make the following declaration:

1. The Republican party of the United States had its origin in the necessities of the nation, and since it came into existence has discharged and executed measures by which liberty has been preserved and the Union saved from dismemberment and overthrow. Since the close of the rebellion it has substantially accomplished the work of complete restoration and freedom and equal rights have been secured to all our people by irrevocable guarantees. In this great work the Republican party has shown its wisdom and patriotism; and by its unswerving good faith toward the nation's creditors it has fully vindicated our national honor and integrity.

2. With such a record, unequalled by that of any other political party known to his history, it is proud to challenge the confidence of the people, and we declare that the best interests of the country demand that the Republican party should continue to administer the government.

3. We renew our expressions of confidence in the present administration of the General Government. Since it came into power the taxes upon the people have been reduced, and the public revenue faithfully collected and honestly applied, so that the burden of taxation has been very materially diminished both in the amount of principal and rate of interest. The Ku-klux disorders and violent persecutions of loyal citizens in the South have been suppressed in a prompt and efficient manner, meeting the approval of every friend of justice. The liberal system of pensions and bounties provided for our brave soldiers and sailors, and the homes founded and maintained for such as were disabled in the service of the country, are referred to with pride and satisfaction. The administration of President Grant, as illustrated by his philanthropic management of Indian affairs, by his efforts to reform the civil service, and purify the service, and by his management of our foreign relations, has exhibited rare humanity, wisdom, courage, and dignity, which fully entitles it to the continued confidence and support of every patriot.

4. The Republican party of Minnesota, reposing implicit faith in the integrity, faithfulness, and patriotism of President Grant, would therefore request the delegates representing Minnesota in the National Republican Convention to be held next June, in Philadelphia, to cast their votes and exert all their influence in favor of his renomination for a second term, and also for the renomination of Vice-President Colfax, who has proved himself eminently worthy of his office.

A convention of Democrats was held at St. Paul on the 19th of June, to name delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore. Ten delegates were appointed, and were "distinctly instructed to vote for and use all honorable endeavors to confirm the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention for President and Vice-President." The platform of the Cincinnati Convention was also endorsed, and declared to express "the true Democratic idea upon every living political issue of the day."

On the 2d of September, separate conventions were held by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans at St. Paul, for the purpose of uniting, if possible, on nominations for presidential electors. Committees of conference were appointed, who agreed upon a ticket afterward accepted in both conventions. Albert Scheffer was named as candidate for Auditor, and James George for Clerk of the Supreme Court. No platform was adopted, but the declaration of principles adopted at Cincinnati and reaffirmed at Baltimore was again accepted, and the two conventions then con-summated to ratify the work of the day.

The election, which occurred on the 9th of November, resulted in the success of the Republican ticket. The whole vote cast for presidential electors was 90,920, of which $5,700 were in favor of Grant and Wilson, and $55,701 on Greeley and Brown, making the majority of the former 20,498. Republican members of Congress were also chosen in the three districts. The State government is entirely Republican, Governor Austin, chosen in 1871, holding over another year; and the Legislature consists of 30 Republicans and 11 Democrats in the Senate, and 78 Republicans and 23 Democrats in the House.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (805,568), 10 years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupation 192,697 persons, of whom 121,796 were males and 10,860 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 75,157, including 74,668 males and 429 females; in professional and personal services, 28,330, including 18,920 males and 9,410 females; in trade and transportation, 10,582, including 10,559 males, and 23 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 18,588, including 17,655 males and 933 females.

The State contained 2,322,102 acres of improved land, 1,386,299 of woodland, and 3,825,427 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $97,547,442; of farming implements and machinery, $6,721,129; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $4,450,201; total (es-timated) value of all farm-productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $38,440,400; orchard-productions, $15,818; produce of market-gardens, $115,234; forest-productions, $811,528; value of home manufactures, $174,046; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $6,076,650; of all live-stock, $20,118,841. There were 93,011 horses, 2,950 males and ass, 121,467 milch-cows, 45,176 working oxen, 145,736 other cattle, 132,243 sheep, and 148,476 swine. The chief productions were 18,789,188 bushels of spring, and
76,885 of winter, wheat, 78,088 of rye, 4,743,-
117 of Indian corn, 10,078,361 of oats, 1,032,-
02 of barley, 53,438 of buckwheat, 8,247
bushels of tobacco, 401,185 of wool, 46,601
bushels of peas and beans, 1,943,063 of Irish,
and 1,594 of sweet, potatoes, 1,750 gallons of
wines, 9,522,010 pounds of butter, 238,977 of
cheese, 208,130 gallons of milk sold, 695,053
tons of hay, 3,945 bushels of grass-seed, 828,-
299 pounds of hops, 240,110 of flax and 5,623
bushels of flax-seed, 1,781,850 pounds of maple-
sugar, 94,686 gallons of sorghum, and 23,637
of maple, molasses, 290,325 pounds of honey,
and 14,671 of wax.
The total number of manufacturing establish-
ments was 2,270, using 246 steam-engines
of 7,085 horse-power, and 434 water-wheels
of 18,054 horse-power, and employing 11,290
hands, of whom 10,893 were males above six-
teen, 259 females above fifteen, and 129 youth.
The total amount of capital invested was $111,-
993,729; wages paid during the year $4,052,-
837; value of materials consumed, $13 842,-
902; of products, $23,110,700.
The whole number of newspapers and peri-
odicals was 85, having an aggregate circula-
tion of 110,778, and issuing annually 2,543,555
copies. There were six dailies with a circula-
tion of 14,800; five tri-weekly, circulation 4,200;
79 weekly, circulation 79,978; five monthly,
circulation 11,800.
There were 1,412 libraries, having 360,810
volumes. Of these, 825, with 200,020 volumes,
were private; and 587, with 160,790 volumes,
were other than private, including 23 circulat-
ing libraries, with 16,601 volumes.
The total number of religious organizations
was 677, having 582 edifices, with 158,266 sit-
tings, and property valued at $2,401,750. The
leading denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>12,435</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congregational</td>
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<td>11,400</td>
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<td>Episcopal</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>14,590</td>
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<td>Evangelical Association</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8,278</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
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<td>16,906</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>42,970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown
by the following statistics:

Total population.................................. 430,706
Number of persons receiving support during
the year ending June 1, 1870................... 694
Cost of annual support.......................... $60,167
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870... 302
Native............................................. 128
White............................................. 190
Colored........................................... 6
Foreign........................................... 6
Number of persons convicted during the year... 214
Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870. 129
Native............................................. 73
White............................................. 65
Colored........................................... 8
Foreign........................................... 6

MISSISSIPPI. The last session of the Mis-
sissippi Legislature began on the 8d of Janu-
ary and continued until the 8th of April. There
was much discussion on the subject of re-
trenchment, and some earnest efforts to secure
the passage of measures which should reduce
the expenses of the government. A proposi-
tion, made at the outset, to reduce the com-
ensation of members to $4 per diem, was de-
feated. Several investigations were ordered,
with a view to ascertaining wherein retrench-
ment could be effected, and a number of bills,
which came to be designated as "reform meas-
ures," occupied a large share of attention dur-
ing the session. These reduced the number of
officials employed, the number of terms of
courts held, and cut down salaries very gen-
erally, but most of them failed to receive the
approval of the Governor. A funding act
was passed, which provided that the Treasurer
should issue bonds, bearing 8 per cent. inter-
est, for the redemption of State warrants, a
large amount of which had been issued from
time to time without any provision for their
redemption. There were generally no funds
wherewith to pay them when presented at
the Treasury, and they were constantly held
at a discount. A tax of one-half of one mill
on the dollar for the year 1872-73, and of one
and one-half mill thereafter, was to be levied
on real and personal property of the State
subject to taxation, for the payment of the
principal and interest of these bonds. The
first series is made payable on the 1st of Jan-
uary, 1875, and one series at the beginning of
each year thereafter, until all are paid, $150,-
000 constituting a series, and a sufficient num-
ber being issued to fund all outstanding war-
rants. The same act provided for the collect-
on of a tax, for general purposes, of seven-
tenths of one per cent, on all property subject
to taxation, and restricted the power of county
supervisors to levy taxes for all purposes, so
that the tax of any one year, with the State
tax added, shall not exceed $25 on $1,000 of
assessed valuation.

A law providing for the management of the
penitentiary, which had been repeatedly urged
by the Governor, was passed near the end of
the session, after a long discussion. It author-
ized the Governor to appoint a Board of Three
Inspectors of the Penitentiary—one from the
northern, one from the southern, and one from
the middle section of the State—to hold office,
one for two, one for four, and the other for six
years, their successors in each case being ap-
pointed for six years. It is made their duty
to investigate, from time to time, the condi-
tion of the prison and its management, and
make an annual report to the Governor. Pro-
vision is also made for a superintendent and
other officers of the penitentiary. The act
prohibits cropping the hair of female convicts,
or punishing them by blows or stripes. Full
and explicit provisions are made for the regu-
lation of the institution, and the inspectors
are directed to select and purchase, with the
approval of the Governor, "a suitable site for
a penitentiary and farm of not less than five
hundred acres, situated at some convenient

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point to all sections of the State, having reference to the greatest inducements offered by donations or otherwise, as to the point of locality and convenient to a railroad: Provided, The cost of such site and farm shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars; and the said Board shall, with the assistance and advice of a competent architect and engineer, prepare plans for the improvement of such site; and the buildings to be erected thereon shall have capacity to confine, safely keep, and properly work at suitable manufacturing and industrial occupations, at least four hundred convicts, and the same shall be so planned as to permit of portions being erected, from time to time, as demanded for capacity occurs: Provided, That the buildings necessary to confine all the convicts sentenced to the penitentiary within the walls thereof, shall be completed on or before the 1st day of April, 1876." A report on the subject of the new penitentiary is required to be made at the next session of the Legislature, and, pending the construction of the new institution, provision is made for the support and employment of the convicts by temporary contract. The act apportioning the State into six congressional districts was passed by the Republican members, the Democrats having abstained themselves to prevent a quorum. Many of them entered a protest against the act becoming a law, on the ground that it so divided the State as to give a very unfair representation of the two parties, and that a majority did not vote for it. A joint resolution was adopted, submitting to a vote of the people an amendment of the constitution, authorizing a reduction of the number of Chancery Court districts. This will be voted on at the State election in November, 1876. In his message to the Legislature of 1876, the Governor recommended other amendments which should bring the biennial elections for State and county officers and members of Congress together in the same year, and make the regular sessions of the Legislature biennial. He also recommended the submission of an amendment, limiting the amount of debt which a county, city, town, or other municipal corporation could contract for any purpose, to 5 per cent. of the value of taxable property therein. There was no election for State officers this year; but the political parties held conventions for the nomination of presidential electors. The Republicans favored the reelection of General Grant to the presidency, and placed themselves on the regular platform of the party, which has failed to reach us. The Democrats, whose convention was held at Jackson, on the 26th of June, declared their position and purposes in the following resolutions: Resolved, That, to defeat the Administration of President Grant, and restore the Government to the path of freedom, peace, honesty, and economy, we are prepared to lay down all prejudices upon the altar of our common country and, in obedience to the promptings of duty and patriotism, to clasp hands with the friends of constitutional liberty in the North across the bloody chasm made by the war, and reach, in the wake of terrible revolution, which but lately blackened the land with the monuments of war. Mississippi stands among her sister States of the South as an example of reconstruction based upon reconciliation, by a full and just recognition of the rights of all her citizens. Having already realized the benefits of a liberal policy, wherein all are alike protected, and the opinions of all are accorded a due consideration, it is not probable that this prejudice against color, or blind devotion to exploded or impracticable theories of government, will ever again be suffered to imperil individual safety and destroy the prosperity of the State. Some improvement has been made in the financial condition of the State during the year,
but much remains to be done to put it on a satisfactory basis. The present debt of the State is $2,707,152.76. Of this, $1,319,013.73 is included in trust funds. Deducting this and $37,534.08 to be paid for interest in January, 1873, the amount of the debt demanding payment will be $1,551,048.96. Of this, $338,000 constitutes the bonded debt, bearing 8 per cent. interest, $405,500 has been deposited by insurance companies and for bonds, and $471,025.65 consists of warrants still outstanding. The disbursements of the Treasury for the year amounted to $1,596,828.64, which shows a reduction of $182,217.70 from the expenses of the previous year. In the expenses of the Legislature and public printing alone there was a reduction of $112,553.35. There was an increase of expense in the Judiciary Department, the cost of the courts being $434,793.43. Among what may be classed as extraordinary expenditures, were $96,527.15 for additions to the Lunatic Asylum, $7,720 for making and publishing the Revised Code, $105,804.28 paid on the principal and interest of the public debt, and $81,908.20 of railroad subsidy—of $371,968.73 in all. There remains for the ordinary expenses of the government $1,224,889.91, or $233,982.65 less than was expended for the same purposes during the preceding year. All these disbursements are calculated on the basis of the State warrants, the average value of which was not more than eighty cents to the dollar. If we allow for the discount on the value of the warrants, the ordinary expenses amounted to about $979,911 in currency. The total receipts of the Treasury for the year amounted to $1,249,476.28, or $88,874.21 less than those of the previous year. This falling off is attributed to the dilatory action of the collectors, as the tax levy had been increased from five-tenths of one per cent, in 1871 to seven-tenths of one per cent. in 1872.

Several railroads are still owing the State for money loaned to them in 1897 and 1858, originally amounting in the aggregate to $600,000. Up to the breaking out of the civil war the interest had been regularly paid, and, under an act of the Legislature passed in 1863, the companies, with the exception of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad Company, paid their indebtedness, and withdrew their collateral securities; but the Constitutional Conventions of 1865 and 1868 refused to recognize the validity of this settlement, and the courts have since held that the State is entitled to recover the amount of the debts, with interest. The Legislature, at the last session, authorized the Governor to settle with the railroad companies on easy terms, accepting State warrants in payment of their indebtedness. Under this provision, the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad Company placed in the hands of the Governor an accepted draft on New York for the full amount due from them, to be held until the necessary amount of warrants should be turned over to the Treasury. Before the end of the year, warrants to the amount of $151,897.99 had been paid. The other railroads which are indebted to the State—namely, the Mobile & Ohio, the Mississippi Central, and the Mississippi & Tennessee—have failed to make any payment under the act of April last. The time for making settlements under this act expired with the end of the year. Under an act granting aid to encourage internal improvements, $81,908.20 in State warrants was issued to the Ripley Railroad. After many of these had passed into the hands of traders and workmen, the State Treasurer, under advice of the Attorney-General, refused to accept them in payment of dues to the State, and they were in danger of becoming worthless, when an arrangement was made with the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad Company to buy them up, and pay them over to the Governor on account of their indebtedness to the State. The act granting subsidies to railroads expired by limitation on the 1st of September, and the Governor recommended to the Legislature of 1873 that it be renewed, in view of "the present financial condition of the State, and the large demands which it is necessary to make upon the Treasury for other purposes."

Considerable activity has been shown during the year in developing a railroad system for the State. A large number of projected roads have been surveyed, and a good deal of progress has been made in the construction of some of them. Eighty miles of the Memphis & Selma road have been graded, and on 60 miles of it bridges have been built and cross-ties delivered. On 30 miles of the Mobile & Northwestern the grading has been completed, bridges built, and ties distributed. Twenty miles of the Vicksburg & Ship Island, 8 miles of the Vicksburg & Memphis, and 13 miles of the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus roads, have been brought to the same stage of progress. Twenty miles of the Vicksburg & Nashville and the whole of the Prentice & Bogue Phalia are ready for the rails, while the Ripley Road has been entirely completed and equipped.

The subject of improving the harbors along the Gulf coast is attracting attention, and is of considerable importance, on account of the vast quantities of timber along the streams which empty into the Gulf. If harbor facilities were afforded, a large export trade in lumber might be built up. As it is, fifteen sawmills have been established on the Pascagoula River since 1865, and during the past year 35,236,500 feet of timber have been shipped from that district alone. The improvements asked for are the widening and deepening of the channel of the Pascagoula near its mouth, the construction of a light-house at the east end of Horn Island, and a custom-house at Bay St. Louis.

The public-school system of Mississippi is represented as improving in value and efficiency, but statistics for the year have not yet
been published. The State University at Oxford, which celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary in June, 1873, is in a tolerably flourishing condition, and has 280 students. The trustees provided in June for the organization of an Agricultural Department by establishing the proper professorships, and choosing a superintendent of the farm. The Alcorn University was opened on the 7th of February, and before the end of the year had 117 students. The Oakland College property, situated about five miles east of Rodney, on the Mississippi River, was purchased for its use at a cost of $40,000. It consists of 240 acres of good land, with fine brick buildings, capable of accommodating 500 students. An Agricultural Department has been established there also, and it is proposed to give special prominence to industrial training.

The Governor has purchased with the proceeds of the sale of land-scrap, granted by Congress for the benefit of agricultural colleges, $190,000 of State bonds, and deposited them in the Treasury for the benefit of the Agricultural Departments of the Oxford and the Alcorn Universities.

Under the act of the last Legislature for the "regulation, control, and support of the penitentiary," a full corps of prison officials was promptly appointed, and entered upon their duties on the 3d of May. Under the new management not only has the State been relieved of an annual expense of about $80,000, but, up to the 30th of November, $1,550.62 had been paid into the public Treasury. The number of convicts in the penitentiary, from May 3d to November 30th, was 351, of whom 19 were discharged, 35 were pardoned, 28 escaped, and 38 died, leaving 211 at the latter date. Since then 48 have been admitted. On account of the limited capacity of the prison, it has been found necessary to employ the convicts outside of its walls, on contract and otherwise, but measures have been set on foot for the construction of new buildings, with workshops, etc., in which the inmates may be employed directly for the State. For this purpose 500 acres of land have been purchased four and a half miles north of Jackson, on the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad, and plans and specifications for the new buildings were ready for submission to the Legislature of 1873.

The Insane Asylum has been enlarged by the construction of two wings, and will now accommodate 300 patients. There are State Hospitals at Vicksburg and Natchez, into which the sick and insane are received indiscreiminately. The Legislature made no appropriations for these institutions at its last session, but they have nevertheless continued their work. At the Vicksburg Hospital 1,204 patients were treated during the year, and a debt amounting to $19,924.77 had been incurred. At Natchez 204 patients were received, and $7,911.08 of debt incurred.

The enrolled militia of the State numbers 30,000, but from this enrollment only four regiments have been organized and equipped.

The fourth Annual Fair of the Planter's, Manufactures' and Mechanics' Association of the State of Mississippi was held in November, and continued six days. The expenses of the exhibition, including premiums paid to exhibitors, amounted to $5,597.15, and there was a very creditable display of the products of the State.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (581,206), ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 318,850 persons, of whom 232,349 were males and 86,501 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 250,199, including 193,735 males and 65,474 females; in professional and personal services 40,522, including 20,430 males and 20,092 females; in trade and transportation, 9,148, including 9,076 males and 72 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 9,981, including 9,118 males and 863 females.

The State contained 4,599,146 acres of improved land, 7,365,384 of woodland, and 932,583 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $31,716,576, of farming-implements and machinery, $4,456,633; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $10,326,794; total (estimated) value of all farm-productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $73,157,953; orchard-products, $71,018; produce of market-gardens, $61,753; forest-products, 7975; value of home manufactures, $508,298; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $4,090,318; of all live-stock, $29,040,283. There were 90,231 horses, 83,886 mules and assails, 173,889 milk-cows, 58,146 working-oxen, 269,030 other cattle, 333,732 sheep, and 814,381 swine. The chief productions were: 66,683 bushels of spring, and 207,841 of winter, wheat, 14,852 of rye, 15,637,316 of Indian-corn, 414,586 of oats, 3,973 of barley, 1,619 of buckwheat, 374,627 pounds of rice, 61,012 of tobacco, 288,285 of wool, 564,383 bales of cotton, 176,417 bushels of peas and beans, 214,189 of Irish, and 1,748,492 of sweet, potatoes, 3,053 gallons of wine, 2,615,521 pounds of butter, 3,093 of cheese, 17,052 gallons of milk sold, 5,324 tons of hay, 67,500 gallons of sorghum, and 52,164 of cane, molasses, 199,581 pounds of honey, and 9,390 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 1,731, using 384 steam-engines of 10,019 horse-power, and 225 water-wheels of 2,453 horse-power, and employing 5,941 hands, of whom 5,500 were males above sixteen, 191 females above fifteen, and 250 youth. The total amount of capital invested was $4,501,714; wages paid during the year, $1,547,428; value of materials consumed, $4,364,206; and of products, $8,154,758.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 111, having an aggregate circulation of 71,868, and issuing annually 4,703,395
The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

**Total population:** 2,877,922

- Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870: 921
- Cost of annual support: $95,707
- Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870: 890
- Native: 793
- White: 413
- Colored: 300
- Foreign: 16
- Number of persons convicted during the year: 471
- Total number of persons in prison June 1, 1870: 449
- Native: 431
- White: 198
- Colored: 268
- Foreign: 28

**MISSOURI.** The public debt of Missouri, falling due in 1873 and subsequent years to 1892, amounts to $17,846,000. Concerning the bond, falling due in 1872, the Legislature on the 5th of February made the following resolution over the veto of Governor Brown:

> Whereas, Four hundred and twenty-two bonds of the State of Missouri, of one thousand dollars each, issued during the year 1852, become redeemable the present year, and whereas the following words occur in each of such bonds, to wit: "Said State promises to pay in gold or silver coin," and whereas an act approved February 22, 1851, entitled "An act to expedite the construction of the Pacific Railroad and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad," under which said bonds were issued, which is printed on the back of each of said bonds, does not specify that the words "gold and silver coin" shall be inserted in said bonds, and whereas section seven of said act sets forth the following language: "And it is hereby enacted that the pleasure of the Legislature at any time after the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, may be had to repeal any and all of the aforesaid provisions of this act," and whereas section ten of said act sets forth the following language: "Whereas it is hereby enacted that the said bonds, held hereunder, shall be respectively redeemable in the year 1872, in legal-tender notes.

Soon after, a holder of one of these bonds brought suit in the Supreme Court for a mandamus compelling the fund commissioners to make payment in specie, which was refused on the 22d of April. The court was of opinion that the bonds were payable in gold and silver coin prior to the passage of the resolution given above, but, said Judge Bliss in rendering the decision, "The law-making power of the State has interfered and given positive directions in the matter, and the commissioners, as servants and agents of the State, are imperatively bound by their directions. It is not enough to say that the State cannot impair the obligation of contracts, for there is no way of enforcing such as those under consideration. It is purely a matter of public faith: no suit can be instituted against the State, and no executive officer can redeem its obligations further than furnished with money expressly appropriated for that purpose.

> "It is said that the appropriation was once made. True, but the same power may withdraw it in whole or in part, or may prescribe conditions upon which it shall be used. The whole matter is under the control of the Legislature, and it would be simple usurpation for the fund commissioners to act other than as directed by that body. We consider the joint resolution as a modification of the previous appropriation.

> These are axioms of political law, and cannot be made plainer than by a simple statement; and, that body which peculiarly represents the State having determined to pay in Federal paper the bonds due in 1872, we cannot interfere to require its servants to pay in any other manner, although of the opinion that it has thereby failed to meet the State's obligations. The wrong, if any there be, must be remedied by the Legislature itself."

Judge Wagner gave a separate opinion, in which he said: "No money can be paid out of the State Treasury without a specific appropriation for that purpose, and the same power that makes the appropriation has the sole and exclusive right to determine how and in what manner it shall be paid. It was competent for the Legislature to redeem the bonds, by appropriating the money to make the payment, or to modify it in such way as they thought proper. And their action in this respect is not liable to superstition or control by the judicial department of the government. The joint resolution prescribed the kind of money in which the obligations shall be paid, and the fund commissioners, who are mere ministerial officers, must obey the law and cannot discharge the liability in any other funds. The State may say in what manner its debts shall be paid or that they shall not be paid, and it may amount to a breach of faith, but there is no power to coerce it."

The effect of the action of the Legislature was a serious depreciation in the value of the State bonds, and Governor Brown, in his message to the Legislature of 1873, undertakes to show that the loss from this cause is far greater than the gain from making payments...
in currency. The remote and consequential damage he thinks cannot be estimated, and says: "Had the State not felt itself prepared to assume the initiation of specie payment on promises unequivocal in their language, it would certainly have been wiser to have offered sufficient inducement to fund early-maturing bonds, rather than repudiate their face."

The receipts of the Treasury for the year, including a surplus of $742,626 from the preceding twelve months, amounted to $3,638,749.55. The disbursements were, $3,044,219.98, leaving a surplus at the end of the year of $54,529.57.

According to the assessment returns from the several counties for the year, there are in the State of Missouri, 30,092,025 acres of land, valued at $127,533,142; 559,378 horses, valued at $24,718,975; 119,077 mules and asses, valued at $6,553,447; 1,248,632 neat-cattle, valued at $15,998,589; 1,097,294 sheep, valued at $1,291,515; 2,904,520 hogs, valued at $6,515,168; money, bonds, and notes, valued at $14,565,368, and other personal property to the amount of $67,036,415; total personal property, $140,622,360; entire taxable wealth, $568,155,502. These are the figures of the assessors; but the Governor in his message to the Legislature of 1873 declared that the return was very "unequal as well as inaccurate," and that there was within the limits of the State "more than $1,000,000,000 of property that should rightly share in the support of the government." "The deficit," he added, "represents evasion, neglects of duty, transfers elsewhere of properties owned here, and a general inadequacy of the revenue law to the purpose it is intended to effect." The principal railroads making reports put the aggregate of their taxable property as follows:


Total. $303,514,654 35

The session of the Missouri Legislature which began in January continued until the 19th of April. The resolution mentioned above, providing for the payment of State bonds in currency, excited considerable discussion, but was passed by a strong vote of both branches, 74 to 45 in the House, and 21 to 11 in the Senate, after the veto of the Governor. In his veto-message the Governor used the following language, after expressing his reasons for recommending the proposed action as invalid, on the ground that it impaired the obligation of a contract:

But while these considerations sufficiently answer any objections to the validity and sufficiency of the obligation to pay in coin, the sovereignty of the State places the whole question on a different and higher plane. The credit of the State rests upon an abundant good faith. Its contracts are not subject to the technicalities of the law, or the ruling of courts; it is an axiom of political science, that the strictest public faith is the wisest public policy. No State can afford to answer her creditors' petitons, quibbles, or to challenge them in the name of tri-bunal before whom she herself can never be summoned. Missouri is free. The consideration of public policy demands that we cherish the public faith above the least suspicion of dishonor. We are now, and must for long years to come, be a borrowing people, dependent largely upon the money-markets of the world for the development of our resources. A heavy local indebtedness is in the market, in many cases negoicated only by a large discount. Counties, municipalities, and all the forms of corporate and private enterprise, will find the surest guarantee of their credit when the credit of their State is above suspicion. At such a time, if only for such considerations, Missouri cannot afford to allow the slightest question of her good faith.

The policy of the resolution is disastrous to the finances of the State. It involves the continued depreciation of the dollar, and the result is very means in the market, when means are needed to pay the maturing debt. This is illustrated by the fact that the provision for the debt, falling due this year, consists in a large part of bonds thus purchased, which must be bought at their market value, which was what this repudiation of the contract would save to us in the redemption would be lost in the sale of the bonds provided for the payment. The resolution also necessitates an heavy increase in the burdens upon our people in the terms of the new loan, which we should be obliged to negotiate with depreciated credit within the next five years. It also involves the continued handling of our securities in the interest of rings, for they cannot be rescued from speculative control until by their appreciation in value they pass into the hands of permanent investors. No rings control the securities of the gold-paying States.

A new revenue bill was passed, which made very few changes in the law. It exempted from taxation $300 of personal, household furniture, or other property, and provides that all property personal, by the laws of this State, situate in any county other than the one in which the owner resides, shall be assessed in the county where such owner resides." The State Board of Equalization; composed of the State Senate as before, is retained. The County Board of Equalization is also retained, and county assessors, instead of township assessors, are provided for.

A proposition to aid in the construction of railroads by loaning to them the bonds of the State to the amount of $18,000,000, after occupying considerable time and attention, was defeated, and the following resolution was adopted by the Senate:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of the Senate, it is alike unconstitutional and inexpedient for the Legislature to authorize or consent to the issue of State bonds, and thereby impose additional burdens of taxation upon the people, by either directly or indirectly giving or loaning the credit of the State or its bonds or money to any railroad company or other private corporation or association.
A bill, proposing to make dealers in intoxicating liquors liable for the damage done by intoxicated persons, was introduced, but failed to pass, after occupying a good deal of time. Various changes in the school laws were proposed and debated, but were not consummated. A bill, providing that treason against the State and murder in the first degree should be the only crimes prosecuted by indictment, and that grand-juries should not be summoned unless by order of a judge, was among the measures discussed but not passed. A bill, dividing the State into congressional districts in accordance with the new apportionment law, was not passed before the adjournment, which fact induced the Governor to call an extra session, to begin on the 19th of June. The redistricting of the State was necessary, in order to provide for the election of the presidential electors which the State was entitled to choose. The new apportionment of Congress increased the number of these electors by four. The Legislature was in session only a few days in June, and the passage of the bill redistricting the State was the only important action taken.

Two amendments of the constitution were submitted by the Legislature to a vote of the people at the election in November, both of which were ratified at that time. One of these provides for the investment of the school fund, and the other increases the number of the judges of the Supreme Court by two. The question of a complete revision of the constitution is beginning to be agitated.

The last Legislature provided for the construction of a new Insane Asylum, and appropriated $300,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of the necessary buildings. Under this act five commissioners were appointed by the Governor, to select a location and obtain plans and specifications for the buildings. The site chosen is near the city of St. Joseph, and provision has been made for the immediate establishment there of the proposed institution.

There were at the end of the year 891 convicts in the State-prison. The expenses of this institution for the year amounted to $109,696.42. When, against this, credit has been made for various supplies on hand, and the amount paid for the support of United States prisoners, the actual cost is reduced to about $90,000. The labor which was done by the prisoners, under contract, brought in $87,654.01, and the work done for the State, in extending and improving the buildings and grounds of the prison, is estimated at outside prices as worth $111,723.55. About 300 prisoners have worked under contracts, at forty cents a day, and new contracts have been entered into, for the employment of 500 more, at 45 and 50 cents a day.

The State University is in a flourishing condition, being entirely free from debt, and having nearly 400 students. The policy of admitting women to all departments of the university has been adopted. A medical department has just been established. The Normal Schools and School of Mines are also reported as in a very favorable condition. The number of children in the State between the ages of five and twenty-one is 702,501, an increase of 68,458 over the number in 1871. The other important school statistics are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children attending public schools</td>
<td>206,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers in public schools</td>
<td>9,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of public schools</td>
<td>7,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in school employment</td>
<td>643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of private schools reported</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number attending private schools</td>
<td>13,124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two serious disturbances of the public peace occurred in the State during the year: one in Lafayette County, in February; the other in Cass County, in April. In the former case, a man named Douthitt, accused of stealing some mules, was killed by a party of about forty men in open daylight, and without any disguise. The Governor interfered in this case only to secure the action of the officers of the law according to the usual processes. Several persons have been indicted for participating in this affair, and will be brought to trial during the coming year (1873).

The outrages committed in Cass County, and known as the Gunn City tragedy, originated in a feeling of great exasperation among the people against officials who were charged with corruptly issuing bonds and contracting obligations to certain railroads to an amount inflicting heavy burdens upon tax-payers. It culminated in the stoppage of a train, in which certain of the parties were travelling, in the firing upon it by an armed and masked body of men, in the killing of a Mr. Dutro, Circuit-Attorney Himes, and Judge Stevenson, the two latter of whom were charged with complicity in the bond transaction. For some days great excitement prevailed over the neighboring townships, and extended into adjoining counties. Popular feeling had been very much aroused against those who were thus murdered, and, in consequence, was largely enlisted in the suppression of all evidence against those who executed this summary vengeance. Governor Brown at once ordered Captain Phelan's company, of Kansas City, to the vicinity, dispatched the Adjutant-General to the scene of the crime, to report upon the facts, and organized a commission, composed of Colonel Phillips and Colonel Cockrell, who were authorized to visit the county for the purpose of uniting those who were willing to act together in sustaining the execution of the laws. No further disturbance occurred, protection was offered, to enable those who
had fled to return, and civil order was reestablished. Rewards were at once offered, to the full extent authorized by law, for the apprehension of every one implicated, and steps were taken to discover the persons and elicit the evidences necessary for prosecution. Indictments have been found against 24 persons, charged with being engaged in the Gunn City murders, all of whom were bailed in the sum of $100,000, and their trials set for the February term of the Cass County Circuit Court, in 1879.

The political campaign of the year in Missouri was one of unusual interest. The movement in national politics known as the "Liberal Republican" movement had its inception in a convention at Jefferson City, held on the 24th of January. It was one of the largest conventions ever held in the State. Besides the delegates representing the various counties, there were many persons present from other parts of the country. The convention was called to order by Colonel Grosvenor, chairman of the State Central Committee, and speeches were made by Governor Brown, James M. Scovil, of New Jersey, and others, while Senator Carl Schurz and others sent letters expressing their sympathy with its objects. Those objects are set forth with sufficient clearness in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the Liberal Republicans of Missouri, faithful now, as we were in the dark days of civil war, to the vital principles of true republicanism, by no act or word will endanger rightful sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality of civil rights, or enfranchisement. To these established facts, now embedded in the Constitution, we claim the loyalty of all good citizens.

Resolved, That a true and lasting peace can come only from such proposed reconciliation as enfranchisement has wrought in this State, nor can those governments be pure or just in which the tax-payers labor, and the soldiers suffer. We therefore demand, with equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all, that the intelligent and experienced of every State may be welcomed to active service for the common welfare.

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people. We demand a genuine reform of the tariff, so that those duties shall be removed which, in addition to the revenue yielded to the Treasury, involve increase in the price of domestic products, and a consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests.

Resolved, That the shameless abuse of government patronage for control of conventions and elections, whether in the interests of an individual, a faction, or a party, with the consequent corruption and demoralization of political life, demands a thorough and genuine reform of public service. Those who would suppress investigation forget that they owe a higher duty to the country than to any party. We honor those Senators whose courageous course has compelled the disclosure of grave misconduct, and they deserve the thanks and the hearty support of all good citizens.

Resolved, That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority. It is time to stop the growing encroachment of executive power, the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty, the packing of a Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations, the seating of members of Congress not elected by the people, the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure Ku-Klux disorders, intolerance, or intermenace, and the surrender of individual freedom to those who ask that the pleasures of unreformed brutality be enjoyed at the public expense of their renewal. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power the men who prostitute the name of an honored party to selfish interests. We therefore invite all Republicans, who desire the reforms herein set forth, to meet in national mass convention at the city of Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday of May next, at 12 o'clock, there to take such action as our convictions of duty and the public exigency may require.

Delegates of the regular Republican party met at Jefferson City, on the 22d of February, to appoint representatives to the National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, in June, and set forth the principles in accordance with which they professed to act. These principles were embodied in the following declarations:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of the State of Missouri, in convention assembled, declare as follows:

1. We congratulate the people of Missouri, and of the United States, that the principles of the Republican party, as enunciated by the National Convention of 1872, are determined to realize the blessings of peace and prosperity, and of our foreign policy of the United States Government, have realized the blessings of peace and prosperity at home, and vindicated the honor, stability, and power of the American Republic among the nations of the world, and we reaffirm our adherence to these principles.

2. That we heartily indorse the present national Administration in its conduct of national affairs, and point, with patriotic pride, to its great and lasting achievements. It has given to the country peace and prosperity; it has fulfilled its pledge that the will of the people should be the paramount law of its action; it has established the credit of the country upon a firm financial basis. By a steady adherence to its obligations, and to its pledged faith, it has enhanced the value of public securities, and appreciated the national currency to the verge of a gold standard. It has reduced the public debt beyond all precedent, and, at the same time, relieved the industry of the country from vast burdens of taxation which were necessarily imposed upon the people for the preservation of the republic. It has rebuked corruption and dishonesty wherever found to exist, and, with firm, unsparing justice, it has meted out punishment wherever the law has declared punishment to be due. It has corrected abuses and chronic evils inherited from the past. It has inaugurated and made zealous endeavors to secure practical and efficient civil-service reform, as the basis of our Indian policy. It has executed, with a firm hand, the will of the people as expressed in the Constitution and the laws of Congress; and, finally, negotiated an agreement of great duration with the Great Britain in this regard, of intricate and threatening complications, which is not less glorious as a vindication of the honor of the American flag, than it is distinguished in establishing a great and Christian principle of international law.

3. That, inasmuch as the disorganizing elements of other States are now looking to Missouri for a confirmation of their hopes of a division in coming days, we take occasion to proclaim to the Republicans of
the nation that the party, in this State, is now united, vigorous, and enthusiastic. There is no cause for alarm, but, in our present situation, it is well to keep in view the best interests of the people, and to endeavor to elicit the support of the people, and to the support of the party.

4. We declare our unshrinking confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and zeal devoted to public interests of the present Chief Magistrate of the nation. We pledge ourselves and the Republican party to abide by, support, and carry to victory, the platform and candidates presented to the people by the National Convention to be assembled at Philadelphia, on the 5th of June next.

5. That in our opinion the true policy of the Government toward those lately in rebellion against its authority is general and universal amnesty, and, to this end, we indorse the recommendations of the President of the United States, in his last annual message to Congress.

A Democratic Convention was held at Jefferson City, on the 12th of June, to appoint delegates to the national convention of the party at Baltimore, in July. At this the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The Democratic party of Missouri cannot be unmindful of the fact that, prior to the last general election in this State, while tyrannical and oppressive plunder, prevailed, the large majority of citizens were powerless to rid themselves of these terrible evils, or accomplish any political result; that large numbers of them were disfranchised, and by the wicked machinery of the registration laws, and their more wicked execution, and by unscrupulous and systematic frauds, the people were doomed to hopeless subjection to the corrupt rule of an unprincipled minority; and it was by this patriots and sense of justice of the Liberal Republican party, in aid of the heroic struggles of the Democracy, that the State of Missouri has been redeemed, and all of her citizens stand forth to-day freemen once more. The same radical party now in power in the nation, animated by the same spirit of hate and oppression, have, for a long series of years, propagating deep-seated prejudices, and people of many of the States of this Union to a system of tyranny, spoliation, and plunder, even more aggravated than that under which the people groaned and suffered in Missouri. By frauds, the most gigantic, force most unlawful and oppressive, they now hold the reins of power, and wield the machinery of government. They have established a military despotism in many of the States, and may, under the legislation of a subservient Congress, establish the same military rule in other portions of this country, at the will of the President, who has required them to make him the candidate for re-election. The Liberal Republican party of the country, impelled by the sense of justice, offers, in cooperation with the Democracy, to reestablish, throughout the entire country, the liberty of all citizens and their local self-government. To overthrow military rule, to establish justice, and to restore fraternal relations between the different sections of our entire country. The Democratic party of Missouri declares that it is our duty to cooperate with the Governor in the greatest public achievement, and we will earnestly discharge that duty. The Liberal Republicans have already placed their ticket in the field, pledged to carry out the great and controlling objects above referred to, and, to the support of that ticket, a large portion of both the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties of the country are already committed. It would be not only unwise, but, in our judgment, treacherous to join with the dearest interests of the people, should the Democracy place another ticket in the field, for the presidency and vice-presidency, and thus insure the re-election of Grant, the continued oppression and plunder of the people, and the destruction of liberty and constitutional government throughout the land: therefore—

Resolved, That the delegates appointed to the convention to be held in Baltimore, in July, are instructed to vote, as a unit against the nomination of any candidate for President and Vice-President at the approaching election.

On the 21st of August the Democrats and Liberal Republicans met in separate conventions at Jefferson City, for the purpose of nominating presidential electors and candidates for the State offices. They were in session two days, and a joint committee of conference agreed upon a plan of dividing the nominations, which was approved by both conventions. This gave to the Democrats one of the two electors at large, six of the thirteen district electors, the Governor, the Auditor, Attorney-General, and the four judges of the Supreme Court; and to the Liberal Republicans the rest of the electoral ticket, the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and Registrar of Lands. Each convention made the nominations allotted to it, and then the whole ticket was ratified in a joint meeting. The State ticket was as follows: for Governor, Silas Woodson, of Buchanan County; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles P. Johnson, of St. Louis; Secretary of State, Eugene F. Welgel, of St. Louis; Treasurer, Harvey W. Salmon, of Henry; Auditor, George D. Clarke, of Washington; Attorney-General, H. Clay Evw., of Cole; Registrar of Lands, Frederick Salmon, of St. Charles; Judges of the Supreme Court, Washington Adams, of Cooper, for the residue of an unexpired term of two years; Henry M. Vories, of Buchanan, for a full term of six years, and Ephraim B. Ewing, of St. Louis, and Thomas A. Sherwood, of Green, for additional judges under the proposed amendment to the constitution. The platform of the National Convention at Cincinnati was accepted, but no additional declaration of principles was made.

The Republican Convention, for the nomination of an electoral ticket and candidates for the State offices, was held at St. Louis, on the 4th and 5th of September. The State ticket, as finally agreed upon, was as follows: for Governor, John B. Henderson; Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel J. H. Stover; Secretary of State, F. W. Voerde; Treasurer, D. Q. Dallmeyer; Auditor, Daniel O'Conner; Attorney-General, Jefferson Chandler; Registrar of Lands, F. A. Nichy; Judges of the Supreme Court, Henry A. Clover for the two years' term, George H. Shields for six years, and J. P. Ellis and Ira E. Leonard for the proposed additional judgeships. A platform was adopted, which was as follows:
Reolved, 1. That the rightful purpose of the government is to assure the security of life, individual liberty, property, and equality before the law; that theerty of persons and property of the party practically opposing this proposition, would necessarily impair that security and destroy the general confidence which has steadily increased under a Republican Administration.

2. In the profound conviction that the success of the Republican party is the sole security of reform and progress, we heartily approve the general principle of the late Republican Convention of Philadelphia, and gladly ratify the nomination of U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson, pledging our most earnest and honorable efforts for their triumphant election.

3. That the modesty, the patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sagacious judgment, practical wisdom, incorrupted integrity, and the illustrious services of Union men and the people of the State, are as the seals and judgments of the American people, and that in Senator Henry Wilson, our nominee for Vice-President, we present a statesman, who, by the force of his own character and efforts, made his way from an humble condition in life to the front rank of American citizens, and who, during a long career, has been always the able advocate and defender of the rights and interests of the people and ever before the American people.

4. That universal suffrage demands universal education; that, as republicans, believing that intelligence and virtue are the pillars of our government, we advocate the necessity of a common-school education for every boy and girl in the State.

5. That any conflict between labor and capital should be avoided by proper legislation; but, in the event of such conflict, labor, the prime ground and foundation of capital, has paramount demands upon consideration.

6. That while we are in favor of internal improvements, and the fullest and speediest development of the great resources of this State, as far as the same can be accomplished by lawful means, we denounce every attempt to accomplish either by an evasion of constitutional provisions, in loaning or donating the credit or money of the State.

7. That the Republicans of this State of Missouri in convention assembled—a convention largely composed of those who aided in elevating, to his present position, the governor of this State—do believe that, as an executive, he has failed to discharge the solemn obligations devolved upon him by the constitution; he has not enforced the laws, but anarchy and confusion reign in many parts of the State, murders and outrages go unwhipped of justice, and innocents stand defenseless and powerless before its enemies, while he, in neglect of duty, and in violation of this solemn oath, plots and intrigues for personal political preeminence; that his continued exhibitions of inefficiency and lack of official integrity have destroyed all confidence ever reposed in his executive ability, and his safety as an executive, and that we enthusiastically condemn every effort looking to his elevation to a position where, by the remotest possibility, the enforcement of the laws of the nation may depend upon his will and choice.

8. That we call attention of all good citizens to the history of the Republican party in this State. It came into power at a time when the State was disorganized, the authority of the law was ignored, the collection of the revenue imperilled, the Treasury of the State bankrupt, the securities of the State dishonored. Within a period of six years it reduced the indebtedness of the State from $200,000,000 to less than $21,000,000. Without increasing the burdens of the citizens, it discharged all financial obligations entailed upon it by an expensive civil war, and promptly met all obligations of the Commonwealth. It raised the value of State bonds from less than fifty to ninety-seven cents on the dollar, and by legislation it transferred to the State the lands, both from sister States and foreign lands, until Missouri, as a State, in wealth, population, and prosperity, ranked among the foremost in the Union.

9. That we also call the attention of all good citizens to the history of the self-styled party of Reform in this State. It came into power at a period of profound peace and prosperity, and when all the departments of government were thoroughly organized. Within a period of two years it has increased the debt of the State, by the emission of bonds and certificates, $1,500,000. It has depleted the Treasury by extravagant and reckless appropriations until the current expenses of the government can no longer be paid. It has failed to protect the citizen, and it has failed to originate a single measure tending to improve either the government of this State or the prosperity of its people.

10. That, in view of the foregoing facts, we call upon all good citizens, irrespective of former party affiliations, to aid in our endeavor to rid Missouri of a government which came into power under the pretext of reform, but which, for incompetency, profligacy, and corruption, stands unparalleled in the history of the State.

The State election occurred on the same day with the presidential election, November 5th. The total vote cast for presidential electors was 273,053; of these, 151,433 were in favor of the election of Greeley and Brown, and 119,190 for Grant and Wilson; Greeley's majority over Grant, 32,557. Charles O'Conor received 2,439 votes for President. The total vote cast for Governor was 277,955, of which Woodson received 156,715, and Henderson 121,271; Woodson's majority, 35,443. The remainder of the ticket nominated by Democrats and Liberal Republicans was elected. In the thirteen congressional districts Democrats were chosen as representatives in Congress in the second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth, and Republicans in the first, sixth, ninth, and tenth. The Legislature consists of 19 Democrats and Liberals and 15 Republicans in the Senate, and of 19 Democrats and Liberals and 49 Republicans in the House.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (1,205,568) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations 503,556 persons, of whom 466,485 were males and 38,711 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 263,918, including 262,595 males and 1,323 females; in professional and personal services, 100,903, including 75,079 males and 31,824 females; in trade and transportation, 54,585, including 54,583 males and 302 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 79,530, including 74,588 males and 5,942 females.

The State contained 9,130,815 acres of improved land, 8,965,229 of woodland, and 3,611,376 of other improved land. The cash value of farms was $392,908,047; of farming implements and machinery, $15,506,429; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of box, $5,797,487; total (estimated) value of all farm-productions, includ-
ing bettermens and additions to stock, $103,035,759; orchard-products, $2,617,463; produce of market-gardens, $406,655; forest-products, $793,949; value of home manufactures, $1,737,600; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $28,825,784; of all live-stock, 584,255,273. There were 493,969 horses, 111,502 mules and asses, 398,516 milk-cows, 68,825 working-oxen, 699,355 cattle, 1,352,001 sheep, and 2,309,430 swine. The chief productions were 1,093,905 bushels of spring, and 18,229,021 of winter, wheat, 559,582 of rye, 66,043,075 of Indian-corn, 16,578,318 of oats, 269,240 of barley, 36,325 of buckwheat, 12,929,483 pounds of tobacco, 3,649,590 pounds of wool, 1,246 bales of cotton, 43,866 bales of pens and beans, 4,298,361 of Irish and, 341,253 of sweet potatoes, 329,173 gallons of wine, 14,455,925 pounds of butter, 204,900 of cheese, 615,611 tons of hay, 2,494 bushels of clover-seed, 12,246 of grass-seed, 19,297 pounds of hops, 2,916 of hemp, 16,613 of flax and 10,301 bushels of flax-seed, 116,980 pounds of maple-sugar, 1,730,171 gallons of sorghum, and 116,317 of maple, molasses, 1,156,444 pounds of honey, and 33,248 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 11,871, using 1,638 steam-engines of 48,418 horse-power, and 388 water-wheels of 7,644 horse-power, and employing 65,544 hands, of whom 55,904 were males above sixteen, 3,884 females above fifteen, and 3,566 youth. The total amount of capital invested was $80,237,244; wages paid during the year, $31,055,445; value of materials consumed, $115,533,269; of products, $206,218,429.

The total number of newspapers and periodicals was 279, having an aggregate circulation of 522,866, and issuing annually 47,980,422 copies. There were 21 daily, with a circulation of 86,855; 5 tri-weekly, circulation 13,800; 225 weekly, circulation 342,361; 3 semi-monthly, circulation 22,000; 23 monthly, circulation, 55,650; 1 annual, circulation 1,500.

There were 5,945 libraries, having 1,065,638 volumes. Of these, 3,903, with 566,642 volumes, were private, and 1,742, with 498,006 volumes, were other than private, including 28 circulating libraries, with 119,450 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 3,230, having 2,073 edifices, with 691,530 sittings, and property valued at $9,709,358. The leading denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>145,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>68,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcop.</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>20,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>38,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>1,306</td>
<td>183,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presby.</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>129,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>97,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Brethren in Christ</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>5,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,721,205</td>
<td>2,494</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MOORE, Nathaniel F., LL. D., an eminent scholar, and former President of Columbia College, born at Newtown, L. I., December, 1782; died in the highlands on the Hudson, April 27, 1872. He was a nephew of Bishop Benjamin Moore, and graduated from Columbia College in 1805. Having completed a course of law-study, he was admitted to the bar in 1805, and, after following his profession for a few years, was appointed, in 1817, Adjunct Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages in his alma mater. In 1820 he was chosen Professor, and was president from 1842 to 1849. In 1839 he visited Egypt and the Holy Land. Dr. Moore was a man of rare scholarly attainments, and was greatly beloved for his gentle nature and purity of character. Besides many pamphlets and occasional essays, he published "Remarks on the Pronunciation of the Greek Language," New York, 1819; "Ancient Mineralogy," New York, 1834; "Lectures on the Greek Language and Literature," 1835; and "An Historical Sketch of Columbia College," 1846.

MORAVIANS. The latest statistical reports of the Moravian Church give the number of communicants in the American and European provinces as 16,681, and the total number of communicants, non-communicants over thirteen years of age, and children, as 27,201. It is estimated that about 100,000 persons are in spiritual connection with the Church in the "diocese," or missions on the Continent of Europe. To these numbers should also be added the number of members and adherents reported from the mission-fields. The statistics of the American provinces, reported December 31, 1872, give, in the Northern District, churches, 57; communicants, 6,856; total of communicants, non-communicants, over thirteen years of age, and children, 12,387; officers and teachers in Sunday-schools, 651; Sunday-school scholars, 5,431; in the Southern District, churches, 11; communicants, 1,194; total of communicants, non-communicants over thirteen years of age, and children, 1,877; officers and teachers in Sunday-schools, 79; Sunday-school scholars, 653. Total for the United States: Communicants, 8,050; communicants, non-communicants over thirteen years of age, and children, 14,263; teachers in Sunday-schools, 790; Sunday-school scholars, 6,106. The increase in the number of communicants for the year was 168, and in the entire number of persons enrolled in the churches, 860. The rate of increase (two and one-half per cent.) was much smaller.
than the rate which had prevailed for several years previous, the average rate of increase for six years having been six per cent.

The following are the statistics of the Moravian missions as reported December, 1782:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greenland</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>948</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labrador</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>948</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Thomas and St. Jan.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,139</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Croix</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,971</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4,306</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigua</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,896</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,356</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbadoes</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,684</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobago</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito Coast</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbary</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>4,853</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa, West</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,259</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa, East</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>248</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thabtet (Mongolia)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>90</strong></td>
<td><strong>332</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,494</strong></td>
<td><strong>116</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,290</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of out-stations is ten. The number of baptized adults is 14,439; of candidates, "new people, etc." 9,644; of baptized children, 29,386; total number of persons connected with the missions, 69,365. The entire receipts for missions for the year were £15,475 3s. 11d.; the expenditures were £18,786 9s. 1ld.

A monument in memory of the massacre of Moravian Indians at Gnadenhütten, Ohio, in 1782, was unveiled at that place on the 5th of June. It bears the inscription: "Here triumphed in death ninety Christian Indians, March 8, 1782." The act of withdrawing the veil was performed by four Christian Delaware Indians of Canada, one of whom was a lineal descendant of one of the victims of the massacre. A tablet has been placed at the spring in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where Zechberger and five families of Christian Indians encamped, on the 3d of May, 1773, and erected the mission-station at Schoenbrunn, the first house of a Christian town in the State. Several other memorials of early Moravian missionaries, and of events in the history of the Church in America, have been erected.

The mission in Bohemia has been prosecuted with a persevering spirit against many obstacles arising from the hostility of local officers. Although it is under the more immediate care of the German Province, its affairs have been regarded with interest by the churches in the American Province. In the month of August, the judge of the circuit in which the church at Pottenstein is situated, issued an order forbidding all further Moravian services at that station. A protest against this order was immediately sent by the Unity's Elders' Conference to the provincial government at Prague. At the same time a memorial, praying for religious liberty, was drawn up to be presented to the Imperial Government at Vienna, and two deputies were selected to take it to the capital and give it personal attention. The deputies reached Vienna on the 24th of September. Their cause was espoused by General de Schwewitz, the Prussian ambassador, and by Herr de Bose, the Saxon ambassador. M. de Bose conferred with the Imperial Minister of Public Worship on the subject of the memorial. The minister replied that a favorable time had not yet arrived for presenting such a memorial; that there existed, as yet, no law in Austria defining the conditions on which religious liberty may be granted to a church; that such a law was then being prepared and would be laid before the next Diet; that he could not, therefore, consider any memorial on this subject until that law had been adopted; that, however, in so far as the prohibition of the public services at Pottenstein was concerned, if the provincial government at Prague should decline to uphold the protest of the Unity's Elders' Conference, and should sustain the judge, the Conference should report to him, and he would order the circuit judges not to interfere with the religious services of the Moravian Church.

In consequence of this response of the Minister of Public Worship, and by the advice of the two friendly ambassadors, the deputies did not send in the memorial, but withheld it, waiting for the passage of the law spoken of by the imperial minister. When they reached Prague on their return, the deputies found that the provincial government was about to decide against the protest of the Elders' Conference; they therefore informed the authorities of the favorable character of the response which the Minister of Public Worship had given on the subject of their petition, and succeeded in forestalling the anticipated adverse decision.

MORSE, SAMUEL F. B. was the inventor of the Electric Telegraph, a painter of acknowledged merit, and an author; born in Mass., Jan. 27, 1741; died in New York City, April 2, 1872. He was the eldest son of Rev. Jedidiah Morse, D. D., a Congregational clergyman, famous in his day for his geographical text-books and his historical works. Morse received his early education in Charlestown, under his father's direction, graduated from Yale College in 1810, selected painting as his profession, and in 1811 sailed for England, in company with Washington Allston, to study art under his tuition and that of Sir Benjamin West. He made rapid progress in his profession, and in 1813 exhibited at the Royal Academy his picture of "The Dying Hercules," of colossal size, and the plaster model which he made of the same subject to assist him in his picture received the prize in sculpture the same year, from the Adelphi Society of Arts. On his return to the United States, in 1814, he settled in Boston, but met with so little encouragement that he removed to New Hampshire, where he found employment in painting por-
traits at fifteen dollars a head. Then he went to Charleston, S. C., and there his art proved more profitable. About 1822 he took up his residence in New York, where his talents were better appreciated, and, under a commission from the city, he painted a full-length portrait of General Lafayette, who was then on a visit to the United States. He was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design in 1846, and was its first president; he was about the same time lecturer on the fine arts at the New York Athenæum; and during his second residence abroad was elected to the professorship of the Literature of the Arts of Design in the University of the City of New York. He made a second voyage to Europe in 1829, to complete his studies in the chief cities of the Continent, where he produced a number of paintings which are held in high repute. It was on the voyage home in 1832, to enter upon the duties of this position, that he conceived the great invention to which he owes his world-wide fame. The new discoveries in the science of electro-magnetism had a special attraction for him, and he had discussed them, over and over again, with his friend Prof. J. F. Dana. On board the Havre packet Sully, which brought him home in October, 1832, the subject formed one day a topic of conversation among the passengers. Dr. Charles S. Jackson, of Boston, described an experiment recently made in Paris, by means of which electricity had instantaneously been transmitted through a great length of wire. "If that is so," said Morse, "I see no reason why messages may not be instantaneously transmitted by electricity." Before the packet reached New York, the invention of the telegraph was virtually made, and even the essential features of the electro-magnetic transmitting and recording apparatus were sketched upon paper. Of course, in reaching this result, Prof. Morse made use of the ideas and discoveries of many other minds. It is not sufficient that a brilliant project be proposed, that its modes of accomplishment are foreseen and properly devised; there are, in every part of the enterprise, other minds and other agencies to be consulted for information and counsel to perfect the whole plan. Various forms of telegraphic intercourse had been devised before; electro-magnetism had been studied by savans for many years; Franklin even had experimented with the transmission of electricity through great lengths of wire. It was reserved for Morse to combine the results of many fragmentary and unsuccessful attempts, and put them, after years of trial, to a practical use; and, though his claims to the invention have been many times attacked, in the press and in the courts, they have been triumphantly vindicated by the law and the verdict of the people, both at home and abroad. The Chief-Justice of the United States, in delivering the decision of the Supreme Court, said: "It can make no difference whether he" (the inventor) "derives his information from books or from conversation with men skilled in the science;" and "the fact that Morse sought and obtained the necessary information and counsel from the best sources, and acted upon it, neither impairs his right as an inventor nor detracts from his merits." Part of the apparatus was actually constructed by Mr. Morse in New York, before the close of the year 1832, but it was not until 1835 that he was able to put together an experimental line, consisting of half a mile of wire stretched around and around a room, and exhibiting a telegraph in actual operation. In 1837 he gave greater publicity to his scheme by an exhibition at the University. The invention attracted a great deal of interest, but very few persons could be persuaded of its financial value. The same year he abandoned his profession, and filed his caveat at the Patent-Office in Washington; and it is somewhat singular that, during the same year, Wheatstone in England, and Steinheil in Bavaria, both invented a magnetic telegraph, differing from the American and from each other. But Morse's was superior to either, and at a convention held in 1851 by Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Württemberg, and Bavaria, for the purpose of adopting a uniform system of telegraphing for all Germany, his was, by the advice of Steinheil, selected. At the close of 1837 Mr. Morse went to Washington and asked Congress for an appropriation to build a telegraph-line from Washington to Baltimore. The House Committee on Commerce, at the head of which was F. O. J. Smith, of Maine, gave him an attentive hearing, and a favorable report, but the session passed without further action, and the disappointed inventor went to England and France. He met with no encouragement in Europe, and struggled on for four years longer, renewing his appeal at Washington year after year, and still hopeful in the midst of poverty and trouble. On the last night of the session in March, 1843, he left the Capitol entirely disheartened, after patiently waiting through the long day. But the next morning, to his amazement, he learned that in the hurry and confusion of the midnight hour the expiring Congress had voted $30,000 for his experimental essay. The difficulties, however, were not yet surmounted. Mr. Morse purposed enclosing the wires in lead pipes buried in the earth—a plan which soon proved impracticable. The expense far exceeded his expectations, and he was endeavoring, with the aid of his friend Mr. Smith, of the Committee on Commerce, to devise a sort of plough, that would both open and cover a trench for the pipes, when accident brought him into association with Ezra Cornell, afterward so intimately connected with the progress of the telegraph in the United States. Mr. Cornell devised a machine drawn by a yoke of oxen, which, as it moved along, opened the ground,
laid the pipe, and covered it with earth; and with this, superintended by Cornell himself, the work was begun at Baltimore. Ten miles had been laid when Mr. Morse was convinced that the pipe would not answer, and the story runs that Cornell saved him the embarrassment of confessing failure, by purposely driving the machine at full speed against a rock and breaking it to pieces. The whole year was consumed in fruitless experiment. At last, when only $7,000 of the appropriation remained, Mr. Morse gave the mechanical execution of the work entirely into Cornell's hands; the pipe system was abandoned, and the wires were insulated upon poles.

The first message was sent on the 24th of May, 1844. Every part of the apparatus worked imperfectly, but the feasibility of the project was established, and the long struggle was over. This first message was dictated by Miss Annie G. Ellsworth, a daughter of the late Henry L. Ellsworth, then Commissioner of Patents. Miss Ellsworth had been the first to apprise Prof. Morse of the congressional appropriation, and he had promised her that she should send over the wires the first message. It was the sentence: "What hath God wrought," and was sent by Prof. Morse at Washington to his associate, Mr. Vail, at Baltimore. The first public messages were a notice from the Democratic National Convention, then in session, in Baltimore, to Silas Wright, announcing to him his nomination for Vice-President of the United States, and his response declining it; and it is a remarkable fact that, though the dispatch from Mr. Wright was read to the convention, the great majority of the members were so incredulous of the possibility of conveying information by the telegraph, that they adjourned over to the next day in order to send to Washington, and obtain reliable information on the subject. One episode of these five years of waiting was his making the acquaintance of Daguerre, in Paris, in 1839, and receiving from him the details of his process for preparing photographic pictures, or, as they were at first called, daguerreotype pictures. From the drawings furnished him by M. Daguerre, Prof. Morse constructed the first daguerreotype-apparatus, and took the first sun-pictures ever taken in America. To him, and to his friend Prof. John W. Draper, we owe the introduction of this process in a state of such perfection that subsequent steps of improvement have been easy. After his first successful demonstration of the telegraph's capacity, there came a long series of vexatious lawsuits. Morse's patents were violated, his honors disputed, even his integrity was assailed, and rival companies decried for a while, all the profits of the business. But these troubles were finally overcome, and no inventor has ever had higher satisfaction in the acknowledgment of the benefits which he had conferred upon his race. His alma mater, in 1846, conferred on him the degree of LL. D. All the principal nations of Europe gave him tokens of distinction. So early as 1848, the Sultan presented him the decoration of the Nishan Itichar, or Order of Glory, set in diamonds. Gold medals were awarded him by Prussia, Austria, and Wurttemberg. France made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Denmark gave him the cross of Knight-Commander of the First Class of the Order of the Dannebrog; Spain, the cross of Knight-Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic; Italy, the cross of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus; and Portugal, the cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword. At the instance of the Emperor of the French, representatives of the European states — France, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Sardinia, Tuscany, the Holy See, and Turkey — met at Paris, in 1858, to decide upon a collective testimonial to him, and the result of their deliberations was a vote of 400,000 francs ($80,000). Scores of learned societies, all over the world, admitted him to the honorary membership. Telegraph companies of Great Britain gave him a banquet in London. In 1858 the American colony in France entertained him at a grand dinner in Paris. On the 29th of December, 1868, the citizens of New York gave him a dinner at Delmonico's. In June, 1871, a bronze statue of Prof. Morse, erected, in the Central Park, by the voluntary contributions of telegraph-employees throughout the country, was formally unveiled, with an address by William Cullen Bryant; and, in the evening, a reception was held at the Academy of Music, where one of the first instruments used on the original line between New York and Washington was placed upon the stage, and connected with the wires, that Prof. Morse might send, with his own hand, a word of greeting to all the cities of the United States and Canada. It should not be forgotten that to Prof. Morse we also owe the invention of the submarine cable. One moonlight night, in October, 1842, he laid, in New York Harbor, the first submarine telegraph, anticipating thus by more than a year and a half the actual construction of the first land-line. It was only an experiment, but it enabled Prof. Morse to predict, the next year, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, the certainty of the great project which so long afterward was carried out by the energy of Cyrus W. Field.

The last public service which he performed was unveiling the statue of Franklin, in Printing-House Square, January 17, 1872, in the presence of a vast concourse of citizens. He had cheerfully acceded to the request that he would perform this act, remarking that he would do so if it were to be his last. It was eminently appropriate that the inventor who had made the electric current his secretary should thus honor that earlier discoverer who had brought it from the clouds to the earth, and protected dwellings from its violence.
NAVY, UNITED STATES.

Prof. Morse's later days were spent in comfort and happiness, in literary and artistic pursuits, at his beautiful summer residence at Locust Grove on the Hudson, near Poughkeepsie, and his winter residence in the city of New York.

His tastes were rather artistic than literary, yet he had written several books, and numerous scientific and literary papers. In 1829 he published a collection of the poems of Lucretia Maria Davidson, with a memoir, under the title of "Amir Khan, and other Poems: Remains of Lucretia Maria Davidson." In 1835 appeared "Foreign Conspiracy against the Liberties of the United States," by S. F. B. Morse. He also published, in 1868, a series of papers giving reminiscences of his early struggles in behalf of his great invention.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES. The navy of the United States, according to the report of Secretary Robeson, dated November 28, 1872, comprised 178 vessels, carrying 1,378 guns, exclusive of howitzers. Of these there were 68 steamers, 929 guns, 31 sailing-vessels of all classes, 822 guns, 51 iron-clads, 137 guns, and 28 tugs. There were 45 vessels in commission for sea-service (including three used as store-ships), carrying 462 guns. These were distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATION</th>
<th>No. of Vessels</th>
<th>Guns.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Atlantic</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Atlantic</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiatic</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Pacific</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Pacific</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special service</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This shows an active force slightly increased in strength since the date of the preceding report, with improved efficiency on account of its better distribution in a greater number of smaller and more active vessels. "The limit of our power is, however," says the Secretary, "almost reached in this direction, since we have no more small cruisers which can be put in commission without repairs of an extent and at an expense wholly inadequate to the results to be obtained. It would be the wisest economy at once to afford the means and the authority to build a number of small, active cruisers, of live-oak or of iron, which, adapted to the duties and the means of our navy in time of peace, and fitted with the more modern and economical machinery which has succeeded that in use at the commencement of the decade, could be maintained and employed with more effect, and, for some years, with very little expense for repairs."

In urging these recommendations upon Congress, President Grant said: "In addition to its regular service, it is evident that, unless steps are taken to preserve our navy, in a very few years the United States will be the weakest nation upon the ocean of all great powers."

The Pacific station has recently been divided into the North Pacific and the South Pacific stations. The former embraces all that portion lying north of the equator, except so much of the west coast of South America and of the Isthmus as lies between the equator and Panama; the latter embraces the west coast of the Isthmus and of South America lying between Panama and the equator, and the west coast of South America and the islands and waters of the Pacific lying south of the equator as far west as the 150th meridian, and includes, in addition, the coasts and seaports of Australia.

The appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, amounted in the aggregate to $20,964,717.25; the actual expenditures for the same period charged to that appropriation amounted to $17,694,685. This last amount will be increased by the discharge of existing contracts and liabilities in distant parts of the world, but it is believed that the expenditures will be more than $2,000,000 less than the amount appropriated. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, amount to $19,704,558. The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1874, are as follows:

Pay of officers and seamen of the Navy... $6,500,000 00
Pay of civil establishment in navy-yards, etc. 238,291 00
Ordnance and Torpedo Corps 821,507 00
Coal, hemp, and equipments 1,500,000 00
Navigation, supplies, etc. 134,500 00
Hydrographic work 217,200 00
Naval Observatory, Neutral Almanac, etc. 64,600 00
Repairs and preservation of vessels, etc. 3,775,000 00
Steam-machinery, tools, etc. 2,400,000 00
Provisions 1,587,000 00
Repairs of hospitals and laboratories 40,000 00
Surgeons' necessaries 40,000 00
Conflagrant expenses of various departments and bureaus 1,312,000 00
Naval Academy 106,438 22
Support of Marine Corps 1,172,311 25
Printing and binding 103,000 00
Naval Asylum, Philadelphia 81,650 00

Total... $30,256,747 50

And to these is added the sum of $2,146,310 for permanent improvements, current repairs of buildings, docks, and incidental expenses in navy-yards, etc.

The number and yearly amount of pensions of the navy on the rolls, November 1, 1872, and the amount which was paid the last fiscal year, were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PENSIONERS</th>
<th>On the Roll, Nov. 1, 1872</th>
<th>Yearly amount of Pensions on the Roll, Nov. 1, 1872</th>
<th>Amount paid for Pensions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Navy invalids</td>
<td>1,495</td>
<td>$142,227 50</td>
<td>$140,442 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy widows and others</td>
<td>1,705</td>
<td>275,706 00</td>
<td>296,186 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>$417,933 50</td>
<td>$444,629 43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A special increase of pensions was made by act of Congress passed June 8, 1873, of 20 per cent. to those having lost a limb, or otherwise disabled in a manner equivalent thereto. This increase, amounting to $2,297, is not included in the above statement.

The Secretary dwells upon the importance of improving the torpedo system of the navy as a means of attack and defence, and much attention has been bestowed upon this subject in the service. "Torpedo warfare," says Secretary Robeson, "is still in its infancy; but it is the infancy of a most powerful development, and it is especially the policy of the United States to foster its growth as a weapon adapted to our situation. These cheapest but most powerful weapons of defence, called torpedoes by Fulton, who invented them, were at first little regarded, but their use is now established as a necessity of naval warfare. England, Germany, Austria, and even China, are devoting much attention to their preparation and employment. This weapon seems to have an especial value to the United States. Our separation from the political complications of Europe produces a security which has resulted in notorious unreadiness to meet any sudden hostile emergency, which can come only from the sea, by an armed navy in proportion to our strength, or to the extent of our coasts. A well-developed system of torpedo warfare would, to some extent—possibly to a large extent—meet this condition of unreadiness. Naval construction has not yet even remotely indicated any floating structure which can withstand the destructive power of the modern fulminate, skilfully applied. While torpedoes are the cheapest of naval weapons, and within the means of the poorest nations, they are irresistible to the strongest and best prepared. The idea, even, of their employment appeals so strongly to the imagination, that powerful fleets have been kept aloof simply by their supposed presence."

The preparations and outlays for the hydrographic survey in the Pacific Ocean have been completed, and every facility has been given by the Department to insure its success. The United States ship Portsmouth, detailed for this survey, has already sailed and will commence operations upon her arrival in the Pacific Ocean, where she will be joined by the U.S. steamer Narragansett.

The whole number of students in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, at the beginning of the academic year, 1872-73, was 260, viz.: 229 cadet-midshipmen; 34 cadet-engineers, and 4 Japanese students.

In the early part of the year, Commander R. W. Meade made, in the Narragansett, an extended cruise among the islands of the South Pacific Ocean, in the course of which he visited the group known as the Navigator or Samoan Islands, which lies northeast of Australia, and almost north of New Zealand, and consists of nine islands, the largest of which is called Upolu. These islands are capable of producing in abundance cotton, sugar, and all the ordinary tropical productions. They are inhabited by a fine, muscular race, mostly Christianized, and of a higher order of intellect and cultivation than almost any natives of the Pacific Archipelago. The island of Tutuila, though by no means the largest, is the central island, and, possessing the beautiful harbor of Pago-Pago, is the key of the group. These islands lie directly in the track of commerce and steam-navigation between the west coast of America and the islands and semi-continents of the East; and the bay of Pago-Pago, situated about midway between Honolulu and Sydney, affords not only the best and safest, but absolutely the only land-protected harbor among the islands of the South Pacific. Its position, in relation to New Zealand, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, the ports of South America, and the Isthmus, and to San Francisco, makes it almost the necessary harbor for supplies, coaling, and repairs, for all the trade and travel westward to Australasia and Southern Polynesia, or returning thence to the shores of America. Its great advantages for the United States are to be found in these conditions, and in the fact that it is in the direct line of trade from San Francisco, through the Sandwich Islands, to the East; that its location is plainly marked by the surveys of our exploring expedition, and those more recently made; that it is easy of access, night and day, with a deep, land-locked harbor, well protected from the force of the hurricanes which sweep that portion of the Pacific, and from the dangerous ocean-swell resulting therefrom. The native chiefs and people are well-disposed and exceedingly anxious to secure the benefits of intercourse with the United States, and the recognition of the Government. As an available station for coaling and refitting for national commerce, and as a marine in that part of the world, this island is regarded as by far the best to be found within a sweep of many thousands miles.

"It is by no means," says Secretary Robeson, in his late annual report to the President, "the province of this report to discuss questions of foreign policy, or to present any event even of the plainest interests or requirements of national commerce, but I cannot forbear to say that, if we are not prepared to ignore wholly the imperative commercial needs, as well as the splendid commercial opportunities of our Pacific States, and to yield also the opening avenues of Pacific trade to the comprehension and courage of more liberal, though more remote peoples, we should not neglect the opportunities thus afforded, at least to protect, if not to encourage, some of the American interests which are there struggling to establish themselves."

During the year two expeditions have been engaged upon surveys for the interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien. One, un-
under the command of Commander E. P. Lull, has been examining the route via Lake Nicaragua. Several lines have been run from Lake Nicaragua to Brito, on the Pacific coast, one of which is regarded as unusually favorable; also, a line to the Bay of Salinas.

Commander Selfridge, who has conducted the previous surveys of the Isthmus of Darien, was engaged at the close of the year in completing the final exploration of that isthmus between Panama and South America. The route by the way of the Atrato and Nipipi Rivers (the former of which is navigable at all seasons for vessels drawing twenty-five feet of water) was found to possess fewer difficulties than any route previously examined. This route requires a canal of about 32 miles in length, the estimated cost of which amounts to $75,000,000; it is hoped that further surveys will shorten the distance four or five miles and reduce the cost to $60,000,000. Recent information at the close of the year favored the examination of the valley of the river Bojaya, lying about ten miles south of, and, in general, parallel to, that of the river Nipipi. When this is completed, the entire isthmus lying south and east of the line of the Panama Railroad will have been sufficiently examined to establish the relative difficulties of constructing a ship-canal, as well as the lines lying farther south, between the river Atrato and the Pacific Ocean.

The following table, prepared by Lieutenant Collins for the forthcoming report of Commander Selfridge, shows the probable gain in time and distance to be effected for sailing-vessels to and from the port of New York by a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien over the route proposed by Commander Selfridge, United States Navy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FROM NEW YORK TO HONG-KONG</th>
<th>BY PRESENT ROUTE</th>
<th>BY CANAL</th>
<th>GAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miles</td>
<td>Days</td>
<td>Miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong-Kong</td>
<td>14,590</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>12,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>12,600</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>11,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>15,750</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>11,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manila</td>
<td>13,700</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>12,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batavia</td>
<td>13,170</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>13,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>13,920</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>10,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valparaiso</td>
<td>9,700</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>6,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callo</td>
<td>11,100</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>6,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>7,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>14,640</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>7,470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FROM HONG-KONG TO NEW YORK</th>
<th>BY PRESENT ROUTE</th>
<th>BY CANAL</th>
<th>GAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miles</td>
<td>Days</td>
<td>Miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong-Kong</td>
<td>14,600</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>11,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>13,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>20,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manila</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>12,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>13,410</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>10,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valparaiso</td>
<td>9,750</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>4,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callao</td>
<td>11,120</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu</td>
<td>14,760</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>14,070</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>8,085</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The distance by present route is in nautical miles, measured on the routes now generally pursued. The days are actual averages obtained from trustworthy sources.

NEBRASKA. The Legislature met in adjourned session on the 9th of January. The charge pending against John Gillespie, the State Auditor, who had been impeached in the preceding May, were withdrawn by the House. The only important measure that passed both Houses was a bill reassembling the Constitutional Convention of the previous year. This bill, which was regarded as setting at defiance the will of the people, who had already rejected the work of that convention, was vetoed by Governor James.

A difference having arisen between the two Houses on a bill relating to the saline lands of the State, the Senate, on the 20th, adjourned to December, and the majority left for their homes. But a portion of the Senate and the House continuing to meet, Governor James, authorized by the Constitution, sent a message the same day to the House adjourning the Legislature without day. This message the House refused to entertain, and adjourned to the 23d, and on that day the following preamble and resolution were passed in the Senate:

Whereas, Heretofore and since the 2d day of June, A. D. 1871, a vacancy in the office of Governor of the State of Nebraska has existed, the duties of which said office have been temporarily performed by the Secretary of State; and—

Whereas, The said Secretary of State, in the capacity of acting Governor of said State, has attempted to usurp powers not conferred on him by the Constitution of said State; and—

Whereas, The said Secretary of State, in the capacity of acting Governor thereof, has refused to recognize the acts of the Legislature of said State as valid and binding: now, therefore—

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Nebraska, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That the said Legislature meet in convention in the hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1872, at two o'clock P. M., to elect a Governor to fill said vacancy, by joint ballot of both Houses and House of Representatives, which (said election) shall be conducted in manner and form following, to wit: When the roll of each House is called by the Clerk thereof, each member present shall name one man, ties excepted, as his choice for Governor, and the person receiving a majority of all the votes cast shall be declared elected Governor of the State of Nebraska to fill said vacancy.

No further steps, however, were taken, as the two Houses, failing to obtain a quorum, dispersed on the 24th of January. Early in February a peculiar state of affairs arose, owing to the absence of Governor James from the State. The constitution provides that "if, during the vacancy of the office of Governor, the Secretary of State shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or be absent from the State, the powers and duties of the office of Governor shall devolve upon the President of the Senate; and, should a vacancy occur by impeachment, death, resignation, or absence from the State, of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall act as Governor till the vacancy be filled."
NEBRASKA.

Under this provision Judge Hascall, President of the Senate, assumed the executive authority, and immediately, February 18th, issued a proclamation, calling an extra session of the Legislature.

Members of both Houses assembled under this call, but Governor James, having in the mean time returned to the State, revoked the proclamation, and, the Supreme Court having sustained his right so to revoke, the extra session came to an end on the 22d of February.

There was great activity during the year in the extension of existing railroads and the projection of new lines. No question excited greater or more general interest throughout the State than the controversy between Omaha and Council Bluffs, regarding the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, which finally resulted in the triumph of Council Bluffs. The location of the terminus was important as determining the point of transfer of freight and passengers, and as carrying with it the supply and repair shops and other industries connected with the running of a great railroad. This controversy caused much acrimony on both sides of the Missouri River, and led the Legislature of Iowa to pass a law, the design of which was to compel all railroads, having their terminus on the boundary of that State, to make all transfers of freight and passengers within the State. This act was regarded by Nebraskans as aimed directly at the interests of their State, and excited so much indignation that a convention, numerousy attended by the most substantial citizens of all parts of the State, assembled at Lincoln on the 27th of March, to protest against the action of Iowa, and to devise such measures as might seem practicable to protect and further the interest of the State in this important particular. The following resolutions were among those unanimously adopted, and may be taken as fairly expressing the sentiment of Nebraska:

Resolved, That the act of the Legislature of Iowa, prohibiting railroad companies in that State from transferring freight and passengers to connecting roads, except within its limits, is an assumption of power "to regulate commerce among the several States," vested by the Constitution of the United States exclusively in Congress. Under such assumed right, any State in the Union could go further, and prohibit any transfer on its own soil of freight and passengers to be carried beyond the limits of the State, and could forbid railroads of adjoining States from entering into its territory to take freight and passengers out of it. Thus the entire inter-State commerce, business, and travel of the country may, by the factions and jealousies of the Legislatures of any State, be halted at its boundary lines, compelled to submit to vexatious interruptions and unjust exactions, or be totally interdicted.

Resolved, That this unprecedented and unconstitutional action we denounce as arbitrary and arrogant, and the effort of the Legislature of that State to aggrandize Iowa at the expense of her sister State, and make Nebraska legislation a mere tribute to Iowa lines, should not be submitted to without indignation, reproof, and determined opposition.

Resolved, That, in view of this hostile legislation, we call upon our capitalists and business-men to take immediate measures for the construction and early completion of a line of railway from the southern to the northern boundary of the State, to the end that the same business of commerce as well as the commerce to the west of us, may find its way to and from the South and East. That these recommendations are not made in any retaliatory spirit, but solely in the purpose of suggesting to our people a way by which they can easily avoid paying the tribute and bearing the burdens which are sought to be imposed upon us. That a committee be at once formed to be composed of representatives of both the State and business men to visit the city of St. Louis, and lay before the Board of Trade the enterprise, and procure, if possible, the assistance of the people of that city, and of the State of Missouri, and of their capitalists and railroad corporations, in aid of the construction of said road.

In accordance with the eighth resolution, a committee was appointed, which visited St. Louis and conferred with the business-men of that city in regard to a railroad to connect directly that city with Nebraska; and subsequently a committee of citizens of St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., and Leavenworth, Kansas, visited Lincoln, but nothing practical has yet resulted.

The political campaign was opened by the choice of delegates in the spring and early summer, to attend the National Conventions at Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The delegates to the last-named convention were instructed to vote for Greeley and Brown.

The Liberal Republican and Democratic Conventions, for the nomination of State officers, assembled at Lincoln, on the 28th of August. A committee of conference was appointed by each, which the next day reported as follows:

Year committee of conference met with a like number of gentlemen from the Liberal Convention, at seven p. m., on the 29th instant, and, after a very amicable discussion of the best methods to secure success, jointly submitted and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the Liberal Republicans of Nebraska, in convention assembled, do unite upon the principles adopted at the Cincinnati Convention, and ratify the Convention at Baltimore.

Resolved, That we consider the following a just and fair apportionment of the elective officers in the State, to wit: That the Liberal Republicans shall nominate the Governor, the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, the State Auditor, one district judge, and one State-prison inspector, and the Democrats shall nominate the Governor, the Chief Justice, one district judge, and the Attorney-General.

Resolved, That each convention nominate parties for the offices assigned to each by the conference committee, and, immediately after the nominations have been made, each convention shall send a list of the same to the other convention, asking, if the nomination be acceptable, that they be ratified; after which the two conventions shall meet in Representatives, and, in joint convention, when the entire list shall be read, and, if acceptable to the delegates present, they shall be declared the unanimous choice of the joint convention.

Resolved, That the joint convention shall appoint one State Central Committee.

This report having been unanimously adopted by both conventions, they convened in joint session, and the following nominations were ratified: For Governor, H. C. Lett; Chief Justice, James M. Woolworth; Associate Just-
tices, S. H. Calhoun and Seth Robinson; Secretary of State, Christian Rathman; Auditor, J. R. Clarke; Treasurer, F. W. Holman; Attorney-General, August Schoenheit; State-prison Inspector, L. H. Rogers; Congressman, Jesse F. Warner. The name of the "Liberal" party was bestowed upon the united movement. The subject of temperance was brought to the notice of both conventions by the following communication, which was referred in each to the committee on resolutions:

Gentlemen: Hoping and trusting that your honorable body feel a deep interest in the cause of temperance, we address you on this occasion in behalf of the temperance men and the temperance societies of the State of Nebraska. We feel the need of legislation for the protection of the community against the encroachment of the liquor-traffic. Our present laws are crude, indefinite, and unsatisfactory. We ask your honorable body to indorse the Ohio temperance law, the peculiarities of which make the liquor-traffic responsible for the results. To this we think no reasonable man or party can object. We also ask a local prohibitory act, which will allow precincts, towns, and cities, to decide by vote whether license to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage may or may not be granted. This we think is preeminently democratic. Secondly, we ask that you put in nomination for office temperance men.

Signed by the officers of the Nebraska State Temperance Union.

The resolutions, adopted by both conventions, were as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the State of Nebraska, in joint convention assembled at Lincoln, on the 24th day of August, 1872, accept the principles declared in the platform of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, and heartily indorse the nominations of Horace Greeley for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President.

Resolved, That the safety and prosperity of our State demand a radical and immediate reform in State government, and we wish all good men to unite with us to effect this end.

Resolved, That the progressive spirit of the age, and the policy of the recent amendments to our national Constitution, demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of all laws remaining upon the statute-books of the State of Nebraska inconsistent therewith.

The Republican Convention convened at Lincoln, on the 4th of September, and, after a session of three days, completed the following ticket: For Governor, Robert W. Furnas; Secretary of State, John P. Gosper; Auditor, John B. Weston; Treasurer, Henry A. Koez; Attorney-General, J. R. Webster; State- prison Inspector, E. W. Abbey; Chief-Justice, George B. Lake; Associate Justices, Daniel Gantt and Samuel Maxwell; Congressman, Lorenzo Crouse. Its platform has not come to hand. At the same time, a Temperance Convention was in session, which, however, made no separate nominations, the sentiment being generally favorable to the Republican candidates. The election on the second Tuesday in October resulted in favor of the Republicans, the vote for Governor being 16,543 Republican, and 11,027 Democratic; Republican majority, 5,516. The majority for Crouse for Congressman was 6,712. The Legislature stands as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Senate</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>Joint Ballot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. majority</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the election in November, 26,141 votes were cast, of which Grant received 18,829; Greeley, 7,512; Grant's majority, 10,517.

The State Board of Agriculture met in annual session on the 4th of January, and decided to hold the next State Fair at Lincoln. The most important action taken was the passage of a resolution to encourage the planting of forest-trees, which provides that "the State Agricultural Society will award the following premiums in the year 1872, and every year thereafter, at the pleasure of the Board, to any person who will plant and cultivate the greatest number of acres in forest-trees, said trees to be well cultivated, and not more than four feet apart: for the best five acres or more, a premium of $60, and for the second best five acres, $30."

The State Agricultural and Horticultural Fair was held in the beginning of September, and was numerously attended, and successful in its results. County agricultural societies are organized, which are required to report annually to the State Board of Agriculture.

The subject of Scandinavian immigration has attracted much attention, and valuable information about the State has been distributed in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, by an agent appointed for that purpose. According to the report of the Regents of the State University, the receipts for the year ending December 1st amounted to $268,880; disbursements, $77,572.50; balance, $24,407.85. The sum of $2,600 was placed at the disposal of the Professor of Agriculture for the use of the model farm. The ninety thousand acres of Agricultural College lands have all been selected and confirmed, with the exception of two quarter-sections, which, it appears, had been previously taken by private parties. Other lands have been selected in lieu, and will doubtless be confirmed in due time. The original selections of seventy-two sections of University lands, owing to certain informalities, were not confirmed. Selections in lieu thereof have been made, and are now before the Department at Washington, and, it is believed, will shortly be confirmed.

According to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, dated December 23d, the number of children of school-age was 51,123, and the amount of school moneys to be apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of scholars in each, was $110,956.90.

Governor James recommended to the Legislature the abolition of the office of Attorney-General; a change in the laws relating to the
insane, so that the counties shall bear their proportion of expense of maintenance; the erection of an asylum by the State, where idiots and imbeciles may be kept at the expense of the counties from which they are received, or of the parents and guardians of the patients; and, with a view to the proper protection of capital, a revision of the collection laws, and the repeal of the law against usury.

On the 9th of January, Governor Furnas was inaugurated, and delivered his address. He renewed the recommendations of Governor James, respecting the collection laws and immigration, and recommended encouragement to railroads and other internal improvements, the utilization of the saline and bituminous deposits of the State, and the passage of measures that will insure the proper representation of Nebraska at the Vienna Exhibition, and at the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia. In urging a revision of the revenue laws, Governor Furnas says: "Uniform valuation and assessment of all property at its actual present cash-value, with prompt payment, is the only true system of taxation, is alone just and equitable, can alone lighten the burdens and render satisfaction. Taxes as now assessed and collected in this State are unjust and actually oppressive. With proper distribution they would not be felt. The simple fact that nearly $300,000 delinquent State taxes are uncollected, and in some counties more than that amount of a local character, is evidence that our existing revenue laws are either inadequate or improperly administered." He also recommends the repeal of the laws exempting lands from taxation by reason of tree-planting, and the encouragement of that branch of agriculture by the payment of premiums.

The following is an exhibit of the indebtedness and resources of the State June 21, 1871:

**STATE INDEBTEDNESS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding warrants (general fund)</td>
<td>$130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding warrants (building fund)</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial militia bonds, etc. (held by school-fund)</td>
<td>36,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on bonds and floating indebtedness</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School fund (February 6, 1871)</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual expenses on general fund</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total indebtedness</strong></td>
<td><strong>$447,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESOURCES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax levy of 1870 (&quot;general fund&quot;)</td>
<td>$128,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax levy of delinquent general fund taxes</td>
<td>60,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax levy of sinking fund, 1870</td>
<td>36,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax levy of delinquent State railroad loan taxes</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total resources</strong></td>
<td><strong>227,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Amount of liabilities over resources**       | $219,200   |

An encouraging condition of the State for the past two years is exhibited by the report of the Treasurer. 

There remained in the State Treasury, at the date of the last official report, January 18, 1871, $37,547.08; receipts to December 31, 1872, $1,183,074.27; total, $1,220,621.35. Disbursements, $1,022,238.70; balance in the Treasury to the credit of the several funds, $198,287.65.

The accounts of the State, on account of the sales of the public land, have been adjusted up to the 31st of December, 1871, and the sum found to be due the State at that time, amounting to $78,377.12, has been received and deposited in the Treasury.

The Insane Asylum has been completed, and the work on the new penitentiary building is progressing rapidly.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population ($8,265) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations 48,827 persons, of whom 41,943 were males and 1,894 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 23,115, including 23,088 males and 282 females; in professional and personal services, 10,381, including 8,667 males and 1,664 females; in trade and transportation, 4,638, including 4,623 males and 5 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 5,763, including 5,570 males and 193 females.

The State contained 647,091 acres of improved land, 213,374 of woodland, and 1,213,376 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $30,242,186; of farming-implements and machinery, $1,549,716; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $6,047,472; orchard-products, $9,082; produce of market-gardens, $3,695; fruit-products, $36,307; value of home manufactures, $50,551; value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $80,380; of all live-stock, $6,551,185. There were 80,611 horses, 2,652 mules and asses, 23,940 milch-cows, 5,831 working-oxen, 45,037 other cattle, 22,735 sheep, and 59,449 swine. The chief productions were: 2,109,321 bushels of spring, and 15,765 of winter, wheat, 13,929 of rye, 4,756,710 of Indian-corn, 1,477,562 of oats, 216,481 of barley, 3,471 of buckwheat, 6,098 pounds of tobacco, 74,655 of wool, 3,895 bushels of peas and beans, 739,894 of Irish, and 763 of sweet potatoes, 470 gallons of wine, 1,539,555 pounds of butter, 46,142 of cheese, 95,059 gallons of milk sold, 169,354 tons of hay, 77,583 gallons of sorghum molasses, 707 pounds of wax, and 28,114 of honey.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 570, using 68 steam-engines of 1,865 horse-power, and 67 water-wheels of 1,446 horse-power, and employing 2,665 hands, of whom 2,558 were males above sixteen, 81 females above fifteen, and 26 youths. The total amount of capital invested was $2,169,965; wages paid during the year, $1,439,918; value of materials consumed, $2,302,974; of products, $5,798,512.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 42, having an aggregate circulation of 31,600, and issuing annually 3,388,500 copies. There were 7 daily, with a circulation...
of 6,850; 1 tri-weekly, circulation 500; 30 weekly, circulation 22,400; 4 monthly, circulation 1,870.

There were 390 libraries, having 147,040 volumes. Of these, 219, with 95,125 volumes, were private, and 171, with 51,915 volumes, were other than private.

The total number of religious organizations was 181, having 108 edifices, with 32,210 sittings, and property valued at $386,000.

The leading religious denominations are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denominations</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregational</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopal</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterians</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2,935</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

- Total population: 182,993
- Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870: 26
- Cost of annual support: $11,161
- Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870: 29
- Native White: 64
- Native Colored: 58
- Foreign White: 33
- Foreign Colored: 25

The area of the kingdom, according to an official statement, dated December 31, 1870, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Square Miles</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Utrecht</td>
<td>1,028</td>
<td>106,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friesland</td>
<td>1,351</td>
<td>284,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelderland</td>
<td>1,908</td>
<td>495,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groningen</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>234,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limburg</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>282,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brabant</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>440,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Holland</td>
<td>1,654</td>
<td>714,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Holland</td>
<td>1,155</td>
<td>622,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overijssel</td>
<td>1,382</td>
<td>260,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeeland</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>181,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utrecht</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>176,988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 12,679, 3,685,937

The total population of the Dutch colonies in the East Indies in 1870 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residences</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Java and Madura</td>
<td>61,974</td>
<td>16,422,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Sumatra</td>
<td>46,680</td>
<td>1,611,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bencoolen</td>
<td>2,635</td>
<td>140,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lampung</td>
<td>10,090</td>
<td>107,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palimbang</td>
<td>61,911</td>
<td>548,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio</td>
<td>17,590</td>
<td>296,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banca</td>
<td>5,992</td>
<td>94,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biliton</td>
<td>3,320</td>
<td>32,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Borneo</td>
<td>39,927</td>
<td>338,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern and East Borneo</td>
<td>139,640</td>
<td>830,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celebes</td>
<td>45,705</td>
<td>344,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentado</td>
<td>26,945</td>
<td>270,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ternate</td>
<td>24,018</td>
<td>58,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambon</td>
<td>10,150</td>
<td>274,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banda</td>
<td>8,411</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiomor</td>
<td>22,160</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball and Lombok</td>
<td>4,980</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Guinea</td>
<td>63,047</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 644,907, 23,937,689

The foreign-born population of these colonies included 13,320 Europeans in the army, 35,541 other Europeans, 1,280 descendants of Europeans, 219,560 Chinese, 12,721 Arabs, and 15,009 Hindoos. The largest cities are: Batavia, 63,066 inhabitants; Surabaya, 90,000; Samarang, 50,000; Surakarta, 50,000; Djechojarta, 45,000. The revenue in the budget for 1872 amounted to 119,758,336 florins; the expenditure to 109,362,752; surplus, 10,395,586. The budget for 1873 fixes the expenditure at 96,873,092 florins, and the revenue at 88,377,159 florins, showing a deficit of 8,495,933 florins. The public debt, in 1872, amounted to 995,807,326 florins, and the interest payable on the same to 28,120,088 florins.

The army of the Netherlands, in Europe, in 1872, numbered 61,864 men, of whom 1,999 were officers.

The navy, on January 1, 1872, consisted of 67 steamers, with 608 guns, and 42 sailing-vessels, with 486 guns. The imports in 1870, amounted to 894,700,000 florins; the exports to 257,750,000 florins.

The movement of shipping was as follows:

- Vessels: 3,126, 1 ton: 2,258,309; 2,852, 1,000 tons: 402, 98,922.
- Vessels: 3,126, 10,770 tons: 3,086, 1,254,562.

The aggregate length of telegraph-lines was 3,121 kilometres, of telegraph-wires 10,770 kilometres.

The religious statistics of the kingdom, according to the census of 1869, were as follows:
Netherlands.

According to their birth places, 3,515,360 were born in Holland, 4,892 in the Netherlands colonies, 33,766 in Germany, 19,147 in Belgium, 1,067 in England, 5,156 in other countries; of 201 the birthplace was unknown.

The treaty for the cession to Great Britain of the Dutch possessions on the Guinea Coast met with violent opposition in Holland, and was by many stigmatized as dishonorable. Gradually, however, the excitement subsided, and the treaty was adopted by both Houses. In reply to Mr. Heemskirk, who questioned the Government as to whether there was any intention of using force, in case the Elminois refused to recognize the English protectorate, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on March 9th, replied that the Government desired the consecutive execution of the treaty, and not wish to use forcible means any more than England. After a long debate, the Government declared that it would at a convenient time present a report on the execution of the treaty.

The Second Chamber, on March 9th, by 87 votes against 34, adopted a bill rescinding the prohibition against working-men's coalitions, but inflicting penalties upon any attempt to prevent men from accepting work. The debate on the bill lasted four days, in the course of which several deputies sought to demonstrate the dangers of coalitions, and their pernicious effects in other countries, especially in France.

On April 1st the tercentenary anniversary of the beginning of the war of independence against Spanish rule was celebrated throughout Holland with great enthusiasm. The greatest festivities took place in the little town of Brielle, the capture of which, on April 1, 1572, by the patriots, gave the signal to a general insurrection. The King, with the entire court, was present, and laid the foundation of a monument which is to commemorate that event. At various points, the celebration of independence was attended with disorders and breaches of the peace. The most considerable disturbances occurred at Oosterhout, in North Brabant, where a mob collected, broke the windows of houses, and committed other outrages. The demonstrations became so threatening that the town authorities found it necessary to call upon the military to suppress the riot. Upon the appearance of the troops the mob disperced, but several persons had previously been seriously injured. The cause of the outbreak was supposed to be dissatisfaction with the ministry.

In April the Minister of Finance, Blussè, brought in a bill introducing an income-tax similar to the one which exists in England. Although several chambers of commerce and several electoral colleges declared their agreement with the ministerial measure, and fully recognized its appropriateness, the privileged classes of renters and of the large estate-owners organized a violent resistance to the bill, and when, after a ten days' debate, the vote was taken on an amendment favorable to the object, it was lost by a small majority. The entire ministry, consequently, offered its resignation, but, at the special request of the King, they consented to close the current public business (among which was the war budget) by the 1st of July. The president of the ministry, Thorbecke, died before the new ministry was formed, on June 4th.

On July 5th the new cabinet, with the formation of which M. De Vries had been charged, entered upon office. It was composed as follows: Dr. J. G. De Vries, Minister President and Minister of Justice; Dr. J. Geertsema, Minister of the Interior; Dr. J. J. Fransen van de Putte, Minister of the Colonies; L. G. Groen, Minister of the Navy: Major-General Count de Limburg-Sirum, Minister of War; Dr. J. L. H. A. Baron Gerike De Kerwiens, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. A. van Delden, Minister of Finance.

Soon after the formation of the new ministry, the Chambers adjourned to September 15th. At the beginning of September the Congress of the International Society was held in the Hague, and the Government deemed it the best policy not to prohibit the meeting. It was on that account violently attacked by the Conservative party, but public opinion throughout Europe emphatically approved this course of action. The Chamber approved the budgets of the several ministers without serious opposition, and the Colonial Minister succeeded in carrying through a radical modification of the import tariff for the East India Colonies. A bill introduced by the Minister of the Interior, which provided that no child be admitted into school without being vaccinated, called forth a very large number of protests, which designated such precautionary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Protestants</th>
<th>Catholics</th>
<th>Jews</th>
<th>Other Sects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drenthe</td>
<td>97,563</td>
<td>15,793</td>
<td>4,526</td>
<td>166,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groningen</td>
<td>205,713</td>
<td>30,332</td>
<td>32,953</td>
<td>218,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friesland</td>
<td>205,466</td>
<td>30,241</td>
<td>32,953</td>
<td>204,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Holland</td>
<td>388,682</td>
<td>67,362</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>328,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zealand</td>
<td>174,656</td>
<td>26,845</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>146,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overijssel</td>
<td>186,057</td>
<td>30,583</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>155,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Holland</td>
<td>187,607</td>
<td>26,182</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>161,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utrecht</td>
<td>187,796</td>
<td>26,182</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>161,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelderland</td>
<td>288,464</td>
<td>49,711</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>239,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Brabant</td>
<td>49,711</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>377,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limburg</td>
<td>3,734</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>377,185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Annual Cyclopaedia for 1871.*
measures as derogatory to Divine Providence; but both Chambers adopted the bill by large majorities. Among other bills laid before the Chambers, toward the close of the year, was a new electoral law which, if adopted, will increase the number of voters from 160,000 to 130,000.

NEVADA. Nevada was one of the first States in which the Democrats joined in what was known as the Liberal Republican movement. The State Central Committee adopted the following resolutions on the 29th of February:

Whereas, In view of the early meeting of the National Democratic Central Committee, to decide upon the future policy of the national Democracy, it becomes appropriate for the Democracy of the several States to express their opinion as to the course most conducive to the speedy and permanent success of the Democratic party; that said committee may act intelligently and in full harmony with the Democracy throughout the country; therefore—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee the elements of opposition to the present Administration, by which they exist without the organization of the Democratic party, should be consolidated in the approaching campaign, that the united people may be afforded one more opportunity to express and unite the convictions of a majority of the people, and that, in furtherance of this purpose, we invite the cooperation of all who entertain similar views, irrespective of past partisan associations.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee the adoption of what is known as the Missouri policy in the nomination for President of the United States is expedient and advisable, and promotive of the best interests of the Democratic party, both nationally and in the State of Nevada; and we therefore recommend to the consideration of the National Democratic Central Committee, and to the National Democratic Convention, the adoption of that policy, should the Cincinnati Convention evince, by its proceedings, a similar desire for mutual cooperation and action.

Resolved, That, reposing faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the National Democratic Convention, we shall give the candidates nominated or indorsed by that body our hearty support.

Resolved, That, animated by an earnest desire for the preservation of constitutional principles, economy in the administration of public affairs, and the restoration of this Government from the corruption and misconduct which pervades every department, the committee recommend an earnest, aggressive contest during the approaching campaign, and the thorough organization of the Democratic party in every county and township of Nevada, being confident that we have only to make a united and determined effort to successfully complete the political revolution commenced in 1870.

There was no State election this year, but unimportant conventions were held by both political parties to nominate a Representative to Congress, a Senator, and numerous electors. The whole vote cast at the presidential election numbered 14,649, of which 8,413 were for Grant, and 6,236 for Greeley, giving the former a majority of 2,177. Charles W. Kendall, Democrat, was elected to Congress over C. C. Goodwin, Republican, by a majority of 701. The Legislature, which meets biennially, is at present Republican in both branches. The Governor of the State, elected in November, 1870, for a term of three years from the following January, is L. R. Bradley, a Democrat; the Lieutenant-Governor is Frank Denver, Democrat; Secretary of State, James D. Mine, Republican; Treasurer, J. Schooling, Democrat; Comptroller, W. W. Hobart, Republican; Attorney-General, L. A. Bueckner, Democrat; Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, B. C. Whitman, Republican.

One of the principal interests of Nevada is silver-mining. With regard to its condition, a well-informed writer said, in May: "During the last two years so many new mines have been opened, and the mechanical details of reducing ore so much improved and enlarged, that success in gold and silver mining in Nevada and California is now the rule, failure the exception. Capital is seconding mining enterprises in the West with a freedom never before experienced. In the Comstock Lode, at Virginia City, which is the greatest vein of silver ever developed, immense bodies of rich ore have been found at a depth of 1,500 feet, and what lies beyond may be judged from the fact that no fissure-vein in the world has ever been exhausted. The shares of one company (Crown Point), which sold in November, 1870, for $2.50 per share, were quoted in April, 1872, at over $1,000 per share. During the first three months of 1872 the market value of mines at Virginia City alone has increased from $15,318,000 to $40,518,000. Mines elsewhere in Nevada are yielding largely, that at Poebe to the extent of $10,700 per day."

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (86,655) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations 26,911 persons, of whom 26,468 were males and 443 females. There were engaged in agriculture 2,070, including 2,063 males and 7 females; in professional and personal services, 7,491, including 7,392 males and 279 females; in trade and transportation, 9,621 being exclusively males. In manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 18,789, including 18,652 males and 157 females.

The State contained 29,644 acres of improved land, 13,415 of woodland, and 102,451 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $1,485,505; of farming implements and machinery, $165,718; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $498,350; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $1,659,713; orchard-products, $600; produce of market-gardens, $81,293; forest-products, $96,700; value of home manufactures, $2,329; value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $104,471; of all live stock, $1,445,449. There were 7,520 horses, 900 miles and asses, 6,174 milch-cows, 2,443 working-oxen, 22,899 other cattle, 11,018 sheep, and 3,292 swine. The chief productions were 147,957 bushels of spring, and 50,870 of winter, wheat, 310 of rye, 5,660 of Indian-corn, 55,910 of oats, 293,452 of barley, 985 of buck-
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The total number of religious organizations was 32, having 19 edifices, with 8,000 sittings, and property valued at $212,000.

The leading denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Episcopal</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mormon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3,530</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

- Total population: 42,491
- Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870: 64,516
- Cost of annual support: $23,702
- Total number receiving support June 1, 1870: 54,297
- Native: 47
- White: 27
- Colored: 2
- Foreign: 55

- Number of persons convicted during the year: 313
- Total number of persons in prison June 1, 1870: 99
- Native: 40
- White: 37
- Colored: 8
- Foreign: 5

The leading industry of Nevada is mining. The statistics of this branch, as reported by the census of 1870, were:

- Nevada: 11,161,493
- Total number of people: 24,700,000
- Value of products: $2,350,000

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The Liquor-Sale Prohibition party in this State met in convention at Concord, on the 6th of December, 1871, for the purpose of nominating their candidates for Governor, Railroad Commissioner, and Councilors, to be voted upon at the general election of March 12, 1872. Forty-nine delegates from different sections of the State represented the party at this meeting, which was said to have had "a fair attendance." At the opening of the convention an "Address to the People" was read, and subsequently adopted, pointing to the growing evils produced by the sale of intoxicating beverages, and appealing to them for united action to stop such sale by absolute prohibition.

Among other things relating to the character and magnitude of this evil, the address states, apparently from official documents, that, with regard to the United States in general, liquor-selling "keeps up in our country a standing army of 700,000 confirmed drunkards; it hurried more than 100,000 men into untimely graves with every rolling year; it is the chief cause of taxation, disease, pauperism, and crime." And, with regard to New Hampshire in particular, it avers: "We have a liquor-seller to each 265 of the population of the State. The United States Government taxed 1,191 liquor-dealers in our State last year, and collected of them $32,665. It is the liquor-trade that fills our Orphan Home and insane Asylum, our Reform School and poor-houses, our jails and State-prison; and burdens honest trade and toil with unjust taxation."

For the office of Governor, John Blackmer, of Sandwich, received 42 out of the 49 votes. A. S. Kendall, of West Swanzey, was nominated for Railroad Commissioner without ballot. The nominations for councilors, etc., were entrusted to the State Committee.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the convention:

Whereas, The great object of government is to insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; and...

Whereas, The sale and use of intoxicating liquors is the greatest obstruction to the attainment of these ends, inasmuch as it enormously increases expenditure, taxation, pauperism, and crime: Therefore, therefore the most rigid economy in the administration of the Government, the strictest honesty in official as well as in private life, the purity of the ballot, the development of the industrial capacities of the people, and as speedy a resumption of specie payment as practicable, we
make the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the faithful and impartial execution of the temperance law, the paramount issue of the present day.

Resolved, That a political party that does not meet this issue, and pronounces unequivocally against this monster evil, is unworthy the support of temperance men, and undeserving of government honors.

Resolved, That the State government, having the same power to enforce the criminal laws of the State as to enact them, should be held responsible for the violation of the same and the results growing out of that violation, while it does not use all its constitutional power for the faithful execution of said laws.

A Prohibition Press Association, devoted to the promotion of the interests of the temperance party, was also formed.

The Labor Reform party of New Hampshire assembled in State Convention at Concord, on the 7th of December, 1871, the number of delegates present being 137, and representing 37 towns. Their candidates were nominated as follows: Lennel C. Cooper, of Croydon, for Governor, and Levi B. Tucker, of Plaistow, for Railroad Commissioner.

The sentiments and purpose of the Labor Reform party are embodied in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the political events which have occurred since the last State Convention of the People's Reform party confirm the declaration then made, that the public and popular demands a new political party, freed from the extravagance, dishonesty, and corruption of the old organizations.

Resolved, That we adhere to our distinctive principles as heretofore avowed, demanding a reform in the revenue service, a reduction in the number of revenue officers, a decrease of the expenses of collecting duties and district taxes, and a more rigid responsibility and economy in all the departments of public service.

Resolved, That we still maintain that which has always been our policy, and is now indorsed by President Grant in his message, that the reduction of the tariff upon such articles as are capable of being supplied by the people, and we call upon Congress no longer to resist, but to ratify the recommendation.

Resolved, That we call upon the President and Congress for the immediate repeal of that unjust monopoly, the present national banking system, which is a fraud upon the industry and enterprise of the nation, imposing upon the laboring masses an annual tax of more than $20,000,000, for the sole benefit of the bondholder and capitalist, and the issue of a sufficient amount of greenbacks to meet the demands of trade under a free banking system, and thereby make a saving of more than $50,000,000 annually in the item of interest alone.

Resolved, That we demand no promises, but a thorough, positive reform in the civil service, so that appointment to office will no longer depend on the patronage, and cannot be used as a means of corrupting the politics of the country, and perpetuating unworthy men in office.

Resolved, That we deplore the levying of blackmail upon clerks and other public officers for political party purposes, as degrading and debasing the public service.

Resolved, That we congratulate Senator Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, and Patterson, and their coadjutors in the Senate, upon their triumph in opposing and smashing the dangerous and corrupt scheme of the Orange and Black, or Tammany, thieves, under San Domingo.

Resolved, That the thorough rebuke administered to the Tammany thieves by the freemen of New York is cheering to every true reformer, and that the same spirit of action ought to be followed up until all plunderers of the State, whether high or low, in both the State and national Government, are driven from their positions and punished as they deserve; to the end that this government of the people may truly be a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

Resolved, That the recent discovery of forgeries and defalcations among officials in New Hampshire justifies the inference that through an investigation could be made, too many would be found to exist in our midst.

Resolved, That, while we welcome immigrants of all nationalities who come lither of their own free-will and accord for the purpose of becoming citizens, we are utterly opposed to the importation of Chinese by corporate capital, for the purpose of creating a species of slavery, and reducing the wages of American working-men.

Resolved, That the present system of taxation in New Hampshire is defective, unequal, and wanting in that uniformity among the various towns which justice and impartiality demand, and that we call upon the coming Legislature to pass a law having the essential features of the one defeated at the last session.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to the Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, for his efforts to expose and reform the abuse, frauds, corruption, injustices and usurpations of the Grand Administration.

The Democratic party held its State Convention at Concord, on December 13, 1871. James A. Weston, of Manchester, who was then Governor, was renominated by acclamation. The Railroad Commissioner nominated was Henry Colony, of Keene.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of New Hampshire firmly adhere to the principles hereby enunciated: 1. The perpetuity of the Union, a strict obedience to the Constitution, and an honest enforcement of the laws.

2. The protection of the rights of every citizen, in accordance with the fundamental law.

3. Opposition to every species of corruption in all departments of municipal, State, and national Governments.

4. No privileged classes and no privileged capital.

5. A tariff that raises money for the necessary expenses of the General Government, and not for the benefit of monopolists.

Resolved, That the recent declaration of martial law over a portion of the republic is an atrocious use of an unconstitutional enactment; and we hereby denounce that enactment as subversive of every principle of civil liberty, false in its pretexts, and in its enforcement and outrage demanding earnest remonstrance and rebuke; and we invite all patriotic citizens of New Hampshire, who are opposed to the present national Administration, to join with us in efforts to stay the tide of corruption and centralization which threatens to destroy the civil liberties of the people.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to a reform of the civil service of the General Government, to a vigorous prosecution of reform in our own State, the reduction of its expenditures to the lowest practicable limit, the elevation of the courts of justice above the influence of any personal or partisan consider- ations, and the enactment of all necessary laws which public sentiment will sustain and public officers be required to enforce.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our confidence in Governor James A. Weston, as personally and officially above reproach, and we pledge our united efforts to secure his reélection.
The Republicans of New Hampshire assembled in State Convention at Concord, on January 3, 1872, there being 662 delegates present. For Governor, Ezekiel A. Straw, of Manchester, was nominated. For Railroad Commissioner, Albert S. Twichell, of Gorham, was nominated.

The following platform was adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That the Republican party is still, as it ever has been, the party of freedom, improvement, retribution, and reform, that, having during its past short but eventful career secured and established the right of every man to live, to think, toown and earn, and the equality of all men before the law; the inability of a State to enslave any portion of its people, and the duty of the Union to guarantee to every citizen the full enjoyment of his liberty and rights until he forfeits them by crime; its mission henceforth is one of peaceful but actual progress to protect the weak and humble from violence and oppression, to extend the boundaries and diffusion of civilization, to promote universal education and the general diffusion of knowledge; to see that all laws are faithfully executed, and justice impartially administered, to stimulate in general the progress of new industries, the economy of manufacturing labor, and thus enlarging production, the only real source of individual or national wealth, to encourage agriculture as well as manufactures, mining, and other mechanical arts, thereby bringing nearer together the producers of food and fabrics, and furnishing both with a home market, thus exchanging the gains of industry and the wages of labor by reducing the operation of transporting and administering the expense of exchanges between farmers and citizens; retribute unnecessary expenditures, reduce taxation to the lowest point consistent with the maintenance of the national credit, abolish all unnecessary offices, reduce vacancy and expose and punish corruption and robbery; to wrest power from the hands of mere politicians by trade and confide it to those most worthy and best qualified to wield it, by electing and appointing to office only honest and faithful men, so to administer every department of the Government with the most rigid economy and the strictest fidelity, that its burdens may bear as lightly and its benefits be as generally diffused as possible, and thus make a happier and brighter future for the toiling masses and contribute to the welfare, comfort, and happiness of the people.

Resolved, That the successes of the present national Administration in reducing the public debt, diminishing and equalizing taxation, administering every branch of public affairs with economy and efficiency, forming and improving the civil service, enforcing the laws without fear or favor, protecting the nation's wards with paternal care against the cruel vices of speculation and fraud, and maintaining friendly relations with foreign powers, has been such as to command the approbation of the great majority of the American people and justly entitle it to the confidence and commendation of every true Republican.

Resolved, That, while not unwilling to let the dead past bury its dead, we cannot forget, and the American people can never forget that to the so-called Democratic party and its leaders, South and North, we owe all the calamities of the late slaveholders' rebellion and the burden of debt now resting upon the industry of our State and nation.

Resolved, That so long as a single Boulder, disabled in the war for the Union, remains to be provided for; so long as one dollar of the National debt incurred in the prosecution of the war remains unpaid; so long as the Government and its leaders, South and North, do not cease to read and with flowers the graves of our heroes fallen in the defence of liberty and country—so long should not the government of that country be surrendered to the control of those who sought or would have permitted its destruction.

Resolved, That the Republican party, while justly proud of its past history, is not unmindful of its duties to the present, or of its opportunities in the future. In its name, therefore, and the name of the people of New Hampshire, we inscribe upon our banners, "Honesty, economy, retribution, and reform"—to the public service, economy in the public expenditures, retribution of all unnecessary offices, and reform, moral, social, and political, everywhere.

Resolved, That, one of the primary objects of civil government being the protection of property, the wealth of the country should bear its full proportion of the expenses of the Government, and all taxation to be just must be equal.

Resolved, That we call upon Congress to abolish the franking privilege, give the people the cheapest practicable postage, make no more grants of the public lands except as free homesteads to actual settlers, reduce the expenses of the army and navy, encourage every department of honest industry, secure to labor everywhere its just reward, and promote universal education.

Resolved, That the Democratic party, in the course of its brief and accidental control of our State government, by its wanton expenditure of the public money and consequent increase of the State debt, by its grudges for office and recklessly partisan legislation, by its complete subserviency to demagogues, and the appointment of incapable and inefficient men to office, has shown itself to be signal unworthiness of the confidence and support of the people, and that particularly the course of the leaders of that party in attempting to gerrymander senatorial districts and ward lines, thus outraging the most sacred rights of the people, and prolonging the session of the Legislature for weeks after the public business was completed, for no other purpose than to secure the offices of the State for its adherents by a resort to bribery, fraud, intimidation, and revolution, has merited the rebuke and should receive the condemnation of every honest man in New Hampshire.

Resolved, That President Grant, by the wisdom, prudence, skill, honesty, sagacity, and abundant success with which he has administered the affairs of the nation as its executive head, has fully justified the confidence reposed in him by public opinion, and his ability as a statesman by the Republican party, and richly merits a renomination and reelection at the hands of the people of New Hampshire.

The election was held on March 12, 1872. The entire number of votes polled was 76,340, which is 735 less than in 1868. Straw (Republican) received 88,621; Weston (Democratic), 36,583; Cooper (Labor Reform), 540; Blackner (Temperance), 478; scattering, 16. The majority of the Republican candidate over the Democratic was 2,036; over all his competitors together, 1,002. In the Senate, there were 4 Republicans to 1 Democrat; in the House, 8 Republicans to 4 Democrats; and in the House of Representatives, the Republican majority was 56.

The members returned to the Lower House were 365, which was the largest number ever elected to it in New Hampshire. There were five vacancies, a full House consisting of 370 members. The large increase in the number returned was the effect of a law enacted at the previous session, which declared that "every
voter and every person in the State, who is twenty-one years of age and upward, and who is liable or subjected by law to a poll-tax, should be considered a ratable poll." By the working of this law, twenty among the towns in the State returned 29 more representatives at the election of 1872 than they had done in 1871; the increase in their numbers ranging between one and six, in proportion to their populations, respectively.

On the 8th of May the Republicans met in State Convention at Concord, for the purpose of electing delegates to the General Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, on the 6th of June. The meeting was fully attended, and the deliberations were harmonious, there being unanimity of sentiment among the members present. Four delegates at large were elected.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in General Ulysses S. Grant we recognize a statesman as well as a general; a man patriotic and wise in peace as brave and skillful in war; a man whose judicial administration, has gained the confidence of and endeared himself to the American people; and, as expressive of the sentiments of the Republicans of New Hampshire indicated in the recent election, we sincerely desire his renomination and re-election.

Resolved, That while we fully and cordially acknowledge the great merits and services of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax and of other Republican statesmen whose names have been presented in connection with the vice-presidency, we cannot refrain from expressing our preference for the Hon. Henry Wilcox, an early, faithful, and untiring champion of freedom and humanity, and a statesman of signal ability, spotless integrity, and unswerving fidelity to Republican principles.

The Convention then adjourned.

The Democratic party assembled in convention in June, and chose delegates to represent them at the Baltimore Convention on the 9th of July.

The State Legislature met on the 5th of June, 1872. In the Senate, Charles H. Campbell, of Nashua, was chosen President. In the House of Representatives Asa Fowler, of Concord, was elected Speaker.

The election of the Secretary of State and other public officers, by the Legislature, took place on the 13th of June, with the following result: For Secretary of State, Benjamin F. Prescott, of Concord, was elected; for State Treasurer, Solon A. Carter, of Keene, was elected; Owen C. Moore, of Nashua, was elected State Printer; and Charles F. Montgomery, of Stratford, Commissary-General.

The public debt of New Hampshire was reduced by $427,658.70 during the fiscal year ending May 31, 1872, and also increased by more than $2,000,000; although this increase does not represent a new debt, but only the assumption by the whole community of a portion of the debts which the single cities and towns had respectively contracted for war expenditures, and which recent legislative enactment authorized the State to reimburse to a limited amount. In order to carry this measure into execution, commissioners were appointed to examine the amounts of such expenditures in the several cities and towns concerned, and apportion the relative sums of reimbursement among them. Having concluded their investigation, the commissioners awarded the said local reimbursements, amounting in the aggregate to $2,205,605.44; for which sum the State, on the 1st of January, 1873, issued her bonds to the cities and towns.

The financial condition of New Hampshire in regard to the public revenue and expenditure during the last fiscal year, and her indebtedness on the 1st of June, 1873, was as follows:

- Total revenue of the State for the year ending May 31, 1873, was $732,154.45
- The total expenses of the State for the same period, including the payment of interest on liabilities of one year since, were 301,465.75
- Surplus of revenue: $430,688.70
- Total liabilities, June 1, 1872: $3,457,874.13
- Reduced by reimbursement and other means: 2,905,095.44
- Total: $4,608,423.77
- Less assets in Treasury, June 1, 1872: 97,759.61
- Net: $4,507,664.16
- Old liabilities remaining, June 1, 1872: $2,676,793.67
- Reimbursement bonds: 2,305,605.44
- Total: $4,981,401.11
- Assets in Treasury, June 1, 1873: 143,506.85
- Liabilities of State, June 1, 1872: 4,138,124.96
- Reduction of debt: $472,658.70

The levy of the State tax, which for several years had steadily amounted to $600,000, was reduced for 1872 to one-half that sum by legislative enactment. The current expenditure of the State being now increased by $182,000, annual interest on the reimbursement bonds besides that State bonds to the amount of $850,000 will mature in 1873, and as much more in 1874—the Governor recommended that, in order to meet these additional yearly payments, the levy of the State tax for 1873 should be raised to the former amount of $600,000, and to continue for some time, to be then proportionally reduced as the affairs of the State would permit, saying: "With such a tax continued during the next five years, together with the other revenues of the State, and the aid of such temporary loans as can always be readily obtained, we should be able to redeem the bonds of the State as they mature, pay the interest on our debt, and meet the current expenses of the State; after which time the same could be done with a tax of $400,000 per annum, or less." An act was passed at this session, providing that the State tax for 1873 should be assessed and collected to the amount of $600,000.

The valuation of the State has largely increased within four years, although made
under a system of local valuation well understood to grossly underrate the value of property."

The Legislature passed two acts, both approved July 4, 1872, one of which relates "to the appraisal of taxable property," and amends general statutes by inserting in it a few words which enjoin the public appraisers so to value property for taxation "as they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor." The other act is "to establish a new proportion for the assessment of public taxes," and sets down the specific sum of "the proportion of every thousand dollars of public taxes hereafter to be raised, which each town and place shall pay;" the list of these towns and places in every county of the State, and the sum to be paid by each of them, being inserted in the act. It ordains also that "this shall be the proportion of assessment of all public taxes, until a new proportion shall be made and established."

Two banks of discount still remain in New Hampshire doing business under a charter of the State. One of them had its charter renewed last year by act of the Legislature. The capital of this one is $50,000.

There are, in New Hampshire, 54 savings-banks, with deposits amounting in the aggregate to $24,700,744.47, and an accumulated surplus of $1,000,084.91; so that their total assets belonging to depositors are $25,790,388.48. Two of these banks went into operation last year. The number of depositors returned is 86,290, embracing more than one-fourth of the whole population of the State. The increase in the number of depositors, as compared with the previous year, was 9,318, or 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent, and in the amount of deposits it was $3,228,623.47, or 15 per cent.

The education of youth appears to be carefully and successfully attended to in New Hampshire. The number of public schools in the State, 3,091, pupils attending them, and the cost of their working during the last year, are exhibited in the following summary statement:

| Whole number of school-districts | 2,924 |
| Whole number of schools | 2,453 |
| Graded schools | 285 |
| Whole number of boys | 37,928 |
| Whole number of girls | 31,701 |
| Average attendance | 42,203 |

Number reported between four and fourteen years of age not attending any school 4,092
Whole number of male teachers 1,285
Average wages per month, including board $37.56
Whole number of female teachers 3,241
Average wages per month, including board $24.31
Estimated value of school-houses and lots with appurtenances $1,570,000 00
Amount of money raised by town taxes for support of schools $65,539 73
Amount raised beyond what the law requires $48,466 72
Entire amount appropriated for support of schools $114,006 45
Appropriation per each pupil $24 45.

The operation of the existing law concerning school-districts was modified by an act of the Legislature at the session of 1870, "enabling towns to abolish school-districts by a vote at a legal meeting." Of all the towns in the State, Milford alone availed herself of the power given by the act; and the chairman of her Board of Education states that "the working of the new system since its adoption in March, 1871, has been more satisfactory than was anticipated." The Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his last report, recommends a trial of the same plan in the towns generally.

The State Normal School, which has been recently established to qualify teachers for the common schools, seems to have fully realized the object intended in its institution, as appears from the following statement: "During the opening short term of eight weeks, in the spring of 1871, more than 80 normal pupils were present. The fall session numbered 130 pupils, six of whom graduated. During the winter 70 of these were employed in teaching, mostly in the schools of New Hampshire, and 60 returned to the Normal School. The present spring session numbers 182 normal pupils, and has been a very successful term. Two model schools, the Primary and Intermediate, are connected, for the benefit of the Normal Department."

The State Reform School for the correction and education of wayward boys was as prudently and successfully managed last year as it had been before. Its financial condition was more prosperous than in the previous year, as, with about the same number of inmates, the current expenses of the establishment were less, and the earnings of the boys by their labor considerably larger.

The affairs of the State-prison appear to have been in a satisfactory condition. "Its business management for the past year has resulted in a profit to the State of more than $5,000, and the books of the treasurer show a balance, in favor of the prison, of more than $12,000 cash in hand."

The Asylum for the Insane was established in 1842. The report of the Superintendent shows that "on the 1st day of May last there were 225 persons under treatment in the institution—114 males and 111 females. During the year 102 have been discharged, and 21 have died. Of these, 55 were fully restored, 31 partially restored, and 16 not improved. There have been, in all, 3,091 persons at the institution since its start. Of these, 1,301 have been restored to reason; and 637 others, without being fully restored, have so far improved as to be tolerable members of general society, and, as such, gone to their homes. The whole number of patients supported by towns, any part of last year, was 65."

Manufacturing establishments have been considerably increased in various portions of the State, and the towns and villages in their neighborhood have thereby sensibly increased in wealth and prosperity.

The railways were largely extended during the year, and new lines opened to the use of
important sections, which had before been deprived of the advantages resulting from them. The aggregate length of railroads within New Hampshire, at the beginning of 1872, was 793.52, built at a cost of $25,750,817.

Among the great interests of the State the agricultural seems to have made remarkable progress since 1860, as appears from the following comparative statistics: "In 1860 the census gave the valuation of farms in New Hampshire at $9,689,761; farming-implements, $2,082,412; and live farm-stock, $9,892,164; making the total amount of capital invested in farming, $82,604,337. The productions from these farms for the year 1860 amounted to over $19,000,000, and the expense of labor and taxes about $15,000,000, being a net income of over $4,000,000, or over 5 per cent. on the entire capital invested in farming. This does not include productions of gardens or poultry, which would amount to several hundred thousand dollars, or nearly one per cent. By the ninth census, taken in 1870, the farms had increased in value to over $89,300,000; farming-implements to $3,459,000; and live-stock to over $13,731,000; making the whole capital invested in farming over $97,771,000, a gain in ten years of over $85,500,000, or 19 per cent., or nearly two per cent. per annum. The productions, amounted, for the year 1870, to over $234,476,000, and labor and taxes to about $17,000,000, leaving a net income of over $5,000,000, or 5½ per cent. on the capital invested in farming. Add the increase of two per cent. per annum, in the value of farms for the past ten years, and it makes the income of 7½ per cent. per annum on the capital invested in agriculture."

The establishment of a State Board of Agriculture, created by an act of the session of 1870, has met the unanimous approbation of the farmers, and very beneficial results are anticipated from its operations. This body consists of ten members, one from each county in the State. They hold their meetings at different places in turn, thus coming into close contact with the farmers residing in various sections, and disseminating among them the information of the best methods of agriculture, and of measures necessary to render it profitable. The members of the Board receive no compensation for their services, but only the reimbursement of their expenses, which seem to be inconsiderable, as, in the case of one among them, they amounted to $21 for eighteen months. Its Secretary receives $400 a year, which sum the Governor and Council might, in their discretion, increase to $1,200.

The work of the Geological Survey of New Hampshire, which was authorized by legislative enactment in 1868, for the purpose of ascertaining and defining the resources of the State, has been steadily pursued, and its results last year seem to be of unusual importance toward determining geological facts.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

4. We recognize the gentlemen this day nominated by the Liberal Democracy and the Liberal Republicans of New Hampshire for electors, as every way worthy of confidence, and we will give them our hearty support at the polls in November next.

The total vote for President, in November, was 65,992, of which General Grant received 37,168, and Mr. Greeley 31,454. The total vote in 1868 was 63,415. The O'Connor ticket, in 1872, received 200 votes, and the Temperance ticket 200 votes.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (200,420) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 120,168 persons, of whom 90,053 were males and 24,115 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 46,573, including 46,502 males and 11 females; in professional and personal services, 18,528, including 8,821 males and 9,707 females; in trade and transportation, 8,514, including 8,126 males and 388 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 46,553, including 32,524 males and 14,029 females.

The State contained 2,354,487 acres of improved land, 1,047,090 of woodland, and 294,417 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $80,589,313; of farming-implements and machinery, $3,459,943; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $2,319,164; total (estimated) value of all farm-productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $22,473,-547; orchard-products, $743,552; produce of market-gardens, $110,997; forest-products, $1,748,944; value of home manufactures, $294,062; value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $3,720,249; of all live-stock, $15,246,545. There were 12,001 horses, 67,000 mules and asses, 90,533 milch-cows, 40,513 working-oxen, 91,705 other cattle, 248,760 sheep, and 33,127 swine. The chief productions were: 189,222 bushels of spring, and 4,399 of winter, wheat, 47,420 of rye, 1,277,705 of Indian-corn, 1,146,451 of oats, 105,822 of barley, 100,034 of buckwheat, 155,334 pounds of tobacco, 1,129,442 of wool, 58,375 bushels of peas and beans, 4,515,419 of Irish, and 160 of sweet, potatoes, 2,446 gallons of wine, 5,965,080 pounds of butter, 849,118 of cheese, 2,832,884 gallons of milk sold, 612,648 tons of hay, 99,469 pounds of hops, 1,880,704 of maple-syrup, 16,884 gallons of maple molasses, 56,941 pounds of honey, and 2,668 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 3,342, using 280 steam-engines of 8,787 horse-power, and 2,312 water-wheels of 68,291 horse-power, and employing 40,783 hands, of whom 23,829 were males above sixteen, 12,775 females above fifteen, and 2,179 youth.

The total amount of capital invested was $39,023,748; wages paid during the year, $13,883,091; value of materials consumed, $44,577,967; of products, $71,038,249.

NEW JERSEY.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 51, having an aggregate circulation of 173,919, and issuing annually 7,237,588 copies. There were 7 daily, with a circulation of 6,100; 37 weekly, circulation 75,819; 1 semi-monthly, circulation 25,000; 6 monthly, circulation 67,000.

There were 1,526 libraries, having 704,269 volumes. Of these, 856, with 379,876 volumes, were private, and 670, with 324,393 volumes, were other than private, including 29 circulating libraries, with 47,217 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 663, having 624 edifices, with 210,099 sittings, and property valued at $3,303,780. The leading denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>51,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregational</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>67,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopal</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>26,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Advent</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unitarian</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universalist</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8,818</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3,18,300</td>
<td>2,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of annual support</td>
<td>$353,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number receiving support</td>
<td>2,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>1,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons convicted during the year</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NEW JERSEY. The Legislature, which was strongly Republican in both branches, was in session from January 7th to April 4th, without passing any important measures of public interest, with one or two exceptions. A measure, exciting much local attention, was the local option law, which provided for elections every year in every town, city, borough, and township, in the State, at which it should be determined by popular vote whether licenses should be granted to sell certain liquors in the town, etc.; and, in case such license should not be granted it was made unlawful to sell such liquors, and any person so offending was made guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of from $50 to $100 for the first and not less than $100 for any subsequent offence. This measure was pronounced unconstitutional by the Attorney-General of the State, and failed to become a law. Bills were passed consolidating the several railroads leased to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company (see Annual Cyclopædia, 1871), and reducing the number of directors to thirteen, and giving the State one instead of two directors; also consolidating the branch lines, ferries, turnpikes, etc., owned by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company in New Jersey, into a subordinate
corporation, with $5,000,000 capital stock. A supplement was added to the law for the prevention of bribery passed the preceding year, extending its provisions to the election of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

By the Federal census of 1870, New Jersey is entitled to seven representatives in Congress, instead of five, as formerly; it became, therefore, the duty of the Legislature to reapportion the districts.

There seems to have been unusual interest manifested throughout the State during the summer in national politics, owing to the novel attitude of the national political parties. No less than seven State Conventions were held, at which resolutions were passed embodying the various phases of political sentiment throughout the State, both before and after the action of the national conventions. The Republican Convention, called to choose delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention assembled at Trenton, May 29th, and adopted the following resolutions:

The Republicans of New Jersey, in State Convention assembled, at Trenton, May 29, 1872, make the following declaration of principles:

1. We recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every sincere effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

2. The wisdom of the passage of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution having been fully demonstrated by their operation, we are opposed to any repeal or modification thereof.

3. We favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people, and we approve the recent action of Congress in the passage of the amnesty bill as a wise step in that direction.

4. We are heartily in favor of such a reformation in the civil service that good character and ability shall be the chief recommendations to office, and not political service rendered or to be rendered, therefore, we cordially indorse the appointment and labors of the Civil Service Commission, and the messages of President Grant thereon.

5. We desire the early and total repeal of the income-tax and franking privileges.

6. While remembering we have a large national debt which must be paid, with accruing interest, we nevertheless desire that the burdens of taxation should be removed from the people as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

7. We take especial pride in commending the economy of the national Administration in all its branches, and with gratification we point to the fact that since the inauguration of President Grant the national debt has been reduced $338,000,000.

8. We are in favor of such legislation as will secure to all men equal and exact justice under the laws, without regard to color, creed, or race.

9. We earnestly invite all those who for any cause are temporarily alienated, and yet believe in republican principles, to rejoin us in preserving intact the ever-living principles of that great party that saved the nation, crushed rebellion, freed the slaves, enfranchised the bondmen, and brought peace and prosperity out of rebellion and discord.

10. We acknowledge our gratitude and deep obligation to the soldiers and sailors of the republic, who on land and sea fought the nation's battles against the armed hosts of the South; as they have proved their devotion and fidelity in the past when the life of our country was in danger, and as combinations are forming which may jeopardize the great results of the war, we call upon them again to give us their powerful aid and support in maintaining our republican principles and the priceless legacies of the war against all and every combination whatsoever.

11. We fully indorse the Administration of President Grant, and believe that the best and highest interests of our country demand the renomination and election of General Grant as President, and Schuyler Colfax as Vice-President.

On the 26th of June the Democracy assembled in convention at Trenton, and, having elected delegates to the National Democratic Convention in Baltimore, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, During the greater portion of the time since the organization of the States of the Union the Democratic party has administered the affairs and declared the policy of the national Government under its administration, constitutional liberty prevailed throughout the country, individual rights were protected and prosperity characterized all our material interests, to restore the Government to its former condition under Democratic rule, and particularly to reestablish a sound financial policy, the paramount importance of personal liberty, and the decentralization of power, is the first duty of every citizen; therefore,

Resolved, That the true interests of our country require the establishment of the principles, the policy, and the administrative experience of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we cordially invite the cooperation of all of our fellow-citizens who are opposed to the pernicious principles and conduct of affairs of the present Administration, and who are in favor of the decentralization of the Government, the remission of local self-government to the several States, the relief from existing taxation by restricting the expenses of the collection and the enormous expenditures of the Government, the inviolability of the personal freedom and a return to those principles of government which distinguished the Administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson.

Resolved, That local self-government is a right inherent in the people, and essential to liberty; that in creating a central government, with grand powers for general purposes, the people did not surrender their right, but reserved to themselves the control of their home affairs; that any attempt on the part of Congress to interfere, under any pretext, with a full and free exercise of this right, is a usurpation which the people ought not to tolerate, because its toleration leads to the destruction of the personal liberties and municipal privileges of the citizen, and the abandonment of all that renders free government valuable.

Resolved, That so far as the Cincinnati platform agrees with the above principles set forth it meets our approval.

Resolved, That we do authorize and instruct our State Executive Committee to unite and cooperate with any other committee or organization in this State opposed to the present national Administration.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to abide by and support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention.

Prior to these conventions, however, early in April a State Convention of colored voters
was held in Trenton, and resolutions passed, thanking President Grant for his economical policy and his devotion to the colored people, and pledging him their support for the presidency. After the renomination of President Grant, the Republicans again assembléd in convention, to choose presidential electors, and adopted resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican party of New Jersey, having been rebuffed by the electors of the State, anew their adherence to the principles of republican-ism, as so often proclaimed in former conventions, and set out wherever power has been intrusted to us by the people—in the General or State Conven-tions—equal rights for all men before the law and at the ballot-box; a thorough and economical adminis-tration of public affairs; the intrusting of places of honor or power only to worthy men; and the prompt removal of those who have proved themselves unworthy; and we cordially endorse the platform adopted at the Philadelphia Convention in June last, and commend the same to our fellow-citizens of New Jersey for their support.

Resolved, That the best interests of New Jersey demand the continuance in power of the present Ad-ministration, under which all our material interests have prospered and all precedent, and of a Con-gress that will be in harmony with that Administra-tion, and will carry out its policy of peace at home and abroad; a thorough enforcement of the laws, and the removal of abuses that have gathered about civil ser-vice during the last forty years.

Resolved, That the great political parties of the country to-day are substantially the same as they were four years ago, whatever attitude the Demo- cratic party may to-day assume, or whatever candi-dates it may put in nomination; and we confidently point to the present prosperous condition of our country as a strong argument for the continuance in power of the Republican party, and we cordially in-vite all honest voters of the State to cooperate with us to this end.

Resolved, That we pledge our best endeavors to imitate the example of our gallant brethren in North Carolina, and to roll up for the whole Republican ticket a handsome majority in November next, and cast our nine electoral votes for Grant and Wilson.

The following from the State Committee was adopted after a lengthy discussion:

Resolved, That the basis of representation in all fu-ture State and national conventions in New Jersey be one delegate for each 200 votes cast at the Republi-can candidate for President at the preceding pre-sidential election, and one delegate for each fraction of 200 votes exceeding 100, and that each township and ward shall be entitled to one delegate.

Conventions for the selection of presidential electors were held in Trenton on the same day, September 11th, by the Democratic and by the Liberal Republican parties. The principles affirmed by the former were:

Whereas, We believe that the present Administra-tion at Washington has destroyed the trusts com-mitted to its charge by the people of this nation, by ceasing to regard the power and service of the Gov-ernment as agencies to be employed for the good of the nation at large, and the well-being of each indi-vidual citizen, and by prostituting them to promote personal profit and party advancement; by openly and deliberately evading and ignoring the express provisions of the law, when found antagonistic to the success of schemes for partisan aggrandizement; by pursuing a course of reckless and improvident expenditure of the public funds; and by the want of tenderness and effect of the Administration, which has been to weak-en the minds of the people, the respect for and the binding authority of legal and moral obligations; therefore,

Resolved, That in Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, our national standard-bearers, we recognize true and unflinching patriots, who, if elected, will administer the Government upon strictly constitu-tional and economical principles; recognizing the just limitations of power imposed upon all officers of the Government, and the reserved rights of the States in the control of their internal affairs; who will maintain the proprieties and dignity of the ex-cuted positions which they occupy; preserve the honor and influence of the nation at home and abroad; and secure the rights and privileges of each individual citizen, and the best interests of the whole nation.

Resolved, By the Democracy of New Jersey, in con-vention assembled, that the salvation and perpetuity of the State, and the well-being of the nation, which are involved all our dearest interests as American citizens, demand a change of the administration of the Government, and we call upon all patriotic citizens to unite with us in a sincere, unselfish, and non-partisan effort to effect it.

Resolved, That the open and shameless use of money to control conventions and elections, of which the General Government and local candidates of interest afford numerous instances, is an alarming and growing evil of the times, tending to the utter extinction of all principle of political morality among the people, and we hereby protest against it in the present campaign, and pledge our sincere and continu-ous efforts for the eradication of so great an abuse from our politics.

Resolved, That the principles enunciated at the Cincinnati Convention, and reaffirmed at Baltimore, meet the cordial approval of the Democracy of New Jersey.

The sentiments of the Liberal Republicans were thus stated:

Be it resolved by the Liberal Republicans of the State of New Jersey, in convention assembled, That we renounce the principles set forth in the Cincinnati platform, and the letter of acceptance of the Honor-able Horace Greeley, and do hereby adopt them as the platform of the Liberal party of New Jersey.

Resolved, That we recognize the Honorable Horace Greeley and the Honorable B. Gratz Brown as the can-didates of the great union elements of the nation and the representatives of a union of all the States, in spirit and letter, as well as in name, with the entire federation of genuine peace and the prosperity and well-being of our entire country, and of all its citi-zens.

Resolved, That the creation of commissioners by the Legislature, for the regulation and government of municipal corporations, is hostile to the principles of republican government.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a system of gen-eral laws for the creation of corporations.

There was, however, a class of Democrats who were styled "straight-outs," who did not indorse the course of the Democratic party with reference to the nominations made by the Baltimore Convention. These held a conven-tion in Trenton, October 11th, and, after choosing an electoral ticket, adopted resolu-tions as follows:

1. Resolved, That the sight of a Democratic party without Democratic principles, which is attempting to conduct a Democratic presidential campaign with-out Democratic nominees, is not more ridiculous than it is abhorrent to the sense and judgment of every true Democrat.

2. Resolved, That the natural and just consequences of such an illogical and degrading policy are fully
Majority, $298,129

Whereas, the Legislature of this State passed an act relative to bribery, whereby it was enacted that, in addition to any punishment then imposed by statute or the common law, any person convicted of the offenses named in said act should be deprived of the right of suffrage; that any corporation, whose managers, officers, or agents, with the consent of said corporation, should use its money or property for the unlawful purposes therein specified, shall forfeit its charter; and that the party to an act of bribery who first complained of the other party should be exempt from the pains and penalties of law; and—

Whereas, The maintenance of the purity of the elective franchise is necessary to the preservation of a republican form of government;

Therefore, I, Joel Parker, Governor of the State of New Jersey, enjoin upon all officers of the law within this State the utmost vigilance in enforcing the statute relative to bribery at the elections, by promptly causing the arrest and prosecution of all who shall violate the same.

And I exhort all good citizens to give their influence and assistance to the public authorities in their efforts to maintain the purity of the ballot.

The Executive will, by the use of all the legitimate means, cooperate with officers and citizens in bringing to justice all who may incur the penalties proscribed by said laws.

JOEL PARKER.

For the purpose of giving effect to this proclamation, the Democratic and Liberal Republican parties, through their respective State Central Committees, offered a reward of $200 for every person who should be convicted of fraudulent voting, of procuring fraudulent voting, or of making fraudulent returns of the election. Such rewards, to the amount of $10,000, were offered to whoever should be instrumental in detecting the frauds, and arresting the offenders.

At the election, 91,665 votes were cast for the Republican electors, and 76,456 for the combined Democratic and Liberal parties. The following members of Congress were elected, all of whom, except those represented from the fourth district, are Republicans:

The ordinary monetary transactions of the State are conducted through the State Fund. The securities now comprised in this fund are as follows:

The following statement shows the income of the State Fund, during the last fiscal year, and the sources whence it was derived:

In his message to the Legislature, the Governor calls attention to the fact that it will be necessary to devise means of increasing the revenue, in order to meet the current expenses of 1873.

During the year the public schools were kept open on an average of about nine and a half months, which is believed to be more than the average time in any other State. The total number of children between the ages of five and eighteen years, as returned by the school-census, is 279,149, being an increase in one year of 13,191. Of these about 35,000 attend private schools, and 178,826 are enrolled in public schools. The number of teachers in the public schools is 3,075, being an increase during the year of 144. The value of school property in the State is estimated at about $5,000,000. The total amount expended for school purposes, during the year, was $2,263,070. The average daily attendance of the State Normal School was 640. Every county of the State was represented among the pupils, and
there were pupils present from thirteen other States who either paid tuition fees, or pledge themselves to teach in the public schools of New Jersey. At the close of the school year in June, 38 pupils were graduated, nearly all of whom became teachers in the State. Fifty-three students have been in attendance in the Agricultural College during the year. The students of this institution received instruction that fits them for the practical work of engineers, surveyors, architects, chemists, or farmers.

A hall for the use of the Scientific and Agricultural Departments has recently been finished at a cost of $60,000, and other buildings are now in course of erection. The Experimental Farm, containing nearly 100 acres, and costing about $30,000, is used to test various methods of underdraining, fertilizing, cultivation, and rotation of crops.

During the year, $36,596 was paid for the education and maintenance, in the institutions of other States, of the deaf and dumb, blind, and feeble-minded of the State.

The Lunatic Asylum at Trenton is crowded to such an extent as seriously to interfere with its usefulness, and the attention of the Legislature has been urgently called to the necessity of increased accommodations for the insane. Two hundred and twenty-nine patients were received during the year, and the same number discharged, making the number of inmates at the close of the year 700, being 200 in excess of the proper accommodations of the building. Four hundred acres of land have been purchased at Morristown, at a cost of about $73,000, for the erection of a new asylum. The site is on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view.

The average number of convicts in the State-prison, during the year, was 527. The discipline of the prison is excellent, and its financial management satisfactory. For the first time in many years a surplus of earnings has been paid into the State Treasury. The law of 1868, which authorizes remission from the sentence for the faithful performance of assigned labor and good conduct, has produced most beneficial results. The number of boys in the Reform School, October 31st, was 120, being an excess of 32 over the number of the preceding year.

An Industrial School for neglected, wayward, and criminal girls, has been opened during the year. Convenien buildings and grounds have been leased in a secluded spot near the city of Trenton, where on October 31, 1872, there were 17 young girls well cared for and instructed. They are employed in making their own clothing, and assist in sewing for the Boys' Reform School.

The State Library contains 18,407 volumes. In March, 1872, the Legislature appropriated $3,000, to be expended, under the direction of the New Jersey Historical Society, to procure copies of colonial documents, papers, and minutes of council, directly referring to the provincial and colonial history of New Jersey, from the State-Paper Office in the city of London. Arrangements were at once perfected for having copies made from the public archives in England.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (580,687) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 296,036 persons, of whom 251,625 were males and 44,411 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 63,128, including 62,945 males and 185 females; in professional and personal services, 83,380, including 54,775 males and 29,105 females; in trade and transportation, 46,206, including 45,342 males and 944 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 103,322, including 89,163 males and 14,157 females.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 6,636, using 984 steam-engines of 52,507 horse-power, and 1,182 water-wheels of 25,832 horse-power, and employing 75,532 hands, of whom 58,115 were males above sixteen, 11,198 females above fifteen, and 6,238 youth.

The total amount of capital invested was $73,606,719; wages paid during the year, $32,648,409; value of materials consumed, $103,415,245; of products, $169,327,734.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 122, having an aggregate circulation of 205,500, and issuing annually 18,625,740 copies. There were 20 daily, with a circulation of 38,030; 95 weekly, circulation 120,670; and 7 monthly, circulation 48,800.

There were 2,413 libraries, having 895,291 volumes. Of these, 777, with 359,612 volumes, were private, and 1,636, with 535,679 volumes, were other than private, including 14 circulating libraries with 75,250 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 1,402, having 1,384 edifices, with 573,303 sitting, and property valued at $18,347,150.

The leading denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denominations</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
<th>Total Number of Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>63,113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopal</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>84,840</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>28,700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6,750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>196,960</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>125,305</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reformed (late Dutch)</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>51,900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>45,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown in the following statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Statistics</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>900,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons receiving support during the year</td>
<td>3,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of annual support</td>
<td>$283,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870</td>
<td>2,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>1,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons convicted during the year</td>
<td>1,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870</td>
<td>1,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>1,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NEW JERSEY.
The important movements and changes that have taken place in the railroad interests of New Jersey during the past year have attracted earnest attention throughout the country, and have become of almost national importance. The leasing of the united New Jersey railroad and canal companies to the Railroad Company was noted in the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1871. The lessees took possession December 1, 1871. The united companies, including the Philadelphia & Trenton, owned 65 miles of canal, connecting the Delaware with the harbor of New York, and navigable for vessels of 250 tons; two main lines of railroad, forming two routes between New York and Philadelphia, consisting of 165 miles of railroad, of which 104 are double track, and with which are connected 60 miles of sidings and terminal tracks; rolling and floating stock, including more than 30 steamboats; and a controlling interest in 240 miles of auxiliary railroads, of which 35 miles are also leased, and in bridges, ferries, horse-railroads, etc., used in connection with the main lines. They also lease and operate 31 miles of other railroad, including the "Connecting Railroad," to West Philadelphia, and the line from Camden via Pemberton to Highstown, New Jersey. The railroads owned, operated, or controlled, by the united companies, are exhibited in the following statement:

1. Owned directly by the Companies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia (Kensington), Pa., to Trenton, N. J., all double track</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trenton, N. J., to Jersey City, N. J., all double track</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden, N. J., to South Amboy, N. J., 20 miles double track</td>
<td>61.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bordentown, N. J., to Trenton, N. J.</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamesburg, N. J., to Monmouth Junction, N. J.</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monmouth Junction, N. J., to Kingston, N. J.</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeton Branch, 3 miles; other branches, 15.3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total owned directly | 165.0 |

2. Railroads in which the Companies have a Controlling Interest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Hill to Kingston</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington to Mount Holly</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Holly to near Camden</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pemberton to Mount Holly</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincentown Branch</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glassboro' to Bridgeport</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millville to Glassboro'</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape May to Millville</td>
<td>41.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem Branch</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freehold to Jamesburg</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millstone to New Brunswick</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perth Amboy to Woodbridge</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belvidere-Delaware Railroad</td>
<td>62.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flemington Branch Railroad</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total in which the companies have a controlling interest | 329.0 |

3. Other Leased Railroads.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connecting Railroad, 6.5 miles; Pemberton &amp; Highstown Railroad, 34.5,</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total railroad line owned, leased, and controlled | 455.9 |

The Delaware & Raritan Canal, forming an important part of the united companies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bordentown (Delaware River), N. J., to New Brunswick (Raritan River), N. J.</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull's Island (Delaware River), N. J., to Trenton, N. J.</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 65.0 |

Thus the united companies own, operate, or control, 65 miles of canal and 455 miles of railroad, and, including double track, 131 miles, and sidings, etc., 97 miles, in all, 684 miles of track.

An action was brought contesting the legality of this lease, on the ground, among other things, that it had not been filed with the Secretary of State for record within thirty days, as required by statute. Its validity having been affirmed by the Chancellor, an appeal was taken to the Court of Error and Appeals, where the matter was pending early in 1873.

The proposed union of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, which was negotiated early in 1872, was an event of unusual importance in railroad and financial circles. The magnitude of the interests involved in this great bargain was threefold larger than that in the transfer of the united railroads which excited attention in all parts of the country, and was regarded as one of the most important consolidations that had been effected. The property placed by this consolidation under one management amounts to nearly $120,000,000—the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western representing $72,000,000 of property, and the Central Railroad Company nearly $50,000,000.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad consists of a double-tracked road, running from "The Junction," near Washington, N. J., through Scranton, Pa., to Binghamton, and includes the roads formerly known as the Warren Railroad and the Valley road. Its length is 145 miles; capital, $20,000,000; outstanding bonds, $11,000,000. It owns the newly-built Boon ton branch, 32 miles in length; the Syracuse & Binghamton Railroad, 80 miles long; and the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg, also 80 miles in length. It controls by lease the Morris & Essex Railroad, from Hoboken to Easton, 71 miles of which is double-tracked, with the Newark & Bloomfield and Chester Railroads. The Utica Division, leased and purchased lines, extends from Binghamton to Utica, 98 miles; the Oswego & Syracuse Railroad, 35 miles; and the Cayuga & Susquehanna road from Oswego to Ithaca, 33 miles. The cost of each road is represented in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railroads</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware, Lackawanna &amp; Western</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>$31,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris &amp; Essex and branches</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>26,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syracuse &amp; Binghamton</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lackawanna &amp; Bloomsburg</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oswego &amp; Syracuse</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utica Division</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cayuga &amp; Susquehanna</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 602 | $72,000,000 |

The New Jersey Central Railroad is a double-tracked road extending from Communipaw to Phillipsburg, N. J., branching out to Flemington (on the south), through Newark on the north, and connected at its western terminus...
with the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad. The latter road, which was leased last year by the Central Railroad, is 105 miles in length, extending from Phillipsburg through the Lehigh Valley, across the mountains, into the great Wyoming Valley coal-region. The road, with its branches, consists of 255 miles of track. The Central Railroad is of about equal length, counting its Flemington and Newark branches.

The two companies have agreed to unite upon equal terms. The capital stock of each being the same, $20,000,000, each shares alike in the profits. By carrying through-passengers over one line, instead of two, by avoiding, as far as possible, the delays incident to passing the Bergen Tunnel, and by uniformity of tariffs, the companies hoped to save millions per annum, and to add in so much to the wealth of the concerns. The roads were to be under the direction, as before, of their presidents, while a joint board, to be composed of these gentlemen, with five directors from each company, would control the general policy of the companies.

Subsequently, the Central road declined to perfect the union, and the Lackawanna sought to enforce it in court. The union is still in abeyance.

A suit, involving large interests and important questions of law, was pending during the year between two powerful railroad corporations. The defendant was the National Railway Company, which had been incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, and had for its object the construction of a railroad connecting New York and Philadelphia. It claimed to be invested with power, by virtue of its charter, to construct a railroad from Philadelphia to the middle of the Delaware River, and to be entitled to extend its line through New Jersey, by contracts with corporations of that State. To effect this purpose, a contract was made on the 1st of July, 1872, between the National Railway Company and the Stanhope Railway Company, by which the latter and other New Jersey corporations were made part of the through-line between Philadelphia and New York. The Stanhope Company had been incorporated by an act of the New Jersey Legislature, approved March 13, 1872, for the construction of a railroad from Walkill Mountain to Stanhope. The eighth section of the act, among other things, contained this remarkable provision:

And it shall be lawful for the said corporation, at any time during the continuance of its charter, from time to time, to unite and consolidate, as well as merge its stock, property, franchises, and road, with those of any other corporation or corporations herebefore or hereafter incorporated within or without this State; and such other corporation and corporations are hereby authorized to unite, consolidate, and merge their stock, property, franchises, road and roads with this corporation, and, after such merger into this corporation, this corporation may from time to time lease its roads, franchises, and property, or any part thereof, to any other corporation or corpo-

rations within or without this State, and such other corporation and corporations are hereby authorized to take such lease or leases; and this and the other corporation or corporations may use and operate this road or their own roads, or all or any of them, according to the provisions and restrictions contained in the charter of this corporation, or in the charter of such other corporation or corporations, or both; and the said corporations, or any corporation or corporations, or any individual, or individuals, for operating this road or said other roads, or parts of either or both, as well as for transporting passengers, freight, and trains over this road and said other roads, or any part thereof, or over any road, and demand and receive, for the transportation of passengers, freight, and trains over their roads and the roads of such other corporations as are above mentioned, and over any other roads, the same rates of fare, freight, and toll as are authorized to be charged by this corporation for like services over this road; and this corporation may be known by such name as its directors shall, by certificate filed in the Secretary of State’s office, declare to be its name; and to build this road and the road of any other corporation which may hereafter be built into it and its line, that the bonds and mortgages hereinafter authorized; and it and its lessees, successors, and assigns, may exercise and possess all the railroads, franchises, and property so built into this road and the road of any other corporation which may hereafter be built into it and its line, and such other corporations shall have power to alter, revoke, or annul this charter whenever the courts shall have decided it to be injurious to the citizens of this State, by reason of a misuse of the powers herein granted, and not otherwise.

After the passage of this act, the Millstone & Trenton Railroad Company, the Peapack & Plainfield, the Elizabeth & New Providence, the New Jersey Trust Company, and the Narrow Gauge Railway Company, all of which were New Jersey corporations, were consolidated into the Stanhope Company, together with all their charters and franchises; and on the 1st of July, 1873, the contract above mentioned, which was entered into by the Stanhope Company and the National Railway Company, by which the latter became entitled to use all the privileges granted to the above-named corporations. These connections were to form the through-line between New York and Philadelphia. But no sooner was this consolidation effected, than the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company moved in the Chancery Court of New Jersey for an injunction to restrain the fulfilment of its purposes, and thus prevent the completion of the new competing through-line. Among other things, it was charged that the passage of the Stanhope charter by the Legislature had been procured by the National Railway Company through bribery and corruption; and further, that the eighth section of that act, above quoted in part, had been fraudulently interpolated into the bill after its passage by the Legislature. Whether this charge was founded in truth or not, it seems to have led the Governor to recommend the additional safeguards against the possibility of corrupt
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Legislation. The case was contested with great force in court, and resulted in the granting of a perpetual injunction restraining the National Railway Company from constructing their through-line as proposed. This decision, rendered early in February, 1873, was based on the ground that the original intention of the Stanhope charter was, the construction of a road from Walkill Mountain to Stanhope, and could not be construed, even by implication, to give the right of a through-road.

Many important railroad enterprises are projected in New Jersey, and are to be completed at a future day. The New Jersey West Line Railway will run to Newark by the way of the New Jersey Railroad; thence it will pass through Essex and Union Counties by the way of Lyons Farms, Millburn, and Summit, crossing the Morris & Essex Railroad at each of the two last-named places; thence proceeding through New Providence, Berkeleyville, and Lebanon, where it will cross the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and thence to New York, in Hunterdon County, where it will join the Bound Brook and Easton Railroad. The length of this line is fifty miles, and most of the country it penetrates has now no railroad facilities.

The National Railway begins at Jersey City, and passes between Newark and Elizabeth, crossing the Newark & New York and New Jersey Railroads. It runs in a straight line by the base of First Mountain north of Westfield and Scotch Plains, until it reaches a point north of Bound Brook, where it takes a southerly direction, and, crossing the Central Railroad of New Jersey, runs in a direct line to the Delaware River.

The Watchung Railroad begins on the line of the Montclair Railway, near Woodside, and runs in a straight westerly line to Llewellyn Park, Orange, a distance of about five miles.

The Perth Amboy & Elizabeth Railroad starts from the Elizabethport Station, in the latter city, and runs southward to the Raritan River at Perth Amboy, a distance of twelve miles. Thence it will be continued through Monmouth County to Long Branch to connect with the New Jersey Southern road.

The Mendham & Chester Railroad starts at Montclair, on the line of the Montclair Railroad; thence it crosses First and Second Mountains, and passes through Caldwell and Morristown to Mendham, a distance of twenty-five miles.

The Bound Brook & Easton Railroad begins at Perth Amboy, and, running northwesterly, crosses the New Jersey Railroad at Metuchen, and, reaching the line of the New Jersey Central at West Duncannon, runs parallel with it to Bound Brook; thence to Phillipsburg on the Delaware River, a distance of about ninety miles.

The Somerset and Mercer Railroad begins at Millstone, on the New Jersey Railroad, and runs southerly through the fine farming coun-
ties of Somerset and Mercer to the Delaware River.

In his message to the Legislature, January, 1873, Governor Parker recommended that steps be taken for amending the constitution of the State. After referring to other needed amendments, he added:

If general laws be not required, and special laws be allowed, and the constitution should be so amended as to prohibit and declare void all acts that shall pass which are included in the following classes of legislation, viz.:

Acts which purport to make irrevocable grants of special privileges or immunities to individuals or corporations.

Acts that violate the principle of equal and uniform taxation, by exempting property of individuals or corporations (except that always exempted by the general tax law) from State or local taxes of any description which the people at large are required to pay; or by prescribing a rule of assessment different from the general rule, and making discrimination as to the subjects of taxation.

Acts chartering railroad, turnpike, or transportation companies, that do not require the rates of travel or transportation to be uniform, and which allow differential rates that tend to build up one city or section of the State, to the injury of another.

Acts authorizing a municipality to tax the people for subscriptions to the capital stock of railroad or turnpike corporations, or for donations or loans of its credit thereto.

Acts which appoint and authorize persons named therein and not chosen by the people, to project and construct public improvements, or exercise governmental power in a city or other municipality.

NEW YORK. The Legislature of New York, which met on the 3d of January, proceeded to a final adjournment on the 14th of May. The chief portion of the work done in this long session was made up of private, local, and special acts, and the measures of general importance were few. A very large share of attention was given to a new charter for the city of New York. It was prepared by a "Committee of Seventy," and was intended to secure and complete the reform in the administration of the government of the city which was begun in 1871. One of its peculiar features was the method proposed for the election of the Board of Aldermen. This Board was to consist of 45 members, 9 of whom were to be chosen in each senatorial district, and were to be elected by the "cumulative" method, that is, each voter would be entitled to cast all his nine votes for one candidate, or to distribute them in any desired proportion among the nine candidates. The Board thus constituted was to have the power of appointing most of the heads of departments in the executive government of the city. There were prolonged consultations on this instrument in the committees of the two Houses, and hearings were allowed to various delegations from the city. It was then for some time under discussion in the two branches of the Legislature, and was finally passed by a considerable majority. It was, however, vetoed by the Governor, who set forth his objections at length, and concluded with the following suggestions:
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I do not admit that misgovernment in this city is proof of the failure of republican government. Republican government, under a wise and well-considered charter, with a proper distribution of power, has been succeeded in the government of the city. When the Legislature gives to New York municipal government in conformity with the general idea of American institutions, it performs its whole duty. All further responsibility is on the people of New York City themselves. The people have there proved themselves capable of righting their own wrongs. If they culpably neglect their own affairs, if they will not give to their own political affairs the same attention which the rest of the people, in their several localities, are in the habit of giving, they must suffer the consequences. No self-acting machinery can be devised which will suffice the local work which the people themselves are bound to do. Complicated machinery will serve only to invite combinations of designing men, whose operations, however, should be told in plain terms by the Legislature, with full power to appoint all heads of administrative departments. Let him have power to remove his subordinates, being required to publicly account for his administration. From special legislative questions arise, whether he abuses this power of removal. Make him the head of the police, in the same manner as the Governor is head of the National Guard, with proper powers and duties of his department. Remove him if necessary; but give that power as well to administrative departments. Make him responsible, personally, for all waste or improper expenditure, by requiring him, through the Department of Estimates, to keep a proper and accurate account of expenditures, and hold him accountable for the same. Give to him the power to reduce estimates of expenditure, but not to increase them; the power to limit expenditure, but not to originate appropriations. Give full power to the Governor to control and the mayor to regulate the local taxation, to expend each year what money they think fit in cash expenditures, but limit rigidly by law their power to incur debts. If the expenditures be wasteful, let the people feel it in their taxes, and let them apply the corrective. Make the mayor removable for misconduct by the Governor. All other provisions of the charter could be drawn by any one. They are the same matters of principle as precedent. Then the mayor can rightfully be held, as this charter says he should be, "responsible for the good order and efficient government of the city," and would have to answer for the same. Add such clauses as should secure the public interest as well as the public revenue; but do not allow the public interest to be involved in those matters which are left to the discretion of the mayor. Give the mayor, therefore, power to control the expenditure of the city, and let the charter provide that he shall be removable for misconduct by the Governor, as the Governor is removable for misconduct by the Legislature.

With such a charter, the people of the city of New York would have a government, a Legislature that they must do their share, as the people do elsewhere, in looking after their local affairs, and so contributing their part to the maintenance of republican government. From special legislation on this subject, and from applications from year to year for amendments to the charter, the Legislature should absolutely turn away. I am aware that this charter has been prepared under the auspices of a committee of seventy prominent citizens of New York, who have recently done good public service in another way, some of whom have been conversant with public affairs, but many of whom are of the class that has heretofore neglected giving any time or attention to such matters. I have entire respect for the intentions of this committee, but cannot let its judgment control my opinion. Talk of the growing and daily increasing evils to the city are likely to grow out of the enactment of this charter, that, if I knew every man in the city of New York was clamoring for it, I would not give it my approval.

Another charter was shortly after introduced, and passed rapidly through the forms of legislation. It was known as the "Palmer Bill," and was vetoed by the Governor after the session had closed. In giving his reasons for withholding his approval, the Governor said:

Without discussing the merits or demerits of the general provisions of the bill, and both are very manifest, let me say that there is no provision for the municipal election for the mayor, Common Council, school-officers, etc., on the 31st day of the present month, and in my judgment it is unwise and extremely dangerous to provide for such an election, for the people of New York so important an election on such short notice; second, the election, if held, would be conducted by inspectors and canvassers heretofore chosen under the operation of the registry and election law passed this session. The laws under which they were chosen expire, and the official existence of the officers terminates, June 1, 1872. If for any reason the canvass of any part of the vote should not be completed within the night of election, May 31st, it is to say the least, very doubtful if it could be completed at all, for the reason that the canvassers would be, after that day, by the operation of the law, out of office, and that the law regulating would not allow the election of the governor, of the city, or of any other officers. No person who is not registered could vote at the proposed election, and that he must be registered in the election district in which he resides, a very large number of the citizens of New York would, under the operation of the said charter, be incapable of voting at that election. No citizen, who since the last registry has moved into another election district than that in which he lived (and many thousands did so move on the 1st of May last), could vote; for section 37 of said chapter (which section takes effect immediately) provides that no person registered in one district can be registered in another in any other way. No registry can, therefore, be had under any other law, and none can be had under the law of 1872, for the reason that the sections which provide for a registry do not take effect until June 1, 1872, the day after the present election. There is no provision for a new registration for the election proposed to be held May 31st, and no time to make it if there was. No voter, therefore, who has moved into a new election district since the last election can, by any possibility vote this spring. An election, which directly affects for good or evil the welfare of a million of people, and which affects indirectly the whole State, to be held on a fortnight's notice, and at which so many thousands of citizens are thus disfranchised, cannot be held with my consent.

Several other acts affecting the city of New York were considered, and some of them passed. Among the latter were two charters intended to secure rapid transit to and from and within the city. One provided for a railroad above, below, or on the surface, according to the requirements of the route selected, and the other incorporated a company for the construction of the "Gilbert elevated railroad." Neither of the companies thus incorporated has made use of its franchises, or done any thing toward effecting the object for which it was formed. A bill, providing that the Court of Appeals might assign justices from other districts to courts of
Oyer and Terminer, when cases of official misconduct, or of fraud and peculation in the management of public funds, were to be tried, was vetoed by the Governor. A bill, providing for the audit and payment of claims against the local government of New York, created during the year 1871 to an amount not exceeding $8,500,000, for and the appropriation and appportionment of money to carry on the local government of the city for the first four months of the year, was also vetoed by the Governor, who gave his reasons as follows:

The power to audit and pay last year's claims up to a fixed amount and to make appropriations for the expenditures of the current year up to the Ist of May next, without limit as to amount, is conferred upon the three persons who now are, or may hereafter be, heads of certain departments of the city government, to wit, the Comptroller, the President of the Department of Parks, and the Commissioner of Public Works, all of whom are appointees of the mayor, none of them having been elected by the people. The bill ignores the chief executive officer of the city and the legislative branch of the local government.

A bill which seeks to carry on the government of a great city and county, without the concurrence of its mayor and Common Council and Board of Supervisors, or any of them, which places its great duty in the hands of certain subordinate officers appointed by the mayor, without associating with them in it either the mayor or the legislative branch of the local government, or some representative of the latter, can be justified only by an extraordinary condition of affairs.

This "extraordinary condition of affairs" he thought did not exist.

The resolution passed in 1870, "purporting to withdraw the assent of the people of the State, previously given, to the fifteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution," was rescinded, the vote in the Assembly being 71 years to 13 nays.

"An act for the protection of tax-payers against frauds, embezzlement, and wrongful acts of public officers and agents," was passed in the following terms:

**Sect. 1.** All officers, agents, commissioners, and other persons, acting for or on behalf of any county, town, or municipal corporation, in this State, and each and every one of them, are hereby declared trustees of the property, funds, and effects of such county, town, or municipal corporation, respectively, as far as such property, funds, and effects have been, are, or may be committed to their management or control; and every person residing in such county, town, or municipal corporation, and assessed to pay taxes therein, who shall pay taxes therein, is hereby declared to be a coestui que trust in respect to the said property, funds, and effects, respectively; and any co-trustee, or any such coestui que trust, shall be entitled as against such trustees, and in regard to such property, funds, and effects, to all the rights and remedies provided by law of any co-trustee or coestui que trust, to prosecute and maintain any action to prevent waste or injury against such property, funds, and estate held in trust. Such trustees are hereby made subject to all the duties and responsibilities imposed by law on trustees, and such duties and responsibilities are in no way assumed or entered into by any co-trustee or coestui que trust aforesaid.

In regard to this the Governor submitted these two questions to the judges of the Court of Appeals:

1. Whether the bill, if it become a law, in the words now used, may not operate to divest every municipal corporation of the title of its property, and to vest the legal title thereof in the various officers, commissioners, agents, and other persons who may have control and management of such property, or of separate and distinct portions thereof.

2. Whether it may not operate to give to tax-payers the exclusive right to sue for wrongs done, or in order to prevent wrongs by municipal officers, taking away the municipal power in such cases from the corporation itself, and from all public officers; and may not, in fact, interfere with suits now pending.

The judges agreed that "serious questions might arise upon the bill in its present form both as to the title of the property covered by the terms of the act, and as to whether the municipalities are not divested of all title; and also as to the right of a corporation itself, or any of its officers, or any public officer, or any person whatever, other than a tax-payer, to bring an action in respect to the property, funds, or effects mentioned in the act." The Governor, therefore, vetoed the act, warning the Legislature that "in times of unusual excitement about abuses in the administration of public affairs, and when the demand for correction and reform is urgent and loud, it is especially important that those charged with the responsibility of legislation should move with great caution, and that the most careful consideration should be given to every bill providing new remedies, or making great changes in existing laws."

An act was passed, the object of which is expressed in the title, as follows:

"An act to supply deficiencies in former appropriations and to pay the indebtedness of the State on account of the canals, which deficiencies and indebtedness have been changed into liabilities for money borrowed to pay them, or into certificates of indebtedness on which the State is now paying interest, and to pay the floating indebtedness of the State and the estimated liabilities for the present fiscal year not yet provided for by law, and to raise money therefor, by an issue of bonds by the State, and to provide for submitting the question thereon to the people."

The debt created by this act is not to exceed $6,600,000. The question of raising it was submitted to a vote of the people at the election in November, and the proposition was approved by a light vote. An act was also passed to "perfect an amendment of the constitution relative to the Court of Appeals, and for the extension of the services of the Commissioners of Appeals." The amendment in question had been adopted by the preceding Legislature, and consisted of the following section to be added to article sixth:

**Sect. 28.** The Court of Appeals may order any of the causes, not exceeding five in number, pending in that court at the time of the adoption of this provision, to be heard and determined by the Commissioners of Appeals, and the Legislature may extend the term of service of the Commissioners of Appeals, for a period not exceeding two years.

Provision was made for submitting it to a
vote at the election in November, at which time it was ratified.

A bill was passed near the end of the session directing the Governor to designate thirty-two persons, four from each judicial district, "who shall constitute a commission for the purpose of proposing to the Legislature, at its next session, amendments to the constitution, provided that no amendments shall be proposed to the sixth article thereof." This commission was duly appointed, and met at Albany, to perform the work assigned to it, soon after the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1873.

Several investigations were set on foot by the Legislature, which were carried on both before and after the adjournment. The Insurance Commissioner, George W. Miller, having been charged with receiving fees and perquisites for his own personal use, which should be paid into the State Treasury, the Assembly Committee on Insurance was instructed to inquire into the matter. A large amount of testimony was taken, and two reports were made, one of which recommended the removal of the commissioner, and the other of which indicated his conduct. A resolution effecting his removal was passed by the Assembly, and was pending in the Senate when Mr. Miller, on the 19th of May, sent his resignation to the Governor, "having become convinced," as he said, "that partisan designs and personal malice have so conspired and combined as to secure the concurrence of the Senate in the resolution of removal, although every charge against him had been "emphatically disproved, and no cause for such a course can be shown, except a deliberate, foregone conclusion by the exercise of the power of an overwhelming party majority to seize his place.

The Bar Association of the city of New York having made specific charges against Judge George G. Barnard, of Albemarle Cardozo, of the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District, and asked for their impeachment and removal, the matter was promptly taken up in the Assembly, and it was decided to bring them to trial before the Senate. While the resolution ordering the impeachment of Judge Cardozo was still pending, he resigned his position, and the proceedings against him were abandoned. Articles of impeachment, thirty-nine in number, were presented against Judge Barnard before the adjournment of the Legislature. They charged him with corrupt conduct in granting injunctions and appointing receivers in various suits, in most of which railroad companies were concerned. He was accused of exercising his judicial functions corruptly, receiving presents or other personal benefits, and of unseemly and indecorous conduct in open court. After the organization of the Court of Impeachment at Albany, it was adjourned to meet at Saratoga on the 17th of July for the trial.

This lasted for several days, and resulted in the conviction of the accused, and his removal and disqualification to hold office in the State in future.

Charges had also been brought against Judge John H. McCunn, of the Superior Court of the City of New York, for misdemeanor and corrupt conduct in office, which charges were referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly for investigation. This investigation having been made in the city of New York, the committee reported the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Judiciary Committee of this House has made an investigation in the city of New York, relative to charges of official misconduct against Justice John H. McCunn, and has submitted the testimony there to this House; and whereas, in the opinion of this House, said testimony sustains said charges to an extent showing mal and corrupt conduct in office; and whereas, the constitution, by the 11th section of Article VI, provides that all judicial officers except judges of the Court of Appeals and justices of the Supreme Court, and except justices of the peace and judges and justices of inferior courts, not of record, may be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein; therefore—

Resolved, That the charges and testimony taken in connection therewith, reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee, be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor, with the request on the part of the House, that he recommend to the Senate to take proceedings for the removal of said John H. McCunn from his office of Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New York.

The Governor accordingly transmitted to the Senate a printed copy of the charges and specifications against Judge McCunn, and of the testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee, and recommended that inquiry be made into the truth of the charges, and that, if they should be established, "the said John H. McCunn be then removed from office." An extra session of the Senate was called to consider the case, and met on the 17th of June. The counsel of Judge McCunn claimed that, as the Governor had not directly recommended his removal, the Senate had no jurisdiction in the case, the provision of the constitution being that "all judicial officers, except those mentioned in this section (judges of the Court of Appeals and justices of the Supreme Court), and except justices of the peace, and judges and justices of inferior courts, not of record, may be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein." This point was overruled, and on the 26th of June Mr. McCunn's counsel withdrew from the case, and advised him to pursue his defence no further. In so doing they declared that they were satisfied of his innocence, but believed the Senate had no jurisdiction in the case. They furthermore said:

The determination of the Senate to investigate charges for acts alleged to have been done by you prior to the time of the election under which you
now hold your office, involves of necessity a mere review of the propriety of your election by the people, a power which, to believe, is not conferred

Upon the Senate, if it can be done in one case, it can be done in all cases of the election of officers coming within the provisions of the constitution which we have quoted, with reference to the conduct of the officers after their election.

Notwithstanding these convictions we were willing to aid you as far as our assistance could be of service; and the Senate having done them on all occasions of record in this State, in regard to the introduction of evidence and the examination and cross-examination of witnesses 19 should be observed, we hoped not only that the investigation might lead the Senate to the conclusion that you ought not to be removed from office, but that nothing for which you were not properly and legally responsible would be admitted in evidence, to operate elsewhere than before the Senate to your prejudice. We beg leave, however, to state, without intending any reflection upon the Senate or upon the gentlemen conducting the proceedings against you, that in our views, in regard to the admissibility of much of the evidence produced against you, suffer so widely from the ruling on the subject, that we are disposed to question the propriety of our continuing labor, in the position we have occupied, and to doubt whether our doing so would be of any essential service either in your defence, or in excluding, from the record of the proceedings against you, of what we deem irrelevant and improper evidence.

We, therefore, with your approbation, are disposed (and we would advise you to that course) to leave it to the Senators, unimpeded by you or by us in your behalf, to make such disposition of the charges against you as in their judgment of their power and duty shall seem just and right.

A few days later, Judge McCunn was removed by the necessary two-thirds vote of the Senate, and shortly after died of a disease caused or greatly aggravated by the proceedings against him.

Similar proceedings were begun against Horace G. Prindle, Judge of Chenango County, who was accused of official misconduct. The investigation into his case was not completed till near the end of the year, when it was carried down to the adjournment of the Senate, and resulted in an acquittal.

Judge George M. Curtis, of the Marine Court of New York City, was impeached before the Legislature adjourned, on charges presented by the Bar Association of that city. His case was not disposed of until after the beginning of the session of 1873, when he was acquitted.

The first political convention of the year was that of the Colored Republicans, at Troy, on the 8th and 9th of May. An address to the colored members of the State party, in which the "unwise and unreasonable movement of the Liberal Republicans" 20 was deprecated, and support recommended for "the great Republican party, which has not only been true to us in the past, but is also the casket of our deepest hopes for the future." The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That the duty of every colored American citizen within the lines of the Republican party, and that of the party, must inevitably lead into the camp of the common enemy.

That we are greatly endeared to the Republican party, because in its ranks are to be found all that remains true of the ever-to-be-revered liberty and abolition party, and believe that it is true to its baptismal vows, have, during the twelve years of its existence, not only suppressed the most cruel and most wicked rebellion that ever cursed a human race, and established the Government of republican institutions all over the country, but have forced traitors, great and small, wherever and whenever found, to bow in honorable submission to the majesty of the law. And not only because this great party has, through its legislators, executives, and its judiciary, emancipated the American slave and clothed him with citizenship and political rights, but because it also has and does guarantee and vouchsafe to him and to his, despite the opposition and protest of the Democratic party and its allies, the recognition of their manhood, and a liberal share of the Federal patronage under its control.

That we indorse the Administration of President Grant; that we regard it as being eminently wise, liberal, and statesmanlike, and as fulfilling our expectations of what a Republican Executive ought to be.

That we will in the future, as we have in the past, support the regular Republican nominees when made, both State and national.

That we recommend to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Elmira on the 15th inst., the propriety of sending a representative colored man to the National Convention at Philadelphia as a delegate at large; and we respectfully but earnestly appeal to that State Convention to recognize the respectability and influence of the colored Republicans of the State of New York by naming as such delegate William B. Butler, of New York, our chosen representative.

That this convention demand of the Philadelphia Convention the recognition and the enforcement of our civil rights.

The Democrats held a convention at Rochester, on the 15th of May, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Convention. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That we recognize the changes in the nature and the Constitution of the Government which have taken place, and, without reopening questions of the past, are now ready to cooperate with those, whatever their previous affiliations, who favor limited and localized exercise of power, who seek to restrain the exercise by Congress of absolute and general powers; to prevent its entering on private legislation; to restrain the growth of vast corporations, and to work permanent civil service reform.

2. That recent declaration of political principles by the Convention at Cincinnati is evidence of the progress of public opinion toward sound and wholesome views of government, and we believe that all patriotic citizens may unite upon that platform for the purpose of restoring the honest administration of national affairs, and enforcing the obligations of the Constitution; and our delegates to Baltimore are instructed to take the course best calculated to secure the triumph of these principles and the selection of any candidate representing them who shall meet the approval of the Democracy in the National Convention assembled.

The Republicans met at Elmira on the same day, and appointed delegates to their National Convention, and adopted resolutions, indorsing the Administration of President Grant, favoring a tariff for revenue only, and urging complete union and harmony in the ranks of the party.

There was a Convention of Soldiers and Sailors at Utica, on the 20th of August, at
which resolutions were adopted, declaring that they had "no sympathy with that political party which has among its earnest supporters the Tammany Democracy and the Ku-klux Klan," and that they discovered, in "the present remarkable alliance between the enemies of public institutions and the followers of Horace Greeley, an attempt to wrest the Government from the control of men of tried and unqualified loyalty." They declared their sympathy with the Republican party, and pledged their support to its candidates for national and State offices. Finally, they approved of the proposition to establish a Soldiers' Home in the State, and urged a full representation of the soldiers and sailors of the State at the National Convention, to be held at Pittsburgh, on the 17th of September.

The Republican Convention, for the nomination of State officers, was held at Utica, on the 23d of August. A platform was unanimously adopted, embracing the following principal resolutions:

Resolved, That the right purpose of government is the security of individual liberty and equality before the law; that the return to power, under any pretense, of the party which nurtured slavery, brought on the war and resisted reconstruction, would necessarily imperil that security and destroy the general confidence which has steadily increased under Republican administration; we hold that the lawlessness which has disturbed parts of the Southern States, and which has been checked firmly, but gently and constitutionally, by the national Government, is due mainly to a feeling naturally embittered by the issue of the war and by the overthrow of old institutions, and constantly excited by the hope of a Democratic restoration; we believe, therefore, that the defeat and disorganization of the Democratic party are indispensable to complete national harmony.

Resolved, That the welfare of the State imperatively requires that the reform, in the interest of honesty and economy, which was so auspiciously begun last year, and which has broken the Tammany Ring and purified the Bench, shall be continued and extended to every branch of the Government.

Resolved, That the principles and history of the Republican party, with the spotless character of the candidates we present, are the guarantees that their election would secure a wise, faithful, and efficient administration of the State government; that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sagacious judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant, have commended him to the hearts and judgments of the American people; and that, with him for a leader we cannot in the future, any more than in the past, fail of success.

Resolved, That in Senator Henry Wilson, our nominee for Vice-President, we present a statesman who, by force of his own character and efforts, without adventitious aids, has made his way from a humble condition in life to the front rank of American citizens, and who, during a long public career, has been always the able advocate and defender of every just and benevolent purpose. With these nominees, and on the platform adopted at Philadelphia State Republican National Convention, we confidently await the verdict of the American people.

Resolved, In the profound conviction that the continued success of the Republican party is the sole safeguard to our prosperity and progress, we heartily approve the general principles declared by the late Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and gladly ratify the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson, pledging our most earnest and honorable efforts for his election.

Resolved, That the increase of the State debt, by the amount of $6,600,000, is an index of the extravagance and looseness of the Democratic management of our State finances, and is in striking contrast with the reduction of the national debt by the amount of $337,404,803 since March 1, 1869, and the constant and repeated abolition of the national taxes of more than $150,000,000, for which we are indebted to the Republican Congress and Republican Administration.

Resolved, That we appeal with assured confidence to the electors of New York to sustain a national Administration whose fruits are prosperity and peace, and to establish a State administration which shall bring back an honorable name and a creditable government to this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we welcome to our ranks honest Democrats, who spurn the unprincipled coalition which seeks to ally them with the discreditable elements of the Republican party.

Resolved, That the time has come when the main canals of the State of New York should be adapted, by an enlargement of their locks, to steam-navigation, and to develop the commerce of the nation; and that economical maintenance of them in good repair will permit, and that both of these results should be secured without burdening the tax-payers of the State by accepting an appropriation from the General Government to improve one of the national highways of commerce; and the second, by refunding the canal debt of the State in bonds having a long period to run and bearing a low rate of interest.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the prosperity that has attended the canal commerce since it has been in the control of the Republican party.

The ticket put in nomination was as follows: For Governor, General John A. Dix; Lieutenant-Governor, General John C. Robin-son; Canal Commissioner, Reuben B. Stroud; State-prison Inspector, Ezra Graves; Congressman at large, Lyman Tremain; presidential electors at large, Frederick Douglas, Emil Sauer, and Stewart L. Woodford. District electors were also nominated, and a State Central Committee chosen.

Conventions of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans were held at Syracus e, on the 4th and 5th of September. Conference committees were appointed to secure joint action in the matter of nominations, and a common electoral ticket was agreed upon. The candidates nominated for State officers were the following, the Liberal Republicans naming the Lieutenant-Governor and State-prison Inspector, and accepting the Democratic nominees for other offices: For Governor, Francis Kernan; Lieutenant-Governor, Chauncey M. Depey; Canal Commissioner, John F. Hubbard, Jr.; State-prison Inspector, Eno C. Brooks; Congressmen at large, Samuel S. Cox. A series of resolutions was adopted in each convention. The following were the principal ones adopted in the Democratic Convention:

Resolved, That the condition of the country is such as to demand the sacrifices of past prejudices. The tone of administration has been lowered; the civil service has grown corrupt; the military power is too readily resorted to; the bureaus at Washing-ton have become the centres of favoritism and jobili-
Among those adopted by the Liberal Republicans were the following:

4. That we welcome the cordial acceptance of both platform and candidates by a great party heretofore antagonistic to us, and embracing wellnigh one-half of the voters of the Union, as the most cheering omen of better times. We value party organizations only so far as they secure the triumph of first principles, and whoever, in good faith, accepts these, are our political brothers.

5. We recognize the two great political duties of the hour to be—reform in national and State administration, and reconciliation and reunion with the South. We look for both in the triumph of the national and State ticket. We rejoice in the partial successes of our reform candidates, Republican and Democratic, at the last election.

6. We deplore the failure of our last Legislature to carry forward the reform movement to its legitimate results, and we charge that failure largely upon the custom-house and other Federal interference. We condemn especially the neglect of the Legislature to purify itself by expelling its own corrupt members, and to institute adequate punishment upon all other corruptionists within its reach; but we thank it, and congratulate the State for the partial purification of the judiciary, and we demand that this reform, and our State, not be a dead letter, but be extended to every department of the civil service.

7. That, in view of the fact that every producer and consumer is affected by the cost of the transportation of breadstuffs and merchandise between the grain-fields of the West and the cities of the East, the business interests of our State demand a fostering and generous canal policy, looking alike to the development and maintaining of the condition of our great arteries of communication, and to the diminishing of taxation upon their traffic by reducing the tolls as far as possible.

The Democrats who did not approve of joining with the Liberal Republicans held a convention at Albany on the 3d of October, and nominated an independent electoral ticket. A proposition to name candidates for State offices was voted upon after some warm discussion. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Those illustrious men who achieved our independence, and who have written their names on a glorious immortality, established our Government for the benefit of the many instead of the few; and whereas, by the weight of public patronage and the corrupt use of money, all this has been changed, and the Government, as now administered, tends directly to the benefit of the few instead of the many: therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in order to maintain the Government as originally established by the fathers of the Republic and cemented by their blood, we pledge our best energies to accomplish the great work of reform inaugurated by our illustrious chief, Charles O'Connor, of New York, and his associates.

Resolved, That the betrayal of the Democratic party by the Baltimore Convention, in the adoption of the platform of principles and the candidate for a faction of a hostile political party, is deserving of our abhorrence and execration.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is a party of principle, and as a party organization cannot exist without a maintenance of its principles, and that the selection of candidates not representatives of its principles is not to be tolerated, and absolves every Democrat from giving a ticket so selected his support or sympathy.

Resolved, That a coalition of parties for the sake of office and the patronage of the Government is at the sacrifice of principle, iniquitous in its conception, dishonorable in its nature, and must result in inevitable discredit and disgrace.

Resolved, That in the early history of our Government, without the intervention of convention or platform, the most eminent and worthy men were selected for the highest offices of the Government, whose well-known principles and consistency were sufficient guarantee for their fidelity, and that in presenting the names of Charles O'Connor for President, and John Quincy Adams for Vice-President, the Louisville Convention have not been actuated by any selfish consideration, but have been prompted to present men of national reputation, whose great abilities and purity of character eminently fit them for the highest offices of the Government, and for whom the Democratic party can consistently cast their suffrages.

The whole vote cast for presidential electors in November numbered 829,693. Of these, 440,759 were in favor of the election of Grant and Wilson for President and Vice-President, and 387,279 for Greeley and Brown, making Grant's majority over Greeley 58,480. There were also 1,454 votes for Charles O'Connor for President and 201 for Jeremiah S. Black, temperance candidate. Grant's majority over all was 51,825. The total vote for Governor was 840,151, of which Dix received 447,801, and Kernan 392,350; Dix's majority, 53,480. Tremain received 438,456 votes for Congressman, and James C. Biddle 413,427, making the majority of the former 37,759 in a total vote of 839,183. The Republicans chose 23 Representatives to Congress and the Democrats 9. The Legislature now stands 24 Republicans and 8 Democrats in the Senate, and 91 Republicans, 35 Democrats, and 2 Independents.
pendents in the Assembly. The total vote for President in the city of New York was 132,471, of which 77,814 were for Greeley and 54,657 for Grant, giving the former a majority of 23,137. The vote for Governor was 134,205, of which Kornan received 77,915, and Dix 56,290; Kornan's majority, 21,625. Wm. F. Havemeyer, nominated by the Citizens' Committee of Seventy and accepted by the Republicans, was elected mayor of the city over Abraham R. Lawrence, the candidate of the Tammany Democracy, and James O'Brien, Independent Democrat, the vote being 55,031 for Havemeyer, 47,153 for Lawrence, and 34,714 for O'Brien. Noah Davis, Republican, was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court in the city, over Leonard, Tammany Democrat, who had been appointed in place of Cardozo, and Andy Don, Apollo Hall Democrat; Josiah Sutherland, a nominee of the Republicans and Apollo Hall Democrats, was chosen City Judge over Gunning S. Bedford, Tammany Demo- crat; Henry G. Van Vorst, Republican, was chosen Judge of the Superior Court, and Benjamin K. Phelps, Republican, District Attorney. This result was brought about by a coalition of the Republicans and Democratic opponents of the Tammany organization, under the lead of the Committee of Seventy. Of the 15 Aldermen chosen, four were Tammany nominees, and the rest coalition candidates. Eight Tammany Democrats, seven Republicans, and six Apollo Hall Democrats, were chosen Assistant Aldermen.

The reform in the administration of the af- fairs of the city of New York, which was begun in 1871, was well sustained during the year. The Committee of Seventy issued an address near the end of May, in which they reviewed what had been accomplished, and deprecated the failure of the new charter in the Legislature, attributing its defeat to the hostility of Governor Hoffmann. Practically, nothing has been done to bring to punishment the many cases of official corruption in the pre- vious year. A. Oakley Hall, the mayor of the city, was brought to trial for alleged misde- meanor in auditing accounts in which the city was overcharged for work and supplies, but his trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury. William M. Tweed, the former head of the Dep- artment of Public Works, charged with the principal share in the conspiracy to plunder the public treasury, was tried on one indictment near the end of the year, and acquitted. Sev- eral suits, both criminal and civil, are still pending against him. Richard B. Connolly, the for- mer Comptroller, who is also under indictment and awaiting trial on bail, has remained un- molested, and is supposed to be out of the State, if not out of the country. Peter B. Sweeney, formerly head of the Department of Public Parks, and one of the organization known as the "Tammany Ring," has been in Canada, and no action has been taken against him. Thomas C. Fields, formerly Corporation Counsel, and a member of the Legislature, charged with corrupt conduct in office, is be- lieved to have fled the country. Mr. Tweed remained a member of the State Senate until 1873, although he did not appear in his seat during the year. Early in the session of 1873, an investigation into his conduct was set on foot by the Senate, and in March he sent in his resignation. The Committee of Seventy took a leading part in making up the tickets for local offices in the fall, and their candidates, who were generally supported by the Republicans and "Ant-Tammany" Demo- crats, were very generally elected. In an ap- peal to the voters of the city, at the opening of the political campaign in September, the committee gave the following picture of the corruption that had prevailed in the manage- ment of municipal affairs: we appeal especially to the vast reserve force of voters through whose criminal indifference to their political duties the shame and disgrace that we are now enduring has come upon us. At least one-third of the police and many of the public servants are regularly paid from the pockets of criminals. The forces of evil are active, crafty, and resolute. The honest people of this State have never had such an inspiration to redeem them- selves from the wiles of corruptionists, and to teach them a lesson that will be remembered for genera- tions to come. Never has the proud motto of our State been so appropriate as it will be if we do our duty this fall.

In our glorious resurrection of public virtue the humiliations of the past will be forgotten as a hateful dream, and every institution of our society and politics will feel the elevating influences of revived confidence in honesty and justice.

Official corruption has grown up as the result of the enormous expenses of a gigantic war, of an inflated currency, of the magnificent chances offered to private ambitions, of stock and gold gambling, and a universally spread passion for sudden wealth and idle display.

It is an evil which has afflicted both parties, and dragged them down from the high principles that gave them origin. Honest and earnest patriots will feel the common woes and humiliations that have been brought on us by the representatives of both parties, and will denounce as an inexcusable blot of the Achaeans that are in their own camps, and that have dragged their own banners in the mire of corruption.

In this city, where millions could be stolen from tax-payers without imposing extra burdens that were felt as enormous by so wealthy a constituency, it is not strange that prevailing corruption should have broken out in aggravated forms, nor that all the evil elements in our community should have finally been combined into an apparently irresistible phalanx.

No such mass of bad material was elsewhere to be found waiting such a masterly alliance of corrupt leaders to develop all its resources of evil.

Given these elements, opportunities, and leaders, and the natural result was the ring which, until lately, has robbed and stolen itself into power; which has bought Legislatures, controlled governors, cor- rupted newspapers, defiled courts of justice, violated the ballot-box, threatened all forms of civil and re- ligious liberty, and afflicted the timid rich, bribed the toiling masses, and cajoled respectable citizens, and which has finally grown so strong and reckless as to openly defy the intelligence and virtue which is believed to be the last word and power to stay its aggres- sions, or to assert the supremacy of honesty and justice.
A labor-"strike" of unusual proportions occurred in the city of New York in the spring and early summer. Near the end of April the painters demanded the adoption of eight hours as a working-day, without any corresponding reduction in their wages. This was refused by their employers, and they immediately ceased work. Their example was soon followed by the carpenters, bricklayers, and others in the building-business, and the movement gradually spread until it included nearly every class of artisans. There were organizations in the various trades, and the employers also formed an association to resist the demands of the "strike." The strike lasted until after the middle of June, and occasioned heavy losses both to employers and employed, and caused much suffering and hardship among the latter class. The number of laborers engaged in the movement was estimated at about 40,000, and the loss for one month has been thus stated:

Direct loss to working-men, in wages, one month .................................................. $4,400,000
Direct loss to employers, in profits, one month .................................................. 1,302,000
Total loss to working-men and employers .................................................. $5,702,000
Add to this, indirect loss to industry and taxable values, equal .................................. $5,700,000

The strike was brought to an end gradually in June, some of the men having gained the object aimed at, and others returning to work at ten hours a day, but it is believed that in most cases there was an ultimate return to the old basis.

Some trouble was occasioned in the public schools of Long Island City in the early part of the year by the refusal of certain Roman Catholic pupils to be present during the reading of the Scriptures. The Board of Education of the city had directed the reading of some portion of the Bible as an opening exercise in the schools and had excluded the pupils altogether who refused to be present during the reading. An appeal was made to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for a decision in the matter, and he declared the course of the City Board of Education to be "without warrant of law." He said that religious training formed no part of the object of the public schools, and that no discrimination should be made on the ground of religious belief. He quoted with approval a former decision to the following effect:

A teacher has no right to consume any portion of the regular school-hours in conducting religious exercises, especially where objection is raised. The principle is this: Common schools are supported and established for the purpose of imparting instruction in the common English branches; religious instruction forms no part of the course. The proper places in which to receive such instruction are, churches and Sunday-schools, of which there is a sufficient number in every district. The money to support schools comes from the people at large irrespective of sect or denomination. Consequently, instruction of a sectarian or religious denominational character must be avoided, and teachers must confine themselves, during school-hours, to their legitimate and proper duties.

An important decision was rendered in the Superior Court of the City of New York on the 14th of June, affecting the right of the Governor of the State to surrender to a foreign power a person charged with crime within the jurisdiction of such power, and arrested in this State. One Carl Vogt had been arrested in New York at the instance of the Belgian minister, charged with having murdered a nobleman in Belgium. He had been retained in custody, and a warrant for his extradition to the Belgian authorities had been issued by Governor Hoffmann, when he was brought before Judge Curtis of the Superior Court, on a writ of habeas corpus. The court held that the Governor had no power to deliver up any person to a foreign power, as the Constitution of the United States prohibits any State from entering into "a treaty, alliance, or confederation" with such a power without the consent of Congress. The language of the court was as follows:

The Constitution of the United States regarded the substance of things and not forms, and it is difficult to find in that brief instrument a superfluous word or one without a distinct meaning. When it declares that no State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into agreement or compact with a foreign power, it prohibits any arrangement by which, at the request of a foreign power, a State can deliver up a person charged with a crime to such foreign power. The request of the minister is the request of the foreign Power which the minister represents, and the acceding to it on the part of the State, acting through its agent, the Governor, constitutes an agreement between the State and the foreign power, precisely such as the Constitution of the United States prohibits by the use of the words "agreement or compact," thereby meaning any arrangement between the two not embraced by the terms "treaty, alliance, or confederation," previously therein forbidden. The exercise of such a power by a State is also inconsistent, and at variance with the powers conferred on the Federal Government. It would prejudice the treaty-making power, and the power to entertain treaties and enter into alliances, and would subject the ministers of foreign powers, a labyrinth of confusion and disasters is opened. It was doubtless to avoid this that all relations between the several States and foreign governments were so carefully watched and restricted by the Constitution at the very formation of the Government.

It is to be regretted that this country shall be the refuge of a criminal from any nationality. Treaties, with provisions for the extradition of persons charged with crime after an examination before a judicial officer, exist between the General Government and many foreign States. It is difficult to conceive why such an arrangement does not exist with a government like Belgium, whose liberal legislation and enlightened administration of justice are reflected in its marked developments of material prosperity. It is true that the States may, as a part of their ordinary police powers, reserved to them, remove any person guilty or charged with crimes; but it is to be observed that in this the States act simply as executors of the powers of the Federal Government, totally irrespective of the foreign governments in which the crimes were committed. In this contingency the person removed may still assert his claims to any rights that have been infringed upon, but when delivered over to a foreign power he may be de-
prived of all redress, however wronged by the act of surrender. I am thus led to the conclusion that the warrant of the surrender of the prisoner to the Belgian authorities is unconstitutional and void, and is of insufficient authority for his detention and imprisonment by the warden of the City Prison.

The total funded debt of the State at the beginning of the fiscal year, September 30, 1871, was $38,121,606.40, classified as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td>$4,040,056.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingent</td>
<td>66,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canal</td>
<td>11,906,599.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bounty</td>
<td>2,047,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $38,121,606.40

On the 30th September, 1872, the total funded debt was $36,574,206.40, classified as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td>$3,988,526.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingent</td>
<td>66,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canal</td>
<td>11,366,690.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bounty</td>
<td>21,121,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $36,574,206.40

The actual reduction, by cancellation of matured stocks, and those purchased on account of bounty debt sinking fund, was $1,547,400.

The following statement shows the amount of the State debt on the 30th September, 1872, after deducting the unapplied balances of the sinking funds at that date:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debt on the 30th Sept., 1872</th>
<th>Balance of Sinking Fund, Sept. 30, 1872</th>
<th>Balance of debt, after applying Sinking Funds.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td>$3,988,526.40</td>
<td>$2,787,567.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingent</td>
<td>66,000.00</td>
<td>$4,884,526.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canal</td>
<td>11,366,690.00</td>
<td>3,984,526.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bounty</td>
<td>21,121,000.00</td>
<td>4,040,026.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $36,574,206.40

The debt at the beginning of the year, after deducting the unapplied balances of the sinking funds, was $29,482,702.52; at the end of the year, $25,386,725.84; which shows a reduction of $4,095,976.68. What is known as the general fund debt, amounting to $3,988,526.40, consists of $551,500 of “Astor stock,” issued under laws of 1827 and 1832, $3,520,777.77 of “deficiency loans,” issued under laws of 1848; “Comprouer’s bonds” amounting to $66,443.76, and “Indian annuities” to the amount of $122,094.87. It is payable as follows:

- On demand: $30,443.76
- 1875: 500,000.00
- 1876: 800,000.00
- At pleasure: 3,988,526.40

Total: $3,988,526.40

The receipts from the general fund debt sinking fund for the year amounted to $1,864,163.89, from which payments were made amounting to $273,172.75.

The canal debt, amounting to $11,396,680 on the 30th of September, $1,106,580 was incurred under section 1 of the constitution, and is redeemable January 1, 1874; $9,285,000 was incurred under section 3 of the constitution, bears 6 per cent. interest, and is redeemable at various dates, prior to July 1, 1887, the larger portion falling due in 1873 and 1874; $880,000 was incurred under section 12 of the constitution, for the payment of the floating fund, and is redeemable in 1877. The following statement shows the totals received on each canal, and the total expenditures for ordinary and extraordinary repairs and new work, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1872.

### New York Canal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canal</th>
<th>Description in thousands of dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>$3,988,526.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champlain</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oswego</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoosac</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$5,488,526.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bounty debt on the 30th of September consisted of $19,861,000 registered stock and...
$1,260,000 coupon bonds. The receipts from the bounty debt sinking fund for the year amounted to $83,928,848.92, from which payments were made amounting to $2,500,260.19. The balance is made up largely of uncollected taxes, payable by the city and county of New York. This sinking fund, including the unexpended balance for the year, amounts to $7,290,841.92.

The contingent debt, amounting to $88,000, was incurred for the Long Island Railroad Company, and the interest is paid and the payment of the principal provided for by that corporation.

The expenditures of the State Treasury for the fiscal year amounted to $22,293,343.50, while the actual receipts were only $18,146.50. This leaves an apparent deficiency of $9,148,886.92, which is reduced to $4,808,922.95 by the application of various sums due to the Treasury. The most important items of public expense are $3,033,585.55 for educational and charitable purposes, and $322,258.20 for the support of asylums and hospitals for the deaf, blind, insane, and idiotic, not including the sums appropriated for building purposes. The amount expended for the erection and improvement of buildings and for maintenance of each of the insane asylums was $31,539.06 for the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica; $190,225.01 for the Willard Asylum for the Insane near Ovid; $203,166.66 for the Hudson River Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie; $230,000 for the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane; $15,000 for the Monroe County Insane Asylum; and $44,000 for the Homoeopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown.

The expenses and earnings of the three State-prisons for the year ending September 30th were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRISONS</th>
<th>Advance from the Treasury</th>
<th>Received from Earnings</th>
<th>Excess of Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>$318,960.94</td>
<td>$199,930.37</td>
<td>$128,903.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>$261,278.72</td>
<td>$235,390.70</td>
<td>$25,887.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sing Sing</td>
<td>$357,841.98</td>
<td>$97,088.47</td>
<td>$260,753.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenditures not distributed</td>
<td>$41,050.00</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $663,184.69 $361,400.54 $301,784.15

The excess of expenditures over income was about 45 cents per day for each convict. At Auburn there were 1,113 prisoners at the end of the year, and their cost to the State was about 21 cents each per day. At Clinton the number was 531, and the cost of each per day 45 cents. At Sing Sing the number was 1,185, and the expense of each convict per day a little over 60 cents. It is generally admitted that the system of prison management in the State is a bad one, and an agitation for its reform has been begun.

The State Reformatory at Elmira was chartered in 1870, and $75,000 was appropriated toward its establishment. In 1871 $204,000, and in 1872 $200,000 more, was appropriated for the same purpose. Of the entire sum of $479,000, about $320,000 had been expended or paid over to the commissioners to September 30th. The institution is still far from completed.

There was paid for the construction of the new Capitol at Albany during the fiscal year the sum of $856,106.92.

The rate of taxation in the State has increased in ten years from 5 mills to 9½ mills on a dollar of the assessed value of property. The total amount of the State tax in 1862 was $6,884,193.77; in 1872 it was $19,580,882.30. In 1862 the tax for all purposes in the State amounted to $19,456,288.40; in 1872 it was $83,511,936.12. The gross valuation of taxable property in 1862 was $1,443,033,946; in 1872 it was $2,088,627,445. The State tax levy for the current fiscal year is distributed as follows:

| For schools | 1¼ |
| For general purposes | 1¼ |
| For bounty debt | 1/4 |
| For new Capitol | ½ |
| For canal floating debt, under chapter 272, Laws of 1869 | 1/4 |
| For new work on canals and extra repairs | 7/10 |
| For academies and union schools | 1/16 |
| For canal and general fund deficiencies | 1/4 |

Total: $9/4 |

This tax on the present valuation will yield $10,580,882.30.

The system of taxation in the State is acknowledged to be very imperfect. The valuation is scarcely an index of the actual amount of property, and the assessments are unequal. A commission has been appointed to inquire into the whole matter, and report such changes as may be deemed expedient in the revenue laws. The report of the commissioners was to be submitted to the Legislature of 1873.

There were on the 1st of July 157 savings-banks reporting to the banking department of the State, with assets amounting in the aggregate to $392,305,529. The number of open accounts in these at the beginning of the year was 776,700, an increase of 46,501 over the preceding year. The amount deposited at that time, including interest credited during the preceding year, was $100,783,157, an increase in one year of $23,830,864. The amount withdrawn during the year preceding was $152,056,496, and the amount of interest or profits $10,849,911. The average of each deposit was $844.92. On the 1st of October 70 banks of discount were doing business under the banking laws of the State. The amount of circulation outstanding, including that of incorporated banks, banking associations, and individual bankers, was $1,902,001.50. The number of insurance companies subject to the supervision of the Insurance Department on the 1st day of December was 264, as follows:
New York joint stock fire insurance companies... 98
New York marine insurance companies... 9
New York life insurance companies... 23
Fire insurance companies of other States... 1
Marine insurance companies of other States... 82
Life insurance companies of other States... 98
Casualty policy-holders of other States... 739
Foreign insurance companies... 3.5

Total: 941.

The total amount of stocks and mortgages held by the Department for the Protection of Policy-holders of Life and Casualty Insurance Companies of the State, and of foreign insurance companies doing business within it, was $9,107,493.54, as follows:

For protection of policy-holders generally, in life insurance companies of this State, $3,961,145.54
For protection of registered policy-holders exclusively, $2,515,350.00
For protection of casualty policy-holders exclusively, $1,000.00
For protection of fire policy-holders in foreign insurance companies, $2,027,000.00
For protection of life policy-holders in foreign insurance companies, $303,000.00

Total: $9,107,493.54

The public-school statistics for the year ending September 30th are as follows:

Total receipts, including balance on hand, September 30, 1871, $1,462,000.00
Total expenditures, $1,032,690.00
Amount paid for teachers' wages, $6,995,915.00
Amount paid for school-houses, repairs, and furniture, $1,198,490.94
Estimated value of school-houses and sites, $2,062,967.00
Total number of school-houses, 17,140.
Number of school districts (exclusive of cities), 11,399.
Number of teachers employed at the same time for the full legal term of school, 19,031.
Number of teachers employed during any portion of the year, 21,405.
Number of children attending public schools, 1,910,248.
Number of persons attending normal schools, 5,637.
Number of children of school-age in private schools, 131,519.
Number of volumes in school district libraries, 873,173.
Number of persons in the State between five and twenty-one years of age, 1,520,628.

The number of foreign immigrants landing at the port of New York during the year was 293,603, an increase of 63,964 over the number of the preceding year. The Commissioners of Emigration have under their charge a landing-depot at Castle Garden, in New York City, and hospitals, refuges, and other buildings, on Ward's Island, sufficient for 2,500 sick and destitute immigrants. The commutation fee paid by each person on landing, which was reduced in 1871 from $2.50 to $1.50, is declared by the commissioners to be insufficient to provide for the expenses of the department.

The militia of the State, known as the National Guard, consists of eight divisions and twenty-five brigades, distributed among the different arms as follows, namely: One regiment, one battalion, and nine separate troops of cavalry; twelve batteries of artillery, thirty-seven regiments, and six battalions of infantry; making an aggregate of 33,672 officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates. It is reported as in a fine state of discipline, and is held in high esteem by the people.

The quantity of salt produced from the Onondaga Springs during the year was 7,794-798 barrels, or 579,346 barrels less than the yield of the previous year. The revenue from this source was $5,199,221.12, or $7,965.33 less than in 1871.

The Commissioners of Fisheries of the State caused to be hatched and turned loose more than 7,000,000 shad during the year, most of them in the Hudson River. Large numbers of black and other bass, and other varieties of fish, were also collected from places in which they abound, and distributed to other waters in which they were wanting.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (3,787,959), ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 1,491,018 persons, of whom 1,283,979 were males and 257,039 females. There were: engaged in agriculture, 374,323, including 373,455 males and 868 females; in professional and personal services, 405,339, including 233,569 males and 171,770 females; in industry, 33,619, including 229,759 males and 4,792 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 476,775, including 397,166 males and 79,096 females.

The State contained 15,627,206 acres of improved land, 5,679,870 of woodland, and 883,734 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $1,273,857,766; of farming implements and machinery, $45,997,712; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $34,451,362; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $253,528,153; orchard-products, $8,347,417; produce of market-gardens, $8,432,354; forest-products, $6,689,179; value of home manufacturers, $1,621,621; value of animals slaughtered or sold for fodder, $2,297,721; of all live-stock, $1,275,882,712. There were 536,861 horses, 4,407 mules and asses, 1,350-661 milch-cows, 64,141 working-oxen, 630,522 other cattle, 2,181,578 sheep, and 518,251 swine. The chief productions were: 1,834,330 bushels of spring, and 10,344,132 of winter, wheat, 2,478,125 of rye, 16,462,825 of Indian-corn, 33,293,625 of oats, 7,434,621 of barley, 3,904,000 of buckwheat, 2,548,798 pounds of tobacco, 10,599,225 of wool, 1,155,541 bushels of peas and beans, 28,547,593 of Irish, and 10,656 of sweet, potatoes, 49,607 gallons of wine, 107,147,526 pounds of butter, 22,769,964 of cheese, 135,775,919 gallons of milk sold, 5,614,205 tons of hay, 98,887 bushels of clover-seed and 57,225 of grass-seed, 17,538,651 pounds of hops, 6 tons of hemp, 3,670,818 pounds of flax, 92,519 bushels of flax-seed, 6,692,040 pounds of maple-sugar, 46,048 gallons of maple-molasses, 7,832 of sorghum, 896,286 pounds of honey, and 362-333 of wax.
The total number of manufacturing establishments was 36,206, using 4,664 steam-engines of 128,107 horse-power, and 9,011 water-wheels of 208,256 horse-power, and employing 351,806 hands, of whom 267,378 were males above sixteen, 63,793 females above fifteen, and 20,627 youth. The total amount of capital invested was $8,566,904,320; wages paid during the year, $142,406,758; value of materials consumed, $452,065,452; of products, $785,194,651.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 885, having an aggregate circulation of 7,561,497, there were 87 daily, with a circulation of 780,470; 5 tri-weekly, circulation 5,472; 29 semi-weekly, circulation 114,500; 518 weekly, circulation 3,388,497; 21 semi-monthly, circulation 216,300; 163 monthly, circulation 2,920,810; 19 quarterly, circulation 183,120.

These were further classified as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEWSPAPERS.</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Copies annually issued</th>
<th>Circulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1,378,800</td>
<td>89,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricul. &amp; horti.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7,021,000</td>
<td>397,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benevolent &amp; secret soc.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,161,300</td>
<td>47,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial and financial</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>19,725,600</td>
<td>926,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illustrated, literary, &amp; miscellaneous</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>73,448,190</td>
<td>2,047,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devoted to nationality</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,606,300</td>
<td>35,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>3,057,171,724</td>
<td>2,898,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>40,786,540</td>
<td>2,060,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporting</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,390,000</td>
<td>63,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical &amp; professional</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>6,966,400</td>
<td>288,580</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of libraries of all classes was 20,929, containing 6,310,352 volumes. Of these, 7,153, with 2,780,483 volumes, were private, and 13,771, with 3,524,869 volumes, were public libraries; the latter were distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIBRARIES.</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Volumes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State and territorial.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>65,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town, city, etc.</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>175,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court and law</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>77,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School, college, etc</td>
<td>9,875</td>
<td>1,165,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabbath-school</td>
<td>3,305</td>
<td>394,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>235,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charitable and penal institutions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulating</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>780,121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of religious organizations was 5,625, having 5,472, and 2,280,876 sittings, and property valued at $86,055,755. The leading denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS.</th>
<th>Organisations</th>
<th>Situations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>333,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregational</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>111,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopal</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>224,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>70,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>1,745</td>
<td>606,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>94,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reformed (late Dutch)</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>147,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>271,365</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

| Volume XII—38 | A |

The population of NICARAGUA was 4,383,729. The number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870, was 36,152. The cost of annual support was $3,965,365. Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870, was 14,190. Native, 5,960; White, 5,299; Colored, 2,591. Foreign, 954. Number of persons convicted during the year was 5,473. Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870, was 4,704. Native, 2,668; White, 1,582; Colored, 292; Foreign, 1,244.

NICARAGUA, an independent state of Central America, extending from latitude 10° 46' to 15° north, and from longitude 83° 30' to 87° 35' west. It is bounded on the north by Honduras, on the east by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Costa Rica, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The area of the republic is 47,000 square miles; and it has a population of about 400,000; of that of Managua, the capital, being 10,000; and that of Leon, the former capital, 25,000. President of the Republic, Vicente Quadra (February 1, 1871); Minister of Foreign Affairs, Anselmo H. Rivas; Minister of Public Instruction, Fr. Barbarea; Minister of War and the Interior, Antonio Salla; Minister of Finance, T. Miguel Cárdenas. President of the Senate, S. Chamorro; President of the Chamber of Deputies, J. E. Quadra. Consul-General of Nicaragua in New York, Alexander J. Cothanal. Bishop of Nicaragua, M. Ullón y Callo.

The articles most extensively exported from Nicaragua are gold-dust, indigo, cedar and Brazil-wood, cheese, coffee, cotton, sugar, India-rubber, hides, and deer-skins. According to official returns, the value of the exports and imports of the republic in the year ending November 20, 1871, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPORTS.</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port of Corinto</td>
<td>$368,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of Tola</td>
<td>1,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of San Juan del Sur</td>
<td>166,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of San Juan del Norte</td>
<td>454,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$915,043</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPORTS.</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port of Corinto</td>
<td>$289,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of Tola</td>
<td>37,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of San Juan del Sur</td>
<td>132,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of San Juan del Norte</td>
<td>562,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,186,686</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures show an increase of $162,667.89 in the exports as compared with the year 1870; and a decrease of $8,803.69 in the imports. The amount of the imports and exports by the custom-house of Corinto, during the third quarter of the fiscal year of 1872, is $125,074.55. That by the port of San Juan del Sur, from 1st of March to the 31st of May last, was $45,457.54. San Juan del Norte for the months of June, July, and August, produced, as the state of its imports and exports, $93,066.74.

A marked increase has also been observed for the last few years in the production of coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo; indeed, cof-
fee in 1872 brought a higher price than had over before been obtained for that article, namely $15.94 (soft) per quintal.

In the course of the year 1871 the shipping movements, at the port of Corinto, were as follows:

| Entered—Steamers          | 65; tons, 72,283 |
| Sailing-vessels           | 24; tons, 5,583  |
| Cleared—Steamers          | 61; tons, 72,183 |
| Sailing-vessels           | 14; tons, 3,554  |

And at the port of San Juan del Norte:

| Entered—Steamers          | 12; tons, 36,563 |
| Sailing-vessels           | 12; tons, 2,457  |
| Cleared—Steamers          | 11; tons, 36,396 |
| Sailing-vessels           | 11; tons, 2,457  |

All kinds of merchandise imported for sale or consumption, at the port of San Juan del Norte, pay duties to the governor of the port; while duties on goods imported in transit, for the interior, are collected at the custom-house located at the Castillo Rapids, or "El Castillo Viejo," 80 miles up the river San Juan.

The navigation of this river, and of Lake Nicaragua, under the direction of a company composed of foreigners and natives, who, some three years ago, entered into a contract with the government for the exclusive right to navigate the waters of the republic by steam for a term of twenty years, has so far proved successful, and is paying very handsome profits. There is an iron steamer on the lake, and half a dozen excellent boats on the river; besides which, an iron steam-tug is constantly plying with freight between the wharves and such vessels as cannot cross the bar at the entrance to the port, where there are but seven feet of water. No precise statement of the national revenue and expenditure has been published for a number of years. The outlay in 1868 was given at $317,700.

The public debt is estimated at $4,000,000.

The Government organ published, about the beginning of the year, a number of documents relative to the Central American Congress, held at San José, Costa Rica, for the purpose of forming an offensive and defensive alliance between the Central American republics, the result of which was the establishment of the Central American Union (see Central America).

Although the conference had taken place, and the pact been signed without the attendance of a representative from Nicaragua, it was urged that the latter republic should, nevertheless, not be deprived of the benefits accruing from the union, and separated from the "Central American family." Accordingly, the minister plenipotentiary from Costa Rica, Don Rafael Ramírez, was commissioned to place the terms of the pact before the Nicaraguan Government, for the purpose of obtaining its adherence in case the cabinet should deem it convenient. Señor Ramírez was, however, by a sudden indisposition, impeded from proceeding to Managua; but he forwarded the document to Don Vicente Navas, who at a late hour had been appointed to represent the Nicaraguan Government. Señor Navas replied that, not having had an opportunity to present his credentials, nor the honor of taking part in the deliberations which preceded the treaty, he could not then interfere personally, but that he would inform his Government of the matter.

On February 10th Mr. J. Simpson made his first experiment in raising water from Lake Masaya by the aid of steam. The occasion was solemnized by three days of feast, with bull-fights at the expense of the municipality. In Masaya was also celebrated, at the same time, the hundredth anniversary of the eruption of the volcano of the same name, traces of which still remain, formed by the incandescent lava in its downward course to the lake. The place, still bare of vegetation, is known by the name of Piedra Quermada (burnt stone).

President Quadra received an autograph letter from Don Pedro II., Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil, congratulating him upon his elevation to the presidency.

The steamer on Lake Nicaragua was wrecked under circumstances which excited suspicions of foul play having been used. A new steamer has been built to replace the one that was lost.

Riots took place at Sutijab and Chinandega, but they were characterized as mere local effervescences, that did not affect the general tranquillity of the country.

The relations between Church and State were also on a cordial footing.

In March last an expedition set out from New York to survey the Sapoa and Child's routes, from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific, for the purpose of determining a practical route for a ship-canal between the Atlantic and Pacific. The expedition, in charge of Commander Crossman, consisted of Lieutenant Schetkey, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant W. W. Rhodes, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant Noel, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant Leutze, U. S. Navy; Midshipmen Hughes, Winslow, and Keeler; Civil Engineer Menocal; and Assistant Civil Engineer Crowell.

Early in April, Commander Crossman, Lieutenant Force, and four men from the Kansas, while crossing the bar at Greytown, were drowned. This melancholy occurrence was dispiriting to the expedition, and considerably damped the ardor of the whole party. Commander Crossman was a gentleman much esteemed for his professional capabilities as well as for his personal qualities, and his death was much regretted as a loss to his comrades and on account of the valuable services the survey was deprived of by his untimely end. His place was taken by Commander Hatfield, of the Kansas, who continued to lead the expedition during the survey.

The expedition proceeded up the San Juan
River, and across the lake to Virgin Bay, at which point the headquarters were established. The party was here divided; one half, under Lieutenant Noél, taking the Sapoa route; and the other, under Lieutenant Rhodes, taking the Child route. Both left Virgin Bay about May 1st, continuing the work until about the 9th of June, when it became necessary to stop, owing to the heavy rains which fall on the isthmus in that season. During these five weeks, a thorough survey of Child's route was made, and two supplementary lines were run in connection with it. Child's route commences at the mouth of the Las Lagas River, which runs into the lake on its western shore, and continues across the isthmus, following its course to Brito, on the Pacific. The main feature sought for by the expedition was the lowest elevation on either route, and on Child's it was found that the highest elevation was about 45 feet, while on the Sapoa route the lowest elevation found was about 700 feet. The great essential for the proposed canal way, therefore, in the Child route. That of Sapoa is one continuous range of mountain-peaks, without a gap anywhere. The contrast between the two routes was so apparent, and so much in favor of the Child route, that the labor of the expedition, after a comparison of the surveys of both, was easy.

In seeking still further for the lowest elevation, that part of the expedition which had charge of the Sapoa route proceeded up to the northern part of the lake, Lieutenant Leutze commanding in place of Lieutenant Noél, and commenced a survey of the Ochomogo route, following the bed of the river of that name. They had scarcely gone six miles when the heavy rains set in, and rendered further progress impossible.

The party then returned to Virgin Bay, where they were joined by those who had been along the Child route, about the 14th of June, and the entire expedition left Virgin Bay on the 22d, arriving at Greytown on the 3d of July. The next day they embarked for Key West on board the Kansas, and arrived there on the 14th, bringing with them Señor Bernard, the minister to the United States from Nicaragua, who was on his way to New York.

The subject of the projected interoceanic canal gave rise to a somewhat angry controversy between the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the cordial relations between which republics were already soured by a decree issued by the authorities at San José, prohibiting the further extraction of India-rubber from the national forests by Nicaraguans. It was suggested to the Nicaraguan Government that, by way of reprisal, the exportation of cattle from that republic should at once be suspended. More and more exaggerated, the authorities of Costa Rica declared null and void a treaty which had been concluded some time before between the two republics. President Guardia now invited the President of Nicaragua to a personal conference on the subject; but, although the result of the meeting appeared likely to be an early and amicable arrangement, a certain evident reserve on the part of Nicaragua foiled all attempts to bind the two countries for the common weal. Nicaragua not only wants the canal to be made through her own territory, but, in order to secure that advantage, attempts to push Costa Rica, in the line of limits, as far back as possible from the border of the lake and the margins of the river San Juan, and also would like to take back Guanacaste. When the wish exists reciprocally between two neighboring nations to come to a good understanding on the important question of limits, and one in which the whole world is interested, like that of an interoceanic ship-channel, there would be no need to fall back on legal technicalities, based on the uti possidetis issued by Spain as far back as 1574, or any other antiquated records of territorial division suitable for the governors and captains-general of the time.

It is, at all events, very doubtful whether any part of the Mosquito coast can be fashioned into an able harbor for the entrance to the canal on that side, even if its practicability in other respects were regarded as certain. Capitalists would be apt to hesitate before embarking their funds in an enterprise dependent upon a treaty with Nicaragua, and unfavorable to the interests of Costa Rica.

A treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded between Nicaragua and Italy.

The streets of the city of Nicaragua were to be lighted with gas, the cost of which was to be paid by a gas-tax imposed upon the citizens. A band of Jesuits, seventy-six in number, expelled from Guatemala, took refuge in Nicaragua, and endeavored to establish themselves at Managua.

On the 6th of October an attempt was made to overrule the elections by mob law; but the Government troops succeeded in quelling the disturbance. On the island of Omotepe similar riots took place, produced, it was reported, by the question concerning the Jesuit refugees. Some other villages had likewise been the scene of election excitement.

But, spite of these and other perturbations of a like character, the desire on the part of the people of the republic for peace and progress grows apace, and the civil rule of the Government becomes daily more efficiently and more earnestly supported by the citizens.

NICHOLSON, Commodore William Caw- Michael, U. S. N., born in Maryland, in 1800; died in Philadelphia, July 25, 1872. He was appointed a midshipman in 1812, and was on board the President, commanded by Decatur, in the desperate action off Long Island, and, having been surrendered to the British fleet, was carried to England and not released until
after the war. In March, 1821, he was commissioned lieutenant, and in 1827 was attached to the frigate United States, Pacific squadron, and, after his return, stationed at Baltimore. In 1830 he commanded the schooner Boxer, and the following year was commissioned commander. In 1843 he commanded the sloop Preble, Mediterranean squadron, and from that time until 1854 was on shore duty at Boston, New York, and Memphis, when, upon receiving his captain's commission, he was, in 1855, ordered to the Pacific squadron as fleet-captain. He served in the East India squadron from 1855 to 1861, and, on special service, in 1862; was commissioned commodore, July 15, 1862, and retired under the act of 1861, and its amendment of 1864. When the civil war broke out, he was in command of the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, and, having been a Marylander, his Southern friends expected him to join the South. But he promptly offered his services to the Government, considering that they were due to the United States, and not to any State. He was given an important command, and did his duty faithfully. His term of active service was longer than that of any other officer in the navy.

NORRIS, Edwin, Ph. D., D. C. L., an eminent English ethnologist and linguist, born at Taunton, in 1795; died in London, December 10, 1872. He was trained for the service of the Honorable East India Company, and held a position in the India House from 1826 to 1836. In 1836 he was elected Assistant-Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, of which, in 1856, he became principal secretary, and, in 1847, was appointed, by Government, translator to the Foreign Office. He was widely known as the author of many valuable articles in the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, among which may be mentioned those on "The Kapur-di-Giri Rock Inscription," "The Assyrian and Babylonian Weights," and "The Scythic Version of the Behistan Inscription." He also contributed to the "Transactions" of other learned societies numerous papers on philological, ethnological, paleographical, and other subjects, and had edited the "Ethnographical Library" since it was founded in 1833. He was the author of grammars in the Fulah and Bornu languages, translated portions of the Bible into Tahitian, and edited and translated "The Cornish Drama." But the principal work of his life lay in the direction of cuneiform studies. It was be who first assisted Sir Henry Rawlinson in bringing out, through the liberality of the trustees of the British Museum, the first two volumes of the "Cuneiform Records," principally those of the British Museum, but including also many others, such as the well-known monolith of Sarson, from Cyprus. Mr. Norris also, alone and unaided, undertook the stupendous labor of compiling and completing the first Assyrian dictionary of which the third part has but recently been issued.
The General Assembly shall make suitable provision by law for the management and regulation of the public schools, and for perfecting the system of free public instruction.

An act was also passed providing "for an exchange of the stocks held by the State in any railroad or other corporation, for the bonds by which the State acquired such stocks; or any other bonds of the State (not special tax) where the stock is not specially pledged for the redemption of bonds issued to such corporation." This act contains the following important features:

To facilitate the exchange proposed in this act, the State does hereby relinquish all claims for stock in the Western Railroad; and surrender to the said company two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars coupons, now in the State Treasury, with a redemption in the bonds of the company for stock in said railroad; and also the State does hereby relieve with all claims to stock in said company above six hundred thousand dollars upon the return to the Treasury of the five hundred thousand dollars of William Reid & Company, with six hundred and fifty thousand dollars coupons heretofore issued to said Western Railroad Company. The State also relinquishes all claims to stock in the Western North Carolina Railroad for four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Owing to some constitutional defects in the existing law, and the inability or disinclination of the people to support the expensive system contemplated by it, a new school law was passed, which took effect on the 14th of March. Of this law the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his report of November 1st, says:

It was framed upon the idea that education is not a charity for the poor, but a debt which the State owes to the people; that all the children of the State have an equal right to the privilege of education, and that it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right. It was intended to combine public assistance with private enterprise; to secure the cooperation of that class of the public who are willing and able to do something for the education of their own children. Instead of having two systems of schools, the one private and supported entirely by subscription, and the other public, supported entirely by taxation, it was intended to unite the two systems to the advantage of both parties. It was intended that the public schools should take the place of private schools; that all the primary and grammar schools in the State should become public schools.

If the people of any neighborhood desire to avail themselves of the public-school money, they must make up, by subscription, an additional sum sufficient to satisfy the teacher and then employ the teacher. The school must then be free to all pupils, subject only to the restriction of section twenty of the school law.

If any neighborhood refuses to make up a school in this way, it can have no claim whatever to any part of the public-school fund. The law intends to aid those who aid themselves.

The present school law is not, and was not intended to be, a complete system. It is but the germ of a system to be developed by future legislation.

Bills were passed providing for the completion of already legislated, and redistricting the State for legislative purposes. An act was also passed dividing the State into eight congressional districts.

The political campaign of the year, the most exciting that had ever occurred in the State, was opened by the assembling of the Republican State Convention at Raleigh, on the 17th of April. This body, which was the largest, most respectable, and decidedly the most intelligent Republican State Convention ever held in the South, consisting of over seven hundred delegates, about half of whom were colored, resulted in the renomination of Tod R. Caldwell for Governor, and the nomination of Curtis H. Bragden for Lieutenant-Governor. The Governor, Dr. William H. Howerton for Secretary of State, Colonel Tazewell Hargrove for Attorney-General, David A. Jenkins for Treasurer, John Reily for Auditor, Rev. James C. Reid for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Silas Burns for Superintendent of Public Works. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. The principles of the Republicans of North Carolina, as heretofore enunciated in the convention, are hereby reaffirmed, and events have proved that their adoption and enforcement are not only to the welfare of the country and to the maintenance of the rights, interests, and liberties of the people.

2. That the Administration of General Grant meets with our unqualified approval, and that we will support their delegates to the National Republican Convention, to assemble at Philadelphia on the 5th day of June, are instructed to vote for his renomination to the presidency of the United States.

3. That the Republican party of North Carolina favors as rapid a diminution and as early an extinction of internal revenue taxation as the exigencies of the Government will permit, for the reason that the details of its collection are necessarily extensive, and in many respects oppressive to the people, and that such taxation should not be continued for the purpose of paying any part of the principal of the national debt.

4. That all internal revenue taxes on the distillation of fruit ought to be abolished.

5. That the Republican party of North Carolina recommend to Congress, the States, and the United States the passage of a general amnesty bill, and the adoption of all necessary measures for the enforcement and protection of the civil and political rights of all classes of American citizens, as well as the future.

6. That in a free and representative government we recognize the paramount obligation to provide efficiently for the general education of the people, and we favor such legislation as will accomplish this end; that we respectfully recommend and ask of the National Government such aid, by the provision of a public fund or the donation of public land to the purposes of establishing schools in the several States, as will secure to the masses of the people of all classes the benefits of a liberal education.

7. That we fully indorse the acts of Congress passed to secure equal rights and protection to the citizens of the United States in the several States; and we respectfully recommend a continuance of the present laws and the adoption of such further legislation as will more certainly secure to the citizen full and practical enjoyment of all their rights, privileges, and liberties.

8. In the opinion of the convention, the Democratic majority of the last Legislature, by consolidating into one act its numerous propositions to amend the State constitution, endeavored to force upon the people false issues and to coerce them into the adoption of those amendments, for it is the opinion of the present Convention that as all these propositions must be submitted to the next Legislature for ratification before the same can be referred to the people: therefore—

Resolved, First, that the amendments proposed as
a whole do not meet the approval of the Republican party, because their adoption would subvert essential principles of the existing constitution; second, that Republicans can indorse a portion of said amendments, and the next General Assembly may adopt such of them as shall seem best for the general welfare.

10. That we cordially indorse the administration of Governor Caldwell, and recognize the fact that our people may rely upon his firmness in upholding their interests and defending their rights, and we heartily thank him for resisting the revolutionary purposes of those who design to deprive the citizen of the protection afforded by the State constitution.

Resolved, That, forgetful of personal preferences, we pledge ourselves to support earnestly and without reserve the candidates presented by this convention, believing that in unity alone is strength, and that principles are more important than men to the Republicans of North Carolina.

The Democratic State Convention, which consisted of nearly two thousand delegates, representing every section of the State, assembled at Greensboro on the 1st of May, and elected A. S. Merrimon for Governor, Major John Hughes for Lieutenant-Governor, Major J. W. Graham for Treasurer, Judge William M. Shipp for Attorney-General, J. A. Womack for Secretary of State, General C. Lenthorne for Auditor, Dr. Nevin Mendenhall for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and J. H. Separk for Superintendent of Public Works. The resolutions, which are very important as expressing the views of the Southern Democracy on the issues involved in the presidential canvass, were as follows:

The Democratic Conservative party of North Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare:

That all experience proves that, in a free government, those to whom power has been delegated are prone to enlarge its sphere and by usurpation and abuses encroach upon the rights and liberties of the citizen.

The present condition of our country demands a union of all parties by whatever name heretofore designated, to avert perils greater than any with which a government has been menaced since its organization.

Constitutional government and civil law are threatened with annihilation, and military government with substitution in its stead.

Immense sums, not needed for any legitimate purpose, are drawn from the people by means of a system of taxation vexatious in the extreme, and as unequal as the ingenuity of the maker could fashion it, imposing heavy burdens upon the people, not only to support extravagance and waste by Government officials, but also to meet the demands of wealthy monopolists, who seek to convert the whole Government into an immense machine, by which the public is to be plundered for their benefit.

This system has produced an amount of official corruption that has astonisned the country, and which will, if not soon checked, demoralize the people.

The Administration at Washington not only fails to correct these evils, but by its conduct encourages extravagance, peculation, and corruption.

In order that the patriotic men of the North may not be aided in their efforts to reform the Administration of the Federal Government, the men of most experience in those States are disfranchised and prohibited from taking efficient part in the management of political affairs.

In this case, and to keep the States under the control of mere retainers and instruments of the central power at Washington, oppressive and tyrannical laws have been passed, and large bodies of troops have been sent to enforce them, to prevent a fair expression of public opinion at the ballot-box.

Resolved, Therefore, that the time has arrived when it becomes the duty of all patriots, without distinction of party, to unite in an honest effort to restore constitutional government, an equal and moderate system of taxation, economy in expenditures, honesty among the officials, and universal amnesty, and thus secure the permanent peace and prosperity of our common country.

Resolved, That the present system of internal taxes on spirits and tobacco is unequal, oppressive, and tyrannical, ought forthwith to be abolished, and thus, by its extinction, relieve the country from the curse of a numerous horde of officers, whose conspiracies and acts of sedition, and every principle of the rights of majorities are habitually disregarded.

Resolved, That their indorsement of W. W. Holden, who was deposed from office for gross violations of the laws of the State, and the laws of the United States, for the purpose of filling his pockets, and its funds, and making illegal arrests of its citizens, is well calculated to alarm our people with the dread that, in the event of the return to power of his associates, the State is again to be defiled with military arrests, penitentiary and railroad swindles, and general waste, profidy, fraud, and corruption.

Resolved, That the general tendency, both at Washington and in our own State, of radical action is entirely in the interest of monopolists and the wealthy classes, and for the oppression of the masses of our countrymen, and that, instead of such conduct, it is the duty of the Government to aid, elevate, and dignify the labor, to whose efforts, mainly, we must look for our prosperity.

Resolved, That education and enlightened public virtue are indispensably essential in a government of our States; and we hold that the just proportion of the public lands or their proceeds, which belong in common to all the States of the Union, shall be given to them for the education of all classes of our inhabitants, regardless of color, instead of being granted by Congress, as they have hitherto been, under the most corrupting influences, and in vast quantities, to over-powering railroad corporations and other monopolies of accumulated wealth, so dangerous to the rights and liberty, the labor and welfare of the people.

Resolved, That, while we accept and faithfully abide by the Constitution of the United States as it is, with all its amendments, including emancipation and equality before the law, thus conferring equal civil and political rights upon all who are citizens of this Federal Republic, we oppose and denounce that latitudinous construction which makes the discretion of Congress or the President superior to the Constitution, and, under pretence of enforcing the laws, destroys the most important provisions securing the personal liberty of the citizen, and thus opens the States themselves into mere provinces or corporations under the control of a central government, with no rights or authority, except such as are given to it only as that central government may confer.

Resolved, That we desire a real and not merely a pretended civil-service reform, and that we believe the "one-term principle" for the presidency would greatly tend to produce that desirable result.
Resolved, That the amendments to the constitution proposed by the last Legislature will, if adopted, tend materially to benefit the State, and we unhesitatingly recommend their support to all citizens, without distinction of party.

Resolved, That all secret political societies are dangerous in a free government, engendering violence, combinations against the peace of society, insecurity of person and property, and ought to be discontinued by all good citizens.

The campaign, thus opened, excited intense interest throughout the country, and was pursued with the utmost ardor by both parties until the election, which took place on the first Thursday of August. North Carolina being the first State to vote after the making of the presidential nominations, the result was expected, not only to indicate how her electoral vote would be cast, but also to exercise a marked influence upon the elections that were to follow in other States, in September and October, and, finally, upon the general result in November. Another point of great importance to be determined by this election was the manner in which the colored citizens would vote. The ablest speakers of both parties, including on the side of the Administration several members of the Cabinet, were sent into the State, and a most thorough canvass was made in every section. The colored vote, as elsewhere in the South, was cast almost unanimously for the Republican candidates, and Caldwell, with the other executive officers on the same ticket, was elected by a small majority. A majority of both branches of the Legislature, however, and of the Congressmen, were Democratic. The vote for Governor was as follows: Republican, 98,630; Democratic, 96,731: Republican majority, 1,899. The Legislature stands as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislature</th>
<th>Senate</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>Joint Ballot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democrats</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republicans</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic majority</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the Republicans, 4 Senators and 13 members of the House are colored. At the election in November, 94,709 votes were cast for Grant, Republican, and 76,004 for Greeley, Liberal Republican and Democrat; majority for Grant, 24,675.

The new Legislature convened on the 18th of November, and remained in session until December 19th, when it took a recess to the 15th of January, 1873. The Governor, in his annual message, recommended the passage of measures for an adjustment of the State debt, and to increase the efficiency of the school system, expressing the hope that Congress will lend some aid to the cause of education in the South. Changes in the election law are advocated, and the Legislature urged to provide for the establishment of a branch insane asylum in the western part of the State, for the organization of the militia, for the superintendence of the militia, for the supervision of insurance companies doing business in the State, and to make an appropriation for the completion of the Marion & Asheville Turnpike, traversing the counties of McDowell, Mitchell, Yancey, Buncombe, Watauga, Ashe, Alleghany, Wilkes, and Caldwell. He refers at length to the unfairness of the action of the last Legislature in appropriating Senators and Congressmen. For senatorial purposes the State was divided into 43 districts, of which 8 were entitled to two Senators each, and the residue to one each.

Very few acts were passed before the recess, the principal one being a bill reducing the salary of the Governor from $5,000 to $4,000, and fixing that of the Treasurer at $3,000. Augustus S. Merrimon, Democrat, was elected U. S. Senator for the term commencing March 4, 1873. The Legislature, in April, 1871, passed an act authorizing the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to appoint proxies and directors for the State in all corporations in which the State was a stockholder. This act being regarded by Governor Caldwell, who claimed the power of appointment for himself, as unconstitutional, a suit was brought to test the question, and in February a decision was rendered by the Supreme Court, sustaining the position of the Governor. This decision was also regarded as settling the outstanding controversy as to the appointment of the trustees and directors of the charitable institutions. In June the U. S. Circuit Court decided that the dividends accruing on the $3,000,000 stock, owned by the State in the North Carolina Railroad Company, could not be applied to the ordinary governmental expenses, but must be reserved for the payment of the coupons of the bonds issued in payment of the stock.

Reports from eighty counties show the number of children of school age (six to twenty-one) to be 267,938, of whom 85,240 are colored. As far as reported there were in the public schools, from March 14th to October 1st, 50,681 children, of whom 16,387 were colored; in private schools, 7,055. The number of teachers examined and approved was 2,192, of whom 1,261 were white males, 413 white females, 317 colored males, and 141 colored females. There are 1,627 public school-houses, 80 private school-houses, and 93 colleges and academies; 8 teachers' institutes, attended by from 37 to 50 teachers each, were held during the year. The receipts of the permanent school-fund, for the year ending September 30th, amounted to $13,285.14; disbursements, $16,218.75; balance, October 1st, $7,088.51. The receipts of the income fund were $52,718.67; disbursements, $157,057.17; balance, $54,182.65. For the same period the total sum in the hands of county treasurers for the support of schools was $829,019.56, of which $155,893.96 were received from the State, $45,840 from property-tax, donations, etc., and $130,785.60 from poll-tax. Fifty-five
The expenditures, on account of this institution, amounted to about $70,000. During the year, an investigation was made into the management of the penitentiary, by a committee of the Legislature, who found that for about a year the convicts had been suffering from an insufficiency of clothing, and of good and wholesome food, particularly from lack of vegetables. They recommended the passage of an act regulating the daily rations of the prisoners.

According to the census of 1870, the population, over ten years of age, was 760,629. The number of persons engaged in all occupations was 351,299. There were 269,236 engaged in agriculture, including 168,978 agricultural laborers, 98,290 farmers and planters, 336 turpentine-farmers, and 1,382 turpentine-laborers; 51,290 in professional and personal services, of whom 681 were clergymen, 20,659 domestic servants, 16,880 laborers not specified, and 1,142 physicians and surgeons; 1,798 teachers not specified; 10,179 in trade and transportation, including 2,175 clerks in stores; 2,175 employes (not clerks) of railroad companies, and 1,574 traders and dealers not specified; and 20,592 in manufactures, mechanical and mining industries, including 3,154 carpenters and joiners, and 1,508 millers.

In 1870 the State contained 2,558,742 acres of improved land, 12,026,894 of woodland, and 2,549,774 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $78,211,088; of farming implements and machinery, $4,062,111; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $8,342,856; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $37,845,940; orchard-products, $394,749; produce of market-gardens, $48,499; forest-products, $1,089,115; home-manufactures, $1,003,513; value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $7,983,132; of all live-stock, $21,998,967. There were 102,703 horses, 50,054 mules and asses, 196,781 milch-cows, 45,408 working-oxen, 279,025 other cattle, 458,433 sheep, and 1,075,515 swine. The chief productions were, 405,238 bushels of spring and winter wheat, 325,006 of rye, 18,454,215 of Indian-corn, 3,220,105 of oats, 3,186 of barley, 20,109 of buckwheat, 559,749 of peas and beans, 728,908 of Irish, and 3,071,846 of sweet, potatoes, 83,540 tons of hay, 144,935 bales of cotton, 2,059,281 pounds of cotton, 11,150,087 of tobacco, 799,667 of wool, 4,297,834 of butter, 75,185 of cheese, 59,552 of flax, 21,257 of maple-sugar, 1,404,040 of honey, 109,064 of wax, 35 hogheads of cane sugar, 62,348 gallons of wine, 53,888 of cane, 621,855 of sorghum, and 418 gallons of maple molasses.

The total number of manufacturing establishments in 1870 was 3,642, having 506 steam-engines of 6,941 horse-power, and 1,825 water-wheels of 26,211 horse-power, and employing 13,622 hands, of whom 11,389 were males above sixteen, 1,422 females above fifteen, and 861 youth. The capital invested amounted to $8,140,473; wages paid during the year, $2,195,711; value of materials used, $12,824,663; products, $19,051,827.

The total number of libraries reported by the census of 1870 was 1,746, with 541,915 volumes. Of these, 1,090, containing 339,264 volumes, were private, and 556, with 292,651 volumes, other than private; among the latter were 3 State libraries, with 16,398 volumes; 3 town, city, etc., 2,216 volumes; 24 court and law, 4,119 volumes; 14 school, college, etc., 77,050 volumes; 50 Sabbath-school, 74,160 volumes; 109 church, 26,951 volumes, and 3 circulating, with 1,752 volumes.

The total number of newspapers and periodicals was 64, having an aggregate circulation of 64,820, and issuing 6,684,950 copies annually. Of these, 8 were daily, with a circulation of 11,795; 3 tri-weekly, circulation 860; 5 semi-weekly, circulation 3,750; 44 weekly, circulation 43,325; 1 semi-monthly, circulation 1,250; and 3 monthly, circulation 1,900.

The total number of religious organizations was 2,683, having 2,497 edifices with 718,310 sittings, and property valued at $2,487,877. The principal denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>249,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>15,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopal</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>24,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ltherman</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>23,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>1,195</td>
<td>304,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>77,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reformed (late German)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>9,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population ending June 1, 1870</th>
<th>1,671,363</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870</td>
<td>1,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of annual support</td>
<td>$336,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons in prison June 1, 1870</td>
<td>1,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>1,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons convicted during the year</td>
<td>1,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons in prison June 1, 1870</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OBITUARIES, AmERICAN. Jan. 1.—Gregory, J. W., a distinguished agriculturist, reformer, and pioneer in many great enterprises; died in New York City, aged 70 years. He was born in England, but had resided in the United States for nearly forty years. In his youth he was a skilful agriculturist. During the early days of California he established Gregory's New York & California Express. For many years he had been a member of the Farmers' Club. Of late he was an agent for the introduction of the ramie-plant and the castor-bean in the South. He helped to establish the Cosmopolitan Conference, and was its first secretary. He was also intimately connected with the International Workingmen's Association in New York City.

Jan. 1.—Wadsworth, Craig W., a brigadier-general of volunteers in the late war, and son of the brave Major-General James Wadsworth who fell in the battle of the Wilderness; died at his residence in Genesee, N. Y., in the 30th year of his age. He was distinguished for his brilliant and daring gallantry during the war, and since the death of his father had been the head of the great Wadsworth family, whose domains were larger than some of the German principalities.

Jan. 3.—Brittan, Nathan, a distinguished teacher and inventor; died at Adrian, Mich., in the 65th year of his age. He was born in Spencer, Mass., September 2, 1808, and received his early education at the academy in Hawley, Mass., whence he entered Brown University and graduated in 1837. After his graduation he engaged in the teacher's profession, at Rochester, N. Y., where he was associate principal of the Collegiate Institute then under the charge of Dr. Perkins. He remained there till 1845, when he removed to Lyons, N. Y., where he taught with eminent success for five years, when he established himself in Adrian, Mich. In 1851 his attention was called by an impressive occurrence to the inadequacy of the lightning-roads in use in that part of the country, for the purposes of protection. He immediately devoted himself to the study of the laws of atmospheric electricity, and invented a new conductor, known as the "continuous copper strip," which was patented and received with very general favor. This led him to abandon his profession and to engage in the business of promoting the adoption of his invention. In this occupation he spent the remaining years of his life, residing at different periods in Lockport and Rochester, in Detroit and Chicago, and returning in 1868 to Adrian. In each of his places of residence he was actively engaged in religious efforts and in enterprises of social improvement. His death was almost instantaneous, and was occasioned by slipping and falling on the ice as he was walking in the street.

Jan. 4.—Clark, Rev. Perkins Kirkland, a Congregational clergyman and teacher, born in Westfield, Mass., December 8, 1811; died in Charlemont, Mass., aged 60 years. He graduated from Yale College in 1838, having previously taught for some years, and soon after his graduation engaged as a teacher in Savannah, Ga. Returning in the autumn of 1840, he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, but the next year transferred himself to the Yale Theological Seminary, whence he graduated in 1843, but was a tutor in Yale College from 1842 to 1845 inclusive. In 1846 he was a teacher in the Normal School at Westfield, Mass., but resigned to enter the ministry at Huntington, Mass. He continued in the pastorate in Western Massachusetts from this time till his death.

Jan. 4.—Naudain, Arnold, M. D., a prominent citizen and political leader in the State of Delaware; died at Odessa, in that State, aged 82 years. He was born in Appoquinimink Hundred, Del., January 6, 1790. He was of Huguenot stock, his grandfather having emigrated to Lower Delaware at an early period in the history of that colony, and having been known there as "Huguenot" Naudain. Dr. Naudain graduated at Princeton College in 1806, and completed his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania in 1810. In 1826 he was Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Legislature. In 1830 he was elected to the United States Senate, to succeed Hon. Louis McLane, who had been appointed minister to England, and resigned in 1836. In 1841 he was appointed Secretary at Wilmington. He enjoyed a high reputation, and attained great success as a physician. He was many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

Jan. 5.—Porter, Brigadier-General Andrew, a gallant officer long and favorably known in the army; died in Paris, aged about 52 years. He entered the Military Academy at West Point from Pennsylvania in 1836, but remained only through a part of the course, though he bore there as everywhere else the reputation of an agreeable companion and a cultivated gentleman. Leaving the Academy in 1837, he returned to civil life, from which, in 1846, he was appointed a first-lieutenant in the Mounted Rifles, and greatly distinguished himself during the Mexican War, winning, for gallant and meritorious conduct, successive brevets up to that of lieutenant-colonel, gaining meanwhile his promotion to a captaincy. At the commencement of the late civil war he was promoted to the command of one of the
OBITUARIES, UNITED STATES.

new regular regiments—the Sixteenth Infantry
—and soon received his commission as brigadier-general of volunteers, standing number three on the list. As provost-marshal-general during McClellan's peninsular campaign, he was active and efficient. His health was seriously affected while serving in this capacity, and his visit to and long sojourn in Europe were undertaken in the vain hope of regaining it. He had resigned his commission in the army, soon after the close of the war.

Jan. 5.—Sneerwood, Rev. John M., a Presbyterian clergyman and journalist, for some years editor and proprietor of the North Carolina Presbyterian; died at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 5.—Todd, General John Blair Smith, a grandson of the late venerable President J. B. Smith of Union College, and himself Delegate in Congress, Speaker of the House in the Territorial Legislature, and Governor of Dakota Territory; died at Yankton, D. T., aged about 57 years. General Todd was born in Kentucky, but appointed to the Military Academy from Illinois. He graduated in 1837, and was assigned to the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, with which he served through the Florida and Mexican Wars, and subsequently of the Sixth Infantry, when he resigned and went into trade at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory. During the late civil war he was a brigadier-general of volunteers, and for a time in command of the Sixth Division of the Army of the Tennessee. He was a Delegate in Congress from Dakota, 1861-'65; Speaker of the House in the Territorial Legislature, 1867-'69; and Governor of the Territory, 1869-'71.

Jan. 8.—Maloney, Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice, U. S. A. retired list, a gallant officer who had risen from the ranks to his position, who was widely and individually known throughout the army, and was finally placed on the retired list after thirty-five years of faithful service. He was born in Ireland, but came to this country in early life and enlisted in the army as a private in 1834 or 1835; was a non-commissioned officer of the Fourth Infantry from November, 1836, to November, 1846. Served in the Florida War; in the Cherokee nation, to 1841; in Florida, to 1842; and at Fort Scott, to 1845. In the Mexican War he participated in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He was commissioned as second-lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, November, 1846, and took part in the battles of Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, El Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the city of Mexico, where he was wounded; was regimental adjutant, 1847, and brevetted first-lieutenant U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of El Molino del Rey; was likewise brevetted captain for similar services at the battle of Chapultepec, Mexico; was commissioned first-lieutenant Fourth Infantry, and in November, 1854, promoted to a captaincy; served with the regiment on the Western frontier, and in the war with the South to September, 1862, as colonel of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteers; after which he served as major of the First U. S. Infantry in the field during the war; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army during the siege of Vicksburg, and afterward colonel for meritorious services during the war; June 16, 1867, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, and afterward commanded the post of McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga. Colonel Maloney was presented a gold medal by the citizens of New Orleans, La., for his gallant record in the Mexican War.

Jan. 9.—Thayer, Joseph, an eminent lawyer and political leader, of Uxbridge, Mass.; died in Worcester, Mass., aged 82 years. He was born in Douglas, Worcestershire County, Mass., February 13, 1790, and received his early education there. He graduated from Brown University in 1815, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1818. He settled in Uxbridge, and was widely known for more than fifty years as an able lawyer, an influential politician, and an intelligent and skilful agriculturist. He was often a member of the Legislature and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1853.

Jan. 9.—Todd, Colonel William W., an eminent and venerable merchant of New York for more than a half-century, prominent in public and private enterprises of benevolence; died in New York City, at the age of 90 years.

Jan. 10.—Atkinson, Archibald, a prominent politician and Congressman of the Isle of Wight, Va.; died there, in his 80th year. He was born September 13, 1792, received his early education in his native county, studied law at William and Mary College, was at the battle of Cramey Island in 1813, practised law in Smithfield, Va., was a member of the General Assembly from 1815 to 1817, and also of the House of Delegates and State Senate for several years. In 1843 he was elected a Representative in Congress from Virginia, and served until 1848, and was a member of the Committees on Naval Affairs and Commerce. He was prosecuting attorney for his county twenty years, mayor of Smithfield, and a magistrate.

Jan. 10.—Leavitt, David, a journalist of Boston, for more than twenty-five years connected with the Boston Journal; died in Boston, aged 55 years.

Jan. 11.—Reynolds, William A., a prominent and esteemed citizen of Rochester, N. Y., the builder and proprietor of the “Arcade” and Reynolds Hall; died in Rochester.

Jan. 11.—Rogers, John, a centenarian of Boston, said to be the oldest man in that city; died from the effects of a fall, aged 163 years.

Jan. 12.—Bradford, Captain and Brevet Major Thomas C., Ordnance, U. S. A.; died at West Point, N. Y., aged 54 years. Major Bradford was a native of Rhode Island, and
was appointed from that State to the Military Academy, whence he graduated in 1861, ranking sixth in his class. He was assigned to the Ordnance Department and served as ordnance officer on the staff till after the battle of Bull Run, then as assistant-ordnance officer at the Washington Arsenal from August, 1861, to August, 1863, being wounded by the bursting of a cannon; was promoted to be captain of ordnance in March, 1863; was Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point for six months; in charge of the construction of Columbus (Ohio) Arsenal for three or four years subsequently; brevetted major in March, 1865, and in 1865 assigned to duty as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point.

Jan. 13.—Rich, Isaac, a wealthy and benevolent merchant of Boston, who, having acquired an immense fortune in the fish business, gave largely to educational purposes during his life, and bequeathed by will over a million dollars to found and endow a Wesleyan University in Boston. He died in that city, aged 71 years.

Jan. 14.—Bogue, Rev. Horatio P., a Presbyterian clergyman, a graduate of Hamilton College (Clinton, N. Y.) in 1820, and of Andover Theological Seminary in 1833. He was a pastor in Central New York for twenty-eight years, and, for some years after 1851, agent of the Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews. Of late years, though without a regular charge, he had preached almost constantly. He died at Buffalo, of congestion of the lungs, in the 76th year of his age.

Jan. 14.—McGill, Right Rev. John, Roman Catholic Bishop of Richmond, Va.; died there, aged 63 years. He had a fine reputation as a scholar and author, before his consecration as bishop in 1850. Among his published works were "Faith our Victory," and "The True Church."

Jan. 15.—Hanna, James M., a prominent jurist of Indiana, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court from 1858 to 1863, and for some years State Senator; died at his residence near Crawfordsville, Vigo County, Indiana.

Jan. 15.—Hemenway, Mrs. Diana H., a zealous and active promoter of Sunday-school instruction in Missouri for nearly twenty years past; died at Chambersburg, Mo. Though partially disabled by paralysis, she had accomplished a vast amount of labor in this direction. In one year (1870) she had either organized or revived eighty-seven Sunday-schools in the section of the State in which she resided, writing more than 500 letters in the accomplishment of this work.

Jan. 15.—Liptner, Rev. George A., D. D., an eminent Lutheran clergyman and controversialist, born at Minden, Montgomery County, N. Y., February 15, 1796; died at Schoharie, aged 76 years. He was educated at Union College, graduating thence in 1817, and from the Hartwick Theological Seminary about three years later. A man of deep and earnest religious convictions, thoroughly orthodox in his views, and a born leader, he took the front rank in his synod in opposition to the rationalism which was then very prevalent in the Lutheran Church. At length, finding all other means unavailing, he and a considerable number of the younger men of the Synod went out from it and formed the Hartwick Synod, of which he was for some time president. In 1837, the rationalistic members of this Synod withdrew and formed the Franck- en Synod, on the widest latitudinarian basis, and a new controversy sprung up. Dr. Lintner remained in the pastorate at Schoharie till 1849, and was subsequently engaged in promoting the work of foreign missions, and of the American Bible Society.

Jan. 15.—Wood, Mrs. Eliza Logan, better known to the public as Eliza Logan, a popular actress from 1841 to 1859; died in New York City, in the 42d year of her age. She was a daughter of Mr. S. A. Logan, a playwright and dramatist, and, like her sisters Olive and Cecilia, early made her début on the stage. Her first appearance was in the character of Nurse, at the age of eleven years. She was from 1850 to 1859 one of the most popular actresses on the New York stage, in such characters as Pauline (in "The Lady of Lyons"), Julia (in "The Hunchback"), Bianca, Eudane, Lucrezia Borgia, etc., etc. In 1859 she married George Wood, a theatrical manager; bought Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati, and retired from the stage. Her husband subsequently bought Wood's Museum in New York, and she removed to that city. Her last illness was prostrated, and she had borne much pain with patient fortitude.

Jan. 17.—Sedgley, William Henry, better known to the theatre-going public as W. H. Smith, an actor of great ability, for more than fifty years connected with the stage; died in San Francisco, in the 66th year of his age. He was born December 4, 1806, near the town of Montgomery, in Wales, and was the son of a brave officer in the British Army, killed in the Peninsular War. He left his home to escape from the persecutions of his step-father, at the age of fourteen, and joined a company of strolling players. The early part of his career was full of vicissitudes and troubles, but he adhered to his determination to learn his profession by hard study and faithful work, and he had achieved a fair reputation before coming to this country in 1827. His first appearance here was at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadel- phia. His highest reputation was won in Boston, where he first appeared in 1828, at the Tremont Theatre, as Roland in "The Honey- moon." In 1836 he managed Bulby's National Theatre, in that city; and from 1843 to 1850 he was stage-manager of the Boston Museum. His first stage appearance in New York took place at the old Chatham Street Theatre, November 3, 1840, when he acted Edgar, to the Lear of Junius Brutus Booth. Local play-goers also
saw him at this time as Laertes, Gratiano, and Mark Antony. His last professional appearance in New York was made at the Winter Garden, May 6, 1865, on which occasion he acted for his daughter's benefit. During the last few years he has been acting, and managing the stage, at the California Theatre, and he had become a favorite in San Francisco.

He derived his reputation. His art was intellectual, truthful, conscientious, significant with thought and purpose, and warm with emotion. His life was that of a gentleman—and he wore the "grand old name without dishonoring it."

Jan. 18.—BERGEN, Rev. JOHN G., D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman, who had been a pioneer settler of Illinois, and had largely contributed to its growth and development, both in secular and religious matters; died at Springfield, III., aged 81 years. He was a native of New Jersey, a graduate of Princeton College in 1808, and a tutor in that college in 1810. He was licensed to preach in 1811, and soon became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Madison, N. J. From this place he removed with his family to Springfield, III., in 1823, where he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and in which place he resided for more than forty-eight years. He resigned the pastorate at Springfield in 1845, but had been unceasingly active in promoting all good causes from that time to his death.

Jan. 19.—ELDRED, Rev. ALEXS. JOSERUS, a venerable Roman Catholic priest, professor and seminary officer of St. Mary's Seminary and College for more than fifty years; died at the seminary in Baltimore, in the 81st year of his age. He was born at or near Emmitsburg, Md., October 15, 1791, came to Baltimore in 1815, and in 1817 commenced his theological studies in St. Mary's Seminary. He received the clerical tonsure at the hands of Archbishop Carroll, the first bishop of the Catholic Church in the United States; was ordained priest by Archbishop Marechal, was admitted to the Sulpician Order in 1822, and retained his connection with the college and seminary of that society (St. Mary's) till his death, being one of its instructors, treasurer, etc.

Jan. 19.—LYMAN, Rev. O. A., D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church, in Cleveland, Ohio, who died from apoplexy induced by excessive labor in his profession, in that city, in the 48th year of his age. He was born in Northern Ohio, in 1824, graduated from Western Reserve College in 1844, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, and commenced a brilliant career as a lawyer in Dayton, Ohio, the same year. He practised law there with great success for nearly twelve years; removed to New York City, and was converted in the great revival of 1858. He then decided at once to enter the ministry, and, after an abbreviated course of study at Lane Seminary, took the position of chaplain successively to two Ohio regiments; at the close of the war he was pastor from 1865 to 1868 of the Seminary Church at Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, and was called thence to Cleveland. He had won a high reputation for ability, eloquence, and faithfulness, in that city, and his excessive labors hastened his untimely death.

Jan. 21.—BRAIG, THOMAS, a political leader and Governor of North Carolina; died in Raleigh, N. C., aged 62 years. He was of humble parentage, and was born in Warren-ton, Warren County, N. C., November 9, 1810. He was educated at the military academy at Middletown, Conn., studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1881, and entered the North Carolina House of Commons in 1842. In 1834 he was elected Governor of North Carolina, and held that position two terms. He was elected a U. S. Senator in 1859, but withdrew in 1861, on the pretext that his State had seceded. Pres. Davis made him Attorney-General in his Cabinet, February 22, 1861, and he acted in that capacity two years. In July, 1861, he was expelled from the U. S. Senate for having taken part in the civil war. Having lost all his means by the war, Governor Bragg resumed the practice of his profession, and also mixed in politics. He was very active in the impeachment proceedings against Governor Holden. He was a brother of General Braxton Bragg of the Southern army. He was chairman of the State Democratic Committee of North Carolina, and exercised considerable influence in directing its course of action.

Jan. 22.—WASHINGTON, COLONEL BENJAMIN F., a Californian journalist and politician, a Virginian by birth; died in San Francisco. He was editor of the San Francisco Examiner, and had been mayor of the city, collector of the port of San Francisco under President Buchanan, and State Tide-Land Commissioner.

Jan. 22.—COXER, JABEZ, an eminent engineer and iron manufacturer of Baltimore, died there, aged 67 years. He had commenced business, just before attaining the age of twenty-one, in Mill Village, Dedham, Mass., his first work being the construction of a large water-wheel. He had planned and constructed many manufacturing establishments previous to 1837, when his machine-shop was burned. He then moved to South Boston, and entered upon a much more extensive business—building machinery for boring and finishing cannon, constructing the first iron vessel ever built in New England, and the first marine engine of large size, the first gravel excavator, and many other great enterprises. He had suffered from a paralytic affection for more than twenty years before his death.

Jan. 24.—DAVIS, MRS. JOHN, a venerable lady of Worcester, Mass., widow of the late Governor and U. S. Senator John Davis, and sister of George Bancroft, the historian and diplomatist; died in that city, aged 80 years.

Jan. 24.—HOPKINS, REV. ERASTUS, a former
Congregationalist clergyman, and an influential political leader in Western Massachusetts; died at Northampton, Mass., aged 62 years. He had represented Northampton for several years in the Legislature, and had been particularly active in the Free-soil and early Republican times.

Jan. 25.—Butles, Albert Barnes, a distinguished lawyer of Ohio, a graduate of Yale College in 1842, admitted to the bar in Ohio in 1845, Clerk of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas of Ohio, from 1854 to 1858, and subsequently engaged in a large and successful practice in Columbus, O., till his death there, at the age of 50 years.

Jan. 28.—Edy, Norman, a political leader, and at his death Secretary of State for Indiana; died at Indianapolis, Ind., aged 61 years. He was born in Scipio, Cayuga County, New York, December 10, 1810, and removed in 1836 to Mishawaka, St. Joseph County, Ind., where he remained until 1847, when he settled at South Bend, in the same State. He was elected a member of Congress in 1852, over Vice-President Colfax, then the candidate of the Whig party. In 1855 he was appointed by President Pierce District Attorney for Minnesota, and in 1857 he was made Commissioner of the Indian Trust Lands in Kansas. He afterward served as a member of the State Senate, and in 1859-60 was appointed by the Legislature a member of the commission "in relation to the settlement, adjustment, and collection of dues to the State from various persons and officers indebted thereto." In the fall of 1861 Mr. Eddy took the principal part in organizing the Forty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel, and continued in personal command until July, 1863, when he was compelled to retire from the service by reason of ill health, and disability resulting from severe wounds received in the battle of Inka, Miss., while at the head of his troops. In that engagement the Forty-eighth lost 110 killed and wounded out of a total of 420 who entered the fight. After his retirement from the army, Colonel Eddy lived in comparative quiet at his home in South Bend, practising his profession, until he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh District by President Johnson, an office he continued to hold until relieved by Mr. Chestnutwood, under the present Administration. At the Democratic State Convention in 1870, Colonel Eddy was nominated for the office of Secretary of State over Jason B. Brown, receiving 634 votes on the first ballot. The Democrats carried the State that year, and he was elected. From the time he entered on the duties of his office, he was a resident of Indianapolis.

Jan. 28.—Lyman, Joseph Bardwell, LL. B., an American journalist, agriculturist, and author; died at Richmond Hill, Long Island, of small-pox, aged 42 years. He was born in Chester, Mass., October 6, 1829, educated at Yale College, whence he graduated in 1850, and after teaching for three years commenced the study of law, teaching, meanwhile, in Nashville, Tenn. He graduated from the New Orleans Law School in 1856, and practised his profession in New Orleans till 1861, when he removed to Stamford, Conn., and engaged in horticulture, writing for the Agriculturist and other papers meanwhile. During this period he wrote, conjointly with Mrs. Lyman, "The Philosophy of Housekeeping." In 1865 he became agricultural editor of the World, in 1867 managing editor of Hearth and Home, and a few months later agricultural editor of the Tribune, where his remarkable abilities found full scope. He was cut off in the prime of his active and useful life.

Jan. ——Lofman, Alexander, a wealthy and benevolent citizen of Baltimore, died in that city. He left by will nearly $200,000 to benevolent objects connected with the city which had been for so many years his home.

Jan. ——Pullen, Major John A., one of the pioneers in the express business in this country, the associate of Wells, Adams, Harnden, and Butterfield, and, at the time of his death, the manager and leading director of the National Express Company; died at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Jan. ——Williams, Miss Betsy, a descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of Providence, R. I., a woman of great eccentricity, both in her habits and her religious beliefs. She left a fortune estimated at two million dollars to the city of Providence, on condition that a suitable monument should be erected at a designated point to her illustrious ancestor, but the heirs-at-law contested the will on account of her alleged unsoundness of mind.

Feb. 1.—Miller, Edward, C. E., a Philadelphian civil engineer, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; died in West Philadelphia, aged 62 years. Mr. Miller was a native of Philadelphia, and had attained so high a rank in his profession, that for many years he had held important and responsible positions in connection with the public works of Pennsylvania and other States. He was also a man of very active piety, and of great benevolence.

Feb. 4.—Brent, Robert J., an eminent jurist of Baltimore, Attorney-General of Maryland for several years, and subsequently a judge in one of the higher courts; died in Baltimore, aged 61 years.

Feb. 5.—Baker, Charles M., an eminent lawyer and jurist of Wisconsin; died at Geneva, Wis., of apoplexy, aged 67 years. He was a native of the city of New York, but spent his early years and received his education in Vermont. He established himself in Geneva, Wis., in 1838, and soon attained distinction as a lawyer and counsellor. He was a member of the Territorial Council, and of the first Constitutional Convention, and, in 1848, one of the revisers of the statutes of the State. He was subsequently for some years circuit judge, and,
during the war, United States draft commis-
sioner. He was also a man of great piety and
benevolence.

Feb. 5.—ELY, William Matther, a promi-

nent citizen of Binghamton, N. Y.; died
there, aged 54 years. He was born in Bing-
hamton, in 1818, educated at Amherst Col-
lege, and after his graduation followed mer-
cantile pursuits for some time, but, his health
becoming impaired, he turned his attention to
farming, in which he attained great success,
and was for several years President of the
State Agricultural Society. In 1863 he was
elected a member of the New York Legisla-
ture, and served his constituents with such
fidelity that he was reflected till his death.

Feb. 5.—THOMSON, Rev. George W., a Pres-
byterian clergyman and teacher; died in Buf-
falo, N. Y., in his 61st year. He was born
near Clinton, N. Y., graduated from Hamilton
College in 1833, and from Auburn Theological
Seminary in 1837, was ordained in 1888, and
became a pastor in Stockbridge, N. Y. After
a few years, he was induced by ill-health to
turn to the profession of teaching, which he
was for many years very successful, and
impressed upon his pupils his own high aims and
thorough scholarship. Compelled at length by
bodily infirmities to abandon this profession,
he entered upon pursuits less congenial, but
better adapted to restore his health, in which
he continued until his death.

Feb. 7.—BUENS, Jony, better known as the
“Hero of Gettysburg;” died in that town, in
the 78th year of his age. He was a resident of
Gettysburg from his youth, had been a sol-
dier in the War of 1812, and, at the battle of
Gettysburg, he was living in a small cottage in
the village, and, when the Confederates entered
the town, though nearly seventy years of age, he
could not be dissuaded from going out to fight
them “on his own hook.” Taking an old
State musket, which had seen service, he went
out, joined a Wisconsin regiment, and soon ex-
changed his musket for a rifle. He did good
service. Late in the day, he received several
flesh-wounds, one, in the ankle, disabling him
so much that he was left on the field, and he
was in the habit of saying, was brought home
by some of the Confederate soldiers, to whom
he had told a mythical story, to account for
his presence there among the wounded. After
the battle, he became quite noted for his ad-
vance, and possibly it was somewhat emeb-
lished in the frequent repetition. He received
a pension from the national Government, and
another from the State, for his services in 1812,
and many small sums of money from individ-
uals. He had husbanded his receipts very
carefully, and purchased a farm in Mount
Pleasant township for $1,800; but for the last
year or two his intellect had been somewhat
impaired, and he had spent much time in
Philadelphia and New York, telling his story
very pitifully to whoever would listen, and re-
ceiving alms; but his exposure to the severe
cold in New York brought on pneumonia, and,
though tenderly cared for and sent home as
comfortably as possible, he had not strength
to rally from the disease.

Feb. 7.—KINGSLEY, Lewis, an eminent ju-
rist, journalist, and scholar, deputy naval offi-
cer of the Port of New York; died in Broo-
llyn, aged 77 years. He was born in Cincin-
natus, New York, in 1825, and, after an aca-
demic education, was admitted to the bar. In
1850 he represented Cortland County in the
State Assembly, and in the ensuing year was
elected judge of that county, serving until
1855, when he declined a re-election, and
moved to Norwich, Chenango County, enter-
ing into a law-partnership with his relative,
the Hon. Benjamin Rexford. In addition to
his legal labors, Judge Kingsley was the editor
and one of the publishers of the Norwich Tele-
graph, the leading Republican paper of the
county. In the presidential campaign of
1868, he was a member of the Republican
State Committee, and an earnest worker dur-
ing the campaign. In 1869 he was nominated
to the State Senate by the Republicans, but
was not elected. On the 1st of May, 1870, he
was appointed Deputy Naval Officer by Gen-
eral Merritt, retaining that position under
Messrs. Grinnell and Laffin. Judge Kingsley
was a man of large ability and fine intellectual
culture. He was the compiler of several
standard law-books, and a contributor to Har-
per’s Magazine and other periodicals. His
death occurred from hemorrhage of the lungs.

Feb. 9.—SEYS or SEYES, Rev. John, D. D., a
Congregationalist clergyman of Ohio, who had
been a missionary and a diplomatist; died at
Springfield, Ohio, aged 75 years. He was a
missionary in Western Africa for many years,
making occasional visits to the United States,
to recruit his health. In this way, he had
crossed the ocean ten times. In 1866 he was
appointed minister resident from the United
States to the Republic of Liberia, and remained
there till 1870.

Feb. 12.—LARSEY, Rev. Robert A., D. D., a
clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, South;
died at New Albany, Ind., in the 73d year of
his age. He was a native of Kentucky, and
was educated in Transylvania University, pur-
suing his theological studies at the Princeton
Seminary, where he graduated in 1827. He
was for many years pastor of the Second
Presbyterian Church in Nashville, Tenn., but
had latterly been preaching in Kentucky and
Indiana. He was a man of great ability and
fine scholarship.

Feb. 18.—BULKLEY, Elijah Adams, a lawyer,
political leader, and underwriter, of Hartford,
Conn.; died there, aged 68 years. He
was born in Colchester, Conn., June 29, 1806.
He graduated from Yale College, in 1824, and
studied law and was admitted to the bar in
Litchfield, but soon after settled in East Had-
dam, where he practised his profession, and
was president of a bank. He represented the
town in the General Assembly, and was twice a member of the Senate from the Nineteenth District. In 1847 he removed to Hartford, and filled the office of school-fund commissioner. In 1857 he was elected, with Nathaniel Shipman, to the Legislature, from Hartford, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Republicans. In the practice of law he formed a partnership with the late Judge Henry Perkins, the firm being Bulkley & Perkins. His later years had been devoted to the business of life insurance. He was the first President of the Connecticut Mutual Company, which he assisted in organizing, and subsequently, in 1850, organized the Aetna Life Company, taking its presidency at the start, and holding it to the time of his death. In public positions and responsibilities he has been conspicuous for many years. He accumulated a large fortune, amounting to a million of dollars or more.

Feb. 13.—Cuyler, Samuel C., a prominent and honored citizen of Wayne County, N. Y.; died in Pultneyville, N. Y., in his 64th year. He was born in Aurora, in 1808, was for some years State Senator for the Wayne and Cayuga District, and occupied a prominent position in the civil affairs and in the philanthropic movements of the region in which he resided.

Feb. 13.—Moller, Captain Barnard J., U. S. N., retired list, a gallant naval officer; died at Detroit, Mich., aged about 62 years. He was a native of Pennsylvania, from which State he received an appointment as midshipman in the navy, April 1, 1827, being promoted to passed midshipman, 1833; lieutenant, December 8, 1839, on which rank he was retired September 13, 1855, subsequent to which he received a commission as commander, July 10, 1861, and captain, 1867. His first service was in the West India squadron, 1828-30, and he afterward served in the Mediterranean, at the Naval School, Norfolk, on the Coast Survey, and on several occasions at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, New York.

Feb. 17.—Henry, Rev. Henry D., D. D., an able and eminent Presbyterian clergyman of Ohio; died at Martinsburg in that State, in the 74th year of his age. He was distinguished for his fine scholarship, his thorough theological attainments, his independence of thought, and his excellence and faithfulness as a preacher and pastor.

Feb. 17.—McCarter, James J., an eminent publisher and bookseller in Charleston, S. C., for more than fifty years; died in Columbia, S. C., in the 72d year of his age. He was a native of Morris County, N. J., learned the printing and bookselling business in Morristown, N. J., and established himself in Charleston about the year 1826. He was greatly esteemed for his integrity and fine social qualities, and during the late civil war was a generous and noble friend to the Union soldiers who were prisoners there.

Feb. 18.—Covert, John M., M. D., an eminent physician, and accomplished scholar and poet; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 40th year of his age. He was a native of St. Augustine, Fla., and was born July 23, 1832. He was educated in Charleston, graduating from Charleston College in 1853, and from the South Carolina Medical College in 1855. Soon after taking his medical degree he went to Norfolk, Va., as a volunteer in the epidemic of yellow fever there. He settled there in practice soon after, and married. In 1861 he volunteered as a surgeon to the First Louisiana Volunteers, and was subsequently a medical director on General Lee's staff, and was distinguished for his gentleness, kindness, and professional skill. He returned to Norfolk after the war, but in 1867 volunteered to go to Galveston, Texas, to combat the yellow fever there. In 1869 he removed to Brooklyn, where other members of his family had preceded him, and had attained to a fine practice at the time of his death, and was just becoming known in literary circles for his remarkable attainments. He was an excellent belles-lettres scholar, and possessed poetical talent of a high order.

Feb. 21.—Wood, William, an enterprising and able journalist; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 37 years. He was born in Cheddar, Somerset County, England, December 13, 1859, and was the son of a Methodist clergyman and missionary. He came to the United States at the age of eighteen, and was connected as a reporter with a Williamsburgh paper; in 1859 removed to Rome, N. Y., and became editor for four years of the Rome Sentinel. Returning to England, he remained there till 1867, as editor of the Cardiff (Wales) Times. On his return he connected himself with the Williamsburgh Times, but in 1868 joined the staff of the Brooklyn Eagle, of which he had latterly been managing editor.

Feb. 23.—Brown, Rev. John H., D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman, eminent for his scholarship; died in Chicago, Ill., aged 77 years. He was a native of Green County, Ky., and had been for some years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Lexington, Ky., and subsequently for a long time was settled in Springfield, Ill. He had removed to Chicago in 1809.

Feb. 24.—Lockwood, Le Grand, an eminent banker and railway director; died in New York City, aged 51 years. He was a native of Norwalk, Conn., but came to New York, in 1838, as a clerk for Jasper Corning & Co. In 1843 he became a member of the firm of Genin & Lockwood, and in 1856 the senior partner of the house. The banking-house had always been one of the most prominent and esteemed in the street, and, although they were embarrassed in the gold panic of September, 1869, they had regained very nearly their old position. Mr. Lockwood was a man of great benevolence, and of a genial and generous disposition.

Feb. 24.—Salter, Rev. Thomas G., an Epis-
OBITUARIES, UNITED STATES.

copal clergyman and chaplain in the U. S. Navy; died at Charlestown, Mass., aged 62 years. He was born in Connecticut, educated at Trinity College, Hartford, and was for four years rector of the Episcopal Church in Dover, N. H. He entered the navy as chaplain, in March, 1861, had had four years' sea-service, and was at the time of his death stationed at the Charlestown Navy-yard. He ranked as commander.

Feb. 25.—DySART, Captain Robert M., a Pennsylvania officer of volunteers, on the staff of General Starkweather in the Army of the Cumberland; died in New York City, of illness resulting from wounds received in action during the late war, aged 55 years. He was born in Lancaster, Pa., January 18, 1827, and entered the Union Army, October 8, 1861, as a first-lieutenant in Company I, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Hambrigg. He was afterward promoted to the captaincy of Company C, in the same regiment, and then transferred to the staff of General Starkweather, of the Army of the Cumberland, with whom he served until the close of the war. His residence since the war had been at Lebanon, Pa., but he had come to New York on business when stricken down by his last illness.

Feb. 27.—COOKERY, Very Rev. Henry Benedict, D. D., Vicar-General and Administrator of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore; died in that city, of pneumonia, in the 64th year of his age. He was a native of Frederick County, Md., and has been Vicar-General of the archdiocese since 1849. In 1854 he declined the appointment by the Pope of Bishop of Portland, Me. He was the intimate friend and the heir by will of the late Archbishop Spalding, whom he had buried about three weeks before his own dissolution.

Feb. 29.—CUPPER, Schuyler, a New York jurist, for eight years one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; died at his residence at Cooperstown, N. Y., aged 77 years.

Feb. 29.—JEFFREY, Rev. William, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman, more than fifty years in the ministry, for forty-five years stated Clerk of the Synod of Pittsburg, and for thirty-five years pastor of Bethany Church; died in West Fairfied, Pa., aged 77 years.

Feb. ——BURGESS, Joseph William, a special agent of the Post-Office Department, and the originator of the system of free delivery of letters in cities, which he had organized in fifty-two cities; died in Cleveland, Ohio.

March 1.—Crosby, Thomas Freeman, M. D., an eminent physician of Hanover, N. H.; died there, aged 55 years. He was a son of Prof. Dixie Crosby, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and of the Hanover Medical School in 1841, and had been himself Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Natural History, in the Norwich University for some years.

March 3.—ROULSTONE, Samuel, an ingenious and skilful mechanic, for twenty years the gun-carriage maker at the Charlestown Navy-yard; died in Charlestown, Mass., aged about 55 years. During the late war his position was one of great care and responsibility, and his gun-carriages were noted for excellence, becoming the recognized standards to which other manufacturers were obliged to conform.

March 4.—DANA, Commander William H., U. S. N., a gallant naval officer; a native of Ohio, and a resident of that State, who entered the naval service in 1850, was promoted to be lieutenant-commander in 1862, and distinguished himself during the war, made commander in 1869; died in Boston, suddenly, aged about 40 years.

March 5.—GORDON, Charles, M. D., an eminent physician and surgeon of Boston; died in that city, aged 63 years. He was born in Hingham, Mass., in 1809, and came of a family of physicians, his father and elder brother being both members of the profession. He was educated at the Derby Academy, Hingham, and at Brown University, graduating from the latter in 1829. He took his medical degree in 1832, and commenced practice in Lowell. After three or four years' practice, he laid aside a sufficiency to enable him to spend two years in medical study in Paris, and, on his return, he settled in Boston, where for more than thirty years he was a leading and successful physician and surgeon. He was a rapid and skilful operator, and remarkable for his accuracy in diagnosis, his carefulness in observation, and his promptness and courage in the management of difficult cases. He made repeated visits to Europe, both on account of his health, and the education of his daughters. Dr. Gordon had also taken a lively interest in military matters, and was a member, and for some years commandant, of the New England Guards. His death was the result of an attack of pneumonia.

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March 7.—Smith, Mrs. Rebecca, an aged and venerable lady of Killingworth, Conn., the widow of a Revolutionary soldier, and a woman of great activity and piety; died in that town, aged 106 years, lacking 14 days.

March 7.—Yost, Jacob S., a prominent citizen and political leader of Montgomery County, Pa., born in Pottsgrove Township, Montgomery County, Pa., July 29, 1801; died in Pottstown, Pa., aged 71 years. Mr. Yost was of German stock, and, like his father and grandfather, was an agriculturist; but, having received a good education, he early took an active interest in political matters; represented his county in the State Legislature from 1830 to 1840, and in 1842 was elected to Congress, and relected in 1844. At the close of his second term in Congress he returned to his farm, and devoted himself to the interests of his town, being active and useful in both secular and religious matters. In 1857 he was appointed by his life-long friend, President Buchanan, U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He held this place till the close of 1860, when he resigned in consequence of the infirmities of declining years, and returned to his home.

March 10.—Garfield, Rev. John Metcalf, an Episcopal clergyman, and for thirty-three years an eminent and successful teacher, born in Grifton, Mass., July 21, 1799; died in New Haven, Conn., aged 82 years. He graduated from Yale College in 1816, and had commenced teaching even during his college course, spending nearly two years in that occupation. After graduating, he studied law for a time, and in 1819 established a Female Seminary in New Haven, which he conducted successfully till 1831, when he was appointed Principal of the Albany Female Seminary, of which he was the able Bouquet until 1834, when he resigned, and returned to New Haven. While teaching in New Haven he had pursued theological studies, and was ordained deacon in the Episcopal Church in 1832, and priest in 1833. From 1840 until his death, he resided in New Haven, and preached, for the greater part of the time, to a church of colored people in that city.

March 12.—Goodwin, Captain William J., U. S. A. retired list, a brave and gallant soldier of the late war; died in Concord, N. H., aged 49 years. He was born in Limington, Me., in the year 1809, was graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1843, and had studied law and devoted himself to literary pursuits for a number of years before the war. He was appointed first-lieutenant of the Sixteenth Infantry, May 14, 1861. He was brevetted captain for gallant conduct at the battle of Chickamama, May 14, 1864, in which battle he was severely wounded, and was afterward promoted to the full grade. Captain Goodwin was distinguished for his antiquarian and historical researches, and was a large contributor to the Historical Magazine. He was the author of several historical works, among which was a history of Buxton, Me., and a work on the Constitution of New Hampshire.

March 16.—Whiting, James R., an eminent lawyer and jurist of New York; died at Spuyten Duyvil, Westchester County, N. Y., aged 69 years. He was born in Brooklyn, April 20, 1803, received his early education there and in New York, to which city he removed while yet a lad, and at the age of eighteen commenced the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1824, and soon became distinguished both in his profession and in politics. He was elected alderman at an early age, and in 1836 was appointed District Attorney for the county of New York, which office he filled with singular ability for many years. It was while he was in this office that he had occasion to try John Q. Colt for the murder of Adams, and Monroe Edwards for his extensive and skilful forgeries. On his retirement from the district attorneyship, he was elected one of the Supreme Court Judges, but resigned after a few months, finding its duties too irksome for his nature. He subsequently became independent candidate for mayor, but was defeated by a large majority. Since that time he had been quietly practising his profession, but was engaged more in chamber than court practice, seldom appeared as counsel in a suit, and in a great measure had retired from political life. A few years ago he purchased the street-cleaning contract awarded to Brown, Devoe & Knapp for ten years, but afterward resold it to the original owners. Judge Whiting was a man of large wealth, his fortune being estimated at $2,000,000.

March 18.—Hewlett, Samuel M., an eminent and eloquent temperance lecturer, a native of England, but for many years past an efficient laborer in the cause of temperance in Canada and the United States; died suddenly, in Meriden, Conn.

March 20.—Moulton, Charles, a musical composer and scholar of high culture, and exquisite taste, the husband of the eminent vocalist, Mrs. Clara Moulton; died in New York City. He had composed many of the romances and ballads which had attracted such admiration when sung by Mrs. Moulton.

March 20.—Wylie, Rev. Samuel D., D. D., an eminent clergyman of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, fifty-four years in the ministry; died in Sparta, Ill., aged about 80 years. He was a native of Ireland, but came to the United States when a lad, and was educated under the supervision of his uncle, the late Rev. D. B. Wylie, D. D., of Philadelphia. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, was ordained in 1818, and, going out first as a domestic missionary, was finally settled about 1829 as pastor of a congregation in Randolph County, Ill., with which he remained until his death, a period of fifty-two years. This congregation had sent out in that period about a dozen colonies to form
other churches. Dr. Wylie was a thorough scholar, an eloquent and able preacher, and exerted a powerful influence in the Reformed Presbyterian Church.


March 25.—Gregory, Samuel, a philanthropic reformer, a graduate of Yale College in 1840, who devoted himself for twenty-five years to the work of securing a medical education for women who sought to enter the profession; died in Boston, aged 59 years. He was born in Guilford, Vt., April 19, 1813, and for several years after his graduation was engaged in teaching, lecturing, and writing on educational and sanitary subjects. In 1847 he began the special work, to which his attention was devoted for the rest of his life—the medical education of women, and their introduction into the profession. In 1848, he succeeded in founding the New England Female Medical College in Boston, which is said to have been the first institution for the exclusive medical education of women in the world. He had the satisfaction of seeing this college firmly established, and was its secretary until his death.

March 23.—Nelson, Mrs. Elizabeth Key, wife of Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, United States minister to Mexico; died at Maltrata, Mexico, of disease of the heart, aged about 46 years. Mrs. Nelson was a daughter of the late Colonel Marshall Key, a conspicuous and able political and legal leader of Washington, Mason County, Ky. She was well educated, and early in life married Thomas H. Nelson, then a youth just entering upon his career as a lawyer, and who has since become distinguished both as a political leader and a diplomatist. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson removed to Indiana, where she shared with her husband all the trials, and contributed her full proportion to all the triumphs of the active, eloquent, and successful lawyer, who had become one of the founders of the Republican party. Mr. Nelson was sent to Chili as United States minister resident almost at the outset of the late war, and remained there, at a post which the course of events rapidly invested with a peculiar and almost vital importance to the commercial and political interests of the republic then battling for its life, during the whole of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and a full year of that of his successor. In 1869 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Mexico, where he still remains. How large and effective a part Mrs. Nelson took in the labors of her husband, throughout this entire period, the archives of the State Department attest. She had been a student, without pretense as without parade, all her life long. Her knowledge of foreign languages, of history, and of political economy, enabled her to afford her husband an assistance as intelligent as it was assiduous; and none of those of her sex who clamber most loudly in public for the "equality of woman with man" have done or can ever do so much to prove the truth of their doctrine in its true appreciation, as this tender, modest, and devoted wife. Her union with her husband was as the Shakesperian "marriage of true minds." Those alone who knew her well and intimately can estimate its beauty and its worth, and estimating these, come near to measure the depth and bitterness of a sorrow which present sympathy the most sincere may soothe, but years can never adequately assuage. President Juarez, who had recently experienced a similar affliction, and whose lamented wife had been an intimate and strongly attached friend of Mrs. Nelson, manifested the most profound sympathy with Mr. Nelson, and throughout the social and diplomatic circles of the Mexican capital her loss was deeply and unaffectionately mourned.

March 25.—Richards, Rev. Elias J., D. D., an eminent Presbyterian clergyman and author, pastor for twenty-six years past at Reading, Pa.; died there, aged about 60 years. He was a native of Llangollen, in the valley of the Dee, in North Wales, but migrated to the United States when five years of age. He was educated at Bloomfield Academy, N. J., Princeton College and Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating from the college in 1831, and from the seminary in 1837. From April, 1838, to October, 1846, he was a pastor: at Ann Arbor, Mich., for one year, at Paterson, N. J., for three years, and over the Western Presbyterian four years. In 1846 he was settled at Reading, where he remained till his death, being by common consent the ablest clergyman of that thriving city. He was an eloquent and finished speaker, a chaste and vigorous writer, and a man of a lovely and amiable character. He was a frequent contributor to the Presbyterian Quarterly Review, and had published a memoir of Mrs. Morrison, a missionary in India, and one or two other works. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., in 1870.

March 29.—Walker, Isaac P., United States Senator from Wisconsin for one term; died in Milwaukee, Wis., of apoplexy. He had been a prominent political leader in the early history of Wisconsin, was presidential elector in 1841, and in 1848 was elected United States Senator. He served from 1849 to 1855, and was chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

March 30.—Oliver, Major-General John M., a gallant officer of volunteers from New York, who served under General Sherman in his Western campaigns; died in Washington, D. C.
MARCH. — ECKARD, Mrs. Dr. —, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Eckard, now a professor in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and sister of Rev. John Leighton Wilson, D.D., of Columbia, S. C.; died there. Dr. and Mrs. Eckard were for many years active and zealous missionaries of the American Board in the island of Ceylon, and her health was finally so much impaired by the climate and her labors that she was compelled to return to the United States. MARCH — TROUBADALE, General William, a veteran soldier and political leader in Tennessee; died in Nashville, Tenn., aged 82 years. He was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1790, and served as a private soldier and as a lieutenant in the Creek War, and participated in the battles of Tallahatchie and Talladega. He again served as a private during the latter part of the last war against Great Britain, taking part in the capture of Pensacola and the battle of New Orleans. In 1836 he again entered upon an active military career, serving as a major-general of militia in the Seminole War. He also participated in the Mexican War as a colonel of infantry, taking part in all the battles in the valley of Mexico, being wounded in the battle of Molino del Rey, and also sustaining two severe wounds in the attack on Chapultepec. In 1849 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and continued in that position till 1851, since which time he had not taken an active part in public affairs.

April 1. — Foster, Rev. Lemuel, a Presbyterian clergyman, home missionary, and teacher, whose field of labor had principally been in Illinois; died at Washington Heights, Ill., in the 73d year of his age. He was born in Hartland, Conn., November 24, 1799, graduated from Yale College in 1823, and from the Yale Theological Seminary in 1831; was commissioned by the American Home Missionary Society as a missionary in 1832, and for forty years continued in his work, as a preacher and teacher, gathering churches and establishing academies, with great success.

April 5. — Galloway, Samuel, a prominent citizen and political leader in Ohio, for some years a professor and teacher there and in Indiana, and subsequently Secretary of State and Representative in Congress; died in Columbus, O., aged 61 years. Mr. Galloway was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and was born in Gettysburg, Pa., in 1811. He removed to Ohio in 1819, and was educated at Miami University, graduating thence, with his highest honors, in 1833. The next year he taught a classical school at Hamilton, O., and in 1835 was elected Professor of Ancient Languages in Miami University, but resigned, in consequence of ill health, in 1836. In 1838 he resumed teaching, first at Springfield, O., and in 1839 as Professor of Ancient Languages at South Hanover College, Indiana. His health being again impaired, he returned to Ohio in 1841, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1842, and removed to Chillicothe. In 1844 he was elected Secretary of State, and removed to Columbus. He was Secretary of State for eight years, and then, declining a re-election, resumed the practice of his profession, and took an active part in politics, for which his genius for oratory peculiarly fitted him. In 1854 he was elected to Congress, and served through the Thirty-fourth Congress, taking an active part in the political conflicts arising out of the Kansas question. He declined a re-election, and since that time had held no office, though he had taken a deep interest in political questions. As an attorney and advocate, or a political or platform speaker, he had no superior in his mingled humor and pathos, and his magnetic power over an audience. He was also very active in religious matters, having been for thirteen years ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, and several times a commissioner to the General Assembly.

April 5. — Hutchinson, Rev. Elijah, a Baptist clergyman, scholar, and pulpit orator, for thirty-eight years in the ministry; died at Windsor, Vt., aged 62 years. He was born in Warren, N. Y., June 7, 1810; removed with his parents to Newport, N. H., four years later, was educated at the New Hampton Literary and Theological Institution, and subsequently pursued his studies privately with Rev. Dr. Baron Stow, at Portsmouth, N. H. In 1831 he entered Newton Theological Institution, and graduated thence in 1834 with honor. The same year he was settled at Windsor, Vt., where he remained to the end of his life, being an active pastor for twenty-five years of the time. He was repeatedly called to city churches, which his reputation as a scholar and pulpit orator had reached, but he refused to leave his people, who were warmly attached to him. He published little—a few sermons of remarkable pathos and eloquence, and some able review articles, were all; but whatever came from his pen was admirable in its quality.

April 5. — Jackson, Samuel, M. D., a distinguished physician, medical professor, and author, of Philadelphia; died in that city, aged 55 years. He was born in Philadelphia, March 29, 1787, was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, but took his medical degree at the Rutgers College medical department in 1813, and settled in Philadelphia. He was appointed professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, and retained his professorship till 1863. At his resignation he was made Emeritus professor, and retained the title till his death. Dr. Jackson was the author of "Principles of Medicine," 8vo, 1822; Discourse Commemorative of Professor Nathaniel Chapman, 1854; Introduction to J. G. Morris's Translation of "Lehman's Chemical Physiology," 1856; and "Occasional Medical Essays."

April 5. — Pitcher, Zina, M. D., an eminent physician, medical professor, and author, of Detroit, Mich.; died there, aged about 75 years.
He was a native of Washington Litchfield County, Conn., and, having received a very thorough academical and medical education in New York City, removed to Detroit, where for more than forty years he was greatly distinguished in his profession. For many years he was a professor in the University of Michigan, and was the author of several medical works.

April 6.—Richardson, Captain Edward, an active and useful philanthropist and reformer, who had for almost half a century been actively engaged in promoting the welfare of seamen, and of the poor, ignorant, and degraded generally; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 88 years. He was a native of Massachusetts, was bred to the sea, was for many years captain of packet-ships plying between New York and Liverpool, and was very popular. In February, 1833, he organized the Marine Temperance Society, and lived to see 52,000 names signed to its pledge. He retired from sea-service about 1857, and was for some years superintendent of The Seamen’s Home. He was also vice-president of the New York Port Society for many years. At the age of seventy-three he originated the Waverley and Dover Street Missions, for sailors and the poor and vicious classes who haunt that portion of New York, and had established a day-school and Sunday-school for the children of that vicinity, and held religious meetings for them two evenings in the week, never failing to be present himself in all weathers. He had also aided in 1867 in founding the Van Buren Street Mission in Brooklyn, with its day and Sunday schools, and religious services, and to the end of his long life was active in every effort for the temporal and spiritual benefit of those around him.

April 7.—Crosman, Moses B., a prominent political leader in Ohio many years ago, a member of Congress for two terms; died in Urbana, Ohio, in his 83d year. He was an elder brother of the late Governor Thomas Corwin, and was born in Bourbon County, Ky., January 5, 1790, removed to Ohio in childhood, received an excellent education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1835 and 1839, was a Representative in Congress from 1849 to 1851, and from 1853 to 1855, and was a member of the Committee on the Post-Office Department. Two of his sons, the late John A. Corwin and Jacob Corwin, have been distinguished in political affairs.

April 7.—Walsh, John T., an Alabama journalist, scholar, and professor, born in Ireland; died in Mobile, Ala., aged 58 years. He received his education in Trinity College, Dublin, but came to the United States at the age of twenty, and in 1837 became the editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, which he conducted with great ability for eleven years, when he retired from it to accept a professorship in Spring Hill College, near Mobile. The approach of the late civil war again brought him into editorial life as an able and brilliant advocate of the “State Rights” doctrines. His later years had been spent in literary and editorial pursuits.

April 9.—Hartshorn, Rev. Chancellor, a Baptist clergyman and teacher, for some time a professor in Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, now Madison University; died at Ann Arbor, Mich., aged 71 years. He was a native of Central New York, and had received his early education at Hartwick Academy and Hamilton Institution, and was so able a classical scholar that he was, immediately after his graduation, employed as a teacher and professor at Hamilton; but, after about three years, he felt so strongly called to become a preacher, that he gave up all other pursuits to enter upon his chosen work. His pastorates were mainly in Central New York, but in the decline of life, worn down by excessive labor, he made his home with his son-in-law in Ann Arbor, and died there.

April 12.—Crosman, Commander Alexander F., U. S. N., a brilliant and capable naval officer, son of Deyret Major-General George H. Crosman, U. S. A., was drowned in the harbor of Grecutram, Nicaragua, aged 34 years. Commander Crosman was born in Missouri, June 11, 1838, and entered the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania, October 1, 1851. He served before the war in the Mediterranean squadron in 1856-'58, and in the Brazil squadron, Paraguay Expedition, in 1858-'59. During the war he was attached to the East Gulf squadron—first to the gunboat Tahoma, and was subsequently in command of the steamer Somerset. From 1863 to 1865 he was in the South Atlantic squadron attached to the frigate Wabash, and did gallant service in various expeditions and operations. Before the war he had been attached to the Naval Academy, the U. S. steamers Ossipee and Onward, and to the Portsmouth yard—his last orders being to the command of the Isthmian Surveying Expedition in January, 1872. His last hours in New York were occupied in preparing for publication a book on seamanship, in which he had embodied the ripened results of professional study and experience.

April 12.—Mahoney, First-Lieutenant Andrew, U. S. A., a gallant officer of the regular army, who had been an active and efficient officer of Volunteers, during the late war, volunteering among the first in Massachusetts; had repeatedly been wounded, and had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and brevet-colonel in the volunteer service. He was appointed lieutenant in the regular army, March 7, 1867, and joined the Fourteenth Infantry in July, 1869, and had been with his regiment at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, but was absent on sick-leave, and died in Boston, Mass.

April 13.—Clarke, Nathaniel B., a well-known and popular actor, whose real name is
was Nathaniel H. Belden; died in New York City, aged 64 years. He was a native of Connecticut, where he was born in 1808. The son of a clergyman, he was brought up under pious influences, and it was designed that he should pursue the calling of his father. His taste, however, led him to adopt the profession of the stage, and he came out at the Chatham Garden, in 1830, as Lord Rivers, in "A Day after the Wedding." His career, extending over a period of more than forty years, was chiefly fulfilled in the theatres of the Bowery. He was stage-manager of the New Bowery, under Mr. Lingard's management, during the entire existence of that establishment. Of late years he has been often seen at the Old Bowery. His last performance, given there last autumn, was in the play of "Bertha, the Sewing-Machine Girl." Mr. Clarke was esteemed in his profession, and enjoyed a fair measure of popularity. He was a thoroughly well-trained actor, and very useful in every company that he joined. Worth of character and a copious stock of reminiscences made him an esteemed friend, and an entertaining companion.

April 14.—BENEDICT, Jesse W., an eminent lawyer of New York City, formerly a partner of Charles O'Connor; died at his residence in Audubon Park, New York City, aged 62 years. He was a native of Connecticut, and had long been eminently alike for his legal ability and his eminently pure and exemplary life.

April 14.—POINDEXTER, Rev. A. M., D. D., an eminent Baptist clergyman, formerly secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and one of the founders of Richmond College; died near Gordonville, Orange County, Va. Dr. Poindexter was widely known to Christians of all denominations in Virginia. He was a man of fine and highly-cultivated intellect; a faithful pastor, a zealous laborer in the causes of Christian benevolence; a gentleman in private life, and a public benefactor, and, withal, an humble Christian.

April 15.—WINKLE, Peter G., late U. S. Senator from West Virginia; died at Parkersburg, W. Va., aged 64 years. He was born in the city of New York, September 7, 1808, removed to Parkersburg in 1835; was a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention in 1850; of the Wheeling Convention in 1861; and of the convention which formed the constitution of West Virginia in 1862. He was a member of the Legislature of the new State from its organization to June, 1863, and in November of that year was elected U. S. Senator for the term ending March, 1869. In the Senate he was chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and a member of several other important committees, and on the impeachment trial of President Johnson was one of the eight Republican Senators who voted against the impeachment articles. He was a member of the Philadelphia "Loyalists" Convention in 1860.

April 15.—WHELPLEY, James Davenport, M. D., an accomplished physician and scientist; died in Boston, aged 55 years. He was born in New York City, January 18, 1817, was educated in New Haven, and graduated from Yale College in 1837. After graduation he acted as assistant in Roger's Geological Survey of Pennsylvania for two years, and then, returning to New Haven, entered the medical department of Yale College, whence he graduated M. D. in 1842. He remained in New Haven until 1846, engaged in the study of the sciences, and in literary pursuits. He then went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and began to practise his profession, but was soon obliged to relinquish it from ill-health. In 1847 he removed to New York City, and became the editor and one of the owners of the American Whig Review, to which he had been a frequent contributor since 1845. While thus engaged, in 1849, he formed a project of establishing a commercial colony in Honduras, and, in furtherance of this enterprise, spent two years in San Francisco, purchasing and editing one of the daily papers there. His arrangements were disturbed by the presence of the filibuster Walker in Honduras, and, on going thither he was detained by Walker for nearly a year, enduring great privation, and being impressed into service as a seaman. Escaping to San Francisco, he returned early in 1857 to the East, and again devoted himself to literature and to scientific studies. For the last ten years of his life he was a great sufferer from asthma, which gradually developed into pulmonary consumption, of which disease he died. Dr. Whelpley's publications show a most original mind, and his unpublished papers are even more remarkable. He was a member of the American Academy. His scientific researches were chiefly in physics and metallurgy.

April 16.—BUCHANAN, McKea, a well-known tragedian, very popular in the West; died in La Puerta, Cal., aged 49 years. He was the son of Paymaster Buchanan, and nephew of Admiral Buchanan, U. S. N., and was born in Philadelphia, February 28, 1823. He was educated for the navy, and served three years as midshipman on the sloop-of-war St. Louis. His début as an actor was made at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, in the character of Hamlet, in which rôle he made his appearance in New York in 1850, but with little success. He visited England twice, and was not unsuccessful there. His sombre and antiquated style did not, however, please the American metropolis, and during the latter years of his professional life he confined his labors to the Western towns, in many of which he was highly esteemed. Mr. Buchanan was not devoid of sterling merit as an actor, and as a gentleman made many warm friends in and out of the profession.

April 18.—Clarke, Rev. Charles Russell, an active and useful Presbyterian clergyman, teacher, and writer; died at San Diego, Cal.,
aged 40 years. He was born in Albion, N. Y., February 29, 1822, prepared for college in Rochester, N. Y., under Prof. Dewey, and graduated from Princeton College, N. J., with high honor in 1852. After a year of teaching at New- town, L. I., and another at Geneseo, N. Y., he returned to Princeton and graduated at the Theological Seminary. During this latter period he acted as college tutor during the absence of Prof. Hope, and taught privately in the family of Commodore Stock- ton. He ministered for a year to the recently-organized Second Presbyterian Church. In January, 1861, he came to California, and was for several years principal of the "City (San Francisco) Female Seminary." His health failing, he removed to San Diego in May, 1869, to obtain the benefit of a milder climate. The disease of which he died—consumption—was then deep-seated, and it was marvellous to himself and friends that his life was prolonged during the last three years. Mr. Clarke was an active, earnest worker to the time of his last illness. As a teacher he was eminently successful, loving the profession with warm attachment. He was the author of "Clarke's Geography," which is extensively used, and his writings in periodicals were instructive and graceful. As a citizen Mr. Clarke was devoted to the prosperity of his new home, San Diego, his pen being often employed in behalf of churches and schools, in suggesting the beautifying of its homes with shrubs and flowers, and promoting the good order and steady habits for which the place is notable to-day.

April 18.—PRESTON, ANN, M. D., an eminent physician and professor in the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia; died in that city, aged 58 years. She was born in December, 1814, at West Grove, Chester County, Pa. Her father was Amos Preston, a member of the Society of Friends, and a man of unusual ability. Her mother was an intel- lectual woman, but in delicate health, and Miss Preston in early life had the chief care of a large family. Miss Preston evinced intel- lectual tastes at an early age, which were stimulated by the lyceum of her native town. In riper years she retained her love for study, and medical subjects were peculiarly interesting to her, yet she had not shaped for herself the course which she should perma- nently take. The Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, founded in 1850, however, realized her desires, and without hesitation she became one of the first applicants for ad- mission as a student. This was the first insti- tution established that afforded woman an oppor- tunity of acquiring instruction in all the de- partments of medical learning. Miss Preston, with thorough enthusiasm and the calm stead- 101 ness of a refined mind, pursued her studies, and was graduated with credit. She began practice in Philadelphia without ostentation, and gradually acquired many friends, who, perceiving her abilities, aided her advance- ment. Meanwhile changes occurred in the college faculty, and in 1854 she was elected to the chair of Physiology and Hygiene, which, as well as the position of "dean," she held ever afterward. Her lectures and valedictory addresses were replete with striking thoughts and practical knowledge. In the course of years her sphere of usefulness widened. The "Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia" was incor- porated, an essential auxiliary to the col- lege, and an invaluable charity. She was at the outset appointed one of its board of man- agers, corresponding secretary, and consulting physician. Besides her important duties in connection with this institution, Miss Preston attended numerous private patients, although her frail health compelled her to limit her practice. In 1867 the Philadelphia County Medical Society having made objections to the practice of medicine by women, Miss Preston defended the claims of her sex so ably and temperately as to disarm much opposition. Ir- respective of the deeds of charity she per- formed, her influence has been as great in re- moving the prejudices entertained against the admission of women into the medical profes- sion as it has been effective in demonstrating the capacity of her sex for that pursuit.

April 19.—BLACK, JOHN, an Alabama jour- nalist, for more than twenty-five years an ed- itor and publisher in Eufaula, Ala., and, at the time of his death, editor of the Eufaula News; died in that city.

April 20.—WALL, WILLIAM, an esteemed citizen of New York, a Representative in Con- gress, 1861–63; died in New York City, aged 71 years. He was born in Philadelphia, March 20, 1811; had resided seven years as an apprentice to a rope-maker; removed in 1822 to Kings County, L. I., where he engaged in the pursuit of his handicraft with such energy and success, that in 1856 he was able to retire with a large fortune. Meantime he had been called to fill a great number of local offices, and had always acquitted himself with honor. In 1860 he was elected to Congress from New York, and was a member of important committees during his term of service. He declined a reelection, but was a delegate to the Philadelphia "Loyalists" Convention in 1866.

April 21.—LACY, MRS. FRANCES COOPER, a well-known actress on the London stage, under her maiden name of Frances Cooper; died in London, aged 53 years.

April 22.—FORT, GEORGE FRANKLIN, M. D., an eminent citizen and physician of New Jersey, Governor of the State from 1851 to 1854, and subsequently one of the Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; died in New Egypt, Ocean County, N. J., aged 63 years. He was born in Pemberton, Burlington County, N. J., in May, 1809; was educated in his native coun- ty, studied medicine in Philadelphia, graduating M.D. from University of Pennsylvania, in 1830. While actively engaged in the practice of his
profession in Burlington and Monmouth Counties, he was elected to the House of Assembly from Monmouth County, and in 1844 was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He was subsequently elected to the State Senate from Monmouth County, and in 1850 was chosen Governor. He was subsequently a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and an active member of the Prison Reform Committee. Princeton College conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M.

April 23.—Howe, Edmund G., a banker and manufacturer of Hartford, Conn., largely identified with the manufacturing, financial, and railroad enterprises of that city; died there, aged about 63 years.

April 23.—Robinson, Alexander, an Indian, chief of the tribe of Pottawatomies; died at the Indian Reserve, in Illinois, aged 100 years. He was always a steadfast friend of the whites, and in 1818 paddled the Kinzie family, the earliest settlers in Chicago, across the lake from Michigan in his canoe. He had lived on the reserve for forty years.

April 23.—Clarke, William Cooswell, a New Hampshire jurist, Attorney-General of the State since 1863; died in Manchester, N. H., aged 62 years. He was born in Atkinson, N. H., in 1810, prepared for college at Atkinson Academy, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1832. On leaving college, he taught an academy at Gilmanston for some time, after which he studied law and graduated at the Dane Law School, at Cambridge, Mass. He commenced the practice of his profession at Laconia, and was Solicitor of Belknap County for several years. In the spring of 1844 he removed to Manchester, where he had resided ever since that time. He soon took a high rank at the Hillsborough County bar, and held the office of City Solicitor during the years 1849-50. He was appointed Judge of Probate of Hillsborough County, in 1852, and held the office four years. In July, 1853, Governor Gilmore appointed him Attorney-General, and reappointed him in 1856. He was a trustee of the City Library many years, a trustee in the Manchester Savings-Bank, and a director in the City Bank. He was the first treasurer of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad corporation, and he was clerk of the corporation many years. He held the latter office at the time of his death. He was a man of superior intelligence and ability, and discharged the duties of Attorney-General, with which he was intrusted, with great credit to himself and the State.

April 25.—McFerran, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General John C. U. S. A., Deputy Quartermaster-General, Department of the South, a very able and conscientious army officer; died suddenly, at Louisville, Ky., aged about 53 years. He was a native of Kentucky, and entered the Military Academy from that State in 1838, graduating in 1843. After graduating, he was assigned to duty as second-lieutenant of the Third Infantry. During the Mexican War he was with the Seventh Infantry, and engaged at Palo Alto, and Resaca de la Palma. After that war he was transferred back to his old regiment, and in 1856 entered the Quartermaster's Department of the army, in which he had served ever since. During the civil war, he was in New Mexico and in Washington Territory; received his brevet in 1865, and his lieutenant-colonelcy in 1866. Since then, he had had charge of the eighth division of the Quartermaster's Department. General Terry well said of him in his general order announcing his death: "As an officer, he was distinguished for his able and conscientious discharge of every duty; as a man, for stainless honor and exalted worth. Dying, he leaves behind him a reputation for purity and integrity which reflects honor upon the service in which he was an officer, and upon the profession of arms."

April 25.—Walker, A. J., an Alabama jurist, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State from 1850 to 1869, a member of a family conspicuous for their activity in the Confederate movement, and eminent commander of the Knights Templars of the State; died in Montgomery, Ala., aged 53 years.

April 27.—Cole, Mrs. Florence Frances, better known to the public by her stage name of Florence Stanley, a popular actress, being connected with the Holliday-Street Theatre Company, in Baltimore, but who had left the stage about two years since; died in Baltimore.

April 27.—Kidwell, Zedekiah, M. D., a prominent Democratic politician and member of Congress from Northwestern Virginia; died in Fairmount, W. Va., aged 58 years. He was born in Fairfax County, Va., January 4, 1814; was educated by his father, who was a civil engineer; studied medicine, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1839. After practising medicine for some years, Dr. Kidwell studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1849, served a number of years in the Virginia Legislature; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849, a presidential elector in 1852, and a representative in Congress from 1853 to 1857. In 1857 he was elected one of the three commissioners who formed the Virginia Board of Public Works, and retained his position for several years. He was always a Democrat, and personally popular with his party. He sympathized with the Confederacy, and went off South early in 1861, and remained about Richmond, in some official position most of the time, till the end of the war, coming back to his old home after it was over; wrecked in his political fortunes and broken down in health.

April 27.—Stevens, Paran, a prominent and well-known hotel proprietor; died in New York City. He was the first proprietor of the Revere House, Boston, and was, at the time of his death, the principal proprietor of the Revere and Tremont Houses, in Boston; of the Fifth
Avenue Hotel, in New York, and of the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia. Before the war he was also the proprietor of the Battle House, in Mobile, Ala. Mr. Stevens was a man of great energy and enterprise, and had just completed one of the finest apartment houses in the world. He was a liberal patron of art, and a kind and genial gentleman.

April 28.—Gravelly, Joseph J., Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri and former member of Congress from the Fourth Missouri District; died at Stockton, Cedar County, Mo., aged 44 years. He was born in Henry County, Va., in 1828, and after receiving an ordinary education studied law, and, possessing a ready and captivating style of oratory, he soon distinguished himself in politics. He was a member of the Virginia Legislature in 1858, and took strong ground against the act proposing the sale of free negroes under certain circumstances. In 1854 he removed to Cedar County, Mo., and there plunged again into political life. He was elected a member of the State Convention in 1861, and to the State Senate in 1862, as an emancipationist, and was re-elected to the same position in 1864. Although favoring the call for a new convention, he opposed the adoption of the work of that convention—the "Drake Constitution." In 1866 he was elected a member of Congress from the Fourth District. In 1870, falling in with the tide of the Liberal progressive movement, he was elected on the ticket with Governor B. Gratz Brown as Lieutenant-Governor, a position which he held at the time of his death. As a presiding officer in the Senate, he exhibited unusual tact, and, being perfectly posted in parliamentary law, his rulings were seldom appealed from, nor were his honesty and impartiality questioned even by his political opponents. In addition to the various responsible positions which he held in civil affairs by the favor of his constituents, he also received promotions in the military service. He entered the Home Guards in 1861, served as second-lieutenant in the Thirteenth Missouri State militia, also as captain, and was appointed colonel in March, 1863. He was subsequently commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth Veteran Cavalry, and was mustered out in 1865.

April 29.—Hardenberg, Jacob, a Democratic politician and political leader in New York, serving his second term as State Senator, the keenest and most effective debater in the Senate; died in Albany, aged 49 years. He was born in New Paltz, Ulster County, in 1823, and educated at the New Paltz Academy and at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., graduating from the latter in 1844. He immediately commenced the study of the law, teaching meanwhile in the academy in Fonda, Montgomery County, N. Y. He was a very successful and popular teacher, and distinguished in that, as in every thing else, by his thoroughness in all that he undertook. In 1849 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Kingston, Ulster County, where he had ever since resided. He almost immediately entered upon a large and lucrative practice, for which his thorough preparation admirably fitted him. His early affiliations were with the Whigs, but in 1858 he avowed himself a Democrat, and very soon became a leader in that party in Ulster County. He was a member of most of the State Democratic Conventions, and for several years of the State Central Committee, in which he did much to shape the policy of the party in the State. But, while thus active in his efforts for the promotion of the welfare of his party, he manifested little or no ambition to hold office himself. He was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court in his district, during the war, but some of the active peace Democrats of his section bolted his nomination, and he was defeated. In 1867 he was elected one of the members at large of the State Constitutional Convention and there made for himself a State reputation. In that body he was influential in securing the passage of the judiciary article which was subsequently adopted by the people, and also active in seeking to secure reform in the management of the canals. Mr. Hardenbergh was elected to the Senate in the fall of 1869 from the Fourteenth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Greene and Ulster, and ran ahead of the State ticket. He was placed at the head of the Canal Committee by the Lieutenant-Governor, the wisdom of which selection has been more than justified. He inaugurated some of the reform measures for the management of the canals which have made those thoroughfares so efficient. He was instrumental in securing the adoption of the system of low tolls, which has in a measure brought back to the canals a large portion of their trade and commerce. In the fall of 1871 he was re-elected to the Senate, and on taking his seat it was soon evident that he was one of the ablest members of that body. But in the fourth week of the session he was attacked by inflammatory rheumatism in so violent a form that he soon succumbed to it.

April 29.—King, Wyllys, an old and prominent citizen of St. Louis, and State Superintendent of Insurance; died in that city.

April 30.—Marshall, Rev. George, D.D., a leading clergyman of the Presbyterian Church in Western Pennsylvania; died at Bethel, near Pittsburg, Pa., aged 66 years. He was a native of Western Pennsylvania, a graduate of Jefferson College, and had entered upon his ministry at Bethel in 1832. His ability as a preacher and writer, and his sound judgment and kindly disposition, had given him a high reputation throughout the region in which he labored.

April ——Baker, Jeremiah, a centenarian of Northfield, Mass., a soldier of the War of 1812; died there, aged 101 years.

April ——Huntington, William S., a young
banker of Washington, D. C., of great ability and promise; died there, aged 31 years. He was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1841, and in 1861 received from Hon. S. P. Chase a position in the loan branch of the Treasury. His great aptness and skill in financial matters attracted the attention of Messrs. Henry D. and Jay Cooke, and in 1863, when they organized the First National Bank in Washington, they made Mr. Huntington its cashier, and from that time till his death he had filled the position with distinguished ability. His death was caused by congestive chills.

April ——. MacT, Josiah, Sen., an eminent merchant and former shipmaster of New York, a member of the Society of Friends; died at his residence in Rye, N. Y., aged 88 years. He was a native of Nantucket, Mass., born in 1784, and in early life was a commander of packet-ships plying between New York and Liverpool, and was so popular that berths were engaged on his ships for many passages ahead. Upon leaving the sea he went into the sperm-oil trade, in which he continued with great success for many years.

April ——. Martin, Arnold, an enterprising but never successful journalist, who, in the course of thirty-two years, had started eighteen different newspapers, in New England, the South and the Northwest; died in great poverty at San Diego, Cal., aged 53 years.

April ——. Smith, Mrs. Mary, a venerable lady of Morristown, N. J.; died there, at the advanced age of 101 years and 6 months. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and attended services in the churches up to within a few years back.

April ——. Sturgis, Russell, one of the most eminent and respected shipping-merchants of New York City; died there, aged 63 years. He was a native of Barnstable, Mass., born in 1804, came to New York when a young man, and was for years captain of a merchant-ship, trading to the East Indies. Subsequently he established a shipping-house in New York, of which he remained the head until his death. He was, from their organization, at the head of the Pilot Commissioners; he was for some time chairman of the Harbor-Masters, and took the most lively interest in every thing pertaining to the welfare of the merchant marine of New York. During the war he rendered efficient service to the Government in procuring and fitting out vessels. His youngest son was killed in Virginia while with the Army of the Potomac. Since the war Mr. Sturgis had been the chief proprietor of one of the lines of steamers to Savannah.

April ——. Tufts, Quinby, a philanthropic citizen of Boston, a grandson of the distinguished Dr. Cotton Tufts, of Weymouth; died in Boston. He left by his will $10,000 to Harvard College for the education of indigent students; $2,000 to Amherst College, and $3,000 to Atkinson (N. H.) Academy, for a like purpose; $10,000 to the town of Weymouth for a free library, lectures, etc.; $10,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital for free beds; and some $40,000 to be distributed among the city charitable institutions.

May 2.—Davis, Thomas T., a prominent and enterprising citizen and lawyer, of Syracuse, N. Y., member of Congress from that district for two terms; died there, aged 62 years. He was the son of Rev. Henry Davis, D. D., first president of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., and was born at Middlebury, Vt., August 22, 1810; graduated from Hamilton College in 1831; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Syracuse in 1833. From the time of his settlement in Syracuse he took a deep and active interest in the various manufactures, and railroad and mining enterprises of that thriving and growing city; was connected with its great salt-manufacture, and was counsel for most of the manufacturing establishments of the city. He was elected in 1852 to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and in 1854 was elected to the Thirty-ninth. Since the conclusion of his second term he had remained in private life, attending to his large legal business.

May 6.—Swift, Robert, an American merchant and conchologist, long resident at St. Thomas, West Indies; died there, aged 73 years. He had established himself on the island in 1831, and, being a man of fine culture and great fondness for scientific pursuits, his house was ever open to distinguished American visitors. He was constantly in communication with our ablest conchologists, in regard to his favorite study, and his collection of shells was said to be the best in the West Indies.

May 7.—Rockwood, Rev. Lernin Burton, a Congregationalist clergyman, secretary of the New England Branch of the American Tract Society; died in Boston, aged 60 years. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and studied theology at Andover and Union Theological Seminaries. He had been settled for several years in the parsonate, but for twelve or fourteen years had been engaged in the service of the Tract Society, and with great success.

May 8.—Kitchen, John S., M. D., a surgeon in the United States Navy; died in Philadelphia, in his 42d year. He was born in New York, in November, 1830, was commissioned an assistant-surgeon in the navy, May 1, 1855, and made his first cruise on the coast of Africa in the sloop-of-war St. Louis. His next service was aboard the steam-frigate Wasbash, Mediterranean squadron. In 1859 he was promoted to passed assistant-surgeon, and was attached to the receiving-ship Ohio, at Boston, and the naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass., until 1861, when he was commissioned a surgeon, and ordered to the steamer Pocahontas, but subsequently transferred to the sloop-of-war Mohican, on board of which latter he participated in the battle of Port Royal.
During the war, he served principally in the North Atlantic blockading squadron, on board the steamer Saco, Sacramento, and at its close had charge of the naval hospital, Port Royal, S. C., after which he was ordered to duty at the rendezvous, and on board the receiving-ship at Boston. In 1869 he was ordered to the iron-boat Dicconson, and while attached to her manifested the first symptoms of the disease which he died. In 1870 he was ordered as a member of the Naval Medical Examining Board, at Philadelphia, thence to the frigate California, and, upon the arrival of that vessel upon the Pacific station, was transferred to the charge of the naval hospital at Mare Island, Cal., from which duty he was invalided in September, 1871, and returned to his home in Philadelphia, where he subsequently resided. During the whole seventeen years of his connection with the service, Dr. Kitchin was actively and honorably employed, and even served with zeal and fidelity long after he was suffering his mortal illness, induced by long-continued and arduous service.

May 8.—SANGER, William W., M. D., an American physician and author; died in New York City, aged 53 years. Dr. Sanger enjoyed a high reputation as a physician, and was for a number of years in charge of the Blackwell's Island Hospital and Almshouses. He had made very careful and thorough investigations into the history, causes, and status of the social evil in New York, and had published the result of his observations in a volume of great professional value, entitled "The History of Prostitution."

May 9.—LIVINGSTON, Heman, an old and eminent merchant of New York; died at his residence in Catskill, in the 79th year of his age. He was one of the pioneers of steam-navigation on the Hudson River, and, after a prosperous business career, retired to his estate at Catskill, about 1850.

May 13.—Dalton, Edward Barry, M. D., a young physician of great promise; died at Santa Barbara, Cal., of consumption, aged about 38 years. He was educated at Harvard College, whence he graduated in 1853, and, after devoting some time to the study of physical science, came to New York, and, attending the medical lectures of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduated M. D. in 1858. He was gaining a good practice, when, at the commencement of the war, he volunteered as a surgeon, and remained in the service as assistant-surgeon, surgeon, and medical director, from April 30, 1861, to May 13, 1865. His health was impaired by his active service in the army, but he returned to New York, and resumed his scientific investigations with great zeal and energy, and found time to prepare for the press some papers and monographs which indicated the possession of rare talents. Soon, however, his health began to fail, and, after trying other resorts for the relief of pulmonary disease, he was at last induced to test the mild and genial climate of Southern California. It was too late, however, to arrest the disease, and he sank gradually until his death, in May.

May 14.—HUGHES, Alfred, an old and estimable citizen of Charleston, S. C., a native of the city, and postmaster for thirty-five or thirty-six years; died there, in the 84th year of his age. He was conspicuous for his attachment to the Union, both in the old nullification times of 1832, and in the more recent display of secession sentiments during and before the late war.

May 17.—WOLFE, John David, a wealthy and philanthropic merchant of New York City; died there, in the 86th year of his age. Mr. Wolfe gave largely of his great wealth to all objects of true benevolence; but he was especially generous in his gifts for the relief of orphans, the aged and infirm, the poor, the unfortunate, and prisoners.

May 20.—O'ROEKE, Captain Michael, a brave and gallant officer of Volunteers in the late war, and, subsequently, identified with the Fenian movement; died in New York, aged 33 years. He was born in Roscommon, Ireland, but emigrated to the United States at an early age. He joined the Union army at the outbreak of the civil war, and served with distinction in Corcoran's Irish Legion. When peace was proclaimed, he actively engaged in the Irish revolutionary movement, and assisted in sending aid to his countrymen in Ireland. When the time for the contemplated uprising was at hand, he returned to his native land, and, at great personal risk, promoted the arming and organization of his countrymen there and in England. He was in the confidence of the leaders, and never failed, under the most trying circumstances, to act the part of an Irish patriot. When he subsequently returned to this country, he took a leading part in movements calculated to advance the political and social welfare of his people. He assisted in organizing the Irish District Reform League, and was elected president.

May 25.—Clarke, Reeder Wright, a politician and political leader in Ohio, member of Congress for two terms, Third Auditor of the Treasury, etc.; died at Batavia, Clermont County, Ohio, aged 60 years. He was born in Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, May 18, 1812, received a good academical education, and, at the age of fifteen, commenced learning the printer's trade, in which he became an adept. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. In 1840 and 1841 he was a member of the Ohio Legislature; was a delegate, in 1844, to the Baltimore Convention; and a presidential elector at the ensuing election. From 1846 to 1852 he was Clerk of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts for his native county. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, in 1860, and, from March, 1865, to March, 1869, a Representative in Congress from his district. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia "Loyalists' Con-
duction." In 1869 he was appointed Third Auditor of the Treasury, and subsequently Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of Ohio. He had been an invalid for two or three years past.

May 25.—Rohn, Rev. John E., a Methodist clergyman and religious journalist, editor for many years past of the Buffalo Christian Advocate, and a man of great influence in his denomination in Western New York; died at Cowlesville, N. Y., of apoplexy.

May 31.—Haskell, Llewellyn, an enterprising and highly-esteemed merchant of New York, the founder of Llewellyn Park, an exquisite suburb of Orange, N. J.; died in Santa Barbara, Cal., aged about 60 years. Mr. Haskell was of Welsh ancestry, but was a native of Maine. He had resided in New York and its vicinity for many years, and was well known and cherished for his strict integrity, large public spirit, and unsparing devotion to liberal ideas. He had been suffering from pulmonary disease for some years, and had visited Santa Barbara in the hope of a complete restoration to health in that genial climate.

May 31.—Prichem, William H., M. D., an eminent physician of Hudson, N. Y., a son of Governor Nathaniel Pitcher; died in Hudson, from the effect of poison introduced into his system while making a post-mortem examination in a case of erysipelas.

May.—Coleman, Prof. Benjamin B., a member of the Faculty of the University of Virginia, who was a candidate for a vacant professorship in Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; was killed by being run over by the railroad-cars at Charlottesville, Va., as he was attempting to mail a letter to allow his friends to present his name as a candidate for the vacancy.

June 2.—Colton, Rev. Henry Martin, a Congregationalist clergyman and teacher; died in Middletown, Conn., aged 45 years. He was born in Royalton, Niagara County, N. Y., November 5, 1826; graduated at Yale College in the class of 1848, and, after a year devoted to a select course of study, entered the Yale Theological Seminary, and in November, 1852, was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church in Woodstock, Conn. Resigning this charge in January, 1855, he removed to East Avon, Conn., where he supplied the pulpit of the Congregational Church two years. In May, 1857, he established a classical school in Middletown, which he continued for eleven years. In September, 1868, he opened the "Yale School for Boys," in New York City, which he was still conducting at the time of his death.

June 2.—Martin, Rev. George W., a Presbyterian clergyman; died at Denver, Col. He graduated at the Union Theological Seminary in the class of 1869, and, after preaching at Saugerties one year, was settled over the Presbyterian Church at Schaghticoke, N. Y. In the spring of 1871, his health becoming impaired, his people gave him a vacation, and he went to Denver in the vain hope of recovery. He was an eloquent preacher, and his talents gave promise of great usefulness.

June 2.—Nicholson, Colonel Joseph Hoffe, a lawyer and politician of note; died at Annapolis, Md., aged 66 years. He was a native of Baltimore, and second son of Judge Joseph H. Nicholson, of the Court of Appeals of Maryland; graduated at Harvard University, and commenced the practice of law in his native city. For many years he was Clerk of the Senate of Maryland, and was acting Secretary of State under Governor Veazey. He was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County by Governor Pratt, and, by President Fillmore, United States consul at Tunis. The office of Principal Executive Clerk of the United States Senate was created for Colonel Nicholson, and he continued to perform his duties until 1861, since which he had held the position of Secretary of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company, of which he had long been a director. Colonel Nicholson was widely known as an influential politician and a vigorous writer.

June 2.—Plummer, Hon. George, a prominent citizen of Glastenbury, Conn.; died there, aged 87 years. He was born in Glastenbury, December 7, 1785; graduated at Yale College in the class of 1804, which numbered many eminent scholars, studied law at New Haven with his uncle, Judge Mills, and was admitted to the bar in 1807. Until 1812 he continued to practise his profession in his native place, attending constantly the courts at Hartford. The death of his father at this time devolved upon him the charge of a considerable estate, and, with naturally a strong taste for the quiet life of the farm, he at once abandoned the law, and, as he often used to emphasize it, "without the least regret." Though never afterward making a writ, he often acted as magistrate and brought in many ways to the service of his townsmen his legal acquisitions and skill. Near the close of the War of 1812 he entered the military service. Under Brigadier-General Lusk, who commanded a brigade of 1,800 men at New London, he acted as brigade-major and inspector, and remained in the service so long as the exigencies of the coast defense required. In politics Deacon Plummer was Whig and Republican. In 1844 he represented the Second District in the Senate, and again in 1851. He was twice a member of the corporation of Yale College, for which, as an alumnus, he cherished very strong attachment. In matters ecclesiastical and religious he held a special prominence. For nearly half a century he served the church as deacon, and acted as its treasurer, and for thirty years was continuously chosen treasurer of the town, his name being entered upon all tickets alike. Warmly enlisted in all movements for the public good, he was especially interested in educational and religious matters.
June 3.— **Capt. George M.** U. S. N., a distinguished naval officer, of Greek birth; was murdered at Bridgeport, Conn., aged about 60 years. He was born in Missolonghi, Greece, and saw his father and mother murdered by the Turks in the massacre of that city in 1824. Seeing that he would fall a victim to the revengeful Turks, he ran to the shore with another boy and jumped into a skiff. They paddled off toward the United States man-of-war Constitution, which lay in port, under Commodore Elliott. As soon as it was discovered that they were escaping from the Turks, Commodore Elliott ordered a boat to their rescue and they were taken on board the Constitution and brought to America. Soon after young Colvoocoreses landed he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., being appointed from Vermont in February, 1832. In 1835-37 he was attached to the frigate United States in the Mediterranean squadron. He was promoted to passed midshipman June 28, 1838; was lieutenant October 7, 1843, and served on various ships till July 1, 1861, when he was commissioned commander, commanding the sloop Saratoga, of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, till 1864, and the sloop St. Mary's, of the Pacific squadron, from 1865 to 1866. He chanced to be on duty in Valparaiso when that port was menaced by a powerful Spanish squadron, under the command of Admiral Finzön, and was exceedingly active in his efforts to protect the rights and property of American citizens. For his success, as well as for a famous correspondence with the Spanish admiral, he will be long remembered there. He was retired with the rank of captain in 1867. Captain Colvoocoreses was a gallant and deserving officer, and took an active part in the late war of the country, receiving a large amount of prize-money from various captures in which he participated. The circumstances of his death were peculiarly distressing. Leaving his home in Litchfield, Conn., upon a business-trip to New York City, he reached Bridgeport in the evening, with the intention of taking the boat for New York, but was waylaid, murdered, and robbed of a large amount of property upon his person. Captain Colvoocoreses was a man of remarkable courage, and was widely esteemed for his many virtues.

June 4.— **Isaac Platt,** a veteran political editor and journalist; died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., aged about 70 years. In 1828 he established the *Dutchess Intelligencer,* a strong anti-Jackson paper, surrendered mostly to politics. The county, however, went heavily for Jackson, remaining on that side until 1837, when it became Whig. Subsequently, one of the old papers, changing its views, was united with Mr. Platt's paper, *The Eagle,* which still survives. His editorial career extended over a period of forty-four years.

June 5.— **Lynch,** Very Reverend T., D. D., a Roman Catholic clergyman, Vicar-General of the Diocese of South Carolina; died in New York City, aged 75 years. He was born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1797; left his country in 1827, and, after a brief sojourn in Canada, went to Charleston, S. C., in 1828, and took his ecclesiastical course at the seminary of Bishop England, by whom he was ordained in 1831. His first mission was to Columbus, Ga., and thence he was transferred to Columbia and Edgefield, S. C., in which latter mission he was engaged until the commencement of the late war. It was while in the charge of this mission that he erected the granite church in Edgefield, raised at a cost of over $30,000, and gathered in small sums from his friends in different parts of the country. At the close of the war, upon his return to Charleston, he was appointed, by the Right Reverend Bishop Lynch, Vicar-General of the Diocese of South Carolina, and this dignity, with which he was then invested, he remained till the day of his death. The last two years of his life he chiefly devoted outside of the charge of his spiritual duties—to the erection of a worthy edifice of Catholic worship, on Sullivan's Island, suitable to the growing population and importance of this sea-side summer resort, which building is not yet wholly completed.

June 6.— **Shorter,** John Gill, an Alabama jurist and political leader, a native of Georgia, but long resident in Alabama; died in Eutawla, Ala. He was a son of Hon. Eli Shorter, of Georgia, but removed to Alabama while yet a young man, and, from his wealth, his learning, and his high character, he speedily became prominent in political circles. He was for several years a State Senator; was circuit judge for his district, from 1855 to 1861; was a member of the first Provisional Confederate Congress; and in the autumn of 1861 was elected Governor as successor of Governor Andrew Moore, and through the succeeding two years, though the war raged within portions of his State, he maintained his authority and control of the State in such a way as to give general satisfaction. He was a man of the most estimable private character, an active and devoted Christian, and greatly esteemed for his amiable and generous nature.

June 7.— **Beers,** William F., a New York journalist; died in that city, aged 55 years. He was born in Ireland, but came to this country at a very early age. When only ten years old, he entered the office of the *Sun,* and remained there for four or five years; after which he spent about six years in the book-office of Smith & McDougall. He next went into the composing-room of the *Times,* where he remained until the beginning of the war. While here, he became a prominent and respected member of the Typographical Union. When the call for volunteers was sounded, he enlisted as a private in the Tenth New York Volunteers, and served with credit until the
battle of the Wilderness, where he was dangerously wounded in the thigh. While lying in hospital, he was twice captured by guerrillas, but was taken by the United States forces, and removed to the hospital at Washington. When he recovered from his wound, he rejoined the army before Petersburg, and received his commission as second-lieutenant, and for gallant and meritorious conduct was shortly afterward promoted to be first-lieutenant, and given the command of Company C. He remained with the army until Lee's surrender. When he returned from the war, he entered the composing-room of the Tribune, and there exhibited such skill and efficiency that in 1869 he was assigned to the position of night news editor, and was gradually advanced to that of night editor in charge, which place he held at the time of his death.

June 8.—Johnson, Mrs. Mary A. W., an able writer, wife of Oliver Johnson, Esq.; died in New York City. She was a woman of brilliant intellect, and deeply interested in every movement for freedom, happiness, and the elevation of the human race.

June 9.—Wall, James W., formerly a United States Senator from New Jersey; died at Elizabeth, N. J., aged 52 years. He was born in Trenton, N. J. in 1829, and was a son of the Hon. Garrett D. Wall, United States Senator. He graduated at Princeton, in 1839, studied law, and entered upon the practice of his profession in his native place. His first position was that of a commissioner in bankruptcy. In 1847 he removed to Burlington, and devoted his attention chiefly to literary pursuits, in which he became eminent. In 1850 he was elected Mayor of Burlington, and in 1854 visited Europe, and subsequently published a volume entitled "Foreign Etchings, or Visits to the Old World's Pleasant Places." During the early part of the civil war, he wrote against the Administration in power, for interfering with the freedom of the press, and was imprisoned for a few weeks in Fort Lafayette. In January, 1863, he was elected a Senator in Congress, from New Jersey, for the unexpired term of John W. Johnson, deceased. In 1866 he removed to Elizabeth, and gave himself mostly to literary pursuits.

June 9.—Williams, Thomas, formerly member of Congress for the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania; died at Pittsburgh. He was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pa., August 28, 1806; graduated at Dickinson College, in 1825; studied law, and was admitted to the bar, in 1828. Having settled in Pittsburgh, he was sent from that place as Senator to the State Legislature in 1838, and the three following years; was re-elected in 1840 to the Lower House of the Legislature; and in 1842 was a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committee on the Judiciary. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and again to the Fortieth, in which he was one of the managers of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

June 12.—Swan, Colonel William, formerly an army officer; died at Cummington, Mass., in his 96th year. He was in the service from 1798 to 1815, received several promotions, was in the battles of Little Fork, New Toronto, and Sackett's Harbor, and passed safely through many perils. He was a comrade of General Winfield Scott, in New Orleans, both at that time being captains, one of infantry, and the other of artillery.

June 20.—Reese, William J., Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry, United States Army; died at Nashville, Tenn., in the 27th year of his age. He entered the Volunteer service in June, 1862, before he was sixteen years of age, and served until February, 1863, leaving his regiment at that time to accept an appointment at West Point. He entered the Military Academy the same year, and graduated with credit, in the class of 1869. While a cadet, his genial disposition, his self-denying liberality, and unquestioned honor, made him the friend and favorite of all who knew him. After graduation, he served with his regiment, principally in Texas, until his health compelled him to return home. Lieutenant Reese had just been promoted to be first-lieutenant.

June 22.—Rich, Captain Charles Otis, U. S. Volunteers; died at Yokohama, Japan. He was a son of Mr. Otis Rich, of Boston, and was a captain in the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, which served under General Foster, in North Carolina, in the civil war. He was present at the battles of Kinston and Goldsborough. After the war, he became a partner in an East India House with which his father was connected, and went as its representative to Yokohama, where he died.

June 26.—Kellogg, Miss Mary, an eminent teacher; died in Great Barrington, Mass., aged 83 years. She was one of three sisters who conducted a seminary for young ladies in that village, and for a period of twenty-five years devoted themselves untringly to its interests, rendering it an institution of the highest order.

June 29,—Caribe, Thomas, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.; died at his residence in Princeton, N. J., aged 84 years, sixty years of which had been spent in the service. He was born in Maryland, in 1788, and afterward removed to Pennsylvania, from which State he entered the Naval Academy in 1809. He was made captain in 1841, and from 1850 to 1855 had charge of various foreign squadrons. In 1862 he was made commodore, and in 1866 rear-admiral.

June 29.—Skinner, General St. John B. L.; died in Washington, D. C. aged 78 years. He was a native of Washington County, N. Y., served in the War of 1812, and, during the administration of President Pierce, was made First Assistant Postmaster-General, a position which he retained under Presidents Buchanan, Lincoln, and Johnson.

July 1.—Roberts, Sallie, formerly a col-
ored servant in President Madison's family; died in St. Louis, Mo., aged 117 years. Her mother lived to the age of 118 years.

July 3.—FURMAN, Charles M., a prominent citizen of Charleston, S. C., and at one time Comptroller-General of the State; died in that city, aged 75 years. He was a son of Rev. Richard Furman, D. D., of Charleston; was born and educated there, admitted to the bar in 1819, and practised his profession with signal success until 1832, when he was elected treasurer of the lower division by the Legislature of the State. In this place he gave evidence of that financial ability for which, in after-years, he was so signaliy noted, and was subsequently elected to the important office of Comptroller-General of the State. The duties of this office he discharged with fidelity, and he was afterward chosen one of the Masters in Equity for Charleston District, an office at that time of grave and serious responsibilities. When Judge Colcock was elected Treasurer of the Bank of the State, having a high estimate of Mr. Furman's financial abilities, he prevailed upon him to undertake the duties of cashier of the bank. He continued to discharge the duties of this office until 1850, when he was elected President of the bank, and continued to hold this position until the close of the war. Mr. Furman had frequently been called to fill offices of honor and trust. In 1824 he was elected a member of the lower branch of the Legislature, and was also a member of all the city Boards. He was connected with the South Carolina Railroad for many years as a director, and was sent to England for the purpose of conducting an important and delicate trust for that company; was a member of the Secession Convention in 1860, and of the National Democratic Convention which nominated Seymour and Blair for the presidency in 1868. Mr. Furman was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

July 4.—PHRENO, Zenas Montague, A. M., formerly associate principal of the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, at Sing Sing, N. Y.; died at Amherst, Mass., aged 61 years. He was educated at Williams College, graduating thence in 1839, and devoted his whole life to the profession of teaching, in which he had achieved a good degree of success.

July 10.—McCHESNEY, Rev. William E., a Presbyterian clergyman and missionary at Canton, China; was killed by pirates at a little village called Kam-Kal, aged 28 years. He had been connected with the mission at Canton but two years and a half, and had made commendable progress in the acquisition of the language. Anxious to commence preaching, he, in company with a fellow-missionary, took a short trip into the country for that purpose, and had proceeded about fifteen miles, preaching by the way, when they anchored their boat for the night, near the above-mentioned village. A cargo-boat being attacked near them by pirates, they found themselves under fire, and Mr. McChesney was killed instantly. He was a favorite with both natives and foreigners, and gave promise of great usefulness.

July 12.—TRAPP, Rev. Paul, D. D., an Episcopal clergyman, and professor in the Theological Seminary of South Carolina; died in Baltimore, Md., aged nearly 70 years. As a theologian, he ranked among the highest in the diocese, and in the conventions of the Church, both diocesan and general, he was recognized as an able counsellor and debater. For many years he was Rector of St. Michael's Church, Charleston, and for a time was a city missionary in charge of St. Stephen's Chapel, where he wielded a great influence for good.

July 14.—STEWARDS, Judge LINTON, a Georgi jurist and politician, brother of Alexander H. Stephens; died at Sparta, Ga., aged 49 years. He was born in Taliaferro County, Ga., in 1823, and was left an orphan at the age of three years. But friends took charge of his education, and, like his brother, he studied law, and in due time was admitted to practice. He evinced great legal ability, and ultimately rose to the bench. He took an active part in the politics of Georgia, and was a delegate from the county of Hancock to the Georgia Secession Convention of 1861. Judge Stephens voted therein against the ordinance of secession, but subsequently proposed a preamble and resolution declaring that the lack of unanimity in the convention was in regard to the (proposed) remedy, and its application before a resort to other means of redress, and not as to alleged grievances. This was adopted, and he signed the ordinance. He had acted all along with the Union party, who were styled "Cooperationists," in contradistinction to secessionists, and wrote in November, 1860, an important public letter, explaining and defending his views; during the war, he was a member of the Georgia Legislature, and introduced therein the peace resolutions of 1864, and also vigorously denounced the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus by the Confederate Congress. After the war, Judge Stephens continued to take an active interest in politics, and, about a month before the Baltimore Convention, spoke at a public meeting in favor of the adoption of a straight Democratic presidential ticket.

July 16.—Dexter, George, a well-known news-dealer of New York; died at Geneva, Switzerland, in the 63d year of his age. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1809, learned the printing business in Boston, and about the year 1845 removed to New York City, where he continued to work at his trade. He and his early partner, Mr. Tuttle, were the first to conceive the idea of the newspaper brokerage business, which they established in Ann Street, about twenty years ago. After years of success and several changes, the "American News Company" was originated, embracing the business of several competing
establishments which had sprung up, Mr. Dexter and his brother Henry being large proprietors of the stock. At the time of his death Mr. Dexter was travelling in Europe, in the hope of regaining his enfeebled health.

July 16.—Flake, Ferdinand, a Texas journalist, editor and proprietor of Flake's Bulletin, of Galveston; died at New London, Conn. He was a native of Germany, and, emigrating to this country, went to Galveston, where he continued to reside, until, upon the failure of his health, he started for his home in Germany, but, his disease progressing rapidly, he died upon the way. Mr. Flake was a man of unflinching courage, and as editor and proprietor of the Bulletin was conspicuous prior to and during the late war, from his determined opposition to secession. Since the war, he has been identified with the Republican party; and was an advocate of its principles.

July 16.—Stewart, Andrew, formerly member of Congress from Pennsylvania; died at Uniontown, Pa., aged 80 years. He was born in Fayette County, Pa., in June, 1792, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1815, soon after which he was elected to the State Legislature, and served three years. He was appointed, by President Monroe, District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, and was a Representative in Congress from 1821 to 1829, from 1831 to 1835, and from 1843 to 1847. Both in Congress and out of it, he was a warm advocate of what is known as the "American protective system." The latter portion of his life was devoted chiefly to the (to him) congenial pursuit of agriculture, though paying some attention to the business of manufacturing.

July 17.—Bocock, Rev. John Holmes, D. D., an eminent Presbyterian clergyman, of Lexington, Va.; died there, aged 60 years. He was a native of Virginia, graduated from Amherst College in 1835, pursued his theological studies in the Hampden Sydney Theological Seminary, and settled soon after his ordination at Lexington, where he remained for twenty-four years, giving to his intellectual ability and eloquence. He received the Master's degree from Hampden Sydney College in 1847, and that of D. D. from Washington (now Washington and Lee) College, Lexington, Va.

July 19.—Thatcher, Samuel, formerly member of Congress, from Massachusetts; died in Bangor, Me., aged 96 years. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1776, graduated at Harvard University in 1793, adopted the profession of law, and was a Representative in Congress from 1802 to 1803. He also served eleven years in the Massachusetts Legislature, and was Sheriff of Lincoln County from 1814 to 1821. In 1836 he was a resident of Bangor, and was the oldest Mason in the United States.

July 19.—West, W. H. G., First-Assistant Engineer, U. S. N.; was drowned at Cape May. He was born in Cornwall, England, but came to this country with his parents when a mere child. He educated himself as an engineer, and entered the navy, May 13, 1861. The department records show that he served on the following vessels during the war: Paul Jones, Wabash, Keokuk, Nahant, and Brooklyn. He participated in the attacks on Blake Island and Fort Fisher, and was on the Keokuk, at the time she was destroyed in battle off Charleston. For three years immediately after the war, he was on duty at the Naval Academy as instructor in the department of Steam Engineering, after which he made a cruise as acting chief-engineer of the flag-ships Pensacola and Saranac in the Pacific. At the end of this cruise, in July, 1871, he was again ordered to duty at the Naval Academy, where he was attached at the time of his death, as assistant Professor of Mathematics. Mr. West was spending a few days of his summer leave at Cape May, and while bathing off the beach near Congress Hall, in a sea almost calm, he was suddenly swept off by the strong undertow of the ebb-tide and drowned before assistance could reach him.

July 23.—Mott, Samuel R., an old inhabitant of Syracuse, N. Y.; died in that city, aged 115 years. His father lived to be one hundred and twenty-nine years of age.

July 24.—Potts, John, Chief Clerk of the War Department for thirteen years, and connected with it for twenty-six years; died in Washington, D. C. He was a native of Central Pennsylvania. His long official life, conducted with faithfulness and honor, gave evidence of the highest integrity, and most thorough devotion to duty. He disbursed millions without an error, and thousands of those who were brought into contact with him officially bear witness to the promptness of his action, and his uniform courtesy. During the late war, in addition to his other duties, he performed delicate and important services, in regard to which the late Secretary Stanton spoke of him to the present Secretary of War as "a perfectly incorruptible man."

July 26.—Lyle, Edward, a lawyer and statesman of North Carolina; died in San Francisco, Cal. He was a son of Hon. John Stanley, M. C., and was born in Newbern, N. C.; received a part of his education at the Military Academy at Middletown, Conn.; studied law; represented Beaufort in the State Legislature three years, during one of which he was Speaker, and in 1847 was Attorney-General of the State. He was a member of Congress in the Whig interest in 1846-'48, and 1849-'53, serving on the Committee of Ways and Means, and as a leader of his party in debate; voted for the compromise measures of 1850, but was not thought in the South to be sufficiently devoted to the defence and preservation of slavery. In 1853 he went to San Francisco, where he practised law, but in 1862 was recalled thence by President Lincoln to assume the position of Military Governor of North Carolina, which he held for some months, and, resigning, returned to California.
July 27.—HIBBARD, HARRY, formerly member of Congress from New Hampshire; died at Somerville, N. H., aged about 57 years. He was born in Vermont, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835. After being successively Assistant Clerk and Clerk of the House in the New Hampshire Legislature, he was elected a member of the House, and was Speaker in 1844 and 1845. He was a member of the State Senate from 1846 to 1849, officiating two years as President. In 1849 Mr. Hibbard, who was a Democrat, was elected from the Fourth Congressional District of New Hampshire a Representative in Congress by a large majority over his Whig opponent, and served, in all, three terms.

July 29.—HARDING, REV. FRANCIS A., a clergyman of the M. E. Church, before the division in 1844, and since, of the Methodist Church South; died in Baltimore, aged 59 years. Mr. Harding was a slaveholder and a delegate to the General Conference of 1844, and it was the objections to his reception, as a slaveholder, contrary to the "Discipline" prepared by Wesley, which was the moving cause, quite as much as the objections to Bishop Andrew, which led to the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that year.

July 29.—GREENE, Rev. JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, died at Longwood, near Boston, Mass., aged 61 years. He was the son of the late Gardiner Greene, formerly a prominent and wealthy merchant in New York; a grandson of the celebrated portrait-painter, after whom he was named, and a nephew of the late Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst.

July 30.—RAMSAY, Sterling, the oldest paymaster in the United States Navy, died at Gettysburg, Pa., aged 82 years. He was born in Pennsylvania, and appointed to his first commission from that State. He entered the service of the Union on the 16th of November, in the year 1830, and was last at sea in May, 1853. His official registered sea-service was thirteen years, and his employment on shore or other duty eleven years and six months. He was rated as unemployed during sixteen years and eleven months, and credited with a total service to the country of forty-one years and one month.

July 30.—TOLLEFSON, Lars, a man of giant stature, died in Chicago, Ill., aged 38 years. He was a native of Norway, and measured seven feet nine inches in height, weighing three hundred and seventy-five pounds. He was frequently importuned to exhibit himself publicly, but his constitutional modesty induced him to decline all offers, and seek a less munificent livelihood by selling beer.

July 30.—VANDEVERHOEST, —, Bishop of the colored Methodist Church; died in Charleston, S. C., in the 64th year of his age.

Aug. 1.—RITTER, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John F., Eighth Regiment Infantry, U. S. A.; died at Catskill, N. Y., aged 36 years. He was born in Pennsylvania, educated at the Military Academy, West Point, and entered the army in 1856. He served in Florida against the Seminole Indians; was on frontier duty during the Utah Expedition; served during the civil war, and for meritorious services was rapidly promoted. He was made colonel of the First Missouri Cavalry Volunteers in 1862; brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1863; resigned the volunteer commission in 1864, and in 1866 was transferred to the Thirty-third Infantry, U. S. A., having previously been Acting Inspector-General of the Department of the Mississippi. Subsequently he was transferred to the Eighth Infantry.

Aug. 3.—LELAND, SIMON, an eminent hotel-proprietor; died in New Rochelle, aged 55 years. He was the eldest and the founder of the firm of Leland Brothers, who have been connected with the management of many hotels in this country. Simon Leland, however, confined his attention more particularly to New York City, and in 1845 purchased, in connection with Preston Hodges, the Clinton House, on Beekman Street, near Printing-House Square, which was formerly occupied by the Park Bank. Mr. Leland continued in the management of the Clinton House till 1852. In 1851 he obtained from A. T. Stewart a twenty years' lease of the Metropolitan Hotel, which he opened in partnership with his brothers in September, 1852, continuing in charge till March, 1871. Since that time he had been living in retirement with his family, at his residence in New Rochelle.

Aug. 5.—CRANE, Captain George H., Twenty-second Infantry, U. S. A.; died at Pocoa Agency, Dakota Territory.

Aug. 6.—CLARK, JABON, an eminent citizen of Jefferson County, N. Y.; died in Plessis, aged 71 years. He was born in Greenfield, Saratoga County, in 1801, and early removed to Jefferson County, then known as the Black River country, being comparatively new and unsettled. Taking charge of the survey and sale of lands as agent for several landed proprietors he had been living in retirement with his family, at his residence in New Rochelle.

Aug. 7.—GREY, Captain THOMAS, U. S. A. (retired); died at San Francisco, Cal.

Aug. 9.—ECKFELDT, Jacob R., Chief Assayer of the United States Mint for many years; died in Philadelphia, Pa., aged 70 years. His father,
Adam Eckfeldt, long filled one of its most responsible offices—that of chief coliner, to which he was appointed by General Washington in 1794. His own education, if not having a direct reference to the station he was to occupy, certainly enabled him to make a remarkable proficiency in those branches of science which most eminently fitted him for it. This, added to his integrity of character, secured for him as rapid an advance to the head of the department as the occurrence of vacancies would allow. A few years later, when great quantities of English sovereigns came to the United States Mint to be recoined, he reported them below the standard claimed. This was confidently denied at the London Mint, which had always prided itself on the accuracy of its assays. They said, "It is impossible; the London Mint makes no mistakes." Mr. Eckfeldt still insisted that he was right, and when, not long after, there was a change of directorship in London, a closer investigation followed, and the case was found as stated by him. The excitement in monetary circles that followed, gave rise to a parliamentary law ordering the closest possible examination of the weight and fineness of all the coins in the world. The result was, that the coins of the United States were found to be more uniform than those of any other country, and from that time onward Mr. Eckfeldt's reputation as an assayer has been world-wide. The result, as regarded his continuance in the important trust, involving the purity of all our metallic currency, was what it should have been. Advanced to it under the Administration of President Jackson, he held it undisturbed through all the changes of party, and left it only as he left the world.

Aug. 9.—Mayo, Joseph, a prominent citizen, lawyer, and for many years Mayor of Richmond, Va.; died there, aged 77 years. He was born at Fino Creek Mills, Powhatan County, Va.; in 1793, studied law in Richmond with Abel P. Upshur, and, after his admission to the practice of his profession, formed a copartnership with him. He was attorney to the Commonwealth in the House of Delegates, Mayor of Richmond for fifteen years, from the 11th day of April, 1853, till removed by the Federal authorities; author of "Mayo's Guide to Magistrates," and was, at the time of his death, Commonwealth's Attorney for New Kent County. As a lawyer he ranked high. He had a vast store of practical information, his mind being of an elevated judicial order, and he would have worthily filled any bench in the State. His "Mayo's Guide" has been the code nemo of the lawyers and magistrates of Virginia for twenty years, and is still held in high repute, though the condition of things under which it was written has so greatly changed.

Aug. 11.—Drayton, Henry, a celebrated opera-singer, actor, and author; died in New York City, aged 50 years. He was born in Philadelphia, in 1829, finished his musical education at the Paris Conservatoire, and soon afterward was engaged as primo basso in the Italian Opera at Antwerp. Subsequently he was associated with an English opera company in London, where he played for many years with great success, excelling in such character parts as Devilishoof in "The Bohemian Girl," and making a reputation by his Bertram in "Robert," and Peter the Great in "L'Etoile du Nord." He came to the United States with his wife in 1859, and gave a series of popular entertainments, which he styled parlor operas, but in 1861 returned to England. In 1869 he was engaged by the Richings English Opera Company, and sang with them for two seasons in New York and other cities. Mr. Drayton was not only a good musician, but an actor of ability and earnestness, and the author of several plays and operas.

Aug. 11.—Tracy, Rev. Thomas, a Unitarian clergyman; died in Newburyport, Mass., aged 91 years. He was born at Haverhill, Mass., March 26, 1781; graduated at Harvard College in 1806, and was settled at Biddeford, Me., preaching there and at Saco for about eight years. In 1823 he returned to Newburyport, and had resided in the same house up to the time of his death. He was a man of fine scholarly attainments.

Aug. 12.—Ray, Martin M., a Democratic politician and political leader in Indiana; died in Shelbyville, Ind., aged about 52 years. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, studied law for a time in the Law School of Harvard University, and also with his uncle, Governor Ray, of Indianapolis, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Shelbyville. In 1861 he had a seat in the Senate of the State, and at first favored a compromise between the North and South; but when the war began, and it became perfectly clear that the questions must be fought out, he, like Mr. Douglas, took bold ground for the Government against the seceders, and made some of the ablest speeches of his life in support of the war. He was a true and devoted patriot, and regretted with all his heart whatever tended to the injury of the cause of the country. Mr. Ray was an able lawyer, and a speaker of decided eloquence.

Aug. 14.—Brounron, Rev. Peter, a Presbyterian clergyman, and for many years secretary of the Western and American Seamen's Friend Societies; died in Titusville, Pa., aged 69 years. In 1834 he engaged himself as lay missionary of the New York City Tract Society, and subsequently entered the Theological Seminary connected with Western Reserve College, Ohio. Having preached eleven years in Niles and Port Huron, Mich., he entered the service of the Western Seamen's Friend Society, in which he continued fourteen years as chaplain, agent, and secretary. He was then called to the American Seaman's Friend Society of New York, as travelling
agent; acting part of the time also as chaplain and Southern secretary. During the war he was of great service as naval chaplain at New Orleans, where he took upon himself double duty, by acting also for the Christian Commission. He remained with the American Seaman's Friend Society until laid aside by ill-health in the spring of 1871.

Aug. 15.—Rev. Colonel Richard, an early California journalist; died at Mokolomne. He was a native of Vermont.

Aug. 18.—Davenport, Capt. Henry K., U. S. Navy; died at Frangensbad, Bohemia. He was a native of Georgia, and was appointed from that State, entered the service February 19, 1888, and remained in it nearly twenty-nine years, leaving a record of rare faithfulness and devotion to duty. At the time of his death he was captain of the Congress, on the European station.

Aug. 18.—Spier, Thomas J., member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Georgia; died in Barnesville, Ga.

Aug. 19.—Anderson, Rev. H. T., a clergyman of the "Disciples," or Campbellites, an eminent scholar and author; died in Washington, D. C., aged 61 years. He was the author of an interlinear translation of the New Testament, and, during the last five years, had been engaged in revising his work, taking for his basis the Tischendorf text, which he had almost concluded.

Aug. 19.—Jones, Rev. Evan, a Baptist clergyman, for fifty years missionary to the Cherokees; died at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, aged 83 years. He was a native of Wales, born in May, 1799, engaged in mercantile business in London for a few years, but removed to America in early manhood. Having received an appointment as missionary to the Cherokees, he gave his whole soul to the work, and his labors were not only largely instrumental in the preservation of peace among that tribe, but were blest to the conversion of several thousand of the sons and daughters of the forest.

Aug. 23.—Curtis, Rev. Thomas F., D. D., a clergyman, professor, and author; died in Cambridge, Mass., aged 56 years. He was born in England in 1816, and was a son of Rev. Thomas Curtis, who was the publisher of the "Encyclopedia Metropolitana." The elder Curtis emigrated to the United States in 1829, and became a Baptist clergyman and author of some repute in South Carolina. The son (Rev. T. F. Curtis) was educated in one of the Southern colleges, and studied theology there. He was subsequently settled for several years in the ministry near Boston, and was called thence to a professorship in Lewisburg University, Pa., where he served for ten or twelve years as Professor of Theology in the Theological Department. He had published two works of general acceptance in the denomination, "Communion," and "Progress of Baptist Principles in the last Hundred Years." In 1865 he resigned his professorship, and in 1867 published a work on "Inspiration," in which he took similar views with Bishop Colenso, going beyond him in some particulars, repudiating both the inspiration and authenticity of much of the Old Testament and part of the New. He removed to Cambridge, Mass., in 1887, where he was soon after attacked with softening of the brain, and died after a protracted illness.

Aug. 26.—Leland, Z. A., an eminent lawyer and jurist of the State of New York; died at Strachan Place, Saratoga, aged 76 years. He was a native of Vermont, and received a liberal education, which was completed at Middlebury College, under the auspices of Governor Leland, who was then one of the officers of that institution. He was admitted to the bar of New York in 1820, and in a professional career of over thirty years held a distinguished position, in a range of practice which brought him in frequent contact with B. D. Nesson, John C. Spencer, John A. Collier, Dudley Marvin, and others of like distinction as jurists and advocates. He was a strong and vigorous thinker, a thoroughly-trained lawyer, and an able and effective debater. Though he was an ardent politician, he had no taste for public office. In 1838 he yielded to the wish of the bar and the personal request of Governor Marcy, in accepting the place of presiding judge of the Steuben County courts; and it was his singular good fortune to have almost every judgment he rendered, from which an appeal was taken, during a term of five years, unanimously affirmed by the appellate tribunals. He was a member of the Legislature in 1842 and 1843, but from that time declined all official positions, and after an honored and successful professional career in the city of Auburn, to which he had removed from Buth in 1843, retired from active life and spent his later years at his home on the Hudson.

Aug. 26.—Matthews, Mrs. ——, mother of Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States; died at South Bend, Ind. She was a lady of gentle, dignified, and refined manners, and was held in high esteem by a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Her first husband, Schuyler Colfax, father of the Vice-President, was an officer of the Mechanics' Bank in New York City, where he lived and died, his only son being born four months after his death. Mrs. Colfax several years afterward married Mr. Matthews, and removed to the village of New Carlisle, in Northern Indiana. During the minority of Vice-President Colfax the family lived together, and, when Mr. Colfax became Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mrs. Matthews and daughter accompanied him to Washington, his wife being then a confirmed invalid. Mrs. Matthews was a woman of more than usual intelligence, a fond but firm mother, and had the entire confidence, esteem, and filial devotion of her distinguished son during all the trying years of his early life and his later manhood.
Aug. 25.—Phelps, Noah A., a prominent political leader in Connecticut; died in Simsbury, aged 84 years. He was born in Simsbury, October 16, 1788, graduated at Yale College in 1808; studied law, and was admitted to the bar about 1811. He served in the Democratic interest in the State Legislature and Senate; was Sheriff of Hartford County, from 1820 to 1828; Collector of Customs at Middle-town from 1829 to 1841, under the Administrations of Jackson and Van Buren; and Secretary of State of Connecticut in 1843 and 1844. About the year 1845 he compiled and published, at great labor and expense, a "History of Simsbury, Granby, and Canton, from 1642 to 1842," a work replete with facts and incidents worthy of preservation.

Aug. 27.—Stewart, Reid T., second-Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A.; was killed by the Apache Indians, aged 22 years. He graduated the first in his class of seventeen in the High School of Philadelphia, in June, 1867. Soon after, he entered the Military Academy at West Point, from the Erie District, Pa., and graduated No. 8 in a class of forty-three in June, 1871, and was assigned to Company F, Fifth Cavalry. He joined his regiment on the march to Arizona, November 30, 1871. He was transferred to Company M, and at last reports was at Camp Crittenden, some sixty miles from the post of Tucson, and in the absence of the captain and first-lieutenant had charge of the company. His last letters from this extreme outpost of our Army spoke of our scarcity of troops, and of the proximity of the savages of that region. Lieutenant Stewart was a young man of remarkable talent, and a future apparently full of promise and hope.

Aug. 27.—Williams, Colonel Madison Jackson, a prominent Baptist clergyman of Alabama; died at Shelby Springs. He was born in Greenville, Butler County, Ala., in 1835. In 1854 he removed to Selma, where he was first employed in the office of the Selma Reporter, a newspaper owned and edited by Colonel N. G. Shelley, but of which in a short time he became part owner, and after Colonel Shelley's death sole proprietor. After the war he established the Selma Daily Times, which he edited and conducted with marked ability until the year 1870, when he disposed of it to its present management. In 1866 he was elected Mayor of the city of Selma, and subsequently on two or more occasions served as a member of the Council of that city—a position of honor and trust that he held at the time of his death. In February, 1871, he purchased the Montgomery Mail, which paper was soon after consolidated with the Advertiser.

Aug. 31.—Phelps, George D., an eminent merchant and philanthropist of New York City; died in Simsbury, Conn., aged 69 years. He was a brother of the Hon. Noah A. Phelps, whose death occurred five days previous. The subject of this sketch was a man of active Christian benevolence, and was one of the founders of several of our national benevolent societies. In 1831 he was the first President of the New York Young Men's Society, which was the precursor of the Young Men's Christian Associations.

Aug. — Brown, Rev. Thomas B., a venerable Baptist clergyman of Ray County, Ind., for more than fifty years in the ministry; died in that county, aged 85 years. He had been a soldier in the War of 1812.

Aug. — Craig, John, a wealthy and benevolent citizen of Rochester, N. Y., who, besides liberal gifts during his life, bequeathed $100,000 to various educational institutions of the Universalist denomination; died in Rochester.

Aug. — Groves, John, a centenarian of Portland, Me.; died there, aged 113 years. He was a native of Martinique, W. I., came to Maine while a boy, before the Revolutionary War, and was converted to Christianity when ninety-eight years of age.

Aug. — Jones, Rev. John Tecumseh, a Baptist clergyman, a converted Ottawa Indian, educated at the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution (now Madison University); died in Kansas, aged 59 years. He left his entire property, amounting to $60,000, to aid in founding a theological department in Ottawa University, Kan.

Aug. — Whitney, Asa, an enterprising and energetic merchant, for many years resident in New York, whose attention was early called to the necessity and feasibility of a Pacific Railroad, and who by public addresses, and earnest appeals and petitions to Congress, succeeded in procuring the appropriations for the first explorations and surveys, which made its necessity apparent; died in Washington, D. C., aged 75 years.

Sept. 3.—De Leon, David Campan, M. D., a surgeon in the U. S. Army; died at Santa Fé, New Mexico, aged 50 years. He was born and educated in South Carolina; graduated at the Medical School in Philadelphia, and entered the U. S. Army as assistant surgeon. After passing through the Seminole War, he was stationed for several years on outposts of the Western frontier. At the breaking out of the Mexican War he went with General Taylor to the Rio Grande, was present at most of the battles which led the victors to the gates of Mexico, and entered that city when it surrendered, riding at General Scott's left hand. For these services, as well as for gallantry in action (when commanding officers were killed or wounded and he took their place), Dr. De Leon twice received the thanks of Congress, but was again assigned to frontier duty in Mexico, on the ground of his great energy and hardihood. At the outbreak of our civil war he resigned his commission, and was placed at the head of the Medical Department of the Confederate army. At the close of the war he went to Mexico, but after a year's residence in that country he returned to New Mexico, where he
had been stationed for many years, and owned property, continuing in the practice of his profession until his death. He was a man of fine literary culture, and a vigorous writer.

Sept. 5.—Carahan, Andrew, a prominent citizen of New York; died in that city. He was of Irish origin, had been a Commissioner of Emigration since 1847, and for many years president of that board, his zealous supervision and sound judgment doing much toward the perfection of that organization. The Emigrant Code of the State of New York, the adoption of which was largely due to his energy and statesmanlike foresight, remains the best monument of his wisdom and benevolence.

Sept. 6.—Adams, Jonathan, an eminent civil engineer; died in Concord, N. H., aged 74 years. He was a native of Massachusetts, and commenced engineering at an early age, devoting himself closely to his profession through life. Before the advent of railroads he was for some years engaged in superintending the construction of canals in Virginia and other Southern States. He entered upon railroad engineering immediately upon its introduction into this country, and applied himself especially to that work until within a few weeks of his death. To enumerate the railroads upon which he has been actively employed, or concerning the construction of which he has been consulted, would be to name many of the most important lines in New England and New York. While engineer of the Northern road of Massachusetts, he became pleasantly acquainted with New Hampshire people, and for a long time made Lebanon his home, so far as his profession would allow. A short time before his death he inspected the route of the proposed branch railroad from Meredith to Conway. With an experience of over half a century, it is unnecessary to say that he was one of the most accomplished civil engineers in the country. Mr. Adams resided for a short time in Cambridge, Mass., where his son, then a member of Harvard College, was drowned early in 1871. From Cambridge he removed to Concord, where a residence for him was in process of construction at the time of his death.

Sept. 7.—Strong, Julius L., a member of Congress from the First District, Connecticut; died in Hartford of cerebro-spinal meningitis, aged 44 years. He was elected to Congress in 1869, and relected in 1871.

Sept. 10.—Brown, Rev. Samuel J., a wealthy Presbyterian clergyman, formerly a minister of the United Brethren; died at Harrison Junction, Ohio, aged 85 years. He was born in England, March 19, 1788, and came to Cincinnati in 1798 with his father, Rev. John W. Browne, who was an English Independent minister. For many years, Samuel was a member of the United Brethren, but, parting with them on the question of secret societies, he joined the Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati about four years since. He was a large owner of real estate in that city, and bequeathed the sum of $150,000 for the establishment of a university to bear his name, also land whereon to erect the building, and an endowment for professorships. He further gave $12,000 and a lot for the erection of a church, and provided for a free school, with an endowment of $600 for a teacher.

Sept. 12.—Skelly, Sylvester, a printer, journalist, and accomplished proof-reader; died in Brooklyn, L. I. His life had been an eventful one. He fought under Don Carlos in Spain, and, on the defeat of his cause, departed for France, where he made his way hundreds of miles on foot, to the seaboard, and took passage for London. Here he continued his occupation for a time as printer, but subsequently decided to emigrate to the United States. Arriving in New York, he obtained employment on the World and Tribune, on the former in the capacity of proof-reader. He was in San Francisco at the time the Vigilance Committee cleared the city of the thieves, and took an active part on the side of law and order. He became part proprietor of the Alta Californian, and as a journalist obtained an enviable reputation in the Golden City. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted, and as a private soldier fought in all the principal battles for the Union, receiving a commission at the close of the war, and then returning to his own profession. He was known as one of the best readers in the profession, and was a complete encyclopædia in general information.

Sept. 13.—Duerre, Bradford M. C., a young merchant of great enterprise and philanthropy; died in Fall River, Mass., aged 29 years. In addition to local gifts, he built the fine dormitory at Yale College, known as Duerre Hall.

Sept. 17.—Cakeigan, a woman of color, the oldest woman in Philadelphia; died there, at the advanced age of 115 years. She was a member of Shiloh Baptist Church.

Sept. 23.—Logan, John Wesley, Bishop of the Zion M. E. Church, Syracuse, N. Y., a man of color; died at Saratoga, aged 62 years. He was a native of North Carolina, and at twenty years of age was still a slave. His master ordering him to go to church one day, he started for Canada in pursuit of one. In the early anti-slavery days he was an active and zealous agent with Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappan, Putnam, Wright, and others, in the "Underground Railroad." He had resided in Syracuse for twenty-five years, and was a man highly-respected.

Sept. 28.—Patterson, Rev. Jonas D. D., a United Presbyterian clergyman; died at New Wilmington, Pa. He was president of Westminster College in that place for about seven years prior to 1866.

Sept. 25.—Green, Rev. David D., a Presbyterian clergyman and missionary; died at Des- phan, Kansas, aged 44 years. He had been, for a period of ten years, a faithful laborer as a missionary of the Board of Foreign Missions at Ningpo and Hang-Chow, China. Having
found it necessary to visit this country for a short period, he spent two years in organizing and developing the church at Dothan, and was making preparations to return to his work in China, when he was seized with typhoid fever which, as above mentioned, resulted in his death. He was a man of remarkable purity of character, and fervent piety.

Sept. 26.—Ayres, Daniel, an active and energetic business-man, of New York City, long at the head of the iron trade; died there, aged 93 years. He was a native of New York, and his business experience was commenced in the celebrated iron-house of Blackwell & McFarlane, in Coenties Slip. Starting with them in the capacity of an errand-boy, he became a member of the firm before passing his twentieth year, and before attaining his thirtieth he was at the head of the firm. Blackwell and McFarlane died, leaving young Ayres and the son of McFarlane to carry on the business, and so successfully did they do it that in a short time their reputation for far-seeing enterprise was known among the trade throughout the country. The iron-work for many of the heaviest undertakings of the day was done by them, and Fortune seemed smiling upon all their efforts, when the failure of the managers of the Morris Canal to meet their liabilities brought ruin upon the house. Subsequently, however, the liabilities were all met, and Mr. Ayres became a member of the firm of Boorman & Johnson, with which house he continued until 1848, and retired with a competency. He was a man of fine literary tastes, and delighted in philanthropic enterprises.

Sept. 29.—Coan, Mrs. Fidelia Church, a missionary of the American Board, in the Sandwich Islands; died at Hilo, aged 63 years. She was born at Churchville, Monroe County, N. Y., February 17, 1810, was educated in Rochester, Palmyra, and Canandaigua, and in 1834 was a teacher in the Female Seminary in Middlebury, Vt. Soon after, she was married to the Rev. Titus Coan, and with him sailed as a missionary to the Hawaiian Islands, where she remained a faithful and earnest worker until her death, with the exception of the brief interval of a visit to her native land in 1870. Mrs. Coan was an accomplished scholar and a lady of great moral worth.

Sept. —Allen, Rev. Lorenzo B., D.D., an eminent Baptist clergyman and teacher; died in Minneapolis, Minn., aged 60 years. He was a native of Maine, the son of a Baptist clergyman; graduated from Waterville College (now Colby University) in 1835, with high honors, studied theology at Newton Theological Seminary, was settled as a pastor at Thomaston, and three or four other places in Maine, for ten or twelve years, and then removed to the West, where his fine reputation for scholarship and general executive ability soon led to his being called to the presidency of Burlington University, Burlington, Vt. He struggled for some years with the difficulties inseparable from the position of head of an endowed Western college, which he was expected, by sheer force of will, to raise to an equality with the old and richly-endowed colleges of the Eastern States; but the strain was too severe, and with impaired health and a feeling of discouragement he was obliged to relinquish the task. In 1866 he resigned, and removed to Minneapolis, where he built up a flourishing female seminary.

Oct. 1.—Ayres, Joel F., member of Congress from Missouri; died at Chillicothe, in that State. He was elected from the Seventh District, in the fall of 1868, by a majority of over 7,000.

Oct. 1.—Cross, George D., a prominent citizen and jurist, of Rhode Island; died in Westerly, R. I., aged 74 years. He was born in that town, January 24, 1799, and was in active business there during most of his life. He served six terms in the General Assembly; was one of the ten State Senators under the charter in 1828, was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Washington County, and was one of the commissioners for fixing the boundary-line between Connecticut and Rhode Island. In 1842, and again in 1853, he was elected a member of the conventions called to frame and amend the State constitution. He served as Senator, under the constitution, in 1849, and throughout his life held many offices of honor and trust in his native town, interesting himself especially in the matter of free schools, of which he was a strong advocate.

Oct. 1.—Smith, William Prescott; died in Baltimore, Md. He was born there in 1822, and received a common-school education. He entered political life as a Whig, and was an ardent supporter of his party. In 1850 he received an appointment on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and was henceforth connected with it and railroad interests generally, long holding the position of master of transportation on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; and for some years before his death that of general manager of the line between New York and Washington. Mr. Smith held the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for a brief period in 1866, and in 1867 visited Europe. He contributed during many years to the press, and evinced a warm interest in the progress of literature and science.

Oct. 2.—Emerson, Benjamin D., an author; died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., aged 87 years. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was associated with his brother in the preparation of Emerson's Arithmetics. According to the provisions of his will, the bulk of his property is to be given to religious and educational purposes, among which Dartmouth College receives $100,000.

Oct. 2.—Judd, Mrs. Laura, wife of Dr. G. P. Judd, a former missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., to the Sandwich Islands; died at Honolulu, aged
68 years. She was born in Plainfield, N. Y., April 2, 1804, and in November, 1827, sailed for the Sandwich Islands with her husband, where she lived and labored for more than forty years. Mrs. Judd was a woman of sound judgment, and thoroughly devoted to the missionary work.

Oct. 2.—Powers, Rev. Philander O., a Congregationalist clergyman, and missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. to Syria; died at Kessab, near Antioch, aged 67 years. He was born at Philippi-town, Mass., August 19, 1805; graduated at Amherst in 1830, and at Andover in 1834. The same year he sailed for missionary ground, arriving at Smyrna in January, 1835. His career was unusually varied, as he labored not only in Broosa, but in Trebizond, Siras, Antioch, Oorfa, Marash, and Kessab. Upon the illness of his wife he was compelled to return for a short period to this country, during which he held a pastorate in East Windsor, Conn. He was the author of a valuable collection of hymns in Armeno-Turkish.

Oct. 3.—Croosy, First-Lieutenant Een, Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. A.; was killed by the Indians, near Heart River, fifteen miles from Fort Rice, on returning from the Yellowstone Expedition. Lieutenant Crosby served with distinction during the entire war, losing an arm on the field of Gettysburg. He was appointed second-lieutenant Forty-fourth Infantry July 28, 1866, and May 27, 1869, was transferred to the Seventeenth Infantry, since which time he had served with honor to himself and to the regiment.

Oct. 3.—Mitchell, Rev. W. H., a prominent clergyman, of the Southern Presbyterian Church; died at his residence in Florence, Ala., aged 59 years. At the time of his death he was president of the Female College in that place.

Oct. 5.—Adams, Rodney L., a New York State journalist; died in Geneva, N. Y. He was born in New London, Conn., Nov. 27, 1816. His newspaper career began about the year 1840, in the office of the Rochester Democrat. Subsequently, he edited the Yates County Whip (now Chronicle), the Lyons Republican, the Syracuse Journal, the Fulton Patriot, the Geneva Courier, and in the summer and fall of 1872 the Rochester Liberal Republican. He was a man of earnest convictions, and a vigorous, pointed writer. He was a Republican from the organization of the party, and, previous to that, had labored steadily on the side of liberty and reform.

Oct. 9.—Deming, Henry C., an eminent scholar and author, formerly member of Congress from Connecticut; died at Hartford, aged 57 years. He was born in 1815, in Middletown, graduated at Yale College in 1836, and at the Harvard Law School in 1838. He served in the State Legislature in 1844 and 1850, and again from 1859 to 1861; and in the latter year he was elected Speaker. In 1851 he was a member of the Senate. He was elected by the Democrats to the office of mayor for six years. In 1861, on the breaking out of the war, he went to New Orleans as colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and participated in the capture of that city. In October, 1862, he was appointed Mayor of New Orleans, but resigned in February, 1863—at the same time resigning his office in the army, and returning home. In April, 1863, he was by the Republicans elected a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress. He served on the Committee on Military Affairs, and was made chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, in which he served on the same committees, and also on the committee appointed on the death of President Lincoln. He was also one of the committee appointed to attend the funeral of General Scott in 1866. In the same year he was a delegate to the “Loyalists’ Convention” in Philadelphia. At the time of his death he was United States Collector for his district. Mr. Deming’s forensic ability was marked and widely known. He was one of the most eloquent public speakers in New England, and was a gentleman of fine culture, and of refined literary taste. Thirty years ago he translated, for the American public, Eugene Sue’s two great works, “The Mysteries of Paris” and “Le Juif Errant.”

Oct. 9.—Welles, Colonel C. F., a railroad and hydraulic engineer of some note; died at Auburn, N. Y., aged about 50 years. He had for many years past been engaged in developing railroad enterprise in Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, and was attending a meeting of railroad directors at Auburn when he died. He was one of the contractors for the construction of the Nassau Water-works of Brooklyn, L. I.

Oct. 10.—Williams, Mrs. Catharine R. (Arnold), a celebrated authoress and poetess; died at Johnston, R. I., aged 82 years. She was born in Providence, R. I., near 1790, and was a granddaughter of Hon. Oliver Arnold, formerly Attorney-General of Rhode Island. Thrown upon her own resources at the age of twenty-three, she turned to her pen as a means of support, but before her reputation as a writer was fairly established she married Mr. Williams, and removed to the western part of New York State. The marriage, however, proved unfortunate, and two years after she left her husband, and with an infant daughter returned to the home of her childhood, and again took up her pen. Her first publication was a volume of “Original Poems” (1828), which proved a decided success, and was quickly followed by “Religion at Home” (1829), which passed through three editions. In 1830 she published her “Tales, National and Revolutionary,” a second series of which was issued in 1835; “History of Fall River” (1833); “Biography of Revolutionary Heroes” (1839); “Neutral French; or, the
Exiles of Nova Scotia” (1841); and “Annals of the Aristocracy of Rhode Island” (1843–49), Oct. 11.—LADD, Rev. Daniel, a Congregationalist clergyman, and missionary of the American Board, to Turkey; died at Middlebury, Vt., aged 68 years. He was born at Unity, N.H., January 22, 1844, but at twelve years of age removed with his father’s family to East Burke, Vt. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1832, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1835. The following year he sailed for Cyprus, under appointment from the American Board, but after five years the mission was discontinued, and he was stationed for nine years among the Greeks and Armenians at Broosa; later he spent fifteen years at Smyrna, and several years at the station at Constantinople. After thirty-two years of foreign service, he returned with his family to the United States, in 1867. For a year he supplied a church in East Burke, Vt., and then resided in Middlebury until his death.

Oct. 11.—POTTER, ASA, a prominent citizen of Kingston, R. I.; died there, aged about 68 years. He was a native of Kingston, and a member of the Potter family so conspicuous in the politics of the State. He graduated at Brown University in 1824. In 1851 he was elected Secretary of State, and reelected the two following years. For some years Mr. Potter resided in New York.

Oct. 14.—KENNEDY, Rev. J. F., a Methodist clergyman, financial agent of the Ohio Wesleyan University; committed suicide during a paroxysm of insanity, at his home in Delaware, Ohio. He was recently presiding elder of the North Ohio Conference.

Oct. 18.—CHAPMAN, Rev. George T., D.D., an Episcopal clergyman; died at his residence in Newburyport, Mass., aged 84 years. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1804, and, commencing the study of theology, entered the Episcopal ministry, and formed a parish at Lexington, Ky., remaining there until 1830. He married there his little niece, and a close tie of friendship was formed, which continued until Mr. Clay’s death. In later years he formed parishes in Belleows Falls, Vt., Worcester, Mass., Newark, N. J., Lee, Mass., and several other places. He had resided in Newburyport for fifteen years.

Oct. 18.—O’Connor, Right Rev. Michael, Roman Catholic Bishop of Pittsburgh; died at Woodstock College, near Baltimore. He was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, in 1810, and was educated at the Propaganda, Rome, where he was ordained priest. He came to this country, and was attached as missionary to the diocese of Philadelphia, and when Pittsburgh was erected into a diocese, in 1843, he was ordained bishop, which place he held until his resignation, in May, 1860. He entered the novitiate of the order of the Jesuits about twelve years ago, in Germany, when his former rank was kept by him unknown. He was admitted into the Order of Jesuits, and returned to this country, when he was made associate to the provincial society here. After holding the pastorate of St. Ignatius’s Church, in Baltimore, for some years, he retired to Loyola College, until his health compelled him to go to Woodstock.

Oct. 20.—FAREWELL, Stephen T., an eminent citizen of Cambridge, Mass., for twenty-seven years Treasurer of the American Educational Society; died in Cambridge. He was for some years a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and of the State Senate, and for twenty-four years the general agent of the Massachusetts Bible Society.

Oct. 21.—JOHNSON, Rev. John W., a Baptist missionary in Swatow, China; died there, aged 53 years. He was born in Calais, Me., in 1819; graduated at Amherst College, and at Newton Theological Seminary; was ordained at Calais in 1847, and the same year sailed for China. In 1858 he was compelled to return to the United States, in consequence of a sunstroke, received in Hong-Kong. After a year spent in this country, he returned to his work, and in 1860 was the victim of a second sunstroke in Swatow, and again obliged to come home in 1869. In June, 1871, he returned for the last time to his post.

Oct. 24.—BIDWELL, Marshall S., an eminent lawyer and politician, died in New York City, aged 74 years. He was a native of New England, and at an early age migrated to Canada, where he practised law, rose rapidly in his profession, and entered political life while still a young man. He was returned several times from Kingston and Toronto to the Canadian Parliament, and during two terms was Speaker of the House. He was leader of the Liberal party previous to and during the rebellion of 1837, and became so formidable to the Government that he was ordered to leave Canada. He accordingly came to New York city, where he subsequently practised law in the higher courts. Mr. Bidwell was considered one of the most influential men in the House of Assembly. The late Daniel Lord once said that he esteemed his opinion more highly than that of any other member of the profession on intricate points. When the Liberal cause triumphed in Canada, he was urged to return and reenter political life, but he only made occasional visits there in connection with property he owned at Kingston. He was also suggested as a suitable Governor for the new Province of Ontario, and Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, stated that he would be the right man had he become a permanent resident in the New Dominion. Mr. Bidwell was at the time of his death president of the oldest savings-bank in New York City, a director in the American Bible Society, and a prominent member of the Historical Society, before which he delivered an address a short time before his death. Mr. Bidwell was endowed with a vigorous intellect, severely logical and judicial, while his strict integrity, and purely
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consistent life, won for him the honor and respect of all who came in contact with him.

Oct. 24.—Schouler, General William, a prominent journalist and politician of Massachusetts; died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., aged 58 years. He was born in Renfrewshire, Scot-

land, in 1814. While yet a lad he was brought to this country by his father, who es-
blished a cloth-printing business on Staten Island, N. Y. Subsequently, the family removed to West Cambridge, Mass., where they followed the same trade. Young Schouler, who early manifested a decided taste for liter-

ary pursuits, studied hard, and contributed many articles to the Journals of the time. In 1842 he purchased the Lowell Courier, which he edited for six years, when he became editor of the Atlas, a Whig paper published in Bos-
ton, he was also associated with Thomas M. Brewer in its proprietorship and management. The Atlas became at once the leading Whig journal of New England, and vigorous articles appeared in it from the pens of such leaders as Rufus Choate, Edward Everett, and the Storys. It was the favorite journal of Daniel Webster, who honored Schouler with his friendship, and whose speeches were always considered correctly printed only in the Atlas. During this period, Schouler represented Boston several times in the Legislature, and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1853. Soon after the election of Franklin Pierce to the presidency, in 1852, the power of the Whig organ began to wane, and Schouler went to Ohio, where he became connected with the Cincinnati Gazette. Though his reputation as a journalist was established, he did not thoroughly succeed in the West, and returned to Boston in 1858, and edited the consolidated Atlas and Bee. In 1860 he was appointed Adjutant-General of the State of Massachusetts—a position which he had also held in Ohio under Governor S. P. Chase. He served Massachusetts during the trying years of the Civil war with great vigor and usefulness; and, as an intelligent second to Governors Banks and Andrew, he did much to prepare the State for the struggle in which it bore so noble a part. General Schouler published several works, the most notable of which were "Massachusetts in the Civil War," and "Political and Personal Recollections."

Oct. 25.—Johnston, Hon. William F., Gove-

nor of Pennsylvania from 1844 to 1852; died in Pittsburg.

Oct. 30.—McCalf, Rev. Kendrick, D. D., an Episcopal clergyman and educator; died in Geneva, N. Y. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1829; was Professor of Latin and Greek Languages and Literature in Hobart Col-

lege for a period of twenty-five years. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Columbia College, in 1850.

Nov. 2.—McPherson, William M., an emi-

nent citizen of St. Louis, Mo.; died there. He was largely identified with the interests of St. Louis, and widely known as a man of benevo-

lent impulses and deep religious feeling.

Nov. 4.—Guion, Rev. Alvah, an Episcopal clergyman of Brooklyn, N. Y.; died in that city, aged 77 years. He was born in Bedford, West-

chester county, N. Y. About 1852 he removed to Williamsburgh, where he founded Grace Church, became its rector, and remained there until about five years since, when he organized the Guion Church Society, in Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, erected the building, and minis-
tered to its congregation, until failing health compelled him to retire in part from the work about a year since.

Nov. 7.—Kimball, Craft P., M. D., a pio-

neer settler, physician, and philanthropist, of Northern New York; died in Rutland, N. Y., aged 65 years. He served as surgeon in the army in the War of 1812, about which period he settled near Watertown, Jefferson County, where he lived for sixty years. His practice extended over all the adjoining towns, and at the time of his death he was the oldest physi-

cian in that region.

Nov. 10.—Whight, Rev. Edward, a Presby-

terian clergyman and teacher; died at Bloom-
ington, Ind., aged 68 years. He was born in New York City, August 14, 1804, was edu-
cated for business, and became a partner in a prosperous mercantile house at the age of twenty-four, but upon his conversion aban-
doned his bright business prospects, and, having studied privately for a time, entered Princeton Seminary in 1833. In 1836 he was licensed by the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, and was first settled at White Plains. Removing thence to Southwestern Ohio in 1844, he preached in Reading, New Castle, and Pleasant Ridge; then being obliged to leave off on account of his health, he taught at Lexington, Ky., and at Clifton, Ohio. His health becoming somewhat restored, he again began to preach, and for nine years was a supply at Auburn, and adjacent points in the Presbytery of Fort Wayne. In April, 1861, he removed to White River, Ind., where he preached for three years. His health again failing, he removed to Bloomington, Ind., in June, 1868, in the vain hope that his strength and health will be renewed.

Nov. 11.—Coe, Robert E., a young student of remarkable intellectual promise, died from the effects of an injury received at the gym-

nasium in New Haven, Conn. He was a son of Dr. Coe, for many years past secretary of the Home Missionary Society, graduated at Yale College in the class of 1872, and took a large number of the highest prizes, scholastic, literary, and social, in the gift of the college. He also won the prize offered for "the most graceful gymnast," at the exhibition in his sophomor. year. His love of athletic sports probably hastened his death. While practis-
ing in the gymnasium a few weeks previous, his foot slipped, throwing him violently upon his head, and a severe illness supervened, from which he did not recover.
Nov. 13.—Hitchcock, Frank Murdock, a promising young actor; died in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Arch Street Theatre Company, and his last appearance on the stage was made at that house, on the 9th inst., as Lionel Lyns, in "Married Life."

Nov. 13.—Van Rensselaer, William P.; died in New York City, aged 67 years. He was the second son of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, and an elder brother of the late Rev. Dr. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer. His mother was a daughter of Judge Paterson of New Jersey. After graduating at Yale College, in 1824, he spent four years in Europe travelling extensively, and pursuing legal studies in Scotland and Germany. For a number of years after his return, he resided in Albany and in Rensselaer County; but the last twenty years of his life were spent in Rye, Westchester County. He had left his home on Manhattan Island, for the city, only a week before his death. Mr. Van Rensselaer inherited from his father many noted characteristics, prominent among which was his philanthropic tastes. His intellectual gifts were of a high order, his impulses noble, and he was equally firm in rebuking injustice and approving that which was good.

Nov. 14.—Stevens, Lieutenant-Colonel Atkerson, Jr., U. S. Vols.; died at East Cambridge, Mass. He was formerly in command of the First Battalion of Massachusetts Cavalry, and Provost-Marshal of the Twenty-sixth Army Corps. He was the first Union officer to enter Richmond, and received its surrender from Major Mayo.

Nov. 15.—Brewer, Rev. Josiah, D. D., a Congregationalist clergyman, and one of the earliest missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M. in Turkey; died in Stockbridge, Mass. He was a native of Berkshire County, graduated at Yale College, where he was afterward a tutor, and in 1830 sailed for the East, beginning his labors at Smyrna, the capital of Asia Minor. It was but three years after the Greek Revolution. The battle of Navarino had destroyed the Turkish Navy, and, in breaking the pride of the Moslem, had opened the door for influences from abroad. Mr. Brewer was the first to introduce schools and the printing-press. He established the first paper in Smyrna, where there are now a number in different languages. The schools which he founded have been the model for others, and have done much to introduce European education into the Turkish Empire. After a few years he returned to this country, and had since resided in New England—a part of the time in New Haven and Middletown, Conn., and for the last few years in Stockbridge, Mass.

Nov. 16.—Cochran, George, M. D., an eminent physician of Brooklyn, L. I.; died there, aged 41 years. He was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1814: was educated at Foyle College, in the north of Ireland, graduated at a medical-school in Glasgow, and shortly after left for this country, where his uncle, Dr. Gillian, and his elder brother, Dr. John Cochran, had been in practice some years. Upon the death of the latter, George succeeded to a large practice, and secured the confidence of his brother's patrons. During the existence of the Metropolitan Police Commission, Dr. Cochran was appointed police-surgeon, and assigned to duty in Brooklyn, having the confidence of the commissioners and the police force. At the close of his public labors in this capacity, ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch appointed him Health-Officer of Brooklyn, under a law which restored to Brooklyn the control of its Health Department, and in this position he was unerring in his efforts to meet the difficult and exacting duties resting upon him. Dr. Cochran was also for years a visiting physician in the City Hospital of Brooklyn.

Nov. 21.—Dimick, or Domick, Milo M., a politician and political leader from Central Pennsylvania, died at Mauch Chunk. He was a native of Pennsylvania; and had been active in the politics of the Nineteenth Congressional District, which he represented in Congress for two terms, 1849-1853.

Nov. 22.—Ostrander, Rev. Henry, an able and venerable clergyman of the Reformed (Dutch) Church; died near Saugerties, N. Y., aged 90 years. He graduated at Union College in 1793, was licensed to preach in 1800, and very soon thereafter settled as pastor of the Reformed Church of Coxsackie. He remained in this position till 1812, when he became pastor of the Reformed Church of Catskill, Ulster County. He served this church as its pastor till 1862, a period of fifty years—the Reformed Church of Saugerties, which was erected in 1825, being also under his pastoral care till 1840, when it became a separate charge. Retiring in 1863, at the age of eighty, Dr. Ostrander passed the residue of his life pleasantly and quietly at his home.

Nov. 23.—Dod, Rev. Charles Squire, a Presbyterian polycarp professor and college president; died at Centreville, La., aged about 61 years. President Dod was a native of New Jersey, a younger brother of the late Prof. Albert B. Dod, of Princeton. He graduated from Princeton College in 1833, studied theology in Princeton Theological Seminary, and, after a brief pastorate, was called to the professorship of mathematics and modern languages in Jefferson College, and about 1857 was elected president of the West Tennessee College at Jackson, Tenn., which position he retained until the closing of the college in consequence of the war. He subsequently removed to the Southwest, and had been of late, we believe, again in the pastorate. He had been connected with the Southern Presbyterian Church since the division at the beginning of the war.

Nov. 26.—Fisher, Rev. George H., D. D., an eminent clergyman of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, died in Hackensack, N. J., in the
69th year of his age. He was a native of New Jersey, a graduate of Rutgers College, and New Brunswick Theological Seminary, and had passed nearly forty-eight years in the ministry. In 1849 he was president of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, which met that year in New York City.

Nov. 23.—ROBERTS, REV. JAMES A., a venerable Congregationalist clergyman; died in Berkley, Mass., aged 83 years. He was a native of England, and educated there. He was a man of quiet, reserved, and scholarly habits, had been ordained sixty years since as a Congregationalist minister, and had passed the last seventeen years of his life in Berkley.

Nov. 23.—WIGGINS, W. T., a young but very popular actor of St. Louis; died in that city, of small-pox, aged 27 years. He was a native of Davenport, Ia., and during the late war was a sergeant in the army. For the last six years he had acted the low-comedy parts in Ben de Bar's Theatre, St. Louis, and was very popular.

Nov. 24.—GRIFFITHS, WALTER S., a merchant, underwriter, and philanthropist of New York; died at his residence in Brooklyn, aged 64 years. He was born in New York City, in 1803, and, with the exception of a few years in Rochester, spent most of his life in Brooklyn. For some years he was a prominent forwarding merchant, and was one of the incorporators of the New York Warehousing Company. During the civil war he was much for the sick and wounded soldiers from Brooklyn. He took an active part in the great Sanitary Fair held at the Academy of Music, and was chairman of the War-Fund Committee. Always energetic and possessed of remarkable executive ability, he invariably pushed to a successful termination the work in which he happened to be engaged. When the Prospect Park Commission was first formed, he was an active member, and continued in the position until his resignation, about two years ago. Mr. Griffiths was the originator of the Home Life Insurance Company, and was its president until his death. He was also one of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

Nov. 26.—DILLON, ROBERT JAMES, an eminent lawyer of New York City; died there, in the 63d year of his age. He was of Irish descent, educated in this country, and, having been admitted to the bar in early life, soon gained a reputation for his professional zeal and ability. He was deeply interested in many enterprises for improving the condition of immigrants, particularly those from Ireland. He was a trustee and director of the Irish Emigrant Society, and was afterward chosen counsel and vice-president of the Emigrant Savings Institution. His labors in both these institutions conduced greatly to elevate them to their present condition of power and influence. Mr. Dillon was a patron of the fine arts, and his refined taste and appreciation of landscape scenery con-

tributed in a great degree to the advancement of many of the delightful portions of the Central Park, in which he became especially interested before it was laid out, and for the establishment of which he labored assiduously before the Legislature in 1856; and for the advancement of which he toiled with varying earnestness, as commissioner, from his appointment in 1857.

Nov. 27.—JOHNSON, HENRY, a New York publisher; died at his residence in Gravesend, L. I., in the 58th year of his age. He was born near London, England, and came to this country when a youth, entering into the employment of the firm of D. Appleton & Co., publishers, with whom he remained over twenty years. About the year 1855, he became a partner of Robert Martin, in the serial and periodical publication of illustrated books, in which he met with great pecuniary success, the firm now being known as Johnson, Fry & Co. Mr. Johnson was largely identified with Brooklyn real estate, and was a careful, shrewd, and successful operator, and at the time of his decease was largely identified with the promotion and improvements of the new Boulevard running to Consey Island.

Nov. 30.—COHOUN, JOHN, Commodore United States Navy; died in New York City, in the 70th year of his age. He entered the service January 25, 1821, and was placed upon the retired list in October, 1884. Subsequently, he was promoted to the rank of commodore on the retired list, and was for a time lighthouse inspector.

Nov. ——HENDERSON, REV. A. W., a Presbyterian clergyman and educator; died at Thornton, Ill., aged 60 years. He was a graduate of Union College and Princeton Theological Seminary, and, when his health failed in the ministry, he, with his wife, established a female seminary in Chicago, which was very successful. His delicate health requiring a change of climate, he spent several years abroad, and since his return he had devoted his energies to building up a church at Thornton, Ill.

Nov. ——KUMMER, AGNES S., founder and principal of the Edgeworth School for Young Ladies, in Baltimore, Md.; died in that city. She was a native of Bethlehem, Pa., and was untiring in her zeal in the cause of education.

Nov. ——LAMB, Joseph, a centenarian, long resident in Tennessee; died in Hawkins County, Tenn., aged 110 years.

Nov. ——WOLVERTON, REV. THOMAS, a Baptist clergyman; died in Davie's County, Mo., aged 87 years, having preached for a period of sixty years.

Dec. 5.—JOHNSON, THOMAS A., senior justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; died at Corning. He was elected in the Seventh District, in 1839, for a term of fourteen years. He was also one of the Justices of the General Term.

Dec. 5.—MAXWELL, BREVET-GENERAL O. C., a
gallant officer of the late war; shot himself fatally in a fit of insanity, at Dayton, O. He was commissioned captain in the Second Ohio Infantry, August 31, 1861; was promoted to major, December 24, 1862; and the same month to lieutenant-colonel, and was honorably discharged on account of wounds, February 1, 1864. In March, 1865, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio; promoted to colonel, October, 1865; and the same month was mustered out with the regiment. His brevet rank dates from March 13, 1865. He afterward received a lucrative employment from President Johnson in the internal revenue service.

Dec. 7.—PIKE, SAMUEL N., a real-estate speculator, and distiller; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 50 years. He was born in that city, of Hebrew parentage, was in business in Florida, Richmond, Baltimore, and St. Louis, and in 1846 began the business of rectifying and distilling whiskey in Cincinnati, where he built up an enormous trade, manufacturing at one time 12,000 gallons per day. Much of the money made in this way he invested in real estate in that city. Some of the handsomest buildings in Cincinnati were built by him, including the opera-house which bore his name, and which was burned a few years later. In 1863 Mr. Pike removed to New York, and went into business. He built the Grand Opera-House at Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, and, in a little more than a year after its completion, sold it to James Fisk, Jr. At the time of his death, Mr. Pike was one of the largest real-estate operators in New York City, and was also a large manufacturer and dealer in whiskey.

Dec. 7.—WATKINS, GEORGE C., an eminent jurist of Arkansas; died at Little Rock. He was for many years Attorney-General and Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals in that State.

Dec. 8.—CRAIG, ROBERT II., a brilliant actor; died at St. Louis, Mo., aged 31 years. He was born in New York, March 24, 1842, and made his first appearance on the stage at Barnum's Museum, September 10, 1860. He subsequently acted at the Boston Howard Athenæum, under Mr. E. L. Davenport's management. For several years he was connected with the Arch-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, where he began to rise into public favor as a comedian. In 1870 he came forward at the Boston Museum, and made a signal success as a burlesque actor, and with remarkably clever imitations of noted players. His last appearance in New York was made at the Grand Opera-House, as Prince Fridolin, in "Le Roi Carotte"—a part that did not admit of the display of the talent peculiar to the man, but in which, nevertheless, he was efficient and pleasing. He was said to be a painter of respectable talent, and the author of burlesques on the subjects of "Faust and Marguerite," "Don Juan," "Hamlet," and "Carmille.

Dec. 9.—CONVERSE, REV. AMASA, D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman and veteran religious journalist; died at Louisville, Ky., aged 77 years. He was, we believe, a native of Virginia. He was educated at Dartmouth College, whence he graduated in 1822. After completing his theological course, he was for some years in the pastorate at the South, whence he came to Philadelphia, and founded the Christian Observer, a Presbyterian weekly journal, old-school in theology, and Southern in its sympathies. He was a very able, though somewhat dogmatic editor, and, when the late civil war commenced, removed his paper to Richmond, Va., and, after the war, to Louisville, Ky., where it had continued to be the organ and exponent of the Southern Presbyterian Church. Mississippi College conferred the degree of D.D. upon him in 1846. His faculties and his power and vigor as a writer were retained to the very last week of his life.

Dec. 10.—SEEMULLER, MISS ANNE M. CRANE, a Baltimore authoress; died at Stuttgart, Germany. She was a native of Baltimore, and was better known by her maiden name, Anne Monecre Crane. Her principal works were, "Emily Chester," "Opportunity" (1867), and some brilliant stories and poems in the Galaxy and Putnam's Monthly.

Dec. 11.—LANDER, MISS SARAH W., an American artist and authoress; died in Salem, Mass. She was a sister of the late General Lander, and a woman of fine literary ability and taste. Of her series of sketches of foreign countries, published under the title of "Spec-tacles for Young Eyes," nearly 55,000 copies have been sold.

Dec. 13.—MARLEY, DANIEL, the largest dealer in antiques and articles of vertu in this country; died in New York City, aged 63 years. He came to New York from England, about forty years ago, a friendless and penniless youth, and after some time, having earned a hundred dollars, he bought a lot of old goods, chiefly furniture, and opened a shop in Ann Street. One day Mr. N. P. Willis, the poet, in search of a desk, entered the shop, and, admiring the taste of the collector, made a notice of him in the Mirror, which drew attention to Marley and his wares. From that date his business flourished. He enlarged it from time to time, and, going up into Broadway, established himself, where his store became a great museum of elegant and costly antiques.

Dec. 14.—ROOT, REV. N. W. TAYLOR, an Episcopal clergyman, and an accomplished writer; died of small-pox at the hospital in Portland, Me., aged 42 years. He was a native of New Haven, Conn., and son of Rev. David Root, of that city; graduated at Yale College, and for several years subsequently was employed on the editorial staff of the New Haven Register. During the late war he was chaplain of a Rhode Island regiment. He was a traveller of considerable experience, having visited Europe no less than eight times, during
one of his visits acting for six months as chaplain of the American Chapel at Paris. About six months previous to his death, he received an appointment as professor at Bowdoin College.

Dec. 14.—Wallbridge, Arthur D., a young lawyer, poet, and author, of great promise; died in Rochester, N. Y., aged 29 years. He was a son of the Hon. S. D. Wallbridge, and was born in Gaines, Orleans County, N. Y., in 1849, graduated at Princeton, in 1871, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He evinced poetical abilities of great promise, and was author, among others, of the well-known melodies, "Now I Lay me Down to Sleep," "Sleeping where the Daisies Grow," "Baby Meets Me on the Stairs," and "Gone." The first of these was once very popular.

Dec. 15.—Choate, Hon. David, a Massachusetts lawyer and jurist; died in Essex, Mass., aged 76 years. He was an elder brother of the eminent lawyer, Rufus Choate, and served with credit in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature. He was a Republican, and held the position of Trial Justice for many years in Essex, and was an active and earnest supporter of benevolent institutions.

Dec. 16.—DeCouderes, Louis, the oldest brass-founder in the country; died in Brooklyn, aged 83 years. At the early age of thirteen he was taken by James P. Allaire as his first apprentice, Mr. Allaire at this time carrying on a small brass and bell foundry. It was at this establishment the brass castings were made for McQueen, who had a machine-shop, and did the work for Robert Fulton, in applying his steam-engine to the first paddle-wheel steamboat, the Clermont of North River. Several years later Mr. Allaire started his steam-engine works in Cherry Street, New York, which became the leading establishment of the city, and famous over the entire country for the number and character of the engines it supplied to the first steamboats which ploughed the waters of this continent. Mr. DeCouderes continued with Mr. Allaire more than half a century, some of the time as superintendent of the iron-foundry, and all of the time in charge of the brass-casting department, in which art his reputation was preeminent. This branch of the Allaire Works possessed for many years almost a monopoly in the trade of bell-casting. The first great fire-alarm bells put up in the City Hall Park were cast by Mr. DeCouderes.

Dec. 17.—Loomis, Rev. Hubbell, one of the pioneers of Illinois; died at Upper Alton, aged 97 years. He was father of Prof. E. Loomis, of Yale College, and was the first president of Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill. He was a native of Connecticut, graduated from Union College in 1799, and, after several years' teaching, settled as a Congregationalist clergyman in Wellington, Tolland County, Conn., where his son, Prof. Loomis, was born in 1811. Not long after his birth, Mr. Loomis, whose eminent scholarship had won him collegiate honors both from Union and Yale Colleges, became convinced that the views of the Baptists on the subject and mode of baptism were correct, and, receiving baptism, he became a clergyman of that denomination. A few years later he migrated to Illinois, and labored there zealously as a missionary. In 1832, when the late Rev. John M. Peck had obtained a college charter and a partial endowment for his "Rockspring Seminary," at Upper Alton, he secured the services of Mr. Loomis as its first president, and he remained at its head for nearly twenty years, exhibiting rare abilities as a teacher and presiding officer.

Dec. 18.—Bishop, Rev. Artemas, a clergyman and formerly a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions to the Sandwich Islands; died at Honolulu, aged 77 years. He embarked for the islands as missionary, November 19, 1822.

Dec. 21.—Hulin, Rev. George H., a Presbyterian clergyman and journalist; died in Bloomfield, N. J., aged 68 years. He was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., December 23, 1843, and entered upon the ministry at Wester, Ct. Subsequently he removed to Orinton, Me., and later to Onondaga Valley, N. Y., where he preached with great acceptance until in 1846 he assumed the editorial management of the Religious Recorder, a Presbyterian paper at Syracuse. The Recorder was finally merged in the New York Evanglist, and Mr. Hulin for a time was connected with that paper. In 1856 he removed to Bloomfield, where he resided until his death, though the state of his health prevented him from engaging actively in the ministry.

Dec. 28.—Townley, Daniel O'Connell, a journalist of some note; died in New York City, aged 41 years. He was born at Newry, in the north of Ireland, in December, 1831, received a liberal education, and was a contributor to London and Dublin periodicals. In 1860 he came to this country, and was for a few years on the staff of the New York Times, previous to the establishment of the Evening Mail, when he resigned to accept an editorial position on that journal. He contributed occasional articles to Scribner's Magazine, and wrote humorous sketches under the nom de plume of "Alderman Rooney." A few months previous to his death he retired from journalism to act as business manager of the Grand Opera-House.

Dec. 29.—Conkey, Walter M., a wealthy and distinguished citizen of Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., president of the Chenango Bank for twenty-five years; died suddenly at Norwich. He had been treasurer of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad since its organization.

Dec. 30.—Lorraine, Colonel Edward, an eminent civil engineer; died in Richmond, Va., aged 55 years. He was born in New Orleans. He was for some years in charge of the U. S.
Government Survey of the Central Water Line, and at his death Chief-Engineer of the James River & Kanawha Canal.

Dec. 30.—Morgan, Alonzo D.; died in Aurora, Cayuga County, N. Y., aged 41 years. He was a son of Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, formerly member of Congress, and was one of the proprietors of the New York Times, a young man of high moral character and fine culture.

Dec. 31.—Brown, John A., a wealthy banker of Philadelphia, the third son of Alexander Brown, a Baltimore banker, whose four sons were subsequently at the head of great banking-houses in Liverpool, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; died in Philadelphia, aged 85 years. Born in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, May 21, 1788, he came to this country with his father about 1800, and during the whole period of his active life was identified with American interests. In 1818, his father, who had already established a banking-house in Baltimore, opened a branch-house in Philadelphia, of which Mr. John A. Brown became the manager. Since then, the firms established by these sons of Alexander Brown have been known throughout the commercial world for their integrity, not less than for their control of vast resources. About thirty-four years ago, Mr. John A. Brown retired from the firm with a large fortune, retaining, however, his connection with some of the leading financial institutions of Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere, his influence in business affairs remaining unimpaired until the failure of his health, about two years previous to his death. Good judgment, careful estimates of men, tact in dealing with opportunities, and perfect uprightness, were the prominent features of his business life. He was not an indiscriminate giver, but, where the approval of his judgment was secured, his charities were unstinted, often disbursed by thousands. He gave to benevolent objects the sum of $200,000; $500,000 of which was donated to the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia with the provision that no part of the principal or income should be used in building, the payment of debts, or in any other way than the payment of current expenses after the hospital should be opened. The result of this wise and liberal provision was, that the friends of the hospital raised the entire amount necessary for the erection and furnishing the buildings from other sources, and now have a hospital liberally endowed.

Dec. 31.—Fon, Rev. John, a Presbyterian clergyman and scholar; died at Par...
OBITUARIES, FOREIGN.

Jan. 5.—Crossley, Sir Francis, Baronet, member of Parliament, and great carpet-manufacturer; died in Halifax, England, aged 55 years. He was born in Halifax, in 1817, and was a son of Francis Crossley, a carpet-manufacturer of that town. Early in life he entered his father's business, which rapidly grew, and now furnishes employment for over 5,000 people. In 1852 he was elected to the British Parliament, representing his native town in the Liberal interest until 1859, when he was elected for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and afterward sat in the House of Commons for other divisions of the county. In 1853 he was made a baronet. He was a man of strong philanthropic feeling, giving largely to the interests of his native town and elsewhere. In 1857 he presented his town with a handsome park and pleasure-ground; he gave also $60,000 for an infirmary, $100,000 to foreign missions, $50,000 to a fund for aged ministers and their wives, besides other large benefactions.

Jan. 6.—Gillott, Joseph, a celebrated manufacturer of steel pens; died at Birmingham, England, aged 72 years. He was of English birth, and began his business career as a grinder of cutlery in Sheffield; about 1833 he removed to Birmingham, followed the business of steel toy-making for a time, and finally entered upon the manufacture of steel pens, which has rendered his name so widely known, and through which he became immensely wealthy.

Jan. 12.—Arlès-Dufour, Jean Baptiste, an eminent French silk-merchant and advocate of free trade; died in Paris, aged 67 years. His original name was Arlès; he was the son of a municipal councillor of Lyons, in which city he was born in 1806. Becoming a silk-merchant, he married into the family of Dufour, eminent bankers of Lyons, and united the name of his wife with his own. He was a jurymen at the French Exhibition in 1849, and acted in the same capacity at the Great Exhibitions of London and Paris, held in 1851 and 1853, respectively. In 1853 he established a commission house in Paris for the sale of silks. In 1853 he was made Secretary-General of the Imperial Commission on Manufactures. Since 1835 he had published many articles relative to the textile fabrics exhibited at the Exposition of 1855. For fifteen years before leaving Lyons he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Municipal Council of that city, as well as of the Society of Primary Instruction and of the Council General of the Department. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honor in 1837, was promoted to be an officer of the Legion in 1854, and made commander in 1860.

Jan. 28.—Dixon, Rev. James, D. D., an eminent Methodist clergyman and pulpit orator; died at Wellesley Terrace, Manningham, England, aged 84 years. He was born in England, in 1788, entered the ministry in 1812, and in 1824 went for a year as missionary to Gibraltar. In 1841 he was elected president of the Wesleyan Conference. For a period of nearly sixty years he labored as a minister on circuit in various parts of England, continuing to preach after the loss of sight. He was exceedingly eloquent as a speaker, and strong in his denunciations against papacy and slavery. He was widely known as the author of several theological and biographical works. In the pulpit he had a patriarchal and venerable appearance, and was frequently compared in this respect to John Wesley. In 1862 he retired from the full work of the ministry, and settled in Bradford.

Jan. 29.—Lewis, Rev. James, D. D., a Scottish clergyman of Rome, Italy; died in that city, of diptheria. He went to Rome in 1864, and, although in danger from the papal authorities, opened his house for private religious services, which were continued for a space of three years. In 1867 the Papal Government ordered him to desist from such worship, under penalty of imprisonment. With the ready and prudent boldness which had characterized him during the trying days of the separation of the Free Church of Scotland from the Establishment, he obeyed the order, but in a very different manner from what was expected. He discontinued the private services, but rented a room and opened a public service just outside the gate of the city, immediately across the street from the English church, which was, in a manner at least, under the control of the British legation. Any attempt to interfere with him here would probably involve consequences impossible to foresee, and he was unmolested. Here he resolved to build a church, and money being contributed by friends in Scotland, Rome, and America, to further that object, he carried it forward regardless of the danger. A square building, looking as little like a church as possible on the outside, was erected, and, before its completion, the suspension of the Papal Government gave perfect religious license. In 1871 the church was dedicated, it being the only Protestant church built on Roman soil. The same day the college at Princeton gave him the title of Doctor of Divinity.

Feb. 2.—Dawson, Bogumil, a German tragic actor, died in Dresden, aged 54 years. He was the son of a Polish Jew, and a native of Warsaw, born May 18, 1818. Having a taste for the stage, he sought against the fate which would have confined him and his fortunes to the unenconial arena of the printing-office, and, abandoning his position as transcriber in the office of the Warsaw Gazette, he studied the mimetic art under Kudlicz. He made his first appearance in 1837 at the Polish
Theatre in Warsaw, and obtained an engagement shortly after at Vilna as general utility man. Subsequently at Lemberg, meeting a patron in the director of the Polish Theatre of that city, Count Starbeck, he was enabled to travel, visiting the chief cities of France and Germany. On returning to Lemberg he played in the German language, and thenceforward devoted himself chiefly to the German drama. In 1846 he played at Hamburg, and, refusing many other advantageous offers, he was finally invited, in 1849, to play at the first of German theatres, the Hofburg Theatre, of Vienna. Retiring from this in consequence of the ill-health of his wife, he was engaged in the Dresden Theatre. Subsequently he travelled on the Continent of Europe, in the British Islands, and in the United States, appearing at the highest-class theatres. A few years ago he returned from this country, and just after his return the insanity which finally led to his death developed itself strongly. His repertoire was very varied. His principal rôles were: Hamlet, Richard III., Macbeth, Othello, Skylock, Philip II., the Duke of Alva, and Wallenstein. In his treatment of these characters he displayed the most painstaking attention to detail, as well as an accurate study of the spirit, no less than the language of the character.

Feb. 5.—POOLE, John, an English dramatist and author; died in London, aged 80 years. He had written for the stage since 1813. He was the author of "Little Pedlington," the comedy of "Paul Pry," and several volumes of essays and sketches.

Feb. 7.—GENIOT, Madame, a Parisian charioteer, or sausage and pork seller, of enormous size; died in Paris. In 1848, on some political occasion, she was selected to represent the Goddess of Liberty. At the time of her death she weighed 514 pounds, and her coffin measured nearly two yards across.

Feb. 8.—FEASE, Joseph, an English mine-owner, one of the largest employers of labor in England; died in Darlington, aged 75 years. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and the first of its members who ever sat in Parliament. He was also the president of the Peace Society, and established and maintained, chiefly at his own cost, an extensive system of education in connection with his collieries in the county of Durham.

Feb. 13.—CONTI, Charles Etienne, private secretary of Napoleon III.; died in Paris, aged 60 years. He was a native of Corsica, and was born October 31, 1812. He acquired distinction as a lawyer, politician, and a writer of verse, and was elected to the Council-General of his department. He received the office of Procureur-General at Bastia, under the republic, and was returned to the French Legislative Assembly, wherein he acted with the moderate democratic party, while General Cavagnac was in power. He supported the empire, and received October, 1851, the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and was also appointed a Councillor of State soon after the overthrow of the republic. He succeeded M. Mocquard as private secretary to Napoleon III., and served him with great fidelity. He was returned from Corsica to the present National Assembly, where, before a hostile and uproarious audience he avowed, on a notable occasion, his fidelity to his fallen master.

Feb. 13.—ROGERS, G. II., a popular actor; died at Melbourne, Australia, aged 54 years.

Feb. 15.—Daly, Right Rev. Robert, D. D., Bishop of Cashel, Ireland; died there, aged 90 years. He was made bishop in 1843.

Feb. 18.—OEXLE, Professor, a theologian of the lattitudinarian school of Tübingen, the associate and supporter of F. C. Baër, and, like him, vehement in his attacks on the orthodox school; died at Tübingen.

Feb. 21.—BURNS, Colonel William N., late of the Indian Army, and last surviving son of the poet Robert Burns; died at Dumfries, Scotland, aged 80 years. He was named after his father's friend, William Nicol, a master in the Edinburgh High-School, and one of the three celebrities named in "Willie brewed a Peck o'Maut." Colonel Burns was buried in the Burns mausoleum, at Dumfries, where his father, his brothers, and his world-wide celebrated mother, Jeanie Armor, rest.

Feb. 21.—GAABAH, Prince Paul, a Russian statesman, president of the Ministerial Council; died in St. Petersburg, aged about 79 years. He had been in the Russian service since 1807, having begun his career as a young army officer under General Kutuzoff. Transferred some years later to the civil service, he had filled many offices, and had been for some years past president of the Council of Ministers. He was a man of great skill and tact, and was universally respected for his straightforwardness and integrity.

Feb. 28.—VAUDOT, Léon, an eminent French architect, and member of the French Institute; died in Paris, aged 69 years. He was born in Paris, June 7, 1803; studied with his father, and with M. Hippolyte Le Bas; entered the School of Fine Arts in 1819, and gained the second prize in 1824, and the grand prize in 1826 for the plan offered by him for a palace for the French Academy, at Rome. During a protracted residence at the villa of the Medici, at Florence, he sent home to Paris plans and elevations of the arches of Trajan, at Ancona and Benevento; of the Porte de la Majeure, and of the Augustan Gate, both at Fano; of the aqueducts of Claudius, and of the Temples of Venus, and of Rome. The two latter studies were exhibited at the Exposition of 1855. On his return to Paris in 1882, he designed, in connection with David (d'Angers), the national monument to General Foy, besides a large number of private monuments. He next undertook, with his father, the architectural drawings for the Conservatory of Arts.
and Measures, which he continued alone after his father's death in 1849. In 1854, after a sharp competition, he was selected as one of the two architects to make the plans and superintend the construction of the new cathedral at Marseilles. He early gave close attention to the architecture of the period of the Renaissance, and, as a result of his investigations, presented, at the Exposition of 1855, fifteen designs, or, as he called them, "architectural studies of the Renaissance period." These were made by him at Orleans, for the Committee on Historical Monuments, and were so arranged as to give a most picturesque view of the appearance of some of the finest streets of that city in the fifteenth century. Many of the buildings had been destroyed in the various sieges of the city, and their reproduction was greatly commended, and procured for him the first gold medal of the Exposition. M. Vaudoyer received numerous commissions and appointments from the Imperial Government. He was elected to the Institute (Academy of Fine Arts), in February, 1853, in the place of his old preceptor Le Bas. He was also an officer of the Legion of Honor since 1855, having been a Chevalier of It since 1849.

Feb. 27.—GORDON, REV. JAMES D., a clergyman and missionary of the Canadian Presbyterian Church, in one of the New Hebrides group of islands; was killed by the natives at Erromanga. He was a native of Prince Edward's Island, British North America, and a brother of the Rev. G. N. Gordon, who, with his wife, was murdered by the natives at the same place in 1861. Mr. James Gordon was a man of singular piety, self-denying in the extreme, and ready for martyrdom, if need be, for the cause of Christianity. He had labored in Erromanga for eight years, and translated portions of the Bible into the language of the people, besides preparing primers and hymns for their use. He also acquired a knowledge of the language of the island of Espiritu Santo, and spent a winter there teaching the people. He prepared a phonetic primer in that language. Mr. Gordon acted for the first four years as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America, then for two years as a representative of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales. He resigned his connection with the church in the end of 1870. Since that time he had withdrawn from outside support, and had been alone upon the island, trusting himself unreservedly among the natives.

Feb. —.—KTIATZEVITON, M., a Russian statesman, and Minister of Finance; died in St. Petersburg.

Feb. —.—MILYUTIN, NICHOLAS, a Russian statesman; died at Moscow. He was the leading spirit of the emancipation, and other reforms of the last fifteen years in Russia, and especially the leader of the Slavophile party, and his house in Moscow was the social and political centre of that party. Though holding no high office, and never a minister (it was his brother, General Count Miliutin, who had been Minister of War since 1862), yet Nicholas Miliutin exercised, perhaps, the greatest influence in Russia on the Government. There was a magnetism in his personal character, which called out sympathy and co-operation. For the last three or four years he had suffered from a painful and severe disease, and had passed most of his time abroad.

Feb. —.—ROYE, E. J., ex-President of the Liberian Republic, was drowned in the harbor of Mourouva, while endeavoring to swim to the steamer just before her departure for Liverpool. He was of the colored race, and was born in Ohio, in 1815, received a fair education, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. About thirty years ago he emigrated to Liberia, where he soon became one of the wealthiest citizens. He was elected to the Liberian House of Representatives, and served as Speaker in 1849, and held the office of Chief-Justice from 1855 to 1858. He was elected President in 1860, and entered upon his duties January 3, 1870. During his term of office the people of Liberia voted upon changing the presidential term from two to four years. This measure was defeated, and a presidential election was held last year, resulting in the selection of President Roberts. Mr. Roye, however, refused to recognize this election, and attempted to remain in power. He thus infringed upon the laws, and was condemned to imprisonment, had escaped, and was endeavoring to leave the country, when he met his death.

Feb. —.—SAD PACHA, son-in-law of Mah- mond II., formerly Marshal of the Palace, and governor-general, in turn, of several provinces; died in Constantinople. He fell into disfavor, and was banished from Constantinople, but afterward was allowed to return to that city, where he adopted a life of seclusion, and was known as a very devout dervish.

Feb. —.—SMITH, WYNHIAN (The Assassin), eldest son of Sydney Smith, noted as a sportsman; died in London. He was educated at Cambridge, but from his earliest youth cared neither for literature, politics, arts, nor sciences. His tastes were for horse-racing, jesting, etc. His nickname, The Assassin, was fastened on him while in college. Some of his fellow-students turned loose a ferocious bull-dog into his rooms at night, and waited below in the quadrangle to watch the dénouement of their practical joke. He entered his rooms—a scuffle was heard, and presently a window was thrown up, out of which the dog appeared, held suspended in the air by the left hand of its human antagonist, who proceeded with his right hand to draw a razor across the struggling animal's throat. From that night until his dying hour, the name of "The Assassin" clung to him.

March 3.—ASHBURNHAM, General, the Hon. THOMAS, C. B., of the British army; died in London, aged 65 years. He was colonel of
the Eighty-second Foot, and a brother of the late Lord Ashburnham, once Treaty Commis-
sioner to the United States.

March 6.—GOLDSTUCKER, THODOR, an emi-
nent Sanscrit scholar, and professor, died in London. He was of German birth, but had lived in England the greater portion of his life. He was a man of fine, scholarly attain-
ments, and was a standard authority upon Sans-
crit literature; was professor of that language in the University of London, and left many works, the labor of years, in manuscript, among which is an immense Sanscrit dictionary, and a treatise on the administration of Hindu law, both unfinished. It was said that he requested that his papers should be burned.

March 10.—CHORLEY, Henry Fothergill, an emin- ent English musical composer, critic, and author; died in England, aged 76 years. He was born at Blackleyhurst, Lancashire; educated in the Royal Institution, Liverpool, and, after spending a few years in a merchant's office there, went to London in 1834, and, join-
ing the staff of the Athenæum, remained with it for thirty-five years. He was the author of "Sketches of a Seaport Town," "Pomfret," "The Lion," "Roccabella," and "The Prod-
gy," two plays, "Old Love and New Fortune," and "Duchess Eleanor;" two original opera-
books—"White Magic," and the "Amber Witch." Twenty opera-books paraphrased from the French, German, and Italian lan-
guages; and about a hundred songs.

March 10.—WELLS, Rev. JAMES, an eminent Baptist minister, forty years pastor of the Surrey Tabernacle; died in London. He was of humble birth, and his early education was meagre, but after his conversion he gave him-
self diligently to study, and during his pastor-
ate had so greatly endeared himself to his people that his funeral was attended by ninety mourning-coaches and many thousands of weeping friends.

March.—CAMPBELL, McLEOD, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman of Scotland, of lati-
tudinarian views; died in Scotland. He was the author of a noted work on the atonement.

March.—DOZ MANUEL PANDO, Marquis de Miraflores, Count of Villapaterna, a Span-
ish statesman and publicist; died in Madrid, in the 80th year of his age. He was born February 23, 1792, educated for public life, which he entered early, and for more than fifty years was constantly in the service of the Government, either as an ambassador, sena-
tor, or cabinet officer. He had been sent at different times in the capacity of ambassador, minister extraordinary, and minister plenipo-
tentary, to the courts of London and Paris. At home, he had been many times called into cab-
inets over which other ministers presided, and twice (in 1846 and 1863) had himself been presi-
dent of the Council. Seven times he had been called to the presidency of the Senate. In this last capacity, where he presided from 1863 to 1868, he made great but ineffectual efforts to bring about a cordial state of feeling be-
tween the principal aspirants for power; and, after the death of Narvaez, he advised the Queen to surround herself with a cabinet of the Liberal, Union, and Progressist parties. His advice was not accepted, and, foreseeing the result, he resigned his office as president of the Senate some time before the Revolution of September, 1868, which cost the Queen her throne, and remained in private life from that time to his death. The marquis was a Span-
ish grandee of the first class, and had been made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor; Knight of the Golden Fleece; Grand Cross of Charles III.; Senator for life; Member of the Real Academia de la Historia of Madrid; Gov-
ernor of the Royal Palace and Royal Patrimo-
y, and decorated with all the orders of merit in Europe. He had written much and ably, mainly in reference to the history and politics of his own time. His principal works were: "An Historical and Legal Memoir concerning the Laws of the Succession to the Crown of Spain," 1833; "An Impartial Review of the Question of Succession, on the Occasion of the Spanish Marriages," 1847; "Louis Phi-
lippe of Orleans," etc., 1851; "Memoirs of the History of the First Seven Years of the Reign of Isabella," 1863; "Memoirs of my Own Life;" and a number of important memoirs and speeches.

March.—PRZEZEBZIECKI, Compte ALEXANDRE, a Polish historian and archaeologist; died in Paris. He was long a resident in that city, and was the author of an historical drama in French, entitled "Don Sébastien do Portugal," which had some success.

March.—SCHURZ, Joseph, a Swiss soldier who had served through all the Napoleonic wars and was wounded forty times, died at Altorf, Switzerland, aged 110 years.

April 3.—SCOTT, Admiral Sir James, K. C. B., an officer of the British Navy; died in Lon-
don, aged 81 years. He entered the navy in 1803, and served in the French, American, and Chinese Wars; was wounded at the reduction of Martinique; served at Walcheren, at the capture of Washington, and at the battles of Bladensburg, Baltimore, etc. He was recom-
manded twenty times and gazetted nine times; received the navy and army war medals, and the Chinese medals; also, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

April 13.—SHORT, Rt. Rev. Thomas Fowler, D. D., formerly Bishop of St. Asaph; died in London, aged 82 years. He was the son of Dr. Short, Archdeacon of Cornwall, born in 1790, and educated at Westminster School and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a double first class in 1812. He was shortly after appointed a tutor of Christ Church, and to a living in the gift of his college. In 1821 he was nominated Oxford preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall; and, after holding other benefices in the Church, was promoted to the living of St. George's, Bloomsbury. In 1841
he was nominated by Sir Robert Peel to the
bishopric of Sodor and Man, and in 1846 was
translated to the See of St. Asaph, which he	held for twenty-four years, and then resigned
under a recent act of Parliament. He was the
author of a "Sketch of the History of the
Church of England to the Revolution," and of
several other works.

April 18.—Morris, Edward, an English
sculptor; died in London, aged 41 years.

April 18.—Skeffington, Wiliam, an emi-
nent English philanthropist; died in London.

April 19.—Westmacott, Prof. Richard, R.
A., F. R. S., an eminent English sculptor; died
in London, aged 74 years. He was the son of
Sir Richard Westmacott, a celebrated artist,
and was born in 1798. Adopting his father's
profession, he went to Italy in 1820, and de-
voted six years to the study of his art. His
first exhibition at the Academy was in 1827.
In 1833 he was elected an Associate in 1849,
F. R. S., and in 1859, Professor of Sculpture.
Among his best ideal works were "Venus and
Ascanius" in 1831; "the Cymbal Player," in
the Duke of Devonshire's collection, exhibited
in 1832; a group of a Girl and a Fawn; "Venus
instructing Cupid;" "Paolo and Francesca," in
1838, and "Blue Bell," a bass-relief full of
 grace and beauty. His greatest success, how-
ever, was in religious compositions, of which
his finest examples were the "Angel Watch-
ing," part of a large monumental group to the
Ashburnham family, in 1849; a bass-relief, "Go
and Sin no more;" a recurrent monumental
figure of the late Archbishop Howley, in Can-
terbury Cathedral, in 1850; and one of the
late Earl of Hardwicke, at Wimpole. Mr.
Westmacott had for some years previous to his
death retired from the practice of his pro-
fession, occupying himself chiefly in the litera-
ture connected with his art, and in delivering
lectures. He contributed to most of the en-
cyclopaedias and journals articles and essays
on the subject of his professional study; and
was the author of a "Handbook on the Schools
of Sculpture," and an essay "On Coloring
Structures."

April 27.—Beamish, Lieutenant-Colonel
North Ludlow, K. H., an author of several
military works; died in London, aged 75 years.
Among his works was "The History of the
King's German Legion."

April 30.—Mayhew, Horace, a popular
English author; died in London, aged 53 years.

April 30.—Nassau-Orange, William Fre-
derick Henry, Prince of, Vice-Admiral of
the Dutch Navy, and brother of the King of
the Netherlands; died in Amsterdam, aged 52
years. He was born in Soestdyke, June 13,
1820. He was Vice-Admiral of the grand-duchy of
Luxemburg, and commanded the second di-
vision for the equipment of the Russian fleet.
In March, 1853, he married the Princess Ama-
lia Marie-de-Gloria-Auguste, daughter of Ber-
nard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.

April ——. Bamford, Samuel, an English
author; died near Manchester, aged 84 years.
He was successively a weaver, workhouse-
mann, sailor, public secretary, bookseller, newspaper
correspondent, and Government clerk, and was
several times a political prisoner. His two
chief works, "Passages in the Life of a Rad-
ical," and "Early Days," give a detailed account
of his connection with the political movements
in Lancashire which brought him into noto-
riety. He is frequently quoted by Miss Mar-
tineau, in her "History of England during the
Thirty Years' Peace," as an authority with
regard to the events immediately prior to the
Manchester massacre, in August, 1819, as well
as to that deplorable event itself, which con-
stituted an epoch in the history of the Gov-
ernment contest with radicalism.

April ——. Borgia, Alexander, Grand Com-
mander of the Knights of St. John; died in
Rome, Italy. He was a lineal descendant of
Pope Alexander VI. and of Lucrezia and Ce-
sare Borgia, and a great admirer of that ecle-
tric family, whom history, he always declared,
had foully wronged.

April ——. Picton, called de la Rive, Prof.
Francois Jules, an eminent Swiss naturalist;
died at Geneva, Switzerland, aged about 73
years. He was born in that city about 1800,
graduated from the Academy of Geneva, and
early devoted himself to the study of zoology
and comparative anatomy, to which he sub-
sequently added such profound researches into
paleontology as made him the peer of Agassiz
in this difficult but interesting science. He was
elected Professor of Zoology and Comparative
Anatomy in the Academy of Geneva about
1830, and prosecuted his favorite studies with
unwearied assiduity till his death. His pub-
ished works are numerous. The principal
were: "Researches upon the Phryganides,"
1834; "The Natural History, General and
Specific, of Neuropterous Insects," 2 vols., 8vo,
1841-43, comparing the Perldes and Ephy-
nerides; "Elementary Treatise on Paleontol-
ygy," 4 vols., 8vo, 1844-46 (a second edition
with an atlas of 110 plates was published in
Paris, 1853-55); "Description of the Fossil
Mollusks found in the New Red Sandstone of
the Vicinity of Geneva," 1847-51, 4to, with
51 plates; "Materials for Swiss Paleontol-
ygy," 3 vols. (35 numbers) with numerous
plates, 1854-63; "Description of the Fossil
Fish of Mount Lebanon," 4to, 1850; "Notes
on the New Animals in the Museum of Gene-
a," 4to, 23 plates; "Paleontologic Miscell-
aneies," 1863. He also prepared numerous
papers for the Transactions of the Society of
Physics of Geneva, and was a large contribu-
tor to the "Bibliothèque Universelle."

May 1.—Mayhew, Henry, an English au-
thor and reformer; died in London, aged 60
years. He was born in London in 1812;
studied at Westminster School, which he left
for a voyage to Calcutta, and on his return
was articulated to his father, a solicitor, for three
years. His literary career commenced not far
from 1841, as one of the authors of the "Wandering Minstrel!"; he was also one of the founders of *Punch*, from which he afterward withdrew. He wrote numerous tales and articles in magazines, but was best known by his "London Labor and the London Poor," a valuable cyclopedia of information on the condition of the working-classes (1851), published in numbers. Among his other works are: "The Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints," published in 1852; "The Wonders of Science," in 1853; "The Great World of London" (1856); "The Upper Rhine" (1858); and "Young Ben Franklin" (1858). In conjunction with his brothers Horace and Augustus, he published a variety of fairy-tales and the following works of humorous fiction: "The Greatest Plague of Life," "Whom to Marry, and How to Get Married," "The Magic of Kindness," "Peasant-Boy Philosopher," "Tricks of Trade," etc.

May 9.—*Pennefather, General Sir John Lysaght*, G. C. B., British Army, Governor of Chelsea Hospital; *McCracken*, and spent 78 years. He was born in 1798, entered the army as a cornet in 1818, and in 1839 was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He served in India for some years, and was a trusted officer under Sir Charles J. Napier, in the campaign in Scinde, commanding the infantry brigade at the battle of Meaneach, in 1843, where he was severely wounded. For his services in Scinde, he received the thanks of Parliament, and the Order of the Bath. Returning home, he was for a time engaged on the staff in Ireland, and on the outbreak of the Crimean War was appointed to the command of the First Brigade of the Second Division with the rank of major-general, distinguishing himself at the battle of the Alma, and at Inkermann. In recognition of his services before Sebastopol he received several honorable distinctions, and on the conclusion of peace was made Governor of Malta. After holding this position five years, he was made commander of the camp at Aldershot, which post he resigned in 1865.

May 22.—*Forrester, Alfred Henry* (Alfred Crowquill), a celebrated artist; died in London, aged 67 years. He was born in 1805, and in early life was put into a notary's office, but, as soon as he became of age, he turned his attention to art and literature. He was associated with Theodore Hook and Father Prout, in the early numbers of *Colburn's and Bentley's Magazines*, and his name soon became familiar to the public as a designer of humorous and graceful daawings. He was one of the early contributors to *Punch*, and, besides his artistic work, he produced many writings of a lively character, including several burlesques.

May 26.—*Bedford, William Russell*, Duke of; died in England, aged 68 years. He was born in 1809, and represented Tavistock in the House of Commons from 1833 to 1851. He succeeded to the title of duke in 1861. He acted with the Liberal party, and was patron of twenty-seven livings in the Established Church. He is succeeded by his nephew, Francis Charles Russell, born in 1819.

*May* — *Hach, Jean Karsten von*, an eminent Danish poet, novelist, and scientist; died at Rome, aged 82 years. He was born at Fredrikshald, May 12, 1790. He was educated at Copenhagen, and, after receiving his doctorate in Philosophy, was for nearly thirty years Professor of Physical Science in the Academy of Soroe. In 1846 he was appointed Professor of Scandinavian Literature, at Kiel. In 1848, in consequence of his liberal tendencies, he was deprived of his professorship, but through the kindness of the Queen Maria Sophia Frederick, found an asylum at Frederiksberg, in the suburbs of Copenhagen. After the death of Oehlenschlager, in 1850, he was made Professor of Aesthetics in the University of Copenhagen, and retained this position till a year or two ago. Von Hach was a voluminous writer. His dramatic works, which are numerous, are of two classes—historical or classical subjects, such as "Bejazet," "Tiberius," "Gregory VIII.," "Don Juan," etc., all possessing great merit, and dramas of Danish life, of which there are five or six, which were as popular in Sweden and Germany as in Denmark. He had also published an Epic-Dramatic poem, the "Hamadyrads," and a volume of lyric poems, which were very much admired by the Danish public. He had also written twelve or fifteen novels, in most of which he had interwoven the legends of the Scandinavian mythology, and which have been translated into most of the languages of Europe. He made an extensive scientific tour in Germany, Italy, and France, some years since, and, after his return, published "An Examination into the Rudimentary Organs, and their Function in Nature," and "Remarks on the Nervous System, and Animal Instinct." He has also contributed many dissertations and papers to a Danish scientific journal, "Blandinger fra Soroe.

June 1.—*Macdonald, John Sandfield*, a Canadian statesman, and cabinet officer; died in Cornwall, Canada, aged 60 years. He was born at St. Raphael, Glengarry County, Upper Canada, December 12, 1812; commenced business in early youth as clerk in a store, but, becoming dissatisfied, entered upon the study of law, and in 1835 was articled to a barrister at Cornwall, finishing his studies with Chief-Justice Draper in 1840. He built up a large and lucrative practice in Cornwall, and was elected to Parliament in 1841, was returned in 1848, and again in 1848, 1852, and 1854. In the latter part of 1849 he was appointed Solicitor-General under the La Fontaine-Baldwin Government, until its final breaking up in 1851. In 1852 he was elected Speaker of Quebec. In 1858 he was Attorney-General, having been elected the previous year for Cornwall. In 1872 he was again returned for that town.
With the exception of the period during which he was Solicitor-General, Mr. Macdonald was in the opposition, until late in his career he became what is termed an "independent member." He was one of the few Upper Canadians who have persistently opposed representation by population; and, although a Roman Catholic, was never an advocate of separate schools.

June 7.—HILL, MATTHEW DAVENPORT, Q. C., Commissioner of Bankrupts at Bristol, and late Recorder of Birmingham, an eminent philanthropist; died in Birmingham, aged 80 years. He was a brother of Sir Rowland Hill, and born in 1792. His education was mainly conducted by his father. In 1819 he was called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn; was one of the members in the Liberal interest for Kingston-upon-Hull from 1832 to 1834, and the latter year received a silk gown with a patent of precedence. He was appointed Recorder of Birmingham, and Commissioner in Bankruptcy in the Bristol district, but resigned the former in 1866, retaining the latter position until his death. Mr. Hill was active in promoting the establishment of reformatories for juvenile criminals, and had published in a collected form, under the title of "Suggestions for the Repression of Crime," a large number of charges addressed by him to grand juries in his capacity of Recorder of Birmingham, besides various pamphlets; among which may be mentioned "Practical Suggestions to the Founders of Reformatory Schools," "Mettray," "Tuscan Jurisprudence," and letter to the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, "On the Insufficiency of Punishments simply deterrent." He also edited several biographies of men and women who have become benefactors of their country.

June 26.—OETTINGER, EDWARD MARIA, a German novelist and journalist; died in Germany, aged 66 years. He was born in Breslau, in 1806. He began his career as a journalist in Vienna, and afterward resided in nearly all the principal cities of Germany. Early devoting himself to bibliography, he possessed a knowledge of books, especially of historical and biographical works, surpassing that of the most eminent bibliographers of his time. He was a man of powerful intellect, exhaustive knowledge, and sparkling humor, endowed with a wonderful power of description. His last years were spent in poverty and sickness, which deprived him of sight. He left an unfinished work of much value, entitled "Moniteur des Dates."

July 2.—HILFERDING, ALEXANDER, a Russian author, and scholar; died at Kargopol, aged 42 years. He was one of the most erudites of Russian scholars, and a chief authority on all questions concerning the various Slavonic peoples, and had published numerous works on Slavonic literature. At the time of his death he was on a journey of exploration to certain imperfectly-known districts of the Archangel Government.

July 3.—BAGSTER, JONATHAN, one of the publishers of Bagster's Polyglot and other Bibles; died in London, aged 59 years.

July 18.—ITURBIDE, DON ANGEL DE, son of Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico; died in Mexico. July 25.—GUZMA, Dukes de, eldest son of the Duc d'Anjou; died in Paris, aged 18 years. He was born at Twickenham, England, January 5, 1854. His mother was daughter of the King of the Two Sicilies. His death was the result of too close application to his studies.

July 31.—SMITH, AUGUSTUS, lessee or King of the Scilly Isles; died there, aged 67 years. In 1830, having immense wealth at his command, as a member of the famous London banking family, he obtained, through his father's influence with King William IV., a lease of the Scilly Islands, and devoted himself to the work of improving the physical and moral condition of the inhabitants, who were sunk in ignorance, apathy, and superstition, and not infrequently reduced to a state of semi-starvation. He gave them instruction in agriculture, and established schools and education compulsory. As a result of his work of forty years, they are now a thriving, active, well-educated people, competing successfully with the first market-gardeners in the kingdom, as purveyors of the earliest fruit and vegetables to Covent Garden.

July 8.—DUFOUR, SELIM FRANCOIS, a French journalist and author; died in Paris, aged 73 years. He was for sixteen years editor of the Revue et Gazette Musicale, and for some time also editor of the Journal de St. Petersburg, and vice-president of the Society of Authors, Composers, and Editors, in Paris.

July 31.—LOW, WALTER, a publisher and bookseller, for many years, in the United States; died in London, by suicide. He was for a long time connected with the Harpers of New York.

Aug. 8.—LEEDS, GEORGE GODOLPHIN OSBORN (Scotch Viscount Dunblane); died at his country-seat, aged 70 years. He was born in 1802, and succeeded to the peerage in 1839.

Aug. 10.—SMITH, SIR ANDREW, K. C. B., M. D., F.R.S.; died in London, aged 75 years. He was born in Roxburghshire, in 1767, and educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1819. He was made Honorary Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Aberdeen. From 1851 to 1858 he was Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and was created a K. C. B. on retiring from his office. He was the author of "Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa" (1838-47); "Origin and History of the Bushmen;" "History of Secondary Small-pox," and various contributions to scientific periodicals.

Aug. 15.—SKEE, FREDERICK C., F. R. S., President of Royal College of Surgeons, and
medical author; died in London. He was surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and author of "New Model of Treatment of Lateral Curvature of the Spine" (London, 1827); "Operation for Lateral Curvature of the Spine" (1841); "Venereal Disease" (1841); "Operative Surgery" (1850); "Relative Merits of the Two Operations for Stone" (1854); "Hystera" (1867).

Aug. 28.—QUAGLIA, Cardinal Angelo, a Roman Catholic prelate; died at Rome, aged 70 years. He was born at Corneto, August 28, 1802, educated in the College for the Propagation of the Faith, at Rome; ordained a priest, in 1828, promoted to the bishopric, in 1846; was prefect of the congregation of bishops and regular clergy, and on the 27th of September, 1861, was appointed a cardinal by Pio Nono.

Aug. 29.—BEAUCÉ ET DE MELGUIN, Madame Ursule, lady of honor to Marie Antoinette; died in Paris, aged 102 years.

Aug. —— ALDES, C. J. B., M. D., member of the Royal College of Surgeons, an eminent physician and philanthropist; died in London. In early life he was associated with the Earl of Shaftesbury in improving the condition of the dwellings of the poor in various parts of Westminster. He held appointments, the statement of which filled nearly half a column of medical directories.

Aug. —— BEAUCÉ ET DE MELGUIN, Madame Ursule, lady of honor to Marie Antoinette; died in Paris, aged 102 years.

Aug. —— TRENCH, WILLIAM STEWART, an Irish manager of estates, and author; died in Kings County, Ireland, aged 64 years. He was born, November 16, 1808, at Bellegrove, Queen's County, educated at the College Armagh, and took his degree at Trinity College, Dublin. Having held an agency over estates in County Monaghan, he was, in December, 1849, appointed agent over the estates of the Marquis of Lansdowne, County Kerry. In 1851 he was appointed over those of the Marquis of Bath, County Monaghan, and in 1856 over Lord Digby's estates in Kings County, holding the head supervision of the three latter estates until his death. In 1841 he obtained the gold medal of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland for "the best report on the largest quantity of land reclaimed in Ireland," which report was published in the "Transactions" of the Society. In 1860 he published his "Realities of Irish Life," giving an account of his college days, and of the several agencies to which he was appointed, and the dangers and difficulties of the situations, etc. In 1871 he published the novel "Ierne."

Aug. —— WEST, Rev. J. J., a clergyman of the Established Church, England; died in London, aged 67 years. He was Rector of Winchelsea Parish, Sussex, for more than forty years. He was the representative man of the Calvinistic wing of the Established Church, and often, in his sermons, handled his Armenian brethren with great severity.

Sept. 2.—ANDRIYCO, NICOLAS, Bishop of the Danish Lutheran Church; died in Copenhagen, aged 89 years. He was a peculiar and imposing personage, a man of great and versatile gifts, an ardent patriot, and an enthusiastic Old Lutheran. As preacher, poet, and historian, his fame was widely known, and his wonderful power over the masses made a most decided impression upon the Church in the North of Europe. His numerous followers, who, owing to some of his peculiar views, constituted something of a sect and at one time held conventicles, regarded him as "the Luther of the North." Unpopular with the clergy on account of his orthodoxy, he was called by the King to the Church of the Redeemer in Copenhagen, and was the first to stem the tide of German rationalism which had been sweeping over the national Church. He was so ultra-national and so intensely anti-Germanic that he at one time proposed to banish from the country all German poetry, philosophy, history, and geology; and even the Symbolical Books, as the product of German authorship. His funeral was of an imposing character, and was attended by an immense concourse of people, composed of the clergy and laity, headed by the renowned Bishop Martensen and Prof. Dr. Clausen, the students, all the personages of high rank in Copenhagen, and large numbers of his adherents from all parts of the kingdom. A noticeable feature of the obsequies was the singing of the audience. There had been distributed in the church a collection of fourteen hymns of Grundtvig's own composition, all of which were sung with great enthusiasm by the vast assemblage of mourners.

Sept. 29.—HOHENLOHE-LANGENBERG, ANNE FEDOROWNA AUGUSTE CHARLOTTE WILHELMINA, Dowager Princess of; died in Germany, aged 65 years. She was a daughter of the Duchess of Kent by her first husband, the Prince of Leiningen, and thus half-sister to Queen Victoria. She had married Ernest Christian, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, in February, 1828, and since his death, in 1860, has been dowager-princess. She leaves five children, three sons and two daughters. Her second son, Hermann Ernest, is the present Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, and a major-general in the Baden service.

Sept. 26.—TREVILLE, PHILIP, a celebrated acrobat and gymnast, long associated with the Ravel Troupe; died in New York.

Sept. —— ANDERSON, Rev. WILLIAM, D.D., an eminent preacher of Glasgow; died in that city. He was a man of great originality and rare liberality. Though of great age, he acquired the Italian language very late in life. At the time of his death he was engaged in translating Sarpe's History. He held the pastorate of a United Presbyterian church in Glasgow for a period of over fifty years, and
his sermons were remarkable for their vigor and originality. One of his favorite themes was Christian benevolence, and his pictures of those who gave grudgingly, and especially of those who only helped the poor with an eye to their own benefit, were vivid and telling, and his denunciations terrible.

Sept. —— Hoppner, Richard Belgrave, an intimate friend and associate of Lord Byron; died in London, aged 86 years. He was consul at Venice during Byron's stay in that city, and kindly assumed the care of the poet's daughter Allega.

Sept. —— Koch, Dr. C. F., a German philologist; died in Berlin, Germany. He was especially devoted to the Tontonie languages.

Oct. 2.—Welles, Rt. Hon. Sir James Shaw, Justice of Court of Common Pleas; committed suicide during a paroxysm of insanity, aged 58 years. He was the son of a physician in Cork, Ireland, and was born in 1814. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took honors, and was graduated B. A. in 1836, and LL. D. in 1860. He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1840, went the Home Circuit, and had a large business as a "leading junior." In 1849 he edited, with Sir Henry S. Keating, the well-known legal work, "Smith's Leading Cases," and in 1860 was appointed a commissioner of Common Law Procedure, and afterward assisted in drawing the Common Law Procedure Acts of 1852, 1854, and 1860, which regulated the practice of the English courts. In 1855, when a vacancy occurred among the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, he was raised to the bench, and received the honor of knighthood.

Oct. 3.—Goss, Rt. Rev. Alexander, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool; died there. He was consecrated bishop in 1853.

Oct. 6.—Pollock, Field-Marshal Sir George, Bart., G. C. B. and G. C. S. I.; died in London. He was born in that city in 1786. Entering the service of the East India Company in 1802, he joined the Bengal Artillery, in which he rose by successive steps, attaining the rank of captain in 1805, of major in 1819, of colonel in 1829, and of general in 1829. Shortly after proceeding to India, he joined the army under General Lake, and was present at the battle of Deeg, and at the sieges of Deeg and Bhurtpore, in 1804—5. He volunteered in 1815 to serve with the force under General S. Wood against the Nepalese; and, having held some staff appointments, he was appointed, in 1821, to the command of the army sent to Burmah under Sir Archibald Campbell, where he gained great credit, and for his services in the Burmese War was made a C. B. In 1841 he was selected to command the armies on the west of the Indus, when, after forcing the Khyber Pass by a series of skilful and brilliant operations, he marched to the relief of Sir Robert Sale at Jellalabad. Having defeated the Afghan troops in three successive encounters, he took Cabul Septem-

ber 15th, in that year, effected the release of the prisoners, was joined by General Nott, September 17th, and led the army through the formidable passes back to India in October. For these services he was presented with a splendid sword by the Government of India, created a G. C. B., and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1848 he was appointed British envoy at Oudo, in 1844 a member of the Supreme Council of India; in 1846 he received the thanks of the Court of Common Council of London, for his distinguished services in Afghanistan, and the freedom of the city in a gold box, and the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company; in 1847 was voted a pension of £2,000 per annum by the East India Company; received in 1850 a medal for general services, with four clasps for the battle and the siege of Deeg, the Nepalese War, and Burmese War; and in 1858 was nominated by the Crown one of the Directors of the East India Company, which post he held for two years. In 1861 he was appointed, colonel of the First Battalion Surrey Rifle Volunteers, and subsequently was nominated a Grand Commander of the Star of India; was gazetted to the brevet rank of field-marshal in June, 1870, and installed Constable of the Tower of London, December 23, 1871. He was created a baronet in March, 1881.

Oct. 13.—Fonblanque, Albany William, an eminent author; died in London, aged 77 years. Intended for the bar, he became the pupil of Chitty, the well-known special pleader, but relinquished the profession and applied himself to literature. "Castlereagh's 'Six Acts,' it has been said, 'made a political writer of him." At first he contributed political articles to the Chronicle, under Perry and Black. On the death of the former, Clements, who had purchased the paper, dispensed with his services, and he became the chief contributor to, and afterward the proprietor and editor of, the Examiner, the then leading London weekly newspaper, which he conducted for many years with great brilliancy and ability. In 1837 he published a selection from his editorial contributions to that paper, under the designation of "England under Seven Administrations." Mr. Fonblanque having received from Lord John Russell's government an appointment in the public service, withdrew in a great measure from literary pursuits. He was the head of the statistical department of the Board of Trade.

Oct. 18.—Agastas, Manver, a converted Roman Catholic priest; died in the city of Mexico. In his youth he was ardently devoted to his studies. Having been admitted to the convent of the Dominicans, he made the usual vows, received the sacred orders, and afterward occupied a high place among his brother monks. When the convents were abolished he became curate of a small village called Azape- pazulco, not far from the city of Mexico; and
not long afterward confessed to the canons of the cathedral. Desiring to overthrow the Protostants and their doctrines, which he often assailed, he began to read their books, in order to arm himself for the warfare. In this way he was led to exercise greater charity for them, then to doubt his former views, and finally to join their ranks. He soon became their champion, and a powerful defender of what he had formerly sought to destroy. Being popular among his brethren, he was finally elected bishop of the “Church of Jesus,” the name adopted by the Evangelical party in the city of Mexico, and, throwing all his energy into the cause, he often preached as many as twelve times a week, until, crushed under the wear and tear and difficulties of his work, his health rapidly failed, and he sank from complete exhaustion.

Oct. 19.—COCHRANE, Sir Thomas J., G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet; died in London, aged 83 years. He had taken a part, though in a subordinate capacity, in all the naval battles of the early part of the century, and had distinguished himself in the Chinese and Indian Wars.

Oct. 19.—Purchas, Rev. John, a prominent ritualist of Brighton, England; died there, aged 49 years. He was born at Cambridge in 1823, educated at Rugby, and Christ College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1844, and was curate successively of Elsworth, Orwell, St. Paul’s, and finally of St. James’s Chapel, Brighton, where he was appointed incumbent in 1839. Here he introduced what were deemed innovations in the Church of England service, and was brought to trial for doing so before the Court of Arches. He appealed from the adverse decision of that court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but finally was admonished to discontinue the ceremonies in question, and the use of the certain vestments in the communion service, of lighted candles and incense, mixing water with communion wine, and using wafer-bread. He refused to obey these admonitions; and was suspended from his functions in February, 1872, and since that time had remained in private life. In 1833 he published a hand-book of English ceremonies, a text-book of Anglican Ritualism; in 1839, “The Miser’s Daughter;” “Poems and Ballads,” 1846; “Book of Feasts,” 1873; and several sermons, 1893.

Oct. 20.—Wellington, Dr. Frederick, an eminent botanist of Dutch extraction, died in London. He had spent eighteen years in the pursuit of his favorite science in the Portuguese possessions on the west coast of Africa, and had made a collection of over forty thousand specimens of African plants. He was a standard authority on African botany, and had published several works on natural history.

Oct. 28.—Beckwith, Lady Wrixon, née Eliza O’Neill, once a famous actress; died in Mal- long, England, aged 81 years. She was the daughter of John O’Neill, manager of a company of strolling players, and early displayed remarkable grace as an actress under his direction. She was first brought before the public as a substitute, and made so favorable an impression that she was forthwith attached to the Dublin Theatre, where her popularity was at once established. Ultimately she was engaged for Covent Garden Theatre, by John Kemble, making her début there in 1814, as Juliet, and a few days after personated Beleiv- dora—making a startling sensation in both. Her grace, sweetness, delicacy, and refinement, as exhibited through a line of characters, won great admiration, and placed her in the next rank to Mrs. Siddons. Her career, however, was as brief as it was brilliant, closing in July, 1819, with her performance of Mrs. Haller. The following December she became the wife of Sir William Wrixon Beecher, M. P. for Malony, who in 1831 succeeded to an ancient baronetcy, and whose death occurred in 1850.

Oct. 30.—Combe, Thomas, M. A., manager of the Clarendon Press at Oxford; died there, aged 70 years. He was the son of a bookseller in Leicester, and, removing to Oxford about 1857, was appointed manager of the press, which under his supervision greatly extended its operations, and from being an expense became a source of revenue. When the monopoly for printing Bibles, which it had so long enjoyed, came to an end, Mr. Combe determined to save the profit made by the maker upon the paper, and, as an Act of Parliament would have been necessary to enable the University to turn paper-maker, he took a mill at Wolvercote in his own name and at his own risk. After long and patient supervision, he succeeded in overcoming all difficulties, and in making the establishment profitable, so that the competition of other printers of Bibles and Prayer-books in no way injured the Clarendon Press. Out of no excessive means he found funds to build a graceful chapel to the Oxford Infirmary for the use of the convalescent inmates. He built also a large church in St. Barnabas, the poorer quarter of Oxford, which, like the previous edifice, was designed by Mr. Bloomfield. In the same city he erected one school-house, and paid half the cost of another; and to all works of charity he was a liberal contributor. Mr. Combe was also a great lover of art, and possessed a valuable collection of choice paintings. The honorary degree of M. A. was conferred on him by the university, in recognition of his valuable business services to her.

Oct. 30.—Sayw-Wittgenstrin-Hohenstein, Prince Adolphus von, a German tenor of note; died on board a vessel bound from Bremen to the United States, aged 32 years. He was on an artistic tour.

Oct. 30.—Sorolshchikoff, Vasily Ivanovitch, a Russian author, librarian of the Imperial Public Library at St. Petersburg; died in that city, aged 59 years. He was born at
Vitebsk, in 1813, received some elementary training in the Gymnasium, and at the age of thirteen became an assistant in his father's employ for five years, during a portion of which he was one of the writers in a Government office. In 1830 he received a post in the civil service at St. Petersburg, which he soon contrived to exchange for an appointment in the Imperial Public Library. So vigorously had he set to work in the mean time to educate himself, that before long he acquired such knowledge as enabled him to render no slight service to the institution. Under the auspices of Baron (now Count) Korff, he founded the section of "Books about Russia in Foreign Languages." He also introduced the arrangement by which the library was rendered fire-proof. As a writer he was known by his "History of the Principal Libraries in Europe at the Commencement of the Year 1859," published in French as well as in Russian, by two books on the warming and preserving of buildings, and by a number of essays and articles on architecture and similar subjects.

Oct. — DAIH, VLADIMIR IVANOVITCH, a Russian author and lexicographer; died in Moscow. He was born at St. Petersburg, educated at the Cadet Institute there, and served on board the Black Sea fleet. At a later period he held a commission in the Russian army, and served in the Polish campaign of 1861. Having studied medicine at Dorpat, he filled a medical post in one of the Government hospitals at St. Petersburg, and finally obtained an appointment in the civil service. But it was as a student of its popular literature that he made himself most useful to Russia. So diligent was he as a collector of Russian folklore that he was in possession of above 4,000 popular tales, besides more than 50,000 proverbs. The latter he published in a separate volume, the former he liberally communicated to other scholars, and many of them now enrich the great collection edited by Afanasiev. As a lexicographer he gained a considerable reputation by various works, such as the stories he published under the pseudonym of the "Cossack Lagnasky." But his great work—that which will render his name truly immortal—is the invaluable "Dictionary of the Living Russian Tongue," in four large volumes, which was completed in 1866. To this he devoted a large part of his lifetime, and it is sufficient to say that, for the study of the popular literature of Russia it is an absolute necessity. For some time previous to his death he suffered much from illness, but his love of study was strong to the end.

Oct. — FINZI, FELICE, a gifted Italian linguist; died at Florence, aged 25 years. With Prof. Mantegazza, he founded the Archivio di Etnologia e di Antropologia, and was one of the promoters of the Societa Orientale, of Italy.

Oct. — GIUDICI, PAOLO EMILIANI, a popular Italian author; died in England, aged 60 years. He was born at Masonelli, Sicily, June 13, 1812, was a professor at Pisa from 1849 to 1852, and in 1859 was appointed to the chair of Esthetics at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Florence, and secretary of the Academy. In 1862 he resigned his professorship, in order that he might devote himself more particularly to literary pursuits. In 1867 he was elected a Deputy in the Italian Parliament. Signor Giudici was the author of a "History of Italian Literature" (1844); "History of the Italian Communes" (1853-’54); "History of the Italian Stage" (1860); and a translation of "Macaulay's History of England."

Oct. — GONZALEZ, GREGORIO GUTIERREZ, an Hispano-American poet of Colombia; died there. His reputation as a writer was high, and he was called the Byron of this country.

Oct. — HUGHASON, WILLIAM, an English centenarian; died in London, aged 107 years.

Oct. — LIGIER, PIERRE, a famous French tragedian, born in Bordeaux, in 1797; died in Paris, aged 75 years. He was of very humble family, and served his apprenticeship to a glass-blower in Bordeaux, but, becoming enamoured of the stage, he attempted secondary parts at the theatre of his native city, and carefully saving his little earnings went to Paris in 1819 and made his début at the Théâtre Français under the auspices of Talma. From this theatre he went in 1823 to the Odeon, and some time after to the Porte St.-Martin. The parts in which he obtained his greatest successes were the Doge in "Marino Faliero," Gloucester in "Les Enfants d'Edonard," and Louis XI. He also played Frederick de Hohenstaufen in "The Burgraves," and Triboulet in "Le Roi s'Amuse." His last successes in Paris were Richard III., in 1852-’54, and Tartuffe, in 1854-’56. He acted in the provinces and in Italy, with great success, after he was sixty years of age, and did not retire from the stage till 1886. He was most popular in those parts where terror was to be excited by the sternness of his manner, and the grimness of his visage.

Oct. — TADOLINI, GIOVANNI, an Italian musical composer; died in Bologna, aged 80 years. He was born in that city, in 1793. He commenced the study of music at an early age under Mattei and Babini. At the age of sixteen he went to Paris, where he was a musician under Spontini at the Italian Theatre from 1811 to 1814. His first opera was "La Fata Alcina," written for Rubini and other performers, which was received with enthusiasm. He afterward wrote many operas, which were generally successful, for the theatres of Venice, Bologna, Rome, Milan, and Trieste. The most noted of these were: "The Princess of Navarre," "The Credulous Duke," "Tamarlane," "Mocart," "Mithridates," "Almanzor," etc. From none of them, however, did he succeed in acquiring a fortune, and from 1830 to 1845 he resumed his old employment.
as musician at the Italian Theatre, though still composing new operas, cantatas, and rondos. Later in life he acquired a sufficient competence to enable him to live humbly and quietly at Bologna.

Oct. — VIGNERON, Pierre-Rooin, a celebrated French artist; died in Paris, aged 83 years. He was a pupil of David and of Gros, and in 1819 exhibited the “Convoi du Pauvre,” which was received with great favor. In 1847 he obtained the medal of the second class from the French Institute, and in 1854 he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Nov. 1.— KELSIEFF, Basil Ivanovitch, a Russian revolutionary writer and journalist, born in St. Petersburg about 1833; died in that city. He was for ten years a pupil of the School of Commerce of that city, as a beneficiary of the Russo-American Company, and in 1855 entered the University of St. Petersburg, for a two years course in the Chinese and Mantchoo languages. In 1857 he embarked for Russian America, but, the ship having put in at Plymouth, England, he escaped from it and fled to London, where he studied Hebrew and undertook the translation of the Old Testament into Russian, following the interpretations of the Talmud. Falling in with Alexander Hertzien, he became soon after one of the editorial staff of the Kolokol, Hertzien’s revolutionary journal, and prepared also several works for the propagation of socialist and materialist doctrines, and, with the assistance of Ogareff, published several supplements to the Kolokol, having the same end in view. Growing bolder by degrees, he attempted, in concert with his brother John, to rouse the inhabitants of TulOs, a province of the Dobrudja, to insurrection against the Russian Government, and, making common cause with the insurgents of Podolia and Volhynia, to use incendiaryism as a revolutionary measure. He was aided in this effort by a Polish Revolutionsary Association, having its headquarters in London. Their scheme seemed likely to prove successful, as in all these provinces, as well as among the Cossacks of the Don, the Terek, and the Ural, are great numbers of a schismatic sect called “Raskolniks” or “Old Believers,” who were ripe for revolution. Their archbishop opposed them, but they compelled him to fly into Turkish territory. Kelsieff next started a printing establishment at Tolscha, where he began to publish the works of the “Old Believers,” and revolutionary documents also. The death of his brother disconcerted his plans, and Kelsieff returned to England in 1865, and removed the Kolokol to Geneva, where he continued its publication. After a time, however, wearied with his sufferings and disappointments, he gave himself up to the Russian Government, and after a brief imprisonment was set at liberty. Since that time he had lived in St. Petersburg, and engaged in literary pursuits. He had published a history of the Raskolniks, and a narrative of his imprisonment.

Nov. 2.— MAGUIRE, John Francis, M.P., an Irish statesman; died in Cork, aged 57 years. He was a native of that city, and, having been educated for the law, was called to the bar in 1843. He represented the borough of Dungarvan from 1852 to 1863, when he was elected one of the members for the city of Cork. In Parliament he was an earnest defender of the interests of Catholics at home and abroad, and for many years was editor of the Cork Examiner, a Catholic paper of considerable influence in the south of Ireland. He took a leading part in promoting the growth of flax in Ireland, and established a company for introducing the linen industry into Cork. He was the author of “Rome and its Ruler” (1857–59); an enlarged edition of the same under the title “The Pontificate of Pius Ninth” (1870); “The Industrial Movement in Ireland in 1852” (1853); “Father Mathew” (1863); “The Irish in America” (1858); and “The Next Generation” (1871). Mr. Maguire was Mayor of Cork for some years, and was a strong advocate of self-government for Ireland.

Nov. 5.— CLARKSON, James Burnet, M.D., an eminent physician of Scotland; died at Edinburgh, aged 80 years. He was an intimate friend and family physician of Sir Walter Scott. He retired from practice many years previous to his death, to a fine estate near Edinburgh, where he entertained visitors hospitably and exhibited many valuable souvenirs of the friendship that existed between that great writer and himself.

Nov. 20.— LUCCA, Francesco, a celebrated music publisher of Italy; died in Milan, aged 70 years. He was born at Cremona, in 1802, and was originally a music-engraver in the house of Ricordi.

Nov. 23.— JANET-LANGE, Ange-Louis, a French historical painter; died in Paris, aged 54 years. He was born in 1818, and was a pupil of Collin, Ingres, and Horace Vernet. He adopted the manner of the last of these painters, especially in the numerous designs he made for woodcuts, which were published in a periodical, viz., D’Illustration. He also made a series of designs for military uniforms by order of Marshal Soult, though they were never adopted.

Nov. 25.— PLEN, Henri, a distinguished bookseller of Paris; died in that city, aged 66 years. He published Napoleon’s “Life of Caesar,” and many other books of note.
Nov. 28.—Bache, Dr. J. C. F., an eminent German scholar, editor of "Herodotus;" died at Heidelberg.

Nov. — Belloguet, Baron Roget de, a French archaeologist and author; died in Paris. He originally belonged to the French Army, but retired from service in 1834, and devoted his whole time to archaeological studies. The first works he published treat of the history of Burgundy ("Questions Bourguignonnes; Mémoires Critiques sur l'Origine et les Migrations des Anciens Bourguignons," 1847; "Carte du Premier Royaume de Bourgogne, avec un Commentaire sur l'Étendue et les Frontières de cet État," 1847; "Origines Dijonnoises," 1851). More recently, Baron de Belloguet concentrated his attention upon the difficult subject of Celtic antiquities, and the "Éthnogénie Gauloise," the first volume of which he published in 1858, was the result of his studies. It received from the Institute the Gobert prize. It comprises three parts: 1. A Celtic Glossary (a second and very much improved edition of this work appeared a few months ago); 2. "Types Gaulois et Celto-Bretons," 1861; 3. "Génie Gauloise." The "Éthnogénie Gauloise" is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable contributions made by modern science to Celtic lore, and reflects the greatest credit upon the author.

Nov. — Delaporte, Michel, a French vaudevilliste; died in Paris, aged 70 years. He was born in 1802, and commenced life as a painter, but was driven from his profession by failing sight, and eventually became completely blind. Previous to the complete loss of his sight, he turned his attention to dramatic literature. The best known of his pieces are: "Le Parisien," produced in 1838, "La Nouvelle Hélöise," "La Femme de Ménage," "Méphistophèles," "Masques de Velours," and "La Band Noire."

Nov. — Londonerry, Frederick William Stewart, fourth Marquis of; died in London, aged 67 years. He was born in 1805, was a marquis, and Irish, and as such engaged Barrow Stewart in the United Kingdom. He was one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and Vice-Chamberlain of the Royal Household. He supported the Conservative party.

Nov. — Marquet, Madame Sarina, née Heinefetter, an accomplished German singer; died in Baden, aged 67 years. She was born in Mayence, in 1805, and was one of six sisters, three of whom were famed prima donne. Early developing musical gifts, she travelled in her childhood over Germany, subsisting on the contributions received from the public for singing. At the age of twenty she received lessons from Spohr, who procured her admission into the Cassel Theatre, and, in 1829, appeared in Paris, at the Italian Opera, with credit, although Sontag and Malibran were singing at the same time. From 1831 to 1836 she performed with success in the various theatres of Germany, and, in 1841, went a second time to Paris, where she sang in the "Huguenots." Some time after, she visited Brussels. Upon retiring from the stage, she made her residence in Baden.

Nov. — Mercantini, Luigi, an eminent Italian musical recomposer; died in Palermo. He was the author of the "Garibaldi Hymn" (the "Italian Marseillaise").

Nov. — Steeley, Cowell, an English philanthropist; died at Carmarthens, Wales. Though an invalid the greater portion of his life, he gave largely of time, work, and money, for the elevation of working-men.

Dec. 7.—Rankley, Alfred, a distinguished English genre and historical painter; died in London, aged 52 years. At the early age of twenty-one he brought before the public a scene from "Macbeth," and, three years later, "Othello," and coming over the corpse of Desdemona," both of which evinced decided genius. "Then came the Day of Shame," an illustration of Crabbe, in 1845; "Paul and Virginia," 1846; "The Village Church," 1847—a picture which was engraved, and was well received; "The Ruined Spandrith," 1848; "Innocence and Guilt," 1849; "The Sunday-School," and "Contentment," 1850; "Eugene Aram," 1852; "Dr. Watts visiting some of his Little Friends," 1853; "Home revisited," 1854; "The Village School," and "From the Cradle to the Grave," 1855; "The Lonely Heart," and "The Dame's Absence," 1856; also, "The Pharisees and the Publican." One of his best pictures was "Picking the Doctor," a scene in a gypsy encampment. His last pictures were very successful—"The Return of the Prodigal," 1858; "A Sower went forth to Sow," 1863. His last exhibited picture was "Follow my Leader," 1867.

Dec. 9.—Lord, J. K., an English naturalist and author; died at Brighton, aged 55 years. He was formerly in the British Army, served as a captain of artillery through the Crimean War, and was in the Balaklava charge. He left the army to devote himself to natural history, and received an appointment of naturalist to the British North American Boundary Commission. The observations which he made in this capacity he published in "A Home in the Wilderness," "The Naturalist in Vancouver's Island," and in contributions to Land and Water, and other journals. He discovered several new species of fishes; and science owes to him many interesting observations on animals. Visiting Egypt, at the request of the Viceroys, he proved that the snakes of the charmers were harmless species, or, if dangerous, had had their poison fangs drawn, by actually allowing a snake to bite through his hand. The "Cleopatra's asp," so called by the charmers, he examined, and ascertained that the horns were artificial. From Egypt, he was called to the Brighton Aquarium.

Dec. 23.—Beechamsfield, Mrs. Mary Anne Disraeli, Viscountess of; died in London. She was the daughter of Captain Viney Evans,
of the British Navy, and in 1815 married Wyndham Lewis, of Glamorgan, a gentleman of wealth, and a member of the British Parliament. He died in 1838, and the year following she married Mr. Disraeli, who had entered Parliament for the first time two years before, as the colleague of her former husband, representing the borough of Maidstone. Mr. Disraeli had at this time written some of his best novels, and acquired some political celebrity, but his subsequent splendid fortune was largely due to the social position and opportunities afforded him by his wife's dowry. He gratefully remembered this, and, dedicating to her one of his novels, termed her "a perfect wife." In 1868 she received from the Queen the title of countess, her husband having declined the title offered him. It is said that he wrote "Lothair" for her amusement.

*Dec.*—MASSONER, REV. FRANCIS CARRIER, M.A., Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral; died at South Ormsby, aged 72 years. He was born in Lincolnshire, in 1800, educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1822, and was presented with the living of South Ormsby in 1825, holding it until his death. In 1847 he became a Prebendary of Lincoln, and was appointed chancellor of that cathedral in 1862. He had exerted himself in the cause of the revival of the active powers of the convocation of the Church of England, and had written a "History of the English Reformation," 1857; "Law of the Church and State," 1857; "Prayer for Unity," 1861; "Lectures on the Prayer-Book, Lent," 1864; and several letters, pamphlets, etc., on religious questions.

*Dec.*—MCCLEOD, Sir Donald, an eminent Scottish Orientalist and statesman; died in London. He had spent some years in India, in the employ of the British Government, and in later years devoted his time and talents to the elevation of the poor and degraded in the darkest parts of the city of London. His life was an embodiment of Christianity, and, although rarely gifted in theological and ecclesiastical lore, he was always ready for any practical work in the cause of humanity.

*Dec.*—POL, Vincent, an eminent Polish poet; died at Lemberg, Galicia, aged 65 years. His songs of Janus, written during the Polish insurrection of 1830, in which he fought as a common soldier, gained a wide popularity, and many of them are sung by the peasantry to this day. Scarcely less popular are the "Song about Our Country," and "Mohort," both full of the fervid patriotism which is characteristic of the best Polish poetry of the present time. For some years he filled the chair of Ethnology in the University of Cracow.

OHIO. The general prosperity of the State of Ohio, during the year 1872, has not been exceeded by that of any previous one. The returns of the assessors are not, however, completed in full until the year succeeding that to which they refer:

- The balance in the State Treasury on the 15th day of November, 1871, was $745,176.27.
- The receipts for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1872, were 4,757,707.92.
- Total amount of funds in Treasury for the year was $5,503,974.23.
- The disbursements during the year were $5,058,435.03.
- Balance in Treasury, November 15, 1872, $417,538.84.
- On the 15th day of November, 1871, the public funded debt of the State was $9,029,721.73.
- The redemptions during the year were:
  - Loan of 1860: $1,719.00
  - Loan of 1870: 413,013.99
  - Loan of 1872: 0.00
  - Loan of 1875: 1,000.00
  - Loan of 1884: $20,992.37

Outstanding November 15, 1872: $8,583,546.37

Of the amount outstanding on the 15th of November, the sum of $102,015 had ceased to draw interest, the holders thereof having been notified to surrender their stock for redemption, thus making the interest-bearing funded debt of the State $8,481,531.37.

The funded debt is divided as follows:
- Foreign debt—payable in New York City: $8,581,881.37
- Domestic debt—payable in Columbus: 1,665.00

Total: $8,583,546.37

The local indebtedness of the State, on the 1st day of September, 1872, was as follows:
- Net debt of counties: $3,756,426.03
- Net debt of townships, including debts created by boards of education, other than for separate school districts: 447,383.10
- Net debt of cities (first and second class): 11,045,591.04
- Net debt of incorporated villages: 916,359.03
- Net debt of school districts (special): 1,974,285.17

Total: $17,800,547.97

The amount of reimbursable debt, State and local, therefore, is: $36,174,094.24

To which add irreducible debt: 4,386,473.04

And we have aggregate debts in State: $30,119,567.29

In this statement the State debt is reckoned to November 15, 1872, and local indebtedness to September 1, 1872. To the local indebtedness above set forth is to be added, for debts created in aid of railroad enterprises, under what is known as the Boesel law, up to January 1, 1873, not less than $4,000,000 more. On December 23d it was $8,177,022.84.

The Adjutant-General reported that there were claims for reimbursement pending in the Treasury Department at Washington on account of expenses incurred by the State of Ohio during the late civil war, amounting to $117,747.24, of which, claims to the amount of $49,512.79 were prepared and presented during the year 1872.

The following is a general statement of the State's war account with the United States:
- Total paid: $2,593,874.04
- Total settled: $117,747.24
- Balance suspended and rejected: $2,496,126.67

The Governor informed the Legislature that there was due from the General Government, to the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, a very large sum of money, on account of the five per cent. granted by Congress to the
several States, upon the sales of public lands. This five per cent. has been paid in full to all the States entitled to it, except Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, which States have only received three per cent. A memorial was addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, in January, 1872, by the Governors of the three States named.

The Assessors’ returns and other official sources afford the following statistics:

Wheat.—Acres sown in 1871, 1,677,650; bushels produced, 22,274,378; average per acre, 13.27. This is an increase of 18,988 in the number of acres sown in 1870, and a decrease of 5,363 acres as compared with the average for the last thirteen years, which is 1,685,022; also an increase of 4,218,587 bushels as compared with the average for the thirteen previous years. The average bushels per acre for that time are 10.72, showing an increase in 1871 of 2.55 bushels per acre over that average. Ohio ranked second as a wheat-growing State in 1871.

Corn.—Acres planted, 2,682,165; bushels produced, 98,363,060; average per acre, 36.67. This crop is the largest ever raised in the State, and is an increase of 9,797,761 bushels on the crop of 1870, and a decrease of .89 bushel on the average per acre for that year. It is also an increase of 30,409,107 bushels on the average yearly production for the previous twenty-five years, and an increase of 3.84 bushels on the average per acre for that time. Ohio ranked third as a corn-growing State in 1871.

Oats.—Acres sown, 1,060,122; bushels produced, 32,696,127; average per acre, 32.69. This is the largest crop, by 6,128,483 bushels, ever reported to the State Department. Ohio ranks second as an oat-producing State.

Barley.—Acres sown, 81,253; bushels produced, 1,041,240; average per acre, 23.59. The average in 1871 is 4.89 bushels above the average for the ten previous years. Ohio ranks fifth as a barley-producing State.

Rye.—Acres sown, 37,207; bushels produced, 428,014; average per acre, 11.50. This is an increase of total production over the previous year of 96,816 bushels, and an increase of average production of 2.07 bushels. Ohio comes tenth among rye-producing States.

Buckwheat.—Acres sown, 14,972; bushels produced, 177,938; average per acre, 11.88. Decrease in bushels, 109,705; increase in average, .11. Ohio ranks the eighth State in buckwheat-raising.

Potatoes.—Acres planted, 100,679; bushels produced, 8,755,193; average per acre, 87.00; increase over previous year, 2,633,608 bushels; increased average, 17.27. Ohio ranks third in the list of potato States.

Comparative Aggregate of Grain Crops.—The total acreage of the grain and potato crops in the past six years reported is as follows: 1866, 4,630,559; 1867, 4,448,126; 1868, 4,770,047; 1869, 5,058,762; 1870, 5,168,460; 1871, 5,594,007. The acres sown in 1871 exceed the average acreage for the five previous years by the sum of 777,829, and is 425,607 in excess of the acres sown in 1870. The total production of grain and potatoes in Ohio for six years is as follows: 1866, 118,061,911 bushels; 1867, 104,724,257 bushels; 1868, 121,907,156 bushels; 1869, 126,401,982 bushels; 1870, 140,354,984 bushels; 1871, 164,635,950 bushels. The aggregate of the breadstuffs in Ohio, in 1871, shows an increase of 24,280,966 bushels over the aggregate for 1870, and an increase of 42,346,012 bushels over the average aggregate for the last five years.

Hay.—Acres, 1,377,876; tons produced, 1,226,806; average per acre, 1.10. Decrease from 1870, 27,816 tons; decrease in average, .01. Ohio ranks fifth in hay-production.

Flax.—Acres sown, 85,863; seed produced, 738,384 bushels; pounds of fibre produced, 24,477,861; increase in seed, 284,006 bushels; increase in fibre, 7,613,235 pounds.

Clover and Seed.—Acres sown, 454,099; tons of hay produced, 401,415; bushels of seed produced, 884,974; acres ploughed under for manure, 46,998. There was an increase in the acreage and production over 1870.

Tobacco.—Acres planted, 28,863; pounds produced, 36,177,630; average pounds per acre, 1,235. This crop shows an increase of 8,829 acres, an increase of 19,265,441 in pounds produced, and an increase of 409 pounds on the average per acre, as compared with the average for the six previous years. Ohio stands third in the production of tobacco.

Butter and Cheese.—Pounds of butter, 4,994,946; pounds of cheese, 32,394,152. Increase over 1870: butter, 1,974,392 pounds; cheese, 1,013,114 pounds. There were 8,524,612 pounds more butter made and 10,337,913 pounds of cheese manufactured in 1871 than the average for the eleven previous years.

Sorghum.—Acres planted, 23,972; pounds of sugar produced, 25,955; gallons of molasses produced, 1,517,042; average gallons to the acre, 75. Compared with 1870, there was a decrease in acreage of 378; an increase in sugar of 3,517 pounds; a decrease in molasses of 370,631; and a decreased average of 15 gallons.

Maple Sugar.—Pounds of sugar, 1,892,396; gallons of syrup, 271,113. Decrease from 1870 of 371,929 pounds of sugar, and increase of 14,980 gallons of molasses.

Sweet Potatoes.—Acres planted, 2,693; bushels produced, 207,767; average per acre, 77. Increased acreage over 1870, 343; decreased production, 56,523; decreased average, 35 bushels.

Pasturage.—Number of acres in pasture in 1871, 4,342,391, being an increase of 137,373 acres.

Uncultivated Lands.—The number of acres of uncultivated land in Ohio, in 1871, was 5,649,121, a decrease of 88,888 acres from the previous year.
Horses.—Number of horses listed for taxation, in 1872, 718,157; value, $44,997,554; average value, $63.87; increased number over 1870, 6,508 horses; decreased value, $305,295.

Mules.—Number listed for taxation, in 1872, 22,958; value, $1,589,535; average value, $69.23; increased number, 972; decreased value, $3,348; decreased average value, $3.28.

Cattle.—Total number returned by assessors in 1872, 1,761,028; value, $31,902,548; average value, $18.10; increased number, 115,193; decreased value, $3,740,156; decreased average value, $3.54.

Sheep.—Number reported in 1872, 4,464,898; value, $13,848,810; average value, $3.10; increased number, 161,994; increased value, $5,781,111; increased average value, $1.23.

Hogs.—Number, 2,315,554; value, $6,663,421; average value, $2.87; increased number, 151,151; decreased value, $2,626,998; decreased average value, $1.42.

Wool.—The returns of the assessors show that the wool-clip of 1871 was 16,139,301 pounds, which is 573,190 less than the clip of 1872.

Dogs and Sheep-Killing.—Number of dogs reported in 1871, 185,023; sheep killed by dogs, 36,726, valued at $126,874; sheep maimed by dogs, 26,245, estimated damage, $51,043.

Grapes and Wine.—Acres planted in 1871, 907; acres in vineyards, 11,219; pounds of grapes gathered, 19,399,980; gallons of wine pressed, 1,031,923. This is the largest crop ever gathered in the State, and, compared with that of 1870, shows an increase of 103 in acres planted, 329 in acres in vineyard, 3,439, 291 in pounds of grapes gathered, and a decrease of 1,545,984 in gallons of wine pressed. The number of produce over one million pounds of grapes are as follows: Ottawa, 5,905,688; Erie, 4,628,430; Cuyahoga, 2,529,653; Lorain, 1,551,199; total, 14,314,975.

These counties produced about 19 per cent. of the crop gathered in 1871.

Orchards.—Acres in orchards, 383,847; bushels of apples gathered, 10,437,437; bushels of peaches gathered, 860,530; bushels of pears gathered, 128,982. Comparing with 1870, we have an increase of 6,350 acres in orchards, 550,691 bushels of peaches, 53,885 bushels of pears, and a decrease of 575,145 bushels of apples.

Coal.—The aggregate of stone-coal mined in 1871, as returned by the township assessors, is 55,316,666 bushels. The returns show that coal was mined in 87 counties in the State. The amount actually mined is doubtless largely in excess of the reported figures. An examination of the returns shows that one-half the coal reported mined was taken from the northeastern portion of the State.

Figures from the State Chemist, Prof. Wormley, show the result of analyses of the best iron-smelting coals of Ohio, from eight localities. The average of fixed carbon is 57.43 per cent., the highest, and therefore most valuable for furnace-coal, being the Briar Hill (Mahoning County), 62.66, and the lowest, the Sunday Creek (Perry County), 53.62.

The English analyses of best furnace-coals give 50.19 for Scotch coal, 56.90 for Newcastle, 67.71 for Welsh coal. The analysis of Briar Hill coal, in full, is as follows: Specific gravity, 1.324; water, 3.89; volatile matter, 32.53; fixed carbon, 62.66; ashes, 1.16; sulphur, 0.85; color of ashes, red; character of the coke, pulverulent. The English analysis of Welsh coal is: Specific gravity, 1.315; carbon, 88.78; hydrogen, 4.79; nitrogen, 0.98; sulphur, 1.43; oxygen, 4.15; ashes, 491; percentage of coke, 72.02; fixed carbon, 67.61.

Iron.—Prof. Andrews, of the Geological Survey, who is in charge of the Southern Ohio district, reports iron-ore, in greater or less abundance, in the following counties: Muskingum, Licking, Perry, Hocking, Athens, Vinton, Jackson, Scioto, Lawrence, and Gallia. The ores in this district are of great excellence and purity, and the iron made from them has already a high reputation. The iron-ores of the Southern Ohio district are classified as limonites, or hydrated sesquioxides of iron, and siderites, or blue carbonates of iron.

In Vinton, Jackson, Scioto, and Lawrence Counties, the favorite ore rests upon a seam of limestone, and hence it is called the "limestone ore." It is remarkably free from sulphur and phosphorus, and the charcoal-iron made from this ore, according to Prof. Andrews, has no superior in the world.

The average percentage of metallic iron in a large number of the more important limonite ores of the limestone seam is 51.66; of the blue siderite ore, 38.05; of gray siderite, 35.52. The average of metallic iron in four samples of ore from the famous Cleveland iron district, England, is but 35.75 per cent., while the average of six samples from the fields in Southern Ohio is 56.57.

The ore least rich in iron is the "gray limestone." The Craig ore, found between Hamden and McArthur, Ohio, is a very rich limonite, and contains 58.62 per cent. of metallic iron. The "Hanging Rock" iron (for this name is generally given to all iron made south of the Hocking River) is everywhere celebrated for its superior quality.

Prof. Newberry says the quantity of iron-ore in Northeastern Ohio is large, but probably somewhat less than that found in the southern portion of our coal-fields. The kidney-ores exist in greater or less abundance in every township within the coal-area, and they are largely used in the furnaces in this locality.

Conspicuous bands of the "kidney" ore are found at several horizons in the lower coal-measures in Holmes County. In Columbiana County, the deposits of this ore are very rich. "In Tuscarawas County, at Dover and Mineral Point, the richest accumulation of kidney ore is over the gray limestone, and in the roof-shales of the Newberry coal. In Columbiana
County, there is some "black band" in the same position. In Mahoning County, from eight to eighteen inches of black-band iron-ore is found." Prof. Newberry reports the black-band stratum in different localities in Stark County, where it attains a maximum thickness of twenty feet, but is less rich in iron than in Tuscarawas County.

Pig-Iron.—The Secretary of State complains that the law under which statistics of iron-manufacture were to be returned to his office has this year been a dead letter, and he is therefore unable to give trustworthy statistics on this important branch of Ohio manufacture.

Iron and Steel.—From advance sheets of the national census, the Secretary compiles a table showing 62 iron manufactories of all kinds, in Ohio, in 1870, employing 5,388 hands, nearly $8,000,000 capital, paying over $8,000,000 annually in wages, using nearly $10,500,000 material, and turning out products to the value of $15,500,000. Since that year, the number and character of establishments have been greatly enlarged, as Cleveland alone, which in 1870 had but eight rolling-mills, had 14 in 1872. Ohio stands fourth in the manufacture of iron rails, and in 1871 produced nearly 76,000 tons. Of rolled and hammered iron, Ohio manufactured more than one-tenth of all the United States—the amount for Ohio being over 76,000 tons. Bessemer steel, of which 46,000 tons were made in the United States in 1871, is in Ohio manufactured only at Cleveland.

Marriages and Divorces.—The number of marriages, in 1872, was 26,503, exclusive of Coshocton County, whose probate judge could not, the Secretary says, be induced to report; an increase in the number of marriages over the previous year of 1,053. The number of marriages in 1872 was larger than in any year for fourteen years, except 1866, 1867—68, in the first of which there were 30,479; in the next, 29,230; in the next, 28,231. In these three years, marriages, postponed during the war, took place. One thousand and twenty-six divorces were granted in 1872, which was 41 less than the previous year. Less than one-half the actions for divorce were brought by husbands. Of the whole number, 235 were for adultery. The proportion of divorces to marriages is 1 to 25.

Births.—The number of births in 1872 was 61,210; an increase of 1,298 over 1871. Of the births in 1873 only 384 were illegitimate.

Deaths.—The deaths in 1873 were 25,202, which was 43 more than the previous year. Eleven persons who died in 1872 were upward of one hundred years old.

Naturalizations.—Persons naturalized in 1872 were 3,001, or two more than the previous year.

Illiteracy.—Number of persons ten years old and over, who cannot read, 99,720; number between fifteen and twenty-one years old, and over, who cannot write, 173,172; of these, 134,102 are natives, and 37,070 foreign born.

School Attendance.—The returns of school attendance show a total of 645,639, of which 632,202 are native, and 13,437 foreign. The divisions, by sex and color, are 329,367 males, and 306,413 females, whites, and 5,097 male, and 4,747 females, colored.

Pauperism.—The number of paupers in county infirmaries, in 1871, was 4,651; in 1872, it was 4,985, an increase of 334. The number of paupers otherwise supported by the counties in 1871 was 866; in 1872 it was 2,454; an increase of 1,588. The total in 1871 was 5,517; in 1872, 7,419; an increase of 1,902.

Prisoners and Jails.—Whole number of prisoners in county jails reported during the year, 5,000; total cost of keeping them, $50,587.95. These show the reports of eighty-one counties only.

New Structures.—Number of new buildings of all kinds erected in 1872, 16,994.

Banks.—Number of national banks, 146; capital, $25,521,700; private and other banks, 71,587, 109. This shows an increase of fifteen in the number of national banks reported, and their capital has been increased $2,755,790. The number of private banks shows an increase of thirty-five during the year, and the capital of these banks has been increased $2,162,928.

Bonds, etc., exempt from Taxation.—The amount of legal-tender notes, or other moneys exempt from taxation, as returned for this year, is $9,378,747, being a decrease on last year, of $1,328,335.50.

Wealth and Taxation.—The total valuation of property, as returned to the Auditor of State for 1872, is as follows: Acres of land returned for taxation, 25,421,137; value of lands, $699,478,744; value of real estate in cities and villages, $330,684,784; value of personal property, $494,159,590; total valuation of taxable property, $1,524,323,118; increase over 1871, $2,193,147. The taxes levied in 1872, collectable in 1873, were: State taxes, $4,414,557.25; county, and local taxes, $18,834,422.49; delinquencies and forfeitures, $561,992.28; total, $28,810,971.97. A map showing the amount of wealth per capita, as reported to the United Census Bureau, makes the Western Reserve, a large portion of Central Ohio, and a wide belt of Northern Central Ohio, average from $750 to $1,250 to every inhabitant. A considerable portion of Central Ohio, including the northern part of Scioto Valley, and almost the entire Miami Valley, average $1,250 to $2,000 per capita. Cincinnati, and the country immediately surrounding it, are the only parts of Ohio where the aggregate wealth averages over $2,000 per capita. This map only represents developed wealth, and is no criterion of the actual resources of the country.

Incorporated Companies.—There has been a large increase of incorporated companies. Charters have been issued during the year, to 409 new companies, with an aggregate capital stock of $138,506,960. Twenty manufacturing, rail-
road, insurance, and mining companies have increased their capital stock $5,864,000.

Manufactures.—The Secretary of State gives the aggregate for the State, of "Selected Statistics of Manufacture," as follows:

| Number of manufacturing establishments | 11,050 |
| Number of hands employed | 101,605 |
| Amount of capital invested | $126,672,640 |
| Total value of products | $228,568,812 |

The aggregate for the entire manufacturing industry of Ohio, as ascertained from Colonel Harrington, Acting Superintendent of the Census, Washington, is as follows:

| Total number of manufacturing establishments | 49,066,500 |
| Total number of hands employed | 137,200 |

(Bit besides steam-engines equal to 173,300 horse-power.:

| Total amount of capital invested | $141,924,000 |
| Total amount of wages paid | 49,065,500 |
| Total value of material used | $57,141,700 |
| Total value of products | $209,714,000 |

The Secretary says: "From a careful examination of the tables of selected statistics published in the preceding pages, I am satisfied there are many important omissions in every class of manufacture. This fact is recognized by the Census Bureau in Washington. The total value of manufactured products in Ohio is doubtless $300,000,000 yearly. This is almost three times the value of the entire grain-crop of the State."

Railroads.—The reports of railroad companies, having track in Ohio, are made to the Commissioner for the year ending with June 30th. By these returns there were 270 miles of track laid in Ohio during the year ending with June 30, 1872. Since that date, to December 15, 1872, there were 532 miles of track laid, and nearly 400 miles of road-bed were in advanced stages of readiness for the ties and rails. The following table, compiled from the returns of the commissioners of railroads, gives in the aggregate, and in condensed form, the capital stock, debt, earnings, passenger and freight traffic, dividends, accidents, etc., of all roads operated in this State:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending June 30, 1872.</th>
<th>Entire Lines.</th>
<th>Lines in Ohio.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital stock paid in.</td>
<td>$219,161,175</td>
<td>$132,781,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funded debt.</td>
<td>217,173,705</td>
<td>130,293,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floating debt.</td>
<td>10,739,172</td>
<td>5,946,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of line and branches, as proposed</td>
<td>7,458 miles.</td>
<td>3,373 miles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of road and equipment.</td>
<td>$3039,119,494</td>
<td>$890,925,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross earnings.</td>
<td>65,059,078</td>
<td>34,357,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses.</td>
<td>45,031,726</td>
<td>23,502,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net earnings.</td>
<td>20,028,369</td>
<td>10,855,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. passengers carried.</td>
<td>12,069,833</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tons freight carried.</td>
<td>20,623,068</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest paid on bonds.</td>
<td>$9,739,355</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends paid.</td>
<td>7,534,039</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons killed.</td>
<td>192</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons injured.</td>
<td>258</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of animals killed.</td>
<td>1,926</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount paid for same.</td>
<td>$45,575</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees.</td>
<td>35,503</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per cent. increase of gross earnings for the year.</td>
<td>12.74</td>
<td>12.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average cost per mile, of operating.</td>
<td>35.39</td>
<td>35.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per cent. increase of net earnings for the year.</td>
<td>11.93</td>
<td>11.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase of rail laid in Ohio, including siding.</td>
<td>375 miles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
but the excitement continued through several days. The General Assembly adjourned April 29th, until January 2, 1873, after a session of 120 days, during which 646 bills were introduced, and 139 joint resolutions offered for action in the two Houses; 141 general and 139 special laws were passed, and 70 joint resolutions adopted. Among the laws of general importance enacted were acts regulating the business of insurance in the State, and appointing a State Superintendent of Insurance; regulating coal-mines so as to provide for the greater safety of the miners; authorizing counties, cities, incorporated villages, and townships, to build railroads, and to lease and operate the same (commonly known as the Boesel Law); and redistricting the State for congressional purposes.

The Republican State Convention met at Columbus, March 27th, and nominated candidates for State offices, also, followed by Secretary of State, Allen T. Wickoff; Judge of Supreme Court, John Welch; member of Board of Public Works, Richard R. Porter. Nominations for presidential electors at large were also made, ex-Lieutenant-Governor John C. Lee and Alphonso Hart being chosen. The following platform of principles was adopted:

The Republicans of Ohio, in State Convention assembled, make the following declaration:

1. That the party of the United States had its origin in the necessities of the nation, and since it came into power has decreed and executed measures by which liberty has been preserved, and the Union saved from dismemberment, and slavery overthrown. Amid the disorganization and confusion existing at the close of the rebellion, the Republican party exercised its organizing and restoring power, and has succeeded in the difficult task of complete reconstruction, and has established freedom and equal rights for all people by irrevocable guarantees. In this great work, the Republican party has shown its wisdom and patriotism, and, by its unswerving good faith, has been a credit to the cause which it has vindicated the national integrity and honor.

2. No other party known in history has so grand a record, and no other party in the United States can so proud challenge the continued confidence of all good people, and we declare that the good of the country demands that the Republican party should continue to administer the Government.

3. We renew our expressions of confidence in the present Administration of the General Government. Since it came into power, the taxes upon the people have been reduced, and the public revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied, so that, while the burden of taxation has been lightened, the public debt has been diminished both in amount of the principal, and in the rate of interest. The administration of public affairs has been approved by every friend of justice, order, and law, for the prompt and efficient manner in which it has suppressed Ku-Klux disorders, and persecutions of loyal citizens in the South, a protection due from every good government to its people. And we refer with great satisfaction and pride to the system of pensions and bounties provided for our brave soldiers and sailors, and the great and unexampled tenderness and care for souls as were disabled in the service of their country. These manifestations of public gratitude and justice must command the approval of every patriot. And we commend the high and fair way of conduct of the Administration toward the Indian tribes, as showing the wisdom and humanity of the President; and, in his efforts to reform

the civil service, we recognize a laudable desire to promote its efficiency and purity; and in the management of our foreign relations, including the important questions of international law involved in the Treaty of Washington, the Administration has shown rare wisdom, courage, and dignity, and has maintained the honor of the nation unshaken.

4. A large portion of the revenue necessary to defray the current expenses of the Government, and to pay its liabilities, must be derived from duties on imports. These duties should be levied with a view to equalize their burdens and benefits among the people, and so as to promote, as far as possible, the interests of every section and branch of industry, and so that labor of every kind may have constant employment and just reward.

5. We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for homes for the people, and for purposes of education.

6. As there can be no productive industry without a union of capital and labor, therefore we are in favor of such legislation as will give all proper guarantees for the safety and prosperity of the one, and remunerative investment of the other.

7. We have unbroken confidence in the integrity, prudence, and patriotism of President Grant, and are in entire accord with the nomination for a second term which we present to the Republican party, for nomination for Vice-President of the United States, the name of Ohio's first war governor, Honorable William Dennison, man eminently worthy of that high office.

The Democratic State Convention met at Cleveland, June 27th, and put in nomination the following candidates for State offices, all being Democrats: Secretary of State, Aquila Wiley; Judge of Supreme Court, John L. Green; member of Board of Public Works, E. J. Riley. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, By the Democrats of Ohio in convention assembled: That the platform of principles adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, together with the clear interpretation of the same enunciated in the letter of Horace Greeley accepting the nomination of that convention for the office of President of the United States, offer a ground upon which the liberal men of all political parties may consistently unite in opposition to the present Administration, and its attendant official corruption.

Resolved, That our delegates this day chosen to represent us in the Democratic National Convention, to assemble at Baltimore, are requested to vote for the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown as our candidates for President and Vice-President.

The Prohibitionists also had State candidates in the field, as follows: Secretary of State, Ferdinand Shumacher; Judge of the Supreme Court, Charles L. Fish; member of Board of Public Works, Melton Kennedy.

The election was held October 8th, with the following result:

Secretary of State.—Wickoff, 260,880; Wiley, 251,780; Shumacher, 2,045; Wickoff over Wiley, 14,050; over all, 12,005.

Judge of Supreme Court.—Welch, 263,223; Green, 259,086; Fish, 2,010; Welch over Green, 19,317; over all, 8,177.

Member of Board of Public Works.—Porter, 266,820; Riley, 250,385; Kennedy, 2,082; Porter over Riley, 16,455; over all, 14,373.

The total vote on Secretary of State was 519,655.
The vote for President, November 5th, resulted as follows:

U. S. Grant (Republican) .................................................. 361,852
Horace Greeley (Democratic-Liberal) .................................. 244,351
James Black (Prohibition) .................................................. 8,000
Charles O'Connor (Straight-Democrat) .................................. 1,163
Scattering ............................................................................ 162

Total vote ............................................................................ 599,498

Grant over Greeley ............................................................. 37,501
Grant over all ....................................................................... 34,336

OLNEY, JESSE, A. M., an eminent teacher, and author of text-books for schools, born in Union, Tolland County, Conn., October 12, 1798; died at Stratford, Conn., July 30, 1872. He evinced in early childhood a remarkable aptitude for study, and, before reaching the age of sixteen years, was a fine classical scholar, and an adept in the science of geography, to which he devoted a large part of his life. He was a teacher for twelve years in the Hartford Grammar-School, and, while thus occupied, he was deeply impressed with the incompleteness of the old plan of teaching geography, which made the solar system the initial point, and blended that science with astronomy in a way most bewildering to the student. Reversing, therefore, the old method, he taught the learner to begin with the place in which he lived, and thence to advance until he had occupied the entire field to be traversed. This plan met with marked success. In 1828 he published his Geography and Atlas, which at once became standard school-books; successive editions being rapidly exhausted until the sale reached millions of copies. He served ten terms in the Legislature of his State, and was indefatigable in his labors in behalf of the common schools therein. To perfect himself in his favorite studies, he visited Europe in 1835, and again in 1838. In 1831 he brought out his "National Preceptor," which was one of the best reading-books that ever appeared in the United States. Its philosophical plan and orderly arrangement gave it universal popularity, and it was followed by a series of readers, outline maps, and arithmetical and historical text-books, all of great practical value. In 1834 he removed to Southington, and in 1834 to Stratford. In 1867 Mr. Olney was elected Comptroller of Public Accounts for the State of Connecticut. To his dying day he was remarkable for his industry, order, method, and studious habits, ever counting that day lost, in which he had not acquired some useful knowledge.

OREGON. The last fiscal period of two years in Oregon ended on the 6th of September. At the beginning of that period there was a balance of $247,939.48 in the Treasury, and the subsequent receipts raised the total resources to $942,570.51. The disbursements for the same period amounted to $769,973.10, which left a balance of $172,597.41. The State has no funded debt, but there are $200,000 of bonds issued for the construction of the canal and locks at the falls of Willamette River, payable from the proceeds of sales of State lands, and $90,477 of soldiers' bounty and relief bonds, besides outstanding warrants of the Treasury, amounting to $76,883.69, and unaudited deficiencies to a small amount. The soldiers' bounty and relief fund in the Treasury is nearly sufficient to pay off the bounty and relief bonds. The assessed value of property in the State is about $37,000,000, though its actual value is estimated at more than three times that amount. While the population has doubled in ten years and the value of property increased fourfold, the assessment-rolls show an increase of less than 35 per cent.

The State lands consist of 46,080 acres, granted by Congress for the support of a State University; two sections in each township for the support of common schools, 107,837 acres of which have been selected in the last two years; 90,000 acres granted for the establishment of an Agricultural College, which have been selected but not yet disposed of; 500,000 acres granted for internal improvements; swamp and overflowed lands for the benefit of common schools, of which 174,219.97 acres have been selected and reported to the School Land Commissioners; and about 500,000 acres of tide-lands.

A penitentiary is in process of construction at Salem, and is sufficiently advanced to accommodate all the convicts now under sentence. It has cost thus far $159,900, about $58,000 of which has been derived from the labor of the convicts. The penitentiary contains a school and a library, the latter being made up from contributions by the citizens of Salem. There have been 286 different persons confined in the penitentiary during the past two years.

The total number of persons in the State of school age, between four and twenty years, on the 1st of April, was 36,512, of whom 18,724 were males and 17,788 females. The average attendance at the public schools throughout the State was 12,120, and the number of teachers employed was 198, to whom the sum of $68,097.32 was paid.

There has been a school for deaf mutes at Salem for the last two years, which was supported at an expense of little more than $4,000. At the beginning of September there were ten male and eight female pupils in this institution.

The State University has not yet been established, and the Agricultural College is not thoroughly organized.

The first convention of the year was that of the "State Temperance Alliance," which was held at Salem on the 22d and 23d of February. It was determined, after much discussion, not to undertake the formation of a political temperance party, but the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend the friends of temperance in the various precincts and cities of the State to meet on the second Wednesday evening

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preceding each State election, to examine the rival candidates have been put in nomination for office, especially for the Legislature.

Resolved, That, in case it is found that true temperance candidates have been put in nomination for office, especially for the Legislature.

Resolved, That in case it is deemed that only one of the rival candidates for an office will honestly favor our cause, that that one be designated as our candidate; and in case no truly temperance candidate has been nominated for any important office, that an independent candidate be put in the field, in whom we have full confidence.

The following were also adopted, after a warm debate:

Whereas, This Alliance realizes the power of the ballot in all public reforms; and—

Whereas, Women are everywhere recognized as legitimate auxiliaries in the temperance movement, and have proved themselves active and efficient members of this Alliance, and have here freely exercised their right to vote; therefore—

Resolved, That we urge upon the Legislature of the State the necessity of passing an act instructing the judges of elections to receive the votes of women upon the subject of temperance, under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, in their various precincts.

A bill was drawn up and unanimously adopted, to be submitted to the Legislature, as an amendment to the existing license laws.

The Republican State Convention was held at Portland, on the 20th of March. No State officers were to be nominated. J. G. Wilson was nominated for Representative in Congress, and delegates to the National Convention were named, and a ticket for presidential electors adopted. A platform was adopted, which landed the achievements of the national Administration and of the Republican party, and contained the following declarations:

We admit of no distinctions between citizens, whether of native or foreign birth; and therefore we favor the granting of full amnesty to the people of those States lately in rebellion; and we here pledge the full and effective protection of our civil laws to all persons voluntarily coming to or residing in our land.

We favor the encouragement of railroads by the General Government of the United States, and hold that such disposition should be made of the public lands as shall secure the same to actual settlers only, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres.

While we are in favor of a revenue for the support of the General Government, by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such adjustment of those duties on imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country; and we recommend that policy of national exclusion which accords to the working-men liberal wages; to agriculture, remunerative prices; to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise; and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

We believe that popular education is the sole true basis and hope of a free government, and shall ever oppose any diversion of, or interference with, the control of or lands in this State, for any other than their legitimate purpose; and we condemn the act of favoritism by the last Legislature, where by $200,000, taken from the school fund, were granted for the not existing male Democratic leaders and party favorites, for the construction of a work which another corporation, entirely sound and responsible, offered to construct for $75,000 less; and that the Legislature adopt the plan of a system of free schools, which in the character of an efficient school law, such as shall secure to all citizens of our State a good common-school education.

We find no terms sufficiently strong to express our disapproval of those acts of the last Legislature whereby the swamp-lands belonging to this State have been taken from the needy settlers, and given with fraudulent and destructive views of the law-making profession; whereby the emoluments and salaries of State officers have been unconstitutionally increased, and the taxes increased through the blunders by the creation of new and unnecessary offices and salaries, for the purpose of providing for party favorites; and whereby the citizens of our metropolis have been deprived of and denied the right of controlling their police authority. And we equally condemn the administration of our State officers and laws as extravagant, reckless, illegal, and destructive, and we rightfully charge all these results as the acts of the Democratic party.

That the Republican party of this State are in favor of the General Government extending aid toward building a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to Salt Lake City, and from Jackson County to Humbug. We also believe that the party representatives to the support of the same.

That the indiscriminate licensing of persons to sell spirituous liquors without being placed under proper responsibilities for the abuse thereof, having been found by experience to promote the growth of crime and pauperism, and thereby to seriously increase the rate of taxation, the Republican party recommend the State of Oregon to take into the possession and duty of the law-making profession, to prevent and limit the evils and abuses of such sale, so far as concerns the public good, and is consistent with individual liberty, by refusing to license other than law-abiding and responsible persons, who can furnish sufficient sureties for good conduct.

That the Republican party of Oregon is in favor of obtaining assistance from the General Government for the construction of a wagon-road from the city of Portland to the Dalles, recognizing this as a most important and necessary improvement for the State.

We hail the "new departure" of the late Democratic party, taken by the action of their conventions in seven States, as an affirmation of the principles for which the Republican party have contended, and in the "passive affirmation" of that party, already assumed in several of the States, we recognize an acknowledgment of their hopeless-ness of success in the coming Presidential campaign.

The Democratic Convention was held at Dalles, on the 10th of April. John Burnett was nominated for Congress, and the following platform adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we, the Democratic party of the State of Oregon, are pledged to a strict construction of the Constitution, the restoration and preservation of the rights of the States to regulate their Internal affairs, and especially the elective franchise, free from the control or interference of the General Government; the protection of individual rights in accordance with the fundamental laws of the land, including the rights to the writ of habeas corpus, trial by jury, and freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures.

2. That we are opposed to every species of cor- ruption in all departments of the municipal, State, and national government.

3. That our motto is, no privileged classes and no privileged capital.

4. That we are in favor of a tariff to raise money for necessary expenses of the Federal Gov- ernment, and not for the benefit of monopolists.

5. That we view with alarm the flagrant and open
violations of the Constitution by the party now controlling the General Government, in the passage and enforcement of the reconstruction and Ku-klux laws, and the corruption and fraud which characterize their administration of every department of the Government, and we pledge ourselves to use all lawful and peaceable means to secure a speedy correction of these outrages and usurpations.

8. The freedom, welfare, and rights of the people are superior to the interests of corporations, and should be protected against the exactions of oppressive monopolists.

9. That we favor the appropriation of the fund arising from the sale of the swamp-lands to purposes of internal improvements and the aid of common schools.

10. That the construction of locks at the Falls of the Willamette is a judicious and effective safeguard of the commerce of the Willamette Valley, and we favor legislation to that end. The commerce of the Columbia River may be in like manner benefited and protected.

11. That the thanks of the people of Oregon are due our present State administration for its successful efforts in securing to the State the grants of land which otherwise would have fallen into the hands of grasping corporations.

The State election occurred on June 3d. The whole number of votes cast for Representatives to Congress was 25,484, of which Wilson received 13,167, and Burnett 12,317, making the majority of the Republican candidate 550. The Legislature consisted of 12 Republicans and 10 Democrats in the Senate, and 32 Republicans and 17 Democrats in the House. At the presidential election in November there were 20,138 votes cast, of which 11,820 were for Grant, 7,746 for Greeley, and 572 for O'Connor: Grant's majority over Greeley was 4,074; over all, 3,502.

The seventh biennial session of the Legislature began at Salem on the 9th of September, and continued until the 23d of October. One of the first things done was to rescind the resolution adopted by the Legislature of 1868, refusing to ratify the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Federal Constitution. A portion of several days was occupied in electing a United States Senator to succeed George H. Williams. John H. Mitchell, who was nominated in a caucus of the Republican members of both branches of the Legislature, was finally elected. An act redistricting the State for representation in the Legislature increased the number of Senators from 25 to 30, and that of Representatives from 49 to 60. Among the bills passed during the session were the following: To provide for a Board of Immigration; to appropriate $100,000 for the erection of new Capitol buildings at Salem; to establish a Reform School at Portland; to establish a uniform system of schools; to locate the State University at Eugene; to organize the Agricultural College, and provide for its support; to provide for common schools taught in the German language; to provide for a State geologist; to provide a school for the education of the blind; to prevent frauds in elections; and "to authorize the State to acquire possession of the canal and locks at the Willamette Falls by lease, and to purchase the same, and to make appropriation therefor." A bill regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and making vendors responsible for the damage done by intoxicated persons, was discussed, but finally defeated. The act to encourage immigration was vetoed by the Governor, on the ground that it would raise the expenses of the year beyond the income, which is forbidden by the constitution. "The Assembly having taken no action," he said, "to correct our defective mode of assessments, or to provide for previous deficits, notwithstanding the creation of a State Board of Equalization, the public revenues will not approximate the appropriations within the constitutional limit. This appropriation, therefore, cannot be sustained in view of the present condition of the Treasury."

The election law provides that each elector shall "in full view deliver to one of the judges of election a single ballot or piece of paper on which shall be written or printed the names of the persons voted for, with a proper designation of the office which he or they may be intended to fill."

If any person offering to vote is challenged, he must be put to oath as to his qualifications, and required to answer certain prescribed questions to establish them. If he refuses, his vote shall be rejected. It is the duty of each judge of election to challenge "any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be qualified as an elector."

After the votes have been canvassed, the poll-books and the ballots must be sealed up and sent to the county clerks.

Some difficulty with the Modoc Indians occurred in the valley of the Klamath River, near the California border, in the latter part of the year. By a treaty first made in 1864, and amended in later years, the Modocs had agreed to give up their lands and remove to what was known as the Klamath Reservation. All but a band of about 200, under "Captain Jack," "Black Jim," and "Sear-faced Charley," had complied with this agreement, but these not only refused to go upon the reservation, but were guilty of numerous depredations upon the white settlers. In accordance with a recommendation from the superintendent of the reservation, and other prominent citizens, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had in July ordered the removal of these refractory Modocs to the Klamath Reservation. A delegation was sent to their camp on the 25th of November, to request the chiefs to meet the Superintendent on the 28th, at Link River. This they declined to do, and furthermore declared that they would not go upon the reservation. The execution of the order of the Commissioner was then turned over to the military department, and Captain Jackson, with a company of troops, left Fort Klamath for that purpose. He reached the camp of the Modocs, near the mouth of the Lost River, on the 29th of November, where he had an in-
terview with "Scar-faced Charley." The Indians refused to go peaceably to the reservation, and before the end of the interview fired at one of the officers. A fight ensued, in which three or four white men, and twelve or fifteen Indians, including "Scar-faced Charley," were killed. The Indians afterward retired to some high lands, known as the lava-beds, beyond the California border, from which the United States troops had failed to dislodge them at the close of the year. Negotiations are pending to secure a peaceable removal of the Modocs to the reservation, if possible.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (64,685), ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 30,651 persons, of whom 29,986 were males, and 688 females. There were, engaged in agriculture, 13,248, including 13,282 males and 16 females; in professional and personal services, 6,090, including 5,522 males and 568 females; in trade and transportation, 2,619, including 2,611 males and 8 females; in manufactures, and mechanical and mining industries, 8,694, including 8,608 males and 91 females.

The State contained 1,116,290 acres of improved land, 761,601 of woodland, and 511,961 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $22,352,980; of farming implements and machinery, $1,293,717; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $719,875; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $7,125,790; orchard-products, $310,041; produce of market-gardens, $105,571; forest-products, $259,220; value of home manufactures, $87,375; value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $1,365,737; of all live-stock, $6,828,675. There were 51,702 horses, 2,581 mules and asses, 48,925 milch-cows, 2,441 working-oxen, 69,431 other cattle, 518,123 sheep, and 119,455 swine. The chief productions were 1,794,494 bushels of spring, and 546,252 of winter, wheat, 3,890 of rye, 72,183 of Indian-corn, 2,029,909 of oats, 210,736 of barley, 1,645 of buckwheat, 3,847 pounds of tobacco, 1,080,688 of wool, 12,375 bushels of peas and beans, 481,710 of Irish, and 1,970 of sweet potatoes, 1,751 gallons of wine, 118,373 pounds of butter, 79,333 of cheese, 107,367 gallons of milk sold, 75,557 tons of hay, 1,510 bushels of grass-seed, 9,745 pounds of hops, 40,474 of flax, 10,988 bushels of flax-seed, 1,297 pounds of wax, and 66,558 of honey.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 969, using 88 steam-engines of 2,471 horse-power, and 286 water-wheels of 5,806 horse-power, and employing 2,884 hands, of whom 2,738 were males above sixteen, 67 females above 15, and 64 youth.

The total amount of capital invested was $4,376,648; wages paid during the year, $1,129,173; value of materials consumed, $3,419,756; of products, $6,877,587.

There were 168 establishments devoted to gold-mining, employing 880 hands; capital invested, $351,220; wages, $79,092; materials, $29,930; products, $417,797. These were distributed as follows: hydraulic mining, 26; placer, 139; quartz, 3.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 3, having an aggregate circulation of 45,750, and issuing annually 3,657,300 copies. There were four dailies, with a circulation of 6,530; 26 weekly, circulation 30,400; 5 monthly, circulation 9,000.

There were 2,361 libraries, having 324,995 volumes. Of these, 2,195, with 273,247 volumes, were private, and 166, with 61,532 volumes, were other than private, including eight circulating libraries, with 7,150 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 220, having 135 edifices, and 39,425 sittings, and property valued at $471,100. The leading denominations were:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>Organisations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
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<td>4,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Brethren in Christ</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

| Total population       | 90,925 |
| Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870. | 138 |
| Cost of annual support. | $244,980 |
| Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870. | 81 |
| Native                  | 62 |
| White                    | 62 |
| Colored, Foreign         | 19 |
| Number of persons convicted during the year. | 80 |
| Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870. | 104 |
| Native                  | 67 |
| White                    | 55 |
| Colored, Foreign         | 32 |

P

PARAGUAY (República del Paraguay), an independent state of South America, lying between latitude 19° and 27° 35' south, and longitude 54° 10' and 58° 40' west. It is bounded on the north by Brazil; on the east by the same empire; on the southeast, south and southwest, by the Argentine Republic, and on the west by Bolivia. The area of Paraguay may be estimated at about 65,000 square miles, a considerable portion of its territory having been ceded, as a war indemnity, to Brazil, by a treaty concluded between the two Govern-
PARAGUAY.

PARTON, MRS. SARA PAYSON WILLIS, an American author and essayist, better known by her nom de plume, "Fanny Fern," born in Portland, Maine, July 7, 1811; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 10, 1872. She was a daughter of Nathaniel Willis, a publisher and editor, first in Portland, and afterward in Boston. Her mother was a woman of superior intellect and genius. Of her brothers, the late Nathaniel P. Willis and Richard Storrs Willis have attained literary eminence. Her parents removed to Boston when she was a child of six years. Her earlier education was obtained in Boston, but she was transferred in 1827 to the Hartford Female Seminary, of which Miss Catherine Beecher was then principal, and her eccentricities made a lasting impression on the people of that city. In 1834 she married Charles Eldridge, of Boston, by whose premature death in 1846 she was left a widow with three children, and in very straitened circumstances. A subsequent marriage, about 1849, with a Mr. Farrington, proved unfortunate, and the parties soon separated. Out of her still impoverished condition was developed her ability as a writer. In 1851 she offered an essay, signed "Fanny Fern," to one of the literary weeklies of Boston. It was accepted and acceptable, and there was an immediate demand for more, under the influence of which "Fanny Fern" grew rapidly into fame and favor. These leaflets were gathered into a volume, with the title of "Fern Leaves," and had a great sale, no less than 75,000 copies of the book having been sold. "Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends," her next book, sold to the extent of about 33,000 copies, and a second series of the "Leaves" reached an issue of over 30,000. In 1854, her first novel, "Ruth Hall," appeared. It was not a genial book, and over its family revelations and allusions a generous charity draws a veil of forgetfulness. "Rose Clark," published in 1857, was a more sunny work, and commanded a wider circle of readers than even the popularity of its predecessor had attracted. The two novels were the only ones which "Fanny Fern" ever published; they provoked much criticism, and were read by thousands who sought, in their pages, the same grace and vivacity which had been the charm of her less pretentious writings. Her later works were "Fresh Leaves," 1857; "Folly as it Flies," 1865; and "The Play Day Book," 1869. Most of them were republished in England, and a volume, entitled "The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern," was published in London, in 1853. In 1854, Mr. Robert Bonner, editor of the New-York Ledger, made a contract with her to write an article every week for his paper, and this contract was maintained without default till within a few weeks of her death. In 1856 she was married to Mr. James Parton, of this city, a well-known historical writer and essayist. After her marriage her published writings were not voluminous, but their

ments in the course of the year. (See Brazil.)

The population is about 1,000,000.

President, Don Salvador Zorrillanos, was elected December 12, 1871, for three years.

Of the commerce, once rather extensive, but paralyzed by the late war, little is at present known; the most recent statistics published are those of 1862, in which year the single article of mate, or Paraguay tea, was exported to the amount of $1,465,508.

There is in the republic a line of railway (1803) from Asuncion to Paraguay, a distance of about 45 miles.

It is not surprising that the finances of the country are in a deplorable condition after such a protracted and disastrous war, as an indemnity for the expenses of which Paraguay agreed to pay $200,000,000 to Brazil, $35,000,000 to the Argentine Republic, and $1,000,000 to Uruguay, and at a time when the total revenue of the republic does not amount to more than $390,000, according to the budget for the year 1871. In that year the Government negotiated, with the house of Robinson, Fleming & Co., of London, a loan of £1,000,000 at 8%, with interest at 8 per cent., for which loan it gave a guarantee of $96,900,000, in the following State lands: plains, $28,800,000; mountains, $51,500,000; and pastureage and mate plantations, $16,500,000.

The only events of importance, in the year 1873, were the transactions of the commission to settle the question of boundaries and the war indemnity (the results of which commission, together with the leading terms of the treaty, will be found in the article "Brazil," of the present volume), and the vigorous and determined efforts made by the Government, in cooperation with immigrant companies formed in England and other European countries for the purpose of inducing immigrants to settle in the republic, in order to renovate the condition of a country that has suffered so much from the ambition of former tyrannical rulers. Her Britannic Majesty's Emigration Commissioners issued, however, a manifesto, warning all British subjects against committing themselves to the tender mercies of a country which the commission's missionary described as situated partly in the tropics, and the climate, the employment afforded by the staple productions, the want of easy access to good markets, the language, the habits and customs of the people of which, render it a place by no means suitable for British laborers. All these objections were, of course, met by the opposite party; and, in October, an agent of the London firm engaged in promoting immigration to Paraguay, arrived in that country, with the object of making preparations preliminary to the reception of 200 English immigrants, to arrive in a steamer specially chartered for the purpose.

The agent alluded to was accompanied by an engineer, commissioned to explore the mountainous districts of Paraguay, supposed to be rich in mineral formations.
character was considerably modified and improved, compared with those of her earlier career. She was "a good hater," and her pen, gentle and mild enough when pursuing congenial themes, was pointed and gallling when engaged in the chestiment of vice, Cant, or snobbery. She had a fierce hatred for every sort of hypocrisy, and, with the inevitable tendency of one who pursues these subjects with pertinacity, she sometimes drifted into extravagance and uncharitableness. As a writer of brief sketches and essays for the weekly press, she excelled; and in the production of these she was inomitable in industry, fertile in resource, and boundless in patience. She showed her struggling sisterhood what woman could do with the pen; for, in spite of numberless obstacles, she won herself a place in current literature, a generous income, and many honest friends and admirers. Her life was not always sunny; but its closing years were unclouded, save by bodily ills; and, after a long, busy wrestle with life's problems, she slept well.

Pennsylvania. The legislative body of this State adjourned sine die on the 4th of April. During the session, which was about seven weeks shorter than in 1871, nearly two thousand acts were passed, mostly of a private or local interest. It was estimated that "several among the members, representing mining and manufacturing districts, had over 150 of these private bills each," and that hundreds of such bills, it being impossible to give due attention to them, are passed without any one, except those immediately interested, knowing any thing about them." To remedy this evil, by providing for the enactment of general laws concerning manufactures, mining, transportation, and the formation of stock corporations, is regarded as one of the chief subjects of organic reform needed in the State.

On the day next preceding the final adjournment, a measure of consequence, as it affects public order, passed both Houses, "by reading the bill by its title," under a suspension of the rules. It repealed "the conspiracy act," which was passed to restrain the miners, and prevent disturbances on their part, during the so-called strikes. By the repeal of that act, the miners are again allowed "to combine together for such purposes as they think proper, without the fear of an indictment for conspiracy, enforced by the State militia."

Among the laws of a public character passed by this Legislature, was "an act to reorganize the congressional districts of Pennsylvania in accordance with the act of Congress approved February 2, 1872." It passed both Houses at the close of the night session of April 3d. The opponents of the bill denounced its passage as "the consummation of a grave injustice." The President of the Senate, on the contrary, in his address to that body at the time of adjournment, congratulated its members upon the business transacted during the session, and referred to this measure in a particular manner, saying: "The congressional apportionment— invariably a work of great difficulty and labor— has been made in a form which has received the approval of a decided majority of this body, and the mixed vote on the final passage of the bill is sufficient evidence that we have risen above partisan consideration in its construction."

The passage of the House bill entitled "An act to revise and amend the constitution of Pennsylvania," seems to be the most important measure enacted. The chief provisions of the act are as follows:

The said convention shall consist of 152 members, to be elected in manner following: Twenty members thereof shall be elected in the State at large as follows: Each voter of the State shall vote for not more than ten candidates, and the twenty highest in votes shall be declared elected, and the other 132 delegates shall be apportioned to and elected from the different senatorial districts, as formed by the apportionment act dated May 6, A. D. 1871. It shall be the duty of the delegates, so elected, to assemble in convention in the hall of the House of Representatives, at the State Capitol in Harrisburg, on the 12th of November, 1872. One-third of all the members of the convention shall have the right to require the separate and distinct submission to a popular vote of any change or amendment proposed by the convention. Nothing contained in the act shall authorize the convention to change the language, or to alter, in any manner, the several provisions of the ninth article of the Constitution, commonly known as the "Declaration of Rights," but the same was excepted from the powers given to the convention, and declared to be and remain inviolate forever. The convention was forbidden to create, establish, or submit any proposition for the establishment of a court, or courts, with exclusive equity jurisdiction.

On the 11th of December, the Senate of the State received from the Fourth Senatorial District of Philadelphia, having died on October 26, 1871, a special election to fill the vacancy was held in that district on the 30th of January, 1872. Alexander K. McClure and Henry W. Gray were the candidates. Mr. Gray was declared elected, and installed in the vacant seat, the returns of election showing that he had received a large majority of votes over his competitor. Certain statements having then been circulated, and doubts arising as to the legality of the election—returns in behalf of Mr. Gray, a number of citizens resident in the said district petitioned the Senate for an official investigation of the matter, that justice might be done to Mr. McClure, in case the facts charged were proved true. Long and animated debates ensued, as to the Senate's right to receive the petition, some members denying it on the ground that, by an express provision of the constitution, the application to contest the
The Republican party, in pursuance of a call issued by their Central Committee, under date of February 5th, met in State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 10th of April, "to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor-General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an electoral ticket; and also to elect senatorial and representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872." The following candidates for State offices were nominated: For Governor, John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery County; for Supreme-Court Judge, Ulysses Mercur, of Bradford County; for Auditor-General, Harrison Allen, of Warren County. The nominations of Mr. Mercur and of Mr. Allen were, on motion, made unanimous. The same motion was made in regard to the nomination of Mr. Hartranft for Governor, concerning which it is stated that "the report of the committee was carried with applause;" others stated that, the question being put, the favorers of Mr. Ketcham "vigorously voted 'no';" adding that "the Chair decided the motion carried; but a singular sound of hissing was mixed up with the applause."

The power of action conferred on the delegates to the National Convention appears from the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the delegates from the State to the National Convention are hereby instructed to cast the entire vote of the State for General Grant for the presidency, and that on the question of the vice-presidency they are instructed to act together for the best interests of the Republican party; and, upon all questions arising in said convention, they cast the vote of the State as the majority of the delegates may direct.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, among others, which were unanimously adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our devotion to the principles of the Republican party, and our belief that the continuance of said party is necessary to the maintenance and success of those principles. The grand and fundamental idea of the equality of all men in political rights is not possessed by any party, and can be sustained faithfully only by those who are sincerely committed to it.

Resolved, That the adoption of the thirteen, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States has not been sufficiently acquiesced in by all to render certain and secure their permanent incorporation in that instrument, and, hence, the administration of the Government can safely be intrusted only to that party which is heartily and beyond question committed to them and the policy necessary to put them into successful operation.

Resolved, That we are now more than ever called to question the policy of protection to American industry. If the laborer is worthy of his hire, and a fair day's work entitles the worker to a fair day's pay, we must continue to throw the protecting arm of the Government around those who toil for their daily bread. The monopoly alone makes labor contented and capital secure. It renders employment certain, and pay ample and satisfactory, while free trade means that our laborers and mechanics must either work for lower wages, or that our fac-
PENNSYLVANIA.

Resolved, That we demand a continued adherence to the policy, hitherto preserved under Republican auspices in our State and in the nation, of a steady and gradual reduction of the public debt. The intention of many that the most rigid economy should be practised in the administration of both the national and State governments, and that the taxes should be reduced in both as rapidly as is consistent with the probable maintenance of the public credit and the certain extinguishment of the public debt.

Resolved, That we are earnestly in favor of the earliest possible removal of duties on tea and coffee, and the prompt passage of the bill for that purpose now before Congress.

Resolved, That the Republican party has given full evidence during the past eleven years of its ability to administer the Government honestly, faithfully, and successfully; it has within that time maintained the honor of our national flag at home and abroad, preserved the Union from disruption and restored it to its integrity, secured to all classes and conditions of men the rights given to them by their Maker, and, having proclaimed liberty throughout all the land, and having thus altogether removed that partial misrepresentation which has given to that proclamation the full effect to which it was entitled, and we, therefore, in its name, claim from the people a continuance of their confidence, and Fearlessly chal- lenge the future into its sets.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the record of General Grant's administration of the national Government; not only has the weight of internal taxation been almost wholly removed from the people by the collection of $300,000,000 of national debt, but the cost of the Union army has been paid off—a result never before attained by any other people under like circumstances, and for which we are indebted to the rigid honesty, strict economy, and sterling integrity, which the President has brought to the administration of national affairs.

Resolved, That we will stand by the Government in the foreign policy so firmly marked out and adhered to by President Grant. The honor of the nation, we feel, is safe in his hands, and the flag under which he never suffered defeat will not be dishonored while he is kept in the front.

Resolved, That the oil-producing, mining, lumbering, and manufacturing interests require protection from the efforts of dangerous combinations, and that such laws should be enacted by the General Assem- bly, to increase the revenue as well as to protect said interesting both in their development and the transportation of their productions to market.

Resolved, That we present with peculiar pride, and with an assured confidence of their success, the names of General John P. Hartrust for Governor, Ulysses Meurer for Supreme Judge, General Harrison Allen for Auditor-General, and the gentlemen this day named for delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. They are all men worthy of an active and ardent support at the hands of the Republican party, and we call upon our friends throughout the State to rally as one man to secure their triumphant election.

After the reading of these resolutions, and before their adoption, an additional one was offered by a delegate, namely:

Resolved, That this convention do earnestly recommend our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the speedy passage of an act of Congress extending pardon and general amnesty to all persons engaged in the late rebellion.

Which was not agreed to.

The Democratic party assembled at Reading, on the 30th of May, to nominate their candidates for State offices, etc., as follows: For Governor, Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia County; for Supreme Judge, James Thompson, of Erie County, who was nominated, without ballot, by acclamation; for Auditor-General, William Hartley, of Bedford County.

The following resolutions were adopted by the convention unanimously:

Resolved, That the Democratic party, while, in the future as in the past, firmly upholding the Constitution of the United States as the foundation and limitation of the power of the Government of the State, and the safe shield of the liberties of the people, demands for the citizen the largest freedom consistent with public order, and for every State the right of self-government; that, to uphold the former and protect the latter, the Democracy of Pennsylvania can find no better platform on which to stand than the great leading principles enunciated in the inaugural address of President Jefferson and the farewell address of the immortal Jackson; upon these two great State papers we plant ourselves and enter the contest of 1872.

Resolved, That the abuses based as the public confidence has been, by a long period of official mismanagement, waste, and fraud, this convention invites the cooperation of all citizens of the Commonwealth in the earnest effort which the great constituency it represents is about to make, to remove from our State administration every taint of political corruption. The interest of every Pennsylvania is directly and vitally concerned in the eradication of all unjust usages and practices by which individual fortune may be created at public cost, and the attempt to do this can be made certainly successful, by the union of upright and fair-minded men of all parties, and by sustaining the virtues of unquestioned abilities and unex- pected names.

Resolved, That this convention appeals to the people of Pennsylvania for the support of the candidate for Governor whom it has placed in nomination, because his election will secure at once a correction of existing wrongs and the permanent future prosperity of the State. It asks for his support, because he has been nominated not to subserve the views or promote the interests of any section or faction, but to meet the requirements of an urgent and common need; because he fully represents and in his life and character illustrates the true spirit and principles of popular government; because he has been an earnest, sincere, and efficient opponent of the fraudulent practices and false doctrines of the party that has been in power throughout the four years of misrepresentation and mistake; because he stands pledged, by the record of his whole life, to administer the State, if elected, for the benefit, and only for the benefit, of the people; because he can be trusted to secure careful, economical, and responsi- ble control of the agents and officials and the treas- ury of the Commonwealth; because he can be relied on to withstand unfounded and unjust demands to the enforcement of public rights, to oppose with vigor the encroachment of powerful corporations, and energetically resist the grant to aggregated capital of privileges which could be used to injure, manip- ulate, and impede the efforts of individuals in the various enterprises and fields of labor which the State advances, and because his action in the past is proof that his official influence will be used hereafter to prevent the mischief of special legislation, and to destroy the possibility of procuring the enactment of any statute by the use of money or any other corrupt means.

Resolved, That, in presenting the Hon. James Thompson, of the Supreme Court, we do not only invite the consideration of the people to the integrity, impartiality, and prelimginum legal attain- ments which have characterized the discharge of his judicial duties during his fifteen years' service upon the bench of the Supreme Court.
Resolved, That in the persons of the candidates presented for the offices of Auditor-General, Congressmen at large, and delegates to the convention to amend the constitution, we have candidates eminently worthy of the confidence and support of the people.

Resolved, That the grant by the radical Legislature of this State of numerious charters creating such corporations as the "South Improvement Company," "Continental Improvement Company," and others of similar character, is unjust to the interests of trade, is dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people, and as such meets with our unqualified condemnation.

The Labor Reform party of Pennsylvania held their State Convention at Williamsport, on the 7th and 8th of May, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State offices; etc. A letter from Mr. Buckalew was read, informing the convention that he would stand as its candidate, provided the Democratic Convention, to assemble at Reading, indorsed him. The ballot for Governor resulted in the nomination of Mr. William P. Scholl, who received 29 votes against 20 given to Mr. Buckalew. For Judge of the Supreme Court, James Thompson, of Erie County, was nominated, and for Auditor-General, E. Billingfelt, of Lancaster.

A delegate, representing the party in the western counties, proposed a strong protective tariff resolution, "as the sense of the Labor Reform Convention," for adoption, which produced great excitement in the meeting. After debate it was defeated, and a less obnoxious one passed. The author of the rejected resolution "pledged the western counties to defeat the nominees of the convention on such platform."

The Temperance party of Pennsylvania assembled in convention at Altoona on the 14th of June, to nominate candidates and announce their principles. The following nominations were made: For Governor, S. B. Chase of Susquehanna County; for Supreme Judge, Joseph Henderson, of Washington County; for Auditor-General, Barr Spangler, of Lancaster; for Congressmen at large, George F. McFarland, A. J. Clark, and B. Rush Bradford.

The import of the resolutions adopted at this convention may be briefly stated as follows:

The first approves the action of the convention of August 9, 1871.

The second confirms the proceedings of the National Prohibition party at Columbus, Ohio, February 23, 1872.

The third declares that the traffic in liquor as a beverage is injurious to the best interests of society, and demands its suppression by law.

The fourth resolves against the great danger arising from the competition of the ruling parties for the liquor vote.

The fifth pledges the adoption of political measures, but not the sacrifice of moral means.

The sixth invites all citizens to Join in the effort to rescue the State from the dominion of intemperance.

The other resolutions recognize the duty of protecting American industry, justice to woman as a voter, and the equality of labor with capital, and express continued reliance on the blessing of Almighty God.

The general election of October 8, 1872, resulted in favor of the Republican party. For Governor, the total number of votes (the highest ever polled in the State) was 672,406, of which John F. Hartranft, Republican, received 355,387; Charles R. Buckalew, Democrat, 317,760; Samuel B. Chase, Temperance, 1,239.

For Auditor-General, whole vote cast, 669,516, of which Harrison Allen, Republican, had 352,308; William Hartley, Democrat, 315,788; Barr Spangler, Temperance, 1,260. For Supreme Judge, whole vote cast, 669,162, of which Ulysses Mercur, Republican, had 354,319; James Thompson, Democrat, 313,876; Joseph Henderson, Temperance, 967. For Congressmen at large, the entire numbers of votes cast by the Democrats for their three candidates, respectively, were 311,076, 314,014, 313,534; by the Republicans for theirs, were 397,743, 360,946, 398,018. For delegates to the Constitutional Convention, the total number of votes which the Democrats polled for their nominees in all the counties of the State was 928,127; the Republicans for theirs, 299,713.

The Constitutional Convention consists of 133 delegates, of whom 69 are Republicans and 64 Democrats. In the State Legislature for the session of 1873, the Senate will have 18 Republican members, 14 Democratic, and 1 Liberal Republican; the House of Representatives, 60 Republicans, 39 Democrats, and 1 Liberal Republican; the Republican majority, in joint convention, being 23.

The Democrats ascribed their defeat to members of their own party in a great measure, in that not less than fifty thousand of them had failed to cast their votes on election-day.

At the presidential election held on the 5th of November, the Republican electoral ticket was elected by a majority of 137,728 votes over the Democratic. The official canvass shows that the votes cast for the latter were 211,961; for the former, 349,689; the total number of votes polled in the State, 561,690.

The delegates to the Constitutional Convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 12th of November, 1872. On motion, William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, was declared unanimously elected president of the convention. Upon an invitation from the city of Philadelphia, a delegate moved that all sessions of the convention after January 1, 1873, be held in that city, which was agreed to.

A committee of fifteen was appointed by the president, on the 18th of November, to report next day "what committees should be formed, and what rules were necessary for the government of the convention." The two matters mentioned in this resolution were reported by the committee separately. As to the formation of committees, they recommend...
ed the appointment of 23, naming them by their titles, and indicating the number of their respective members. One of the committees set down in the list reported being "On Declaration of Rights," a portion of the reporting committee disented from the rest on this one point, and presented a minority report: They averred that the convention had no power of appointing such a committee, as the Declaration of Rights was expressly exempted and excluded from the action of the convention by the act of the Legislature which had called the convention into being.

The majority report was, on motion, taken up for consideration. An earnest debate ensued, embracing the question whether the convention had the power of subjecting to its examination, for the purpose of revision and amendment, a subject expressly withheld and excluded from its action by the act of the Legislature under the authority of which the convention had assembled. Several among the delegates denied the existence of such power in the convention, mainly upon the reason mentioned before; a number of them, on the contrary, asserted it, upon the assumption that the Legislature had not the power of restricting the action of the convention by the exclusion of the Declaration of Rights. Some said that "the convention is equal, if not superior, to the Legislature." The result of the debate was, that the question on the appointment of a committee "On Declaration of Rights" was decided in the affirmative—years 106, nays 18.

Four more committees were, on motion, added to those recommended by the Committee of Fifteen, the number being thus increased to twenty-seven. Their appointment, together with the names of their respective members, was announced by the president on the 25th of November, their titles being as follows: No. 1, "On Legislature," seven members; No. 2, "On Legislation," fifteen; No. 3, "On Executive Department," nine; No. 4, "On Judiciary," fifteen; No. 5, "On Suffrage, Election, and Representation," fifteen; No. 6, "On Impeachment and Removal from Office," five; No. 7, "On Commissions, Offices, Oath of Office, and Incompatibility of Office," nine; No. 8, "On Education," nine; No. 9, "On Cities and City Charters," nine; No. 10, "On Counties, Townships, and Boroughs," nine; No. 11, "On County, Township, and Borough Officers," nine; No. 12, "On Militia," five; No. 13, "On Public and Municipal Debts and Sinking Funds," nine; No. 14, "On State Institutions and Buildings," seven; No. 15, "On Religious and Charitable Corporations and Societies," seven; No. 16, "On Railroads and Canals," fifteen; No. 17, "On Private Corporations, Foreign and Domestic, other than Railroads, Canals, and, Religious and Charitable Corporations and Societies," fifteen; No. 18, "On Declaration of Rights," nine; No. 19, "On Future Amendments," five; No. 20, "On Constitutional Sanctions," nine; No. 21, "On Schedule," nine; No. 22, "On Revision and Adjustment," five; No. 23, "On Accounts and Expenditures of the Convention," five; No. 24, "On Printing and Binding," seven; No. 25, "On Industrial Interests and Labor," nine; No. 26, "On Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures, and Commerce," nine; No. 27, "On Revenue, Taxation, and Finance," nine.

Having completed its organization and appointed all of its officers, the resolution for adjournment from the 27th of November, 1872, to the first Tuesday of January, 1873, when the convention should meet and continue its sessions at Philadelphia, was taken up, and passed by a vote of 69 to 42.

The following is a condensed statement of the public receipts and expenditures of the State within the year ending November 30, 1872, and the aggregate amount of her indebtedness up to that date:

**Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1871:** $1,476,988 59
**Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1872:** $2,960,631 45
**Leases, etc., redeemed:** 2,476,386 00
**Interest on loans paid:** 1,700,093 88
**Total disbursements:** 7,142,390 43
**Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1872:** $4,482,456 61

**PUBLIC DEBT.**

The public debt on November 30, 1871, was $28,980,071 73
Add Chambersburg certificate
Add Agricultural College Land Scrip fund, held in trust as per Act approved April 3, 1872
Deduct amount paid by Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the year ending November 30, 1871
Deduct assets in Sinking Fund
And cash balance in Treasury
Amount of assets and cash
Balance of public debt unpaid for

which can be extinguished in ten years by the annual payment of $1,600,000.

During the last six years, payments on the debt have been made as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>$1,754,644 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>$2,414,816 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>$2,478,406 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>$2,808,878 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>$2,181,590 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>$2,476,326 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total payments:** $10,959,022 54

Being a little over 29 per cent. on the debt due December 1, 1866, which was then $37,704,409 77.

The education of youth appears to be in a most satisfactory condition. Although Penn-
Pennsylvania has no school fund, and the annual appropriations of the Legislature for school purposes are limited to about $600,000, the sum expended on public instruction each year is beyond proportion larger, "the people in the several districts voluntarily voting all other money necessary to support the schools," The ratio of the increase of the educational interest in the State may be inferred from the aggregate expenditures of the last six years in that behalf, or compared with those of the six years ending with 1866; they being as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>$22,362,002</td>
<td>$8,833,196</td>
<td>$30,962,017</td>
<td>$12,745,061</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table, published by the Census Bureau, exhibits the mining industries of Pennsylvania, which is one of the most important mining States in the Union:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral</th>
<th>1866</th>
<th>1872</th>
<th>1873</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal anthracite</td>
<td>$22,362,002</td>
<td>$23,396,440</td>
<td>$24,396,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coke</td>
<td>$22,362,002</td>
<td>$23,396,440</td>
<td>$24,396,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>$22,362,002</td>
<td>$23,396,440</td>
<td>$24,396,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marble</td>
<td>$22,362,002</td>
<td>$23,396,440</td>
<td>$24,396,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum</td>
<td>$22,362,002</td>
<td>$23,396,440</td>
<td>$24,396,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slate</td>
<td>$22,362,002</td>
<td>$23,396,440</td>
<td>$24,396,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>$22,362,002</td>
<td>$23,396,440</td>
<td>$24,396,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$22,362,002</td>
<td>$23,396,440</td>
<td>$24,396,440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Asylum for the Insane, and the other benevolent institutions, located in various parts of the State, but mostly in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, appear to have been excellently managed, and successfully performed the good
work for which they were respectively intended. All of them are placed under the superintendence and direction of a “Board of Charities.” This Board was established not many years ago, and its members, with highly-commendable solicitude, have steadily attended to the discharge of the delicate and manifold duties which they have assumed. They receive no pecuniary compensation. Besides the money from the State appropriated for the support of these institutions, private persons voluntarily contribute large amounts for the welfare of their inmates.

The two penitentiaries of Pennsylvania are conducted on different (almost contrary) systems in regard to the mode of helping the convicts confined within the prison; and both systems are said to work very satisfactorily. In the Eastern Penitentiary “the separate or ‘individual treatment’ system of imprisonment is applied;” and it works so well that this penitentiary is said to be regarded as “the model prison.” The Western Penitentiary, which contains ample room for present demands, is conducted on the ‘combined system of solitary and ‘congregate’ imprisonment.” The working of this system also is affirmed to “give entire satisfaction to all concerned.”

The number of applications for pardons, presented to the Governor, within the year 1872, was 1,437, of which he granted 67.

The death-penalty was twice carried into execution during the year in Pennsylvania. Disturbances of a very grave character occurred at Williamsport, on the 22d and 23d of July, the offenders being the mill-workmen on a strike. Their purpose was to stop and close the mills at work above and below the city, which they also effected. By the presence of the militia the riot was quelled.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (2,597,809) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations 1,020,544 persons, of whom 886,209 were males and 304,335 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 260,051, including 258,772 males and 1,279 females; in professional and personal services, 288,000, including 192,674 males and 90,326 females; in trade and transportation, 121,253, including 116,714 males and 4,539 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 356,240, including 318,049 males and 38,191 females.

The State contained 11,518,965 acres of improved land, 5,740,564 of woodland, and 737,371 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $1,043,481,582; of farming implements and machinery, $35,058,196; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $283,181,944; total (estimated) value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, $1,853,946,027; orchard-products, $4,308,094; produce of market-gardens, $1,810,010; forest-products, $2,670,570; value of home manufactures, $1,605,754; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $28,412,903; of all livestock, $115,677,075. There were 466,339 horses, 18,006 males and asses, 706,437 milch-cows, 50,048 working-oxen, 608,066 other cattle, 1,794,501 sheep, and 867,548 swine. The chief productions were 522,328 bushels of spring, and 19,350,639 of winter, wheat, 3,376,641 of rye, 35,702,606 of Indian-corn, 36,478,585 of oats, 529,562 of barley, 2,532,173 of buckwheat, 3,467,583 pounds of tobacco, 6,561,722 of wool, 39,574 bushels of peas and beans, 12,589,367 of Irish, and 191,372 of sweet, potatoes, 97,165 gallons of wine, 60,584,444 pounds of butter, 1,145,309 of cheese, 14,411,729 gallons of milk sold, 2,848,219 tons of hay, 200,678 bushels of clover-seed, 50,642 of grass-seed, 90,688 pounds of hops, 571 of hemp, 815,906 of flax, 15,624 of flax-seed, 1 silk cocoon, 9 hogheads of sorghum, 1,545,917 pounds of maple, sugar, 213,373 gallons of sorghum, and 30,885 of maple, molasses, 796,998 pounds of honey, and 27,083 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 37,200, using 6,230 steam-engines of 251,586 horse-power; and 7,003 water-wheels of 141,983 horse-power, and employing 319,487 hands, of whom 235,543 were males above sixteen, 43,712 females above fifteen, and 19,239 youth.

The total amount of capital invested was $403,821,845; wages paid during the year, $197,974,594; value of materials consumed, $421,197,673; of products, $711,894,344.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 540, having an aggregate circulation of 3,419,765, and issuing annually 241,170,540 copies. There were 55 daily, with a circulation of 466,070; 3 tri-weekly, circulation 40,000; 2 semi-weekly, circulation 17,700; 392 weekly, circulation 1,213,395; 11 semi-monthly, circulation 825,100; 73 monthly, circulation 846,550; 3 bi-monthly, circulation 8,550; 8 quarterly, circulation 88,200.

There were 14,489 libraries having 6,377,845 volumes. Of these, 9,883, with 3,328,588 volumes, were private, and 4,006, with 3,049,247 volumes, were other than private, including 86 circulating libraries, with 330,153 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 5,984, having 5,608 edifices, with 2,332,288 sittings, and property valued at $52,758,394.

The leading denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>288,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopal</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>94,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelical Association</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>66,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>539,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>1,256</td>
<td>446,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>1,086</td>
<td>428,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reformed (late Congregational)</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>270,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Cathole</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>197,115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population: 3,291,051
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870: 15,872
PERSIA, a country of Western Asia, called by the natives Iran. The ruler of the country has the title Shah (king), or Shahynshah (king of kings). Reigning sovereign, Nasser-ed-Din, born in 1829, eldest son of Shah Mohammed, succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, September 10, 1848. The children of the Shah are: Naz-saffar-ed-Din, heir-apparent, born in 1850, and Djilal-ed-Denleh, born in 1853. The Shah has the right of designating his successor to the throne. The area (according to a recent planimetric calculation made in the geographical institution of Perthes, Gotha) is 365,963 square miles. The present territory consists of the following parts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Tire</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persia before the incorporation of Seistan, Kohistan, the western part of the Makran coast, and the possessions of Oman</td>
<td>554,573</td>
<td>Miles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seistan</td>
<td>7,259</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts of Kohistan formerly belonging to Afghanistan</td>
<td>19,093</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts of Kohistan formerly belonging to Beloochistan</td>
<td>60,913</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast districts recovered from the Mekran</td>
<td>503</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islands recovered from Oman</td>
<td>559</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The islands recovered from Oman are: Kishne, 515 square miles; Ormus, 12 square miles; Angar, 10 square miles; Harek, 23 square miles.

The population is estimated at from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000. According to a carefully-made estimate furnished by the British secretary of legation in May, 1868, the population of Persia at that period was as follows:

| Inhabitants of cities | 1,000,000 |
| Population belonging to wandering tribes | 1,700,000 |
| Turks, Koorish, Arab, etc. | 1,700,000 |
| Agglomerated population of villages and districts | 1,700,000 |

| Total | 4,400,000 |

The revenue of the Government, in 1868, amounted to 4,912,500 tomans (a toman is variously valued, but may be stated at three dollars. The expenditures amounted in the same year to 4,250,000 tomans. The Persian Government has no debt, and the royal treasury is reputed to contain gold, jewels, and other valuables, to the amount of 3,500,000 tomans. The army of Persia is composed (according to the Russian work, "Military Statistical Collection," by Major-General Obruchef, vol. III., 1868) as follows:

| I. Active army (Nizam). | 89,000 |
| Ten divisions, or 100 regular regiments of 1,000 men each | |
| Three squadrons of cavalry (guard of the Shah) | 3,251 |
| II. Reserve (Rezaf). | 500 |
| Ten regiments of artillery, with 100 cannons | 5,000 |
| Three squadrons of irregular cavalry, etc. | 45,000 |
| Standing militia of the three provinces, Astrabad, Mazenderan, and Gilan | 29,000 |

| Total | 151,300 |

Every regiment has 30 lieutenants, 40 sub-lieutenants, and 760 privates. The Persian soldier is liable to military service for his lifetime, but frequently receives long furloughs. The organization of the army is by provinces, tribes, and districts. A district contributes one battalion to the army, a tribe gives one, sometimes two regiments, and a province furnishes several regiments. The Christians, Jews, and Guebres, are exempt from all military service. The imports of Persia amount to about $15,000,000; the exports to $7,000,000. The chief import is cotton goods from England; the chief articles of export, silk, opium, and cotton.

The large majority of the inhabitants are Mohommedans, the greater portion of whom belong to the sect of the Sheeah, which, since the sixteenth century, has gradually gained the ascendency in Persia, owing chiefly to the support it has received from the dynasty of the Sófées. The Sunnites, however, are numerous among the nomadic tribes. The sect of the Bábí which was established about forty years ago, continues to have numerous adherents in spite of the most cruel persecutions to which it has been exposed, and is said to constitute at present a considerable portion of the population. The Oriental, or Gregorian Armenian Church has, in Persia, an Archbishop of Isphahan, who resides in the convent Arménapghich in the suburb of New Djilish (under him is a suffragan bishop at Calcutta, in India), and a second Archbishop of Tabreez, who resides in the convent of St. Thaddæus. The united Armenians have one bishopric (Isphahan), which has been established by Pope Pius IX. The Chaldees (united Nestorians) have an archbishopric at Kerku, and a bishopric at Salmas. The aggregate number of united Armenians and Chaldees amounts to from 7,000 to 8,000. The total number of Nestorians is about 25,000; that of Armenians, 26,000. The Protestant mission among the Nestorians which was begun by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in 1814, and transferred in 1871 to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, numbered, in 1873, two stations, 51 by-stations, 53 native preachers and catechists, 43 teachers, 38 schools, and 713 members.

The terrible famine, which devastated the country in 1871, continued through a part of the year 1872, and the condition of the population was generally reported to be wretched and unfortunate beyond description. But the beginning of a new era was expected from a reform ministry which the Shah appointed in the latter part of the year. Hadji-Mitza-Hussein-Khan, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, heretofore Persian ambassador in Constantinople, Millkhum-Khan, the new Minister of the Interior, and the founder of the first lodge of Freemasons in Persia, and Hassan Ali-Khan, to whom the newly created Ministry of Public Works was intrusted, are regarded
as the ablest living statesmen of Persia. The great efforts of the Mohammedan priests to neutralize the influence of the liberal advisers of the Shah proved a complete failure, and the new Minister of Foreign Affairs received permission officially to announce that the Shah in the course of the year 1879 would make a tour through the great countries of Europe.

Persigny, Duc de, a French Bonapartist, statesman, and diplomatist, born at St.-Germain l'Espinaise, department of the Loire, January 11, 1808; died at Nice, January 12, 1872. His father, after losing the remainder of his patrimony, joined Napoleon's grand army, and was killed, in 1812, at the battle of Salamanca. Victor, having received assistance from one of his uncles, entered the College of Limoges at the age of seventeen, thence passed to the cavalry school at Saumur, which he left after two years' training, with the rank of quartermaster in the Fourth Hussars. He was at this time a royalist, but, his views having changed his opinions and aided the revolutionary movement of 1830, which drove King Charles X. into exile. The young soldier, however, did not profit by the success of the revolutionists, for his conduct was deemed insubordinate, and he was dismissed from the army. He went to Paris in the hope of improving his fortunes, and was engaged on the staff of Le Temps. Having read about this time Las Casas's "Memoirs of St. Helena," young Fiallin became at once an ardent Bonapartist, and renouncing his name of Fiallin he assumed the name and title of Vicomte de Persigny, which had been hereditary in his family, but for two or three generations had not been in use. His claim to it as a younger son was, to say the least, doubtful. The young adventurer now published La Francais Occident, in the interest of the Bonapartes; but, from want of funds, was only able to issue one number. His zeal, however, won him the favor of ex-King Joseph Bonaparte, who gave him a letter of introduction to Louis Bonaparte, then residing at Arenenberg. Thus began that remarkable intimacy which had so much to do with the fortunes of both the aspiring Frenchman and the heir to the great Napoleon. Encouraged by the warm reception he had received, M. de Persigny began with ardent earnestness to reconstruct the Bonapartist party, by travelling through Germany and France, enlisting adherents, and inspiring hopes among the French people of seeing the proscribed Napoleons once more in power. He took a leading part in the descent made by Louis Bonaparte and his followers on Strasbourg, but, more fortunate than his companions and leader, escaped through the aid of Madame Gordon, the devoted woman who shared in that daring exploit in other countries of the time in the Black Forest. M. de Persigny gained the Rhine, whence he repaired to England, and there published an account of the enterprise, the failure of which he conveniently ascribed to fatality. Four years later he joined Louis Bonaparte in attempting to cause a revolt at Boulogne, and being made prisoner was arraigned before the Court of Peers, and sentenced to twenty years' detention. In the warrant for his trial he is described as Victor Fiallin, calling himself de Persigny, and is spoken of as a dangerous man, a man of skill, intelligence, and resolution, and possessing remarkable talents for leading a conspiracy. The Government was, however, indulgent, and, after detaining him in the military hospital at Versailles, allowed him before long to go where he liked in France. During his imprisonment he wrote a treatise asserting that the Pyramids of Egypt were built to preserve the valley of the Nile from the shifting sands. As soon as Persigny learned of the Revolution of 1848, he hastened to Paris to promote the interests of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. He rallied the Bonapartists, organized them, and, with his capital influence, was president, contributed to the publication of popular circulars and broad-sheets in his favor, traversed the departments, obtained admission to the committee of the Rue des Petits, and, more than any and all other men, brought about that state of popular feeling which resulted in the election of the prince as president of the French Republic by an overwhelming majority. After his election Prince Louis Napoleon made de Persigny his aide-de-camp, and gave him a high position on the staff of the National Guard. He was elected in 1849 to the Legislative Assembly, and therein zealously sustained his master, who soon assumed the title of Prince-President. He was one of the few conspirators treated with implicit confidence by Prince Bonaparte when planning the overthrow of the republic by the coup d'état of December, 1851. At the head of the Forty-second Regiment of the Line he took possession of the Hall of the National Assembly, and was named one of the Consultative Commission. When the prince, soon after this event, became Emperor, he made M. de Persigny Minister of the Interior, who, in that capacity, proved a willing instrument in carrying out the acts of his imperial master. He was advanced to the rank of count, and received a wedding-present of 500,000 francs from the Emperor on the occasion of his marriage in 1852. He became a Senator in December of that year. He resigned in 1854, and was appointed ambassador to England, and held that position, with the exception of a brief interval, until 1860, when he was appointed Minister of the Interior. He aimed at giving his administration a liberal character, but, when the elections of 1869 demonstrated the failure of his policy, he resigned, and received the title of duke from the Emperor. It is due to him to say that, in his subsequent position as Senator and duke, he invariably counselled a liberal policy, and the Ollivier Ministry of 1870
was prompted by him. He continued to take an active interest in public affairs, but fell from political influence with the empire, and after that time lived in retirement.

PERU (República del Perú), an independent state of South America, and one of the earliest Spanish colonies in the New World. It extends from latitude 3° 30' to 21° 28' south, and from longitude 68° to 81° 20' west; and is bounded on the north by Ecuador, on the east by Brazil, on the south by the same empire and the republic of Bolivia, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

The territory of Peru, with an area estimated at 500,000 square miles, is divided into 14 departments, 2 sylvial departments, 1 litoral and 1 constitutional province, which, with their population and capitals, are shown by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEPARTMENTS</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Capitals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amazonas</td>
<td>44,000</td>
<td>Chachapoyos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancash</td>
<td>217,000</td>
<td>Huara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arequipa</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>Arequipa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayacucho</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td>Ayacucho.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cajamarca</td>
<td>278,000</td>
<td>Cajamarca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callao</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>Callao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuzco</td>
<td>264,000</td>
<td>Cuzco.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huancavelica</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>Huancavelica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huanuco</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>Huanuco.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ica</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>Ica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junin</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>Cerro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libertad</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>Trujillo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>Lima.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loreto</td>
<td>58,000</td>
<td>Moyobamba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moquegua</td>
<td>83,000</td>
<td>Tacna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piura</td>
<td>172,000</td>
<td>Piura.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puno</td>
<td>935,000</td>
<td>Puno.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumbes</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>Iqui.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,799,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The foregoing figures, from official returns published in Lima in 1871, are, by some good authorities, regarded as too high by more than half a million.

The most numerous race in the republic is that of the aborigines, making, as it does, about 57 per cent. of the entire population; 23 per cent. are made up of mestizos (cholos and zambos); 12 per cent. are whites born in Peru; 17 per cent. Chinese; 14 per cent. whites of other nationalities, among whom the Ecuadorians and Chilian are in a majority; Germans, Italians, and French, being likewise in good numbers. Lima, the capital, has a population of over 150,000.

President of the Republic, Manuel Pardo (August 2, 1872); first Vice-President, M. Costas; second Vice-President, F. Garmondia; President of the Council, and Minister of War and the Navy, General M. Medina; Minister of Foreign Affairs, J. de la Riva Aglero; Minister of the Interior, F. Rosas; Minister of Justice, J. E. Sanchez; Minister of Finance, J. M. La Jara; commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, the President of the Republic; Inspector-General, General A. Segura; commander of the Navy, Captain D. de la Haza; President of the Supreme Court of Justice, J. M. Casio.

The army, in 1872, was composed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry, 8 battalions</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry, 8 regiments</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery, 2 brigades</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gendarmerie</td>
<td>6,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fleet consisted of 6 iron-clads, and 6 other steamers, with an aggregate armament of 94 guns. Two of the iron-clads mount 14 guns each, one of them having 13 70-pounders of 4 tons, and 2 pivot-guns, 150-pounders, of 7 tons. Two others carry, on revolving turrets, 3 guns capable of throwing projectiles of 500 pounds' weight; when in action, they are but six inches above the sea-level; and are provided with facilities for casting streams of boiling water upon an enemy attempting to board them.

Chief among the articles exported from Peru are guano, nitrate of soda, Peruvian bark, sugar, and wool. The first two are mainly shipped to England; the exports of guano to that country in 1870 amounting to no less than $16,250,000, and of nitre in 1871 to $5,077,975.

Almost every article of necessity is imported from the United States, Great Britain, France, and other European countries, as very little, if any, attention is paid to home manufacture: silk fabrics and general fancy goods come from France; England supplies the woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, railway material, coals, etc., while machinery of all kinds, agricultural implements, American manufactures in general, provisions, lumber, etc., are furnished by the United States: the last-mentioned commodity being exported from California and Oregon.

The value of imports at the port of Callao, for the year ending September 30, 1871, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In American bottoms</td>
<td>$4,033,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In British bottoms</td>
<td>6,750,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In French bottoms</td>
<td>3,425,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Italian bottoms</td>
<td>5,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In North-German bottoms</td>
<td>412,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$15,609,955</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To this total may be added perhaps $9,000,000 for merchandise imported in Salvadorian vessels, and for damaged goods; and about $2,000,000 more for imports by the English line of steamers, via Cape Horn, and of which no returns had been made; whereby the figures of the table would be increased, in round numbers, to the sum of $27,000,000.

The total imports of the republic were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By the port of Callao</td>
<td>$27,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By the port of Iquiqe, about</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By the port of Arica, about</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By the ports of Islay, Mollendo, and others (about)</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (about)</td>
<td>$42,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The import duties at the port of Callao, for the months of January and February last, were as follows: For January, $203,155.87; for February, $203,514.54; being a difference in favor of February, although a short month, of $328.65.
The total value of the exports from the republic, through all ports, in the year last referred to, is estimated (no official statement of the exact amount having as yet been published) at $50,000,000.

The following is a statement of the shipping movement, at the port of Callao, for the year ending September 30, 1869:

| ENTRÉD |  
| --- | --- |
| Steamers, 319, with an aggregate of 382,572 tons. |  
| Sailing-vessels, 1,628, with an aggregate of 1,093,998 tons. |
| Coasters, 1,156, with an aggregate of 7,531 tons. |

| CLEARED |  
| --- | --- |
| Steamers, 303, with an aggregate of 373,335 tons. |  
| Sailing-vessels, 1,641, with an aggregate of 1,045,847 tons. |
| Coasters, 1,092, with an aggregate of 7,489 tons. |

The Peruvian merchant navy consisted, in the same year, of 95 craft of all sizes, with a total of 9,596 tons measurement.

There is no direct taxation in Peru, and the public revenue is, in the main, derived from the sale of guano, but a very insignificant proportion accrues from customs duties. The budget estimates for the two years 1871 and 1872 were as follows:

**REVENUE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guano</td>
<td>$44,915,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs duties—Exports</td>
<td>$4,218,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonnage, etc.</td>
<td>246,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Miscellaneous receipts | 8,778,000 |

**Total** | $58,982,561 |

**EXPENDITURES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Interior</td>
<td>$6,490,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>409,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Justice, Public Instruction, etc.</td>
<td>4,629,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War and Navy</td>
<td>10,570,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance, Commerce, etc.</td>
<td>4,812,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration of the Public Debt and Public Works</td>
<td>30,729,068</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | $75,913,764 |

According to the foregoing estimates, there would have been a surplus of $1,069,087; but such favorable result could scarcely be expected, for the revenue of former years showed large deficits.

Peru has a considerable public debt, divided into home and foreign, the former being estimated at $2,500,000, exclusive of a floating debt, the amount of which is unknown. The external or foreign debt is made up of several small loans raised in 1860-'64, and of three large loans made in England in 1865, 1870, and 1872, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Total Loan</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860-'64 loans, at 4% per cent.</td>
<td>$6,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated 2 per cent. loan of 1865</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway 6 per cent. loan of 1870</td>
<td>59,600,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway 5 per cent. loan of 1872</td>
<td>75,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | $191,100,000 |
Besides the railways, other internal improvements are constantly going forward with unabating energy; and the difficult roads and bridges are diligently kept in order. In 1871, a sum of $18,000,000 was raised to defray the expenses of irrigating the coast-lands, where it seldom, if ever, rains.

Public education is gradually becoming an object of the most careful consideration on the part of the Government, and neither money nor zealous exertions are spared to advance it. The Archbishop of Lima, Dr. Goyeneche, died February 19, 1872; the funeral services were conducted upon a scale of grandeur which the Limenians are little accustomed to behold; the numerous religious communities, the President and his Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the Supreme Court, and a division of the army, took part in the ceremonies. The total cost of the pageant was upward of $25,000. As yet the will of the deceased prelate has not been opened, but it is supposed that his large fortune, variously estimated from ten to thirty million soles (dollars), is left to his immediate family. Dr. Goyeneche was appointed Bishop of Arequipa during the reign of Ferdinand VII., and, after holding that see for forty years, was, about eleven years ago, made Archbishop of Lima. He was born at Arequipa, January 20, 1784, and he died at the age of eighty-eight years, and was the oldest bishop and ablest archbishop in the Catholic Church; the first by reason of seniority, the second by reason of age. His life was spotless, and his virtues many; his only fault, if fault it be, was a remarkable desire to increase his wealth; but in countries like Peru, where the Church is dependent upon the state, and where the poor are so liberally cared for, the extensive employment of private means in charitable works is hardly necessary.

A commission of naval officers, presided over by Captain Manuel Ferreiros, port-admiral of Callao, was to proceed to England in February, for the purpose of superintending the construction of four ships-of-war, ordered by the Government. Two of these were to be formidable iron-clads, of the most improved class, and two wooden corvettes, all heavily armed. There were many conjectures as to the reason for the augmentation of the already powerful navy of Peru, the most probable solution of the question being the anxiety entertained regarding a similar action shortly before taken by the Government of Chili.

Mosses Dreyfus established a new national bank in Callao, with a nominal capital of $12,000,000. Sixteen miles of the Pecasmayo, Guadalupe & Magdalena Railroad had been laid, and the telegraph completed to Pecasmayo.

Among the proceedings on the 12th of February, in the Permanent Commission of the Government, sitting in Lima, was the passage of a resolution providing that thereafter all votes given by that body upon official ques-
foundly moved by these manifestations. The
gratitude of Peru contrasts favorably with the
conduct of Venezuela, the birthplace of
the old hero.

The national exposition of Peru was thrown
open to the public, July 1st. The ceremony
of inauguration by the President was post-
poned until the anniversary of Peruvian inde-
pendence, on the 28th of the same month. In
spite of this disappointment, large numbers of
people flocked to the opening, and the popular
curiosity, concerning the manner in which
nearly $2,000,000 had been expended on the
edifice, was fully satisfied. Nothing more com-
plete, elegant, and convenient, could be desired.
Covering about 206,000 square yards of ground,
the exposition was composed of a series of
imposing buildings, beautiful parks, gardens,
lakes, and rivulets; valuable statues, grottos,
every imaginable description of edifices for
the reception of the animals on exhibition;
conservatories filled with the rarest and most
interesting specimens of the Peruvian flora;
aviaries containing numerous representatives
of the feathered tribe, from the far interior of
the republic; machine-sheds, in which unfor-
tunately the negligence of American manu-
facturers was painfully evident, and of a nature
to confirm the presumption that their favorite
enterprise had been usurped by their English
rivals; galleries of works of art, collected by
special commissioners abroad; in a word an
extent of notable, useful, and beautiful objects
which it would require the limits of a book to
properly describe. The foreign articles on
exposition were comparatively few in num-
ber; but the exhibition of Peruvian products
was gratifying in the extreme. Cotton that
ranks only second to the famed Sea Island;
rice, so highly esteemed in the republic that
its exportation is almost impossible; sugar
that is always in demand in the Californian
and European markets; tobacco of superior
quality; specimens of the vast mineral wealth
of Peru, gold, silver, iron, and coal—coal which
in a short time will prove to be a most im-
portant element in the prosperity of the coun-
try; manufactures of woollen and cotton
cloth from Cuzco and Huaraz; silk fabricated
within thirty miles of Lima; alpaca and vi-
cuña wool of many qualities; chocolate, coffee,
and cochineal, from the north and east; the
varied fruits and grains of Piura and Lam-
bayque; the various manufactures of Lima,
the work of the great foundries of Bellavista
and Piedra-Liza, with innumerable other ob-
jects of value and promise, gave to the in-
spector a most exalted idea of the progress of
the country and of its indefinable resources.
Never before had even Peruvians such an op-
portunity of judging of the wealth of their
land; and for foreigners the spectacle was
equally interesting.

The cove of Tambo de Mora was, by govern-
mental decree, raised to the rank of a seaport
in July.

The coolie question came, in the same month,
more prominently forward in consequence of a
loss of 81 per cent. of the immigrants by a
French ship, which arrived at Callao from
Macao on June 20th, with 181 Chinese out of
265 originally embarked. From another state-
ment prepared by the captain of the port, of
vessels entered and cleared in the six months
previously, it was seen that in fifteen coolie
voyages there was an average loss of close
upon 10 per cent. It is noteworthy that
neither a North American nor English vessel
appears in the list of traffickers.

The events of the week preceding the 27th
of July will long be remembered by the Pe-
ruvians, presenting as they did the spectacle
of a constitutional President deposed and im-
prisoned by a military usurper; of a Congress
dispersed at the point of the bayonet, after
the members, irrespective of partisan feeling,
had united in signing a solemn protest, declar-
ing the new officers of the so-called govern-
ment criminals and outlaws; of an entire
country gathering together its strength to re-
pel the attack made upon its liberties and
legal rights; of the rising of the people when
their indignation could no longer be restrained
on the news of the cowardly assassination
of Balta by the dictator; of the triumph of
moral force and justice over bayonets; of the
terrible vengeance of the population on their
tyrants; of the final re-establishment of peace,
order, and good government. This wonderful
series of events was witnessed by Lima in the
space of five days.

The contest for the presidency had resulted in
two parties—the administration party, whose
candidate was Dr. Arenas, and the popu-
lar party, whose candidate was Don Manuel
Pardo. Both Houses of Congress held their
preliminary meetings on the 18th of the month,
and, although all their sessions were held in
secret from that time up to the hour of their
forced dissolution, it was quite apparent that
Pardo would be the choice of the legislative
branch. So well founded were these impres-
sions that a general understanding seemed to
exist that the President, Don José Balta, would
quietly turn over the insignia of his office to
his successor, Pardo.

General Gutierrez, the Minister of War
under Balta's administration, had, however,
for a long time been endeavoring to induce the
President to enter into a plan for the an-
nulling of the recent elections; to declare
them void, in a word, to effect a coup d'état,
and to assume the power of a dictator over the
republic. It would appear that for some
few days Balta listened to the wily insinua-
tions of his counsellor, but, speedily becoming
convinced, from the attitude of Congress, that
the majority of that body were decidedly in
favor of the election of Don Manuel Pardo to
the presidency, the opponent of the Adminis-
tration, he decided to withdraw from the proj-
ecct. No sooner had this determination been
made known to Gutierrez, than he filled the square in front of the Government Palace with troops and artillery, forcibly took the President prisoner, sent him to close confinement in a military barracks, declared himself supreme chief, and placed the city under martial law. To say that this most arbitrary step took the people utterly by surprise would be under the truth. Paralyzed, without a leader, and uncertain as to the strength of the usurper, the populace resolved to await further development, and to bide their time. That time was not long in arriving; Gutierrez first failed in forming a cabinet, no respectable man wishing to be associated with him; the diplomatic corps refused to recognize him as the President of the country; the army every moment was diminished by continual and heavy desertions; the navy stood out to sea and protested against the monstrous usurpation. Banks and commercial establishments were all closed; Gutierrez strove by every means in his power to obtain funds, but none were forthcoming. The newspapers, fearful of prosecution, closed their offices; the people, peaceful citizens, and even those intent on resistance, were fearful of traversing the streets, and, indeed, a perfect reign of terror existed in Lima. Revolts took place in several barracks, and in Callao with varying success; the great want appeared to be some guiding mind to lead to victory. Pardo and other distinguished men had fled to the legations or to the ships of war. Thus civil matters proceeded until the morning of the 26th. The roar of cannon in Callao, distinctly heard in Lima, announced that at last some steps were being taken to assert the people's cause, the excitement grew apace in the capital; Colonel Silvestre Gutierrez, the brother of the dictator and his Minister of War, was assailed with shouts and imprecations in the railway-depot; replying to the threats with his revolver, he was instantly attacked with the same weapon, and in a moment lay dead on the pavement. The people mutilated the corpse in a shocking manner, and only through the efforts of the employes of the railway was it rescued from their hands. The news was immediately carried to the dictator in the palace. Furious with rage at the loss of his chief support, he dispatched orders to the barracks, where Balta was confined, to kill him there and then. The command was carried into effect without loss of time; the unfortunate President was discovered ill in bed, when the assassins entered. The principal of these murderers drew his pistol and shot the President three times, each ball inflicting a fatal wound, and, by order of the assassin, the soldiers accompanying him pierced the inanimate body with their bayonets. The citizens gathering hastily together, with such indifferent arms as could be procured, an attack was resolved upon the bloody monster who had slain their chief. At this moment providentially appeared many of the prominent men of the popular party, unable to further contain their indignation, and quick to improve the favorable moment for action. But Gutierrez, awed and terrified at the great roar of the people's cry heard in every part of the city, "Death to the murderer!" called his few remaining troops together, and on foot, in their midst, marched with pistol in hand to the fort of Santa Catalina, in the suburbs of the city, and there turned at bay. Colonel Herencia Zevallos, the first Vice-President of the republic, now put himself at the head of the masses, and was hailed with viva and acclamations. "Constitution and the law!" was the rallying-cry of the populace. Proceeding to the Government House, Colonel Zevallos assumed the formal direction of public affairs, appointed a Cabinet composed of some of the most distinguished men of the country—Ribo-yro, Ríve-Agüero, Morales, Cisneeco, and Tejeda—and speedily took the necessary steps to re-establish public order. There was hardly any necessity for this. The people, although intensely excited, only had one object, the summary punishment of Gutierrez. But the dictator still defied his pursuers. Later in the evening it became evident to him that the remnants of his followers were deserting his cause. There was but one mode left—escape. Wrapped in a cloak, and with a slouched hat, he emerged alone from the fortress, and had proceeded through the city to the main street, when he was recognized. He rushed into a druggist's shop, where he was speedily surrounded by the crowd. A few moments later, all that was left on earth of Tomas Gutierrez was a bloody and disfigured mass of human flesh. The people, exulting in their victory, dragged the body to the principal square, and hung it to a lamp-post. On the morning of the 27th, the corpses of the dictator, and of his brothers, naked, covered with gore and mud, were swinging from the high towers of the great cathedral, gazed at and reviled by twenty thousand people. Thence, they were lowered and burnt to ashes in the principal square. The loss of life probably did not exceed two hundred, and the city remained perfectly tranquil.

Throughout the movement the greatest order was observed; the very masses placing guard over the public Treasury, and the principal establishments in the city. The only incident of note in this respect was the forcible opening of a shop in search of arms. With a popular administration conducted by the able men who surround Pardo, the country is destined to progress as few have dreamed of.

The life of Balta may be said to have been brought to a premature end by the false political measures he adopted, as well as the principles he abandoned. The counsels of false friends led him astray, and the assaults he permitted them to make on the constitution and rights of the people undermined the wall which fell upon and crushed them. The public life of Don José Balta before he was elected to
the presidency, and which consisted of a long list of services to his country, still offers many points of view that are at once warning and instructive. At the beginning of his public career, when he took part in the military operations brought about by the invasion of Peru by Santa Cruz, young Balta was remarked as much for his subordination and discipline as for his bravery and intelligence in the field of battle. What convictions were strengthened and principles adopted for the future, during his period of retirement after the battle of La Palma, we are left to judge more or less from the color of the events of his subsequent career. His patriotic exertions, in repelling the attack of the Spaniards on the 2d of May, entitle him still more to the regards and regrets of his countrymen. He expressed his dislike of dictators, and proved it by aiding in the overthrow of Prado, and the restoration of the Constitution of 1860. But the hour of his own temptation had not yet arrived. Elected President himself, he did, and allowed to be done, things which, in the quiet moments of his previous life, he probably did not believe himself capable of.

Congress, in October, authorized the Government to grant a subsidy of $20,000, for the extension of telegraphic communication from Payta to Samaná, to form a union with the submarine cable just laid between Aspinwall and Jamaica.

POLLARD, EDWARD A., a Virginian journalist, litterateur, and historian, born in Richmond, Va., in 1827; died in Lynchburg, Va., December 12, 1872. He was a son of Major Richard Pollard, a soldier and diplomatist. He received his early education in Richmond, and subsequently in the University of Virginia. He entered upon the journalistic profession while still young, and distinguished himself as a vigorous and caustic though not a very polished writer. He held an official position in Washington during President Buchanan's Administration, but was, in 1859 and 1860, an avowed secessionist. From 1861 to 1867 he was principal editor of the Richmond Examiner, and, while an earnest advocate for the Confederate cause during the war, he was a merciless critic of Mr. Jefferson Davis, the President of the so-called Confederacy. Toward the close of the war he was taken prisoner and confined for eight months, when he was released on parole. In 1867 he became editor of a weekly, the Southern Opinion, published in Richmond. He maintained this for two years, when the assassination of his brother, who was also a journalist, in November, 1868, led him to abandon the South for a time. He resided for the next two years in Brooklyn and New York, and contributed to the various magazines. In 1872 he returned to Virginia, and made Lynchburg his residence. But he was already suffering from the formidable disease which has of late years carried off so many literary men—albuminuria—and succumbed to it near the close of the year. Mr. Pollard had published a volume of letters descriptive of Southern life, entitled "Black Diamonds, gathered in the Darkey Homes of the South," in 1859, and during the war he was actively engaged, in addition to his journalistic duties, in preparing a contemporaneous "Southern History of the War," which was published in Richmond and New York, in 3 vols., 1863-1865. His subsequent works were "Eight Months in Prison," 1865; "The Lost Cause," 1866; "Lee and his Lieutenants," 1867; "The Lost Cause Regained," 1868; "Life of Jefferson Davis," 1869; "The Virginia Tourist," Mr. Pollard's magazine articles were, for the most part, either on incidents of the war, or some phase of Southern life. He had abated much of his old rancor in them, and was evidently convinced that the South could best recover her lost prestige by the general diffusion of education, and the development of her great industrial advantages. He had, indeed, for three or four years before his death, advocated very heartily a recognition of the national authority in the South, and had warmly supported the Liberal movement and its candidates.

PORK-PACKING. During the last year, complete statistics of pork-packing in the West, for the seasons of 1871-72 and 1870-71, were collected, under the authority of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, by Sidney D. Maxwell, Esq., Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Maxwell accomplished this work by an extensive correspondence with all the pork-packing cities, towns, and villages of the West and South, and the results obtained and carefully digested are believed to be the most comprehensive and accurate exhibit of this most important industry yet given to the public.

"It is proper to say," says Mr. Maxwell, "that I have sought in this work to procure the best information, and to base the report upon the most authentic information from the various localities. The statements received have generally been full, and where, in either weight, yield of lard, or price, satisfactory information has not been obtained, the averages in the remainder of the particular State in which the point is located, or in adjacent localities similarly situated, have been adopted. Where lard has been returned, leaf and trimmings alone, ten pounds per head have been added for head and gut, for the purpose of securing the total average yield per hog. This has been done after consultation with the most experienced slaughterers and packers of the country. It should be remarked, however, that the reports were generally made in compliance with my request for all kinds of lard, so that the number of instances in which the whole yield had to be so procured was comparatively small."

The following tables show by States, for the seasons of 1870-71 and 1871-72, the number of hogs packed, the average and aggregate
gross weight, average yield per head of all kinds, total product of all kind, the average price paid per hundred pounds gross, and the aggregate cost paid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES.</th>
<th>NUMBER OF HOGS.</th>
<th>WEIGHT.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1870-'71.</td>
<td>1871-'72.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average Gross Weight.</td>
<td>Aggregate Gross Weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>695,827</td>
<td>76,812,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>438,061</td>
<td>289,151,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>1,153,196</td>
<td>597,593,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>55,500</td>
<td>285,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>465,693</td>
<td>156,957,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>165,211</td>
<td>13.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>27,644</td>
<td>115,709,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>5,458</td>
<td>270,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>273,36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>279,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>9,018</td>
<td>275,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburg, Pa.</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, Mich.</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, Ga.</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>996,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>3,693,406</td>
<td>282,979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAND.</th>
<th>PRICE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STATES.</td>
<td>Average yield per head of all kinds of Lard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870-'71.</td>
<td>1871-'72.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>42,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>37,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>35,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>33,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>35,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>33,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>33,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>34,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>33,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>37,35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>38,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburg, Pa.</td>
<td>38,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, Mich.</td>
<td>38,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, Ga.</td>
<td>38,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>37,714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table exhibits, by States, the gains and losses, respectively, in average gross weight, and average yield per head of all kinds of lard, for the season of 1871-'72, as compared with the season of 1870-'71; also the relation which the whole yield of lard for the season of 1871-'72 sustains to the aggregate gross weight in the States, respectively:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES.</th>
<th>Gross Weight.</th>
<th>Lard of All Kinds</th>
<th>Relation of Lard to Gross Weight.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>92,580</td>
<td>59,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>95,960</td>
<td>62,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A great majority of the hogs are slaughtered and packed during the winter season, which extends from November 1st to March 1st. Recently, however, summer-packing has greatly increased, and is destined to perform an important part in this department of trade. In October, 1871, 26,540 hogs were packed in Cincinnati, 10,350 in Chicago, and 9,187 in Indianapolis. Only in these three cities has October-packing prevailed to any considerable extent the last season.

The amount of green meats produced was estimated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pounds.</th>
<th>Green sides, 1870-'71.</th>
<th>328,942,955</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green sides, 1871-'72.</td>
<td>304,881,905</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green shoulders, 1870-'71.</td>
<td>82,932,282</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green shoulders, 1871-'72.</td>
<td>172,626,792</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green hams, 1870-'71.</td>
<td>1,157,009,438</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green hams, 1871-'72.</td>
<td>1,151,065,671</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, green sides, shoulders, and hams, 1870-'71.</td>
<td>572,567,194</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, green sides, shoulders, and hams, 1871-'72.</td>
<td>755,260,898</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase.</td>
<td>172,693,704</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above it appears that there have been packed in the entire West (not including the October packing, amounting to 26,540 and 46,077 hogs in 1871-'72, and 67,423 in the
PORK-PACKING.

preceding season), during the winter season, 3,628,404 hogs in 1870-'71, and 4,782,403 in 1871-'72, showing an increase of 1,158,999 in favor of the latter year. The aggregate net weight, obtained by making the usual deduction of twenty per cent. from the gross weight, will be 826,406,135 pounds for 1870-'71, and 1,079,704,764 pounds for 1871-'72.

The last season, in the magnitude of its operations, has been one of the most remarkable in the history of pork-packing. The extent of the increase is indicated in the following statement:

Increase in whole number of hogs, according to count: 1,158,999
Increase, per cent., in number: 31.98
Increase in whole number of hogs, according to weight: 1,110,093
Increase, per cent., in aggregate gross weight: 30.63
Increase in the aggregate yield of lard—lbs.: 47,899,446
Increase, per cent., in aggregate yield of lard: 33.03

The two great points in the United States for this industry are Chicago and Cincinnati. Formerly Cincinnati ranked first, but the supremacy is now held by Chicago. The extent of operations in Cincinnati, during the last two seasons, has been as follows:

WINTER-PACKING.

Whole number of hogs packed: 4,811,569
Average gross weight, lbs.: 295.8
Aggregate gross weight, lbs.: 1,430,909,860
Average yield per head of lard of all kinds, lbs.: 42.6
Aggregate yield of lard, lbs.: 60,584,067
Average price paid, gross: $3.06
Aggregate cost: $197,574,048

运用数字对冬季猪肉包装的数字进行了详细说明。1870-71年，整个地区的猪肉包装数量为3,628,404只，而1871-72年则增加到4,782,403只，增幅为1,158,999。

在总重量方面，通过扣除通常的20%的重量差，计算出1870-71年为826,406,135磅，1871-72年则为1,079,704,764磅。

在最后一个季节，由于其规模的显著增加，这成为猪肉包装历史上最显著的事件之一。增加的数量在以下声明中得到了体现：

增加的猪总数，根据数量：1,158,999
增加的百分比，根据数量：31.98%
增加的猪总数，根据重量：1,110,093
增加的百分比，根据总重量：30.63%
增加的猪总数，根据生肉：47,899,446
增加的百分比，根据生肉：33.03%

在两座大城市，芝加哥和辛辛那提，猪肉包装的规模在最近两年中尤为明显。
vessels, with 336 guns; the marine troops, of 3,121 men.

The imports and exports of the kingdom, during the years 1868 and 1869, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>22,590,000</td>
<td>19,040,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>32,590,000</td>
<td>17,810,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The movements of shipping in the ports of Portugal, during the year 1869, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLAGS</th>
<th>ENTERED</th>
<th>CLEARED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vessels</td>
<td>Steamers</td>
<td>Vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea-going vessels</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coasting vessels</td>
<td>5,051</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>4,525</td>
<td>1,092</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Roman Catholic Church is the state religion, but all other forms of worship are tolerated. It is under the special jurisdiction of a Patriarch, with extensive powers, two archbishops, and four bishops. Under the Patriarch, who is always a cardinal, are five continental and five colonial bishops; under the Archbishop of Braga, who has the title of Primate, are six; and under the Archbishop of Evora, three bishops. There are 3,769 parishes, each under the charge of a presbitero or incumbent. The number of Protestants in Portugal, mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500; they have chapels at Lisbon and Oporto.

Public instruction is under the control of a Superior Council of Education, at the head of which is the Minister of the Interior. It is entirely free from the supervision of the Church, and, since 1844, compulsory; but the law, compelling parents to send their children to school, is not enforced. In 1865 Portugal had 1,789 public elementary schools, with 79,172 pupils (70,720 boys and 8,452 girls). In 1844, two normal schools were established at Lisbon and Oporto, which are in a flourishing condition. The number of lyceums, which impart secondary instruction, is 182, with (on an average) 3,000 scholars. The clergy are educated in six seminaries and eight training-schools. The University of Coimbra, which was founded in 1290, has five faculties, 46 professors and lecturers, and from 800 to 900 students.

The new session of the Portuguese Cortes was opened by King Luis, on January 2, 1872. The speech from the throne announced that steps had been taken for punishing the persons who had recently conspired against the Government, and that the public Treasury was in a prosperous condition.

In March, the Emperor and the Empress of Brazil paid a visit to the royal family of Portugal, and remained until the 13th, when they embarked at Lisbon for Brazil. On the 2d of April the Portuguese Government made a contract with the British Telegraph Maintenance and Sustenance Company for laying a submarine cable between Portugal and Brazil, via Madeira and the Cape Verd Islands.

The new treaty of commerce between Portugal and Germany became effective July 10th, and, on the 17th of the same month, a treaty of commerce and navigation was signed, at Lisbon, between Italy and Portugal.

On July 24th the fortieth anniversary of the liberation was celebrated throughout the kingdom with great enthusiasm. The day was generally observed as a holiday, and the celebration was considered as a popular protest against the Carlist and Mignuelist movements. At Lisbon a parade of the troops was held, and a Te Deum, at which the King was present, was sung in honor of the event.

In the latter days of September, the founders of Lisbon, with a few exceptions, closed their doors, locking out some 200 workmen, whose demands the proprietors refused to grant. This movement of the workmen was believed to be supported, if not ordered, by the International Society, which, on this occasion, attracted, for the first time, general attention. The Society began its operations in Portugal in November, 1871, with 32 members. In January, 1872, it numbered 327, in August, 2,750 members. It does not expressly call itself a branch of the International, but, as in Germany and other countries, has assumed a different name. The leaders, however, are in communication with the General Council of London, which has sanctioned its statutes. In October, 1872, the Portuguese Society consisted of 28 sections of different trades, embracing 2,380 men and 446 women. At the head of the Society is Lisbon J. Futana, who, as secretary, attends to the foreign correspondence, and is in constant communication with the Spanish socialists. A number of societies had also been established outside of Lisbon, which were soon to be connected with the 28 sections of the capital.

In October, the Duke de Loulé, President of the Chamber of Peers, sent in his resignation, on the ground that, in his opinion, the special convention of the Chamber of Peers to try the Marquis d'Anjeis, a leader of a recent insurrectionary movement, was illegal. On October 15th the Government appointed the Marquis d'Avila President of the Chamber of Peers. The ordinary tribunal had acquitted the Marquis of high-treason, but convicted him of complicity in the late conspiracy. The Marquis addressed a communication to the Chamber, of which he is a member, protesting against its being constituted as a judicial tribunal, and declaring such a proceeding to be illegal. His communication points out the anomaly of the Chamber of Peers being called upon to act as judges in an affair in which it stands in the position of accused.

PRESBYTERIANS. I. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The following are the statistics of this Church:
PRESbyterians.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Albany</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>16,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Atlantic</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Baltimore</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>13,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. China</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Cincinnati</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>18,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Cleveland</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>17,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Colorado</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Columbus</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>4,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Erie</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>35,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Geneva</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>12,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Baltimor</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>18,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Illinois, Central</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>14,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Illinois, North</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>12,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Illinois, South</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>8,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Indiana</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Indiana, North</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>10,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Indiana, South</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>14,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Iowa, North</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>5,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Iowa, South</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>10,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Kansas</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>6,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Kentucky</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>6,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Long Island</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>12,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Michigan</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>16,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Minnesota</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>4,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Missouri</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>5,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. New Jersey</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>37,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. New York</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>33,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Pacific</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>5,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Philadelphia</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>41,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Pittsburgh</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>24,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Kansas</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>3,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Toledo</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>7,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Utah</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>19,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Western New York</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>15,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Wisconsin</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>6,439</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 4,441 4,739 468,164

The number of presbyteries is 166; of licentiates, 326; of candidates for the ministry, 767; of members of Sunday-schools, 485,763; amount of contributions for home missions, $419,383; for foreign missions, $345,870; for education, $176,063; for the Board of Publication, $48,654; for church erection, $178,696; for the relief fund, $76,866; for the freedmen, $4,665; for the General Assembly, $31,441.92; for ministers' salaries, $2,597,342; for congregational purposes, $5,012,907; for miscellaneous purposes, $1,110,816.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterians met at Detroit, Mich., June 16th. The Rev. Dr. Nicks, of St. Louis, was elected moderator. The committee on the memorial fund made their final report, which stated that the total amount subscribed up to August 1, 1871, was $7,883,983.85. Deducting special gifts to boards and all that was expended in the payment of church debts, and the amount estimated at $300,000 probably spent on repairs of churches, there would remain $6,162,269.54 for strictly memorial objects. The expenses of the committee were $18,041.50. The committee appointed by the previous General Assembly to prepare a new basis of representation presented a report, proposing that the synods elect commissioners to the Assembly upon the nomination of the presbyteries. The presbyteries were to make as many nominations as there were commissioners provided for under the old plan, and in the same manner as the commissioners were elected. From the number thus presented, the synods were to select as commissioners to the Assembly one pastor and one elder for every three thousand members of the Church. The object of this proposition was to reduce the number of members, which had been greatly enlarged by the union of the Old and New School Churches. The whole subject was referred back to the same committee, to be again reported on at the succeeding General Assembly.

Relative to the perpetuity of the office of minister, and of a release from the same, the following resolutions were adopted as an overture to be sent down to the presbyteries:

The office of a minister of the gospel is perpetual. No one can lay it aside at his own pleasure, or be deprived of it, but by deposition, yet for reasons not calling for discipline—

1. A minister may, on his own request, and with permission of his Presbytery, cease to be an acting minister; or—

2. If the presbytery is convinced that a minister is permanently disqualified for the ministerial work (except by age, sickness, or other accidents), it may, with consent of the synod, obtain after three months' notice to such minister, require him to desist from the exercise of the duties of his office, it being understood that he will still be a member of the Church, and eligible to the office of ruling elder or deacon.

Provided, That if any one, in either of these ways, ceases to be an acting minister, he shall not be permitted to sit as a minister in any of our ecclesiastical judicatories; and if he is not connected as a member with some particular church, he shall still be responsible to his presbytery, and he may by it be restored to the exercise of the functions of his office, and to all the rights incident thereto.

The reports from the boards showed the number of contributing churches and the aggregate amount of the gifts to be greater than ever before. The receipts of the Committee on Benevolence and Finance, for the year, were $80,140.64; their expenditures were $78,380.04. The Board of Education reported $31,013 of receipts in a little over eleven months, against $77,006 for the thirteen months previous. It, however, owed for borrowed money $15,000. The board had aided in all 722 students studying at 184 different institutions.

The receipts of the Board of Publication were $318,167.19; its disbursements were $289,163.54. It had published thirty-one bound volumes, and eighteen tracts and Sunday-school pamphlets, and had employed 156 men as compositors. It had issued 578 grants to missions, amounting to $14,704. The presbyteries were also advised to appoint committees to cooperate with this board. The committee on ministerial sustentation, who had been appointed by the previous General Assembly, in connection with the adoption of the new scheme for securing an adequate support for the clergy, had organized on the 13th of September, 1871.

In the six months of the committees' operations seventy-two ministers had been taken off the hands of the Board of Home Missions, and sixty-one had been made pastors under the scheme. The receipts from all sources, for this cause, for the year ending April 29, 1872, were $41,073.52, and the expenditures $18,212.92. The number of contributing churches
was 748; of applications received, 156; of applications granted, 114. The balance in the treasury was $32,000. The pastors were asked to aim to secure for this cause each an amount equal to at least one-tenth his salary. The Board of Home Missions reported total receipts of $331,043.08, and expenditures of $331,030.47. The number of ministers under commission during the year was 1,154; of churches and stations supplied, 3,500; of schools under the care of the missionaries, 1,982; of members in the churches, 56,709. The Committee on Union with the United Presbyterian Church reported that they had met the committee of that Church at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 30, 1872; that the committee from the United Presbyterian Church did not feel authorized to consent to any action modifying the basis which had been already prepared on their part, and that the joint committee had then adjourned sine die. The committee was continued. The Board of Foreign Missions reported total receipts of $457,212.32; expenditures, $487,969.42. This was in the first year in which both branches of the Church had given their entire contributions to this board; therefore, it was explained that the gain in funds was more apparent than real. The whole number of laborers in the field was 710, of whom 450 were natives of the countries in which they were working. The number of communicants in the churches of the missions was 4,293; and of scholars in the mission schools 10,581. The increase from the previous year was, in laborers, 49; in communicants, 631; in scholars, 629. A beginning had been made of important operations in Mexico; several additional Indian missions had come under the care of the board, and great interest had been taken in the African missions, particularly those of Liberia. The Assembly resolved to attempt to raise, in the ensuing year, $350,000 for missionary purposes, or $50,000 more than the amount set for in the budget. The receipts for the Freedmen's Fund were $56,195.13; the expenditures, $50,081.58. One hundred and seventeen laborers were employed, of whom 66 were colored. The committee had 190 churches under their care, with 8,003 members, 85 Sunday-schools, and 5,271 scholars. Fifty-one of these churches had contributed $1,195.50 to the support of their ministers. The number of scholars in the day and night schools was 3,333. A committee on vacant churches and unemployed ministers reported that 799 ministers, or nearly one-fifth of the whole number of ministers in the Church, were without charge, and that about 980 of the 4,616 churches were without pastors, while 1,729 other churches were served by "stated supplies" that is, temporarily. This condition was recognized as an evil. To remedy it, the committee offered a proposition recommending that the presbyteries appoint committees on vacant churches and unemployed ministers, who shall obtain information and cooperate in bringing such ministers and churches into communication. This report, and the proposition it embodied, were referred to the succeeding General Assembly. The Board of Church Extension reported that they had received $105,888.39, or $30,411 less than during the preceding year, and had appropriated, to 211 churches, $113,783. The committee appointed to consider the case of certain church property in Louisville, Ky., the title to which had been in dispute, reported that the Supreme Court of the United States had decided in the suit concerning this property that the decisions of the General Assembly on questions in its purview purely ecclesiastical must be held final and conclusive, and that it had confirmed the title of the Assembly to the property. The income of the fund for the relief of disabled ministers was $70,585.54. The permanent fund amounted on April 1, 1873, to $97,771.24. The disbursements for relief of ministers, their widows and orphans, were $69,784.67, applied to 334 cases. The rule, requiring ministers coming to the United States from the Presbyterian Churches of Great Britain to submit to one year's probation, before being admitted to ministerial standing, was repealed. No action was taken on the subject of union with the General Assembly South, beyond the adoption of an expression of willingness to resume fraternal relations. A similar expression was made, in general terms, with especial application to the Independent Synod of Missouri. A committee was appointed to visit this synod. The General Assembly declared it not in accordance with Presbyterian usage to invite persons, not members of evangelical churches, to partake of the Lord's Supper. In reply to an overture from the Presbytery of Brooklyn, asking the adoption and transmission of such rules as would prevent women from preaching and teaching in the pulpits and in public and private religious meetings, the General Assembly declared that there was no necessity for a change in the constitution of the Church on this question, and referred to the "deliverance" of the Assembly of 1832 as expressing its judgment. In a letter to the ministers and churches under its care, that Assembly, after expressing its cordial approval of the meeting of women by themselves for purposes of prayer and conference, had thus declared: "To teach and exhort, or to lead in prayer in public promiscuous assemblies, is clearly forbidden to women in the Holy Oracles." The second meeting of the Synod of China was held in 1871. A prominent part was taken by natives in the discussions. A committee was appointed to correspond with the missionaries of the Reformed Church in America and the missionaries in China of the Presbyterian bodies of England with reference to uniting to form one Presbyterian Church in China. The meeting of the synod was at-
tended by thirteen European missionaries, seven native pastors, and ten native elders. It represented a church-membership of about 1,000 persons. The next meeting will be held in Che-foo, in August, 1874.

II. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following is a general summary of the statistics of the Southern Presbyterian Church for 1872:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synods in connection with the General Assembly</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyteries</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministers and licentiates</td>
<td>907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidates</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td>1,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole number of communicants</td>
<td>91,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches not reporting number of communi-</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in Sunday-school and Bible-classes</td>
<td>55,943</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MONEYS CONTRIBUTED.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Sustentation and Presbyterian Domestic</td>
<td>$31,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Education</td>
<td>41,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Publication</td>
<td>47,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Invalid Fund</td>
<td>10,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Pastors' salaries</td>
<td>2,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Congregational purposes</td>
<td>82,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Miscellaneous</td>
<td>415,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,083,799</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The General Assembly of this Church met in Richmond, Va., May 16th. The Rev. T. D. Welchi, D. D., was elected moderator. The organization was announced of the Presbytery of San Páolo, in Brazil. The committee on sustentation reported that the receipts for the year ending April 1, 1872, were $28,961.37. This amount includes $6,503.42, which were contributed to the invalid fund. Estimates based upon reports received from twenty-five presbyteries indicated that the average salary of ministers was between $650 and $700. The receipts for the Educational Fund were $19,061. The amount of $19,715.97 had been paid to 130 students. A deficit of $4,421.98, charged to the previous year's account, had been cancelled. The receipts during the year for foreign missions had been, including special contributions, $35,876.55. A debt of $5,605.09 had been reduced one half. The increase in contributions over those of the previous year had been more than 70 per cent. The force of missionary laborers consisted of 14 ordained ministers, of whom four were natives of the countries in which they were employed; four missionary assistants; and eight native assistants. The General Assembly decided to undertake to raise $80,000 for missions during the ensuing year. The Rev. Dr. Van Zandt was introduced as the corresponding delegate from the Reformed Church in America. He was formerly connected with the Southern Presbyterian Church, and settled as a pastor at Petersburg, Va. He addressed the Assembly at considerable length, and developed propositions for the organic union of the two bodies, and explained how their common interests would be greatly promoted by union. His remarks were received with evident favor. The Rev. W. W. Trimble was received as a delegate from the Independent Synod of Missouri. He explained the position of that body, and the nature of the obstacles which hindered union between it and the Southern Presbyterian Church. When the synod first separated from the Presbyterian Church North, it became involved in lawsuits for church property which it would have lost if it had connected itself with the Southern General Assembly. Since the close of the war many Northern Presbyterians had moved into Missouri and joined the churches of the synod. These members would now be lost to the synod if it formed an organic union with the Southern Church. At the time of its separation from the Northern Church, this synod counted on its rolls 40 ministers, 80 churches, and 6,000 communicants; it now numbered 90 ministers, 130 churches, and 8,000 communicants. A resolution looking to the preparation of a liturgy with responses was rejected. The question was submitted whether it is proper for Presbyterians to administer baptism by immersion. The General Assembly decided that such a method of baptism is not in accordance with the standard, and should be discouraged. The Union Theological Seminary had been attended by 62 students, of whom 20 had completed their course. The property of this institution was valued at $229,346.03. Thirteen students had been graduated from the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C. An increase of $5,570.94 was reported in the business transactions of the publishing house. The net assets of this establishment were appraised at $40,255.08. Several works are to be published in Portuguese for the use of the churches in Brazil. Reports on Sunday-schools were received from forty-four out of the fifty-five presbyteries. There were in these presbyteries 682 schools, 6,658 teachers, and 46,972 scholars. The Sunday-schools had contributed to the funds of the Church $26,678. Little Rock, Ark., was selected as the place for the meeting of the next General Assembly.

III. INDEPENDENT SYNOD OF MISSOURI.—The Independent Synod of Missouri, at its meeting in 1871, adopted the following overture, with reference to union with the Southern Presbyterian Church, to be transmitted to the presbyteries, in order that their sense might be taken upon it: "Shall an organic union be formed between this body and the Presbyterian Church in the United States, whose General Assembly held its sessions in Huntsville, Ala., in May, 1871?" The vote was taken at the meeting of the presbyteries in 1872. Two presbyteries voted for the overture, three presbyteries voted against it, and one presbytery gave a tie-vote. The overture, having failed to receive the approval of a majority of the presbyteries, was lost. The synod met at Columbia, Mo., October 8th. The report of the result of the vote in the presbyteries was referred to a special committee, who made a report expressing the hope of ultimate union.
IV. United Presbyterian Church.—The following are the statistics of this Church:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Synods</th>
<th>Ministers</th>
<th>Congregations</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>14,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Synod of the West</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>14,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>14,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>7,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Synod</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>8,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>6,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>5,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyteries not in synods</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>73,085</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The entire number of presbyteries is 55; of the ministers, 429 are pastors of churches, and 155 are "without charge." The number of licentiates is 61; of students, 63; of "unorganized stations," 41; of Sunday-schools, 593; of Sunday-school scholars, 53,288. Contributions: for home missions, $22,395; for foreign missions, $35,840; for freedmen's missions, $8,113; for education, $8,569; for the Board of Publication, $5,125; for church extension, $14,387. Total contributions, including those for congregational purposes, payment of salaries, etc., $322,276; average contributions per member, $11.09; average salary of pastors, $395.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterians met at Washington, Iowa, May 16th. The Rev. J. Van Easton was chosen moderator. The Committee on Union with the Presbyterian Church reported that one of their members had met with the committee of the General Assembly of that Church; but "was unwilling, in the circumstances, to proceed further with the negotiations, than to join in a renewed request for instructions. The members of the Presbyterian committee thought this unadvisable, and the result was that, while there was a very pleasant conference, nothing of formal negotiation was effected." The General Assembly adopted the following resolutions on the subject:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this General Assembly, there do not appear to be encouraging grounds for a further prosecution of this work at present.

Resolved, That this Assembly hereby declares again its desire for union with sister churches on any ground that will be mutually satisfactory, and that it is ready to cooperate, especially with the Presbyterian Church, in any proper efforts to secure such a union, to the glory of our common Saviour, and the greater prosperity and good of His cause in the world.

Resolved, With this suggestion on the general subject of union, and of the facts in the case as they are understood by this Assembly, the Committee on Union shall be continued, to meet any similar committee that may be appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to engage in any further conferences that may be called for on this subject.

The obstacles to the proposed union are understood to be radical differences, in the views of the two churches, on the subjects of psalmody, secret societies, and church-fellowship. Delegates were appointed to open a correspondence with the Presbyterian and Scottish Presbyterian Churches, of the Eastern British Provinces. The use of paraphrases, as songs of praise in worship, was declared to be not consistent with the principles and usages of the Church. Reports were submitted from a committee, which had been appointed to inquire what should be held as proper grounds of divorce, which expressed two different opinions. One report held that the only justifiable ground for divorce is unfaithfulness to the marriage vow; the other held that willful desertion is a sufficient ground. The subject was referred to the next General Assembly. The previous General Assembly had granted aid, through the Board of Home Missions, to 151 stations. From 137 of these stations were reported a membership of 9,581, an average church attendance of 17,956, and additions of 665 persons by profession of faith, and of 912 by certificate. A decrease in membership was shown of 545. The agent of the fund for building mission buildings in China had received $9,492.12, of which amount, $4,000 were given by the Sunday-schools, and the children. An increase in contributions to the Church Extension Society was reported. The net assets of the Board were $76,183.16. The Board were directed to have published a set of the standard, "in as cheap and convenient a form as possible."

The receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions were $31,694.89, of which $10,327.50 were legacies and bequests, and $2,675 special donations outside the Church, leaving the actual contributions of the Church only $38,692.39. The contributions to the China building fund are not included in these amounts. Four missions are under the care of the Board, situated in Syria, in India, Egypt, and in China. Connected with them are 19 stations, 36 missionaries, 88 native helpers, and 18 schools, with 2,253 scholars. The amount of contributions by the native churches in Egypt was $1,444. The sum of $619 had been realized for tuition fees in Egypt, and $60 from the same source in India. Two hundred thousand pages of printed matter had been issued from the mission press in Egypt. The mission of this Church in Egypt has been very successful. It is the largest carried on by any society in that country. The next meeting of the General Assembly is to be held in Philadelphia.

V. Reformed Presbyterian Church.—The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church met in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 16th. The Rev. James F. Morton, of Ohio, was chosen moderator. The Rev. Thomas C. Baggs was received as a corresponding delegate from the Reformed Presbyterian Synod (O. S.), on the subject of union. He spoke of the friendly feeling existing between the two churches, and was appropriately responded to.

The collections for foreign missions amounted to about $2,000. The receipts of the susten-
PRESBYTERIANS.

In the year, $2,622.40; payments, $1,625.20. Seven presbyteries were represented in the General Synod. Its next meeting will be held at Pittsburg, Pa.

VI. Reformed Presbyterians (Old Side).—The statistical reports show that there are connected with this Church: 1 synod, 9 presbyteries, 221 deacons, 3,285 families, 8,785 communicants, 516 Sabbath-school teachers, and 4,581 Sunday-school scholars. The total contributions of the Church were $201,504.11; making nearly $323 for each communicant.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod (Old Side) met at York, Livingston County, N. Y., May 29th. One hundred and eighteen delegates attended. Nearly all the congregations of the Church had formally ratified the covenant which had been subscribed by the synod at its meeting the previous year in Pittsburg. The synod decided to erect the building for its theological seminary at Wilkinsburg, Pa. A foreign mission is sustained by this Church in Syria. The reports show that there are connected with it: 9 missionaries and assistants, "15 or 20" native helpers, 32 baptized converts, 4 theological students, and 200 children under instruction.

VII. Associate Reformed Synod of the South.—This body has nine presbyteries, and sixty-five ministers, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presbyteries</th>
<th>Ministers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The synod met at Pisgah, Gaston County, N. C., on the 12th of September. The congregations were, by vote, allowed to use Rouse's Version of the Psalms, as heretofore, or the revision of that version made by the United Presbyterians, as they should choose. The action of the last synod concerning the property in Kentucky, which had been lost to the synod, through a number of churches in that State joining the Southern Presbyterian Synod, was reaffirmed, and the Presbytery of Kentucky were advised "to prosecute their claims, in a peaceful way, until all reasonable efforts to secure an amicable adjustment of the matter have been exhausted," with the understanding that, "then, if a civil suit should be necessary to secure the property, the synod will sustain the presbytery in the prosecution of the same."

The Theological Seminary and Erskine College, at Due West, S. C., give instruction to a moderate number of students. The effort to raise an endowment of $100,000 for the latter institution has met with only partial success.

VIII. Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—The following is a summary of the latest statistics of this Church: Synods, 24; presbyteries, 108; of these, 29 have made no report. The remaining 74 presbyteries report: Ministers, 849; licentiates, 183; candidates, 161; pastors, 91; supplies, 514; ministers without charge, 223; congregations, 1,509; communicants, 68,966; Sunday-school teachers and scholars, 37,055; contributions—to home missions, $17,397; to foreign missions, $1,520; to education, $17,579; to publication, $8,781; to church-building and repairing, $105,061; to presbyterian purposes, $4,728; to ministers' salaries, $160,508; to miscellaneous objects, $16,081; to charity, $4,188. Adding estimates for the non-reporting presbyteries, there would be in the whole Church, about: ministers, 1,085; congregations, 1,948; communicants, 89,092; persons in Sunday-schools, 48,657; total contributions, $561,300.

The General Assembly met at Evansville, Ind., May 16th. The Rev. O. H. Bell, D. D., of Mississippi, was elected moderator. A correspondence was submitted which had taken place between the permanent clerk of the General Assembly and prominent members of the Evangelical Union of Scotland. The correspondence included an address from the committee of the Evangelical Union to the General Assembly, in which occurred the remark that "the two bodies are agreed on the great doctrines of fatality and the atonement, and could not differ materially on minor points." Provisions were made for communicating, officially, a response on behalf of the General Assembly to this address.

The receipts of the Board of Missions were $14,060.10; the further sum of $10,042.01 had been collected and was missionary work not connected with the Board of Missions, making a total of $24,002.11 spent for missionary purposes. An indebtedness of $1,500, which existed at the beginning of the year, had been nearly all provided for. The home work of missions had been prosecuted with energy in the central States of the Mississippi Valley, in Colorado, and among the Indians. The establishment of missions among the colored people was recommended. Favorable reports were received from the Cumberland University, McGill College, and Trinity University. A proposition was offered for the establishment of a separate theological seminary; but it was not acted upon. In order the better to secure property held for the Church, weak congregations, about to become extinct, were advised to convey the title to their property through their presbyteries to the General Assembly. No full and accurate report of the statistics of this Church has yet been prepared.

IX. Presbyterian Churches in the British Provinces.—The synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the
Church of Scotland met at Kingston, June 6th. The session was much occupied with the discussion of the basis of the projected union with the Canada Presbyterian Church and with the Presbyterian Churches of the Lower Provinces. The committee to whom the subject had been referred made a report of their meetings and conferences, and submitted the basis which had been agreed upon by the joint committee, with the amendments which had been proposed by the Canada Presbyterian Church. The synod first took up the report of the name which was proposed for the church to be formed by the union, and approved as the name "The Presbyterian Church in British America." The "doctrinal basis" offered by the committee was then adopted unanimously. It is as follows:

1. That the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, being the Word of God, are the only infallible rule of faith and manners.

2. That the Westminster Confession of Faith shall be the standard of this Church, and that the larger and shorter catechisms shall be adopted by the Church, and appointed to be used for the instruction of the people, it being distinctly understood that nothing contained in the aforesaid confession or catechisms, regarding the power and duty of the civil magistrates, shall be held to sanction any principles or views inconsistent with full liberty of conscience in matters of religion.

3. That the government and worship of this Church shall be in accordance with the recognized principles and practice of the Presbyterian Church, as laid down generally in the form of Presbyterian church government, and in the directory for the public worship of God.

4. That this Church, while entertaining Christian affection toward the whole Church of God, and desiring to hold fraternal intercourse with the several branches as opportunity offers, shall at the same time regard itself as being in such ecclesiastical relations to churches holding the same doctrine, government, and discipline with itself, as that ministers and probationers from these churches shall be received into this Church, subject to such regulations as shall from time to time be adopted.

Some other less important resolutions were adopted, and the Committee on Union were reappointed, with instructions to govern themselves by the conclusions at which the synod had arrived. The revenue of the "Temporaryities Board" for the year amounted to $390,071.25. The amount received from congregations, private contributions, etc., was $8,970.30. The receipts of the General Board of Suspensation were $8,960. The funded capital of the Widows and Orphans' Fund amounted to $57,650, and had yielded a revenue of more than $4,000. The total revenue of this fund, including congregational collections, was $7,861.08.

The Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church was formed in 1864, by the union of the bodies in Canada, which represented the Free and the United Presbyterian Churches of Scotland. The General Assembly was formed in 1870, with four distinct synods and one presbytery. The following are the statistics of this Church:

Of the "stations supplied," 615 are classified as "in regular charge," and 70 as "not in regular charge." The members for 43 non-reporting stations are calculated from the reports of previous years and from other data. The number of families connected with the church is 28,564; number of Sunday-school teachers, 3,802; of scholars in Sunday-schools and Bible-classes, 41,590; of missionary associations, 155; of settings in churches, 128,810. The year's increase in the number of communicants was 1,886. Amount of contributions for congregational purposes, $809,891.59; for college fund, $10,601.17; for home mission fund, $12,570.97; for foreign mission fund, $8,641.57; for widows and orphans' and aged ministers' funds, $3,144.06; for French evangelization, $4,652.21; for Kankakee Mission (in Illinois), $2,741.41; Sunday-school contributions for missions, $3,677.44; contributions for benevolent objects not otherwise specified, $19,504.03. The total contributions for congregational purposes, schemes of the Church, and benevolent objects, were $473,115.49. Average stipend of ministers, $729; average contribution per member for congregational purposes, $8.38; for missionary and benevolent purposes, $1.

The General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church met at Hamilton, June 4th. The returns of the vote of the presbyteries, on the question of the approval of the proposed basis of union with the other Presbyterian Churches of British America, showed that six presbyteries had approved simpliciter of the basis, eight presbyteries had approved generally of it, but proposed modifications, one presbytery had disapproved of it, and one presbytery had suggested that the consideration of the question be deferred. The four articles proposed as the doctrinal basis of union were then considered. [These articles have been given above in the review of the proceedings of the Synod of the Church in connection with the Church of Scotland.] The Committee on
Union were instructed to endeavor to secure, in addition to these articles, an expression recognizing the Headship of Christ over His Church. A clause, providing for the adjustment of the relations of the literary and theological seminaries in harmony with the plan of union, yet so that they shall preserve their separate existence, government, and functions, was adopted. Another clause in the basis, as presented to the General Assembly, in reference to the endowment of the institutions, was omitted. A declaration was added by the General Assembly expressing opposition to state grants for denominational colleges in the Provinces. The Committee on Home Missions reported that their receipts had been $14,992.46, and their expenditures, $15,202.12. One hundred and twenty mission-fields had been supplied, or twenty-six more than had been supplied during the previous year. The mission-stations were growing. The ministers' and orphans' fund amounted to more than $69,000. The number of annuities was twenty-one. Knox College reported forty-five students in theology, and twenty-seven in the literary course. Montreal College reported forty-five students.

The Synod of the Church of Scotland in the Maritime Provinces of British America met at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, June 25th. The subject of union with the Presbyterian Churches of British America was discussed with much interest, upon the presentation of the report of the representatives of the synod in the joint committee which had met at Montreal the previous autumn. The desire for union, on equal terms, was expressed by every one who participated in the debate. The committee were reappointed, with instructions to continue the negotiations. The report of the Board of Home Missions showed continued progress. The income for the year was larger than it had been in any previous one. About $1,600 had been drawn, in the whole synod, from the Colonial Committee. The sum of $8,000 had been raised within the synod for foreign missions. A fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of ministers was established, for which $8,000 are to be raised. The roll of the synod showed a list of forty ministers, and more than forty elders.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the Lower Provinces of British America represents the Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Its meeting for 1872 was held at Halifax, N. S., during the last week in June. The Committee on Union reported progress in the negotiations. The answers of the several presbyteries and sessions, to the propositions in relation to union which had been submitted to them, were generally favorable to the scheme. The foreign missions of the synod were represented as in a flourishing state. Four ordained missionaries are stationed on the New Hebrides Islands, and two on the island of Trinidad. A fifth missionary is to be sent to the New Hebrides. The Board of Home Missions presented a full and satisfactory report. The supplement fund was reported as $2,000 in debt, with but $800 in the treasury. A scheme for insuring churches, in sums of not more than $4,000 each, was prepared and approved. The reports of this synod show that there are under its jurisdiction 113 ministers who are pastors, 130 churches, 116 preaching-stations, and about 18,000 communicants.

The United Presbyterian have thirteen congregations in Ontario, and the Covenanters have two small presbyteries in the Lower Provinces of British America.

X. The Church of Scotland.—The Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, in the latter part of May. A motion was offered to confer with the other Presbyterian Churches on the subject of union. This gave way to a substitute expressing the willingness of the Assembly to use all means, in Christian association with other Churches, to promote the religious welfare of the nation, together with peace and harmony among the Evangelical Churches. The substitute was adopted. The resolutions on the subject of education expressed, as the views of the Assembly, in substance, that the parochial schools should be retained in the hands of the Established Church, with the teaching of the Bible and shorter catechism, and that the teaching in the other public schools should be denominational. The Assembly resolved also to petition Parliament against the educational bill which was presented by the Lord Advocate. The Committee to promote the Repeal of the Patronage Act of Queen Anne was continued. The funds of the mission in India were reported to amount to £11,081, or £4,658 more than the amount reported for the previous year. The sum of £55,088 had been subscribed toward the general fund for the endowment of one hundred churches within the next ten years. The ordinary receipts of the colonial fund were £4,097 8s. 6d.; receipts from legacies, £885 6s. 11d. The income of the Committee on the Conversion of the Jews was £4,928 11s. 11d. Only a small number of conversions had taken place.

XI. The Free Church of Scotland.—The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, toward the end of May. The question of union with other Presbyterian Churches excited a lively debate. A number of memorials were presented asking that the negotiations be dropped. A resolution was finally passed which declared that ministers of the several denominations, which are parties to the negotiations for union, shall be eligible to Free-Church pulpits, upon signing the ordination formula, provided the eligibility is made mutual. A resolution was passed to petition Parliament in favor of the school bill proposed by the Lord Advocate, on condition that no limitation is put upon the kind or amount of
PRESBYTERIANS.

religious instruction that may be given in the
time set apart for it. In regard to the rela-
tions with the Established Church, a resolu-
tion was passed declaring—

That the abolition of patronage in the Scotch Es-
tablishment would not affect the grounds of separa-
tion between it and the Free Church; that the Free Church
had hitherto refrained from promoting any
public agitation directed against the Established
Church, but that the Assembly were satisfied that
questions bearing on the future relations between
Church and state in Scotland, if once raised, must
be determined, not according to the wishes of the
courts and people of the Established Church, but in
a manner conducive to the religious well-being of the
nation, and to the peace and harmony of the
Evangelical Churches.

A committee was appointed to give atten-
tion to the proceedings which might be taken
in this matter. The contributions to the sus-
tentation fund were reported to have been
£138,194 16s. 4d. The total income of the
Church, for the year, was £432,623, or nearly
twenty thousand pounds more than the in-
come of the previous year.

XII. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF
SCOTLAND.—The following are the numerical
statistics of this Church:

Number of congregations .......................... 608
Number of elders .................... 4,894
Members in full communion 181,496
Average Sabbath attendance 300,993
Number of Sunday-school teachers 10,574
Number of Sunday-school scholars 81,431

The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of
Scotland met at Edinburgh on May 10th; the
Committee on Union with other Presby-
terian Churches presented a report, recommend-
ing that the ministers of the Churches which
are parties with this Church to the negotia-
tions for union (the Free Church of Scotland,
the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the
English Presbyterian Church) be regarded as
eligible to United Presbyterian pulpits upon
their signing the ordination formula—provided
the privilege is made mutual. An overture
was received from the United Presbyterian
Synod in England asking that a proposition be
considered for the immediate union of the
latter body with the English Presbyterian Church,
without waiting for the consummation of the
union movement in Scotland. The synod, in
reply, expressed its satisfaction at the increas-
ing desire for union.

The synod adopted a declaration against
the provision of religious education in the
schools by the state, and gave its approval to
the principal object and main provisions of the
educational bill proposed by the Lord Ad-
vocate for Scotland. It also resolved to peti-
tion Parliament for the disestablishment and
disendowment of the Established Churches of
England and Scotland, and appointed a com-
mitee to promote this measure. The total
income of this Church for 1871 was £235,176,
or £22,034 more than the income of the pre-
vious year. The average stipend to each min-
ister was reported to be £210 8s. 6d. This
Church supports seven foreign missions. They
are in Jamaica, Trinidad, Old Calabar, Kafrria-
ría, and India. The missionary force consists of
63 European and 118 native laborers. The
number of mission-stations is 53; of out-sta-
tions, 141; of communicants at the mission-
stations and out-stations, 6,390; of inquirers,
694; of week-day schools, 158; of pupils,
8,450.

XIII. REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN
SCOTLAND.—The Synod of the Reformed Pres-
byterians in Scotland met at Glasgow. Resolu-
tions were adopted in favor of carrying on
the further negotiations for the union with the
non-established Presbyterian Churches in the
way recommended by the joint union com-
mittee. The minimum stipend of ministers
had reached a higher point than it had ever
attained before—viz., £125, and a manse, or
parsonage, and £145 without a manse. The
amount raised within the Church during the
year for all purposes was £10,889, or £944
more than the amount raised during the pre-
vious year.

The Synod of the Old Cameronians in Scot-
tland numbers about 7,000 communicants. An
advance in contributions and a small increase
in membership were reported at its meeting.
It is claimed for this body that it does more in
foreign missionary work, in proportion to its
members, than any branch of the Presby-
terian Church. At its last meeting it took
action commemorative of the censure which
was passed on Mr. George H. Stuart by the
Reformed Presbyterian Synod of the United
States in 1869.

XIV. THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—
The General Assembly of the Irish, Presby-
terian Church met at Belfast in June. Resolu-
tions were adopted expressing the adherence of
the General Assembly to the principle of
united non-sectarian education, as opposed to
the denominational system, and declaring the
determination to maintain that principle in its
integrity by every means in the power of the
Assembly. Satisfactory reports were given
of the condition of the sustentation fund. In
all, 510 congregations had contributed to the
fund. The total amount subscribed was £24,-
665. The supplementary stipend from the
surplus sustentation fund, in addition to the
£69 of commutation money, would be £16 to
each minister, instead of £10, as in the pre-
vious year.

XV. PPSBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN ENGLAND.
—The Synod of the English Presbyterian
Church met April 15th. The plan for the
formation of a sustentation fund, which had
been ordered to be prepared by the preceeding
synod, having been approved by the pres-
byteries, was adopted by a vote of 117 to 53.
The synod's union committee were instructed
to enter into immediate negotiations for union
between this body and the United Presby-
terians and Reformed Presbyterians of
England. The proposal of the joint union com-
mittee in Scotland, to recognize the mutual
PRISON DISCIPLINE.

elegibility of the ministers of the negotiating Churches to calls in the English Presbyterian Church, was approved.

On the evening of April 17th, the commencement of Presbyterianism in England, at Wandsworth, in 1572, was celebrated. Visiting delegates representing the Presbyterian Churches of France and Switzerland were present and addressed the synod. The following statistics were presented: Number of churches, 132 or 183; communicants, 24,500; general receipts, £70,000; average amount of stipend, £524.

The United Presbyterian Synod of England met at Birkenhead in October. Two days were occupied with the discussion of a proposal for effecting a union with the English Presbyterian Church, without waiting for the accomplishment of the contemplated union by the Churches in Scotland. A wide difference of views regarding the propriety of such a proceeding was exhibited. The synod determined upon the appointment of a committee of ten ministers and five laymen, who were instructed, "in conjunction with the special committee appointed by the Supreme Synod in Edinburgh in May, to invite conference with the union committee of the English Presbyterian Church, with the view of ascertaining on what terms union with that Church may be effected, and to report to the Supreme Synod at its meeting in May, 1873."

PRISON DISCIPLINE—PRISON CONGRESSES. The question of the best methods of governing and controlling prisoners is one of great importance, and has received the thoughtful consideration of many of the most eminent statesmen and philanthropists of the past hundred years. It involves, in its larger sense—that of the administration of all punishment of crime, short of the death-penalty—three principles, all of them of great importance, viz.: 1. The removal of the offender from the community; 2. The condition under which he can commit crime, and the consequent relief and protection of society; 3. The reformation of the offender, and his subsequent possible restoration to society as an honest and worthy citizen.

The necessity of deterring others from the commission of the same or similar crimes, by its certainty, promptness, and suitable severity, Imprisonment is the means now universally adopted throughout Christendom for the accomplishment of these results. In former times, the prison was, for the most part, only a place of detention; and though often grievous sufferings, and sometimes death, were inflicted by imprisonment, this was not intentional. The gallows, the headsman's block, the guillotine, the stake, or some other still more hideous form of inflicting the death-penalty, were the appointed retribution for all the greater, and some of the lesser, crimes; while, for those more venial, the pillory, the stocks, the whipping-post, or, in more cruel ages, the various forms of torture, scourging, the bastinado, cropping, branding, putting out the eyes, cutting off the hand, etc., were the approved penalties. The prison was reserved for two classes—political prisoners whose offences did not quite justify the infliction of the death-penalty, and unfortunate debtors. For the political prisoners there were sometimes cabillettes, or bottle-shaped dungeons, where, without ventilation, and with scanty and unfrequent food, they were suffered to perish by starvation and suffocation; for the political prisoners there were sometimes cabillettes, or bottle-shaped dungeons, where, without ventilation, and with scanty and unfrequent food, they were suffered to perish by starvation and suffocation; forgotten, it was pretended, by their jailers. It is now (1873) just a hundred years since the first efforts were made in England by John Howard to improve the character and management of prisons in Great Britain. About the same time the works of Beccaria appeared on the Continent, and Howard was reinforced by the powerful assistance of Sir William Blackstone, Jeremy Bentham, and Sir Frederick Eden. But the abuses were slow of correction; and, notwithstanding the noble and self-sacrificing labors of Howard, and, in the early part of the present century, Mrs. Elizabeth Fry and others, the condition of the prisons in England in 1818 was very little better than in Howard's time, forty-five years before. Mr. (afterward Sir) Thomas Fowell Buxton then commenced agitation for a reform in the management of prisons, which, after twenty-four years of incessant labors accomplished the most beneficial results. For many years, however, the British Government resorted to transportation as an alternative for imprisonment—a measure which, however beneficial it may have been to the finances of the mother-country, and perhaps advantageous in reforming some of the criminals transported, was so grossly unjust to the colonies, and so prejudicial to their interests, that it was finally abandoned. There are now penal establishments on the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, where are gathered all the criminals under life-sentence from India. The penal system of Great Britain and Ireland is now conducted on a mixed or eclectic system. The prisoner at first undergoes solitary confinement, with hard labor, at one of the solitary prisons, seeing only the warder or superintendent, the chaplain, etc. This is continued for a longer or shorter time, according to the length of his sentence, but may be materially shortened by his own good conduct. He is next taken to some one of the congregated prisons, where he is allowed to work at farm-labor, quarrying, or at some trade, if he has one, either in the open air or in a large room, but at first remanded to a separate cell at night. By good conduct he can receive meritmarks, which will entitle him to further privileges, of instruction, the acquisition of a trade, gratuities for overwork or good conduct, etc., etc. He is eventually allowed to sleep in a dormitory with other well-behaved convicts; and finally, some time before the expiration of his sentence, is permitted to go out on what
is called a "ticket of leave," being still under the surveillance of the authorities, who do not, however, molest him if he endeavors to obtain an honest livelihood, and behaves with propriety. Many of this class emigrate, and become in a new country honorable and reputable men.

In the United States, the first efforts toward the improvement of our State or convict prisons were made in Philadelphia, in 1787, by the Society of Friends. There resulted from these efforts the erection of a prison, nominally of separate confinement, with steady labor, but so imperfectly was the system carried out that the prisoners found ways and means of communicating with each other constantly. The first impulse to remedy this was by solitary confinement without labor, and this was tried at Auburn, N. Y., in 1821-22, and subsequently in Maine, New Jersey, and Virginia. A short experience demonstrated that either the health, the reason, or the moral nature of the convict was speedily ruined by this system, and it gave place everywhere, except in Pennsylvania, to the Auburn, silent, or, as perhaps it is more appropriately called, the congregate system. The peculiarity of this system is, that the convicts work in association, congregated in squads in their several work-rooms, but sleep and, in most cases, eat in their separate cells. They are required to preserve silence and to refrain from any communication with each other at their work, but in reality there is pretty free communication. In a few instances, the State furnishes employment, and reaps the advantage of it: in most cases, the labor of the convicts is farmed out to contractors, to the disadvantage both of the State and the prisoners. In two States (Kentucky and Illinois) the prison and prisoners are leased on five-year terms to the wardens, who pays a stipulated sum to the State, and makes what he can from the prisoners.

In Pennsylvania, a new penitentiary was built in Pittsburg, in 1826, and another in Philadelphia, in 1829, for the more effectual trial of the separate or solitary system, with labor, and these prisons are still conducted on this system, though it has been abandoned everywhere else in the United States. The State-prisons are all of them far enough from being model institutions, but they are much better managed than the county prisons or jails; and these, in their turn, are greatly superior to the municipal prisons, toms, station-houses, houses of detention, calabozes, lockups, etc., of our cities and larger towns, which are, almost without exception, disgraceful to humanity.

Several institutions or associations have been engaged, for many years past, in endeavoring to ameliorate the condition of prisoners, and improve the management of the prisons. The oldest of these is the Philadelphia Society for alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisoners, founded in 1787, which has accomplished much good, though less than it would have done but for its strongly partisan advocacy of the "separate" system. The Boston Prison Discipline Society, founded in 1826, is liable to the same cenaeuro for its activity in support of the Auburn or "congregate" system. The New York Prison Association, founded in 1844, has been more efficient than either, and has accomplished very much in improving the character of the prisons, both of New York and other States. Having a semi-official character and authority, it has inspected the county, municipal, and State prisons of New York every year, and has done what it could for their improvement. In 1886 it sent out a delegation composed of its then corresponding secretary, Rev. E. C. Wines, D.D., and Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., to visit all the prisons and reformatories of the United States and Canada, and report upon them. They actually visited the prisons and reformatories of eight States and the Dominion of Canada, and their report contains a great deal of very great interest and value. This tour of exploration led to the calling of a prison congress, at Cincinnati, in 1870, at the instance of Rev. Dr. Wines, and eventually to the organization of a National Prison Association, of which he became corresponding secretary. In 1871 Dr. Wines commenced a movement for the assembling of an International penitentiary congress, to be held, in London, in September, 1872, and commissioners were appointed to it by the President, and by the Governors of many of the States, as well by national and other prison associations. This congress met at the time appointed, and its doings and results were thus summarized by Dr. Wines in his preliminary report to President Grant:

This movement, inaugurated by the United States, has proved a complete success, and is destined to produce results as wide as they will be beneficent. More than twenty nationalities were officially represented in the congress by the delegates named by their respective governments, and fully one-half of the States of the American Union were there through commissioners appointed by their several executives under legislative authority. Besides the official delegates, a large number of commissioners from many different countries, were present, under appointments from national committees, from boards of directors of prisons and reformatories, from prison societies, from special commissions on penitentiary reform, from societies of jurists, from the law departments of universities, and from the Institute of France, which deputed three of its members to represent that illustrious body of lawyers in the congress. Most of the governments represented in the congress forwarded official reports on the prison system and administrations of their respective countries, in reply to a series of interrogatories prepared and previously submitted to them. These reports embody a larger amount of information on the penitentiary question than has ever heretofore been collected. Information of the highest value and most authentic form, questions of the greatest interest and importance connected with the organization and management of prisons, came before the congress, and were discussed with a power and comprehensiveness of renderings, and with signal ability, as well as in the best
It should be said that the Prison Congress at Cincinnati, in October, 1870, was, to a considerable degree, an international character; papers being communicated to it from the manager of the Port Blair Penal Settlement, on Andaman's Island, already referred to, giving an account of that immense establishment, with its nearly 8,000 prisoners; from Miss Mary Carpenter, of Bristol, England, author of "Our Convicts;" from M. Bonneville de Marsangy, a Councillor of the State Imperial Court of Paris, giving an account of his ingenious "Criminal Register," and from other distinguished publicists and philanthropists abroad. Gaylord B. Hubbell, a former warden of Sing Sing Prison, and one of the very best prison-officers in the United States, in an address delivered at this congress, thus portrayed his idea of a model prison:

"We will picture to ourselves a neat, plain edifice, built on a dry soil, somewhat elevated, having the means of perfect drainage, an abundant supply of pure water, and supplied with all needful appliances for thorough reformatory work. We will have our arrangements for classification, labor, discipline, rewards, promotions, trades, school-rooms, chapel, lecture-room, and library stocked with useful and entertaining books. Our board of managers is selected from the best men of the State, whose hearts are in the work. Our warden is a man of experience, integrity, humanity, judgment, and firmness. Our clerk is sober, discreet, and capable. Our medical officer is kind, gentle, and skillful. Our chaplain is a man of deep-toned piety, and apt to teach, with his whole being absorbed in his work. The corps of assistants, all thoroughly chosen and carefully selected and intelligently and faithfully devoted to their work. And last, not least, our school-master is one of those large-hearted, patient, unselfish, sympathetic men who can make and are making, best of all, the best of work. Our whole body of officers work so harmoniously together for the reformation of the prisoners that the most ignorant and degraded feel that they have their best welfare at heart. Such forces with such devotion success is assured, failure impossible. The prisoners must share in their earnings. They must be taught some useful trade or business. The lectures delivered to them must have a practical bearing. The prisoners must be allowed some liberty in their choice of employment: nothing will tend more than this to develop manhood. When the work of reformation is completed, we will have a well-organized band of Christian men and women for the care of the prisoner, shield him from the too violent assaults of temptation, find work for him, and, in every possible way, surround him with good influences. Who can doubt the result under such a system of training and caring?"

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The general statistics of this Church, in 1872, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dioceses</th>
<th>Missions, 41</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Missionary jurisdictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bishops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priests and deacons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Whole number of clergy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parishes, about</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordinations—Deacons in thirty-three dioceses and one missionary jurisdiction</th>
<th>123</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Priests in thirty dioceses and two missionary jurisdictions</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: thirty-six dioceses and two missionary jurisdictions</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidates for orders in thirty-one dioceses and one missionary jurisdiction</th>
<th>371</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Churchs consecrated in twenty-two dioceses and one missionary jurisdiction</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptisms—I in thirty-two dioceses and one missionary jurisdictions</td>
<td>25,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults in thirty-two dioceses and five missionary jurisdictions</td>
<td>6,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not specified in four dioceses</td>
<td>4,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in forty-one dioceses and nine missionary jurisdictions</td>
<td>23,759</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confirmations in thirty-nine dioceses and five missionary jurisdictions</th>
<th>22,127</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communicants—Number reported in forty-one dioceses and seven missionary jurisdictions</td>
<td>347,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriages in thirty-six dioceses and five missionary jurisdictions</td>
<td>10,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burials in thirty-six dioceses and five missionary jurisdictions</td>
<td>18,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday-school teachers in thirty-seven dioceses and eight missionary jurisdictions</td>
<td>25,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholars in forty-one dioceses and one missionary jurisdiction</td>
<td>223,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions in forty-one dioceses and nine missionary jurisdictions</td>
<td>46,518,203.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A special meeting of the Board of Bishops was held on the 31st of October and the 1st of November, for the purpose of elective a missionary bishop of Cape Palmas, Africa, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Bishop Paine, and a bishop of the new Diocese of Niobrara, who should have supervision of the missionary labors among the Indians. The Rev. J. G. Auer, missionary at Cavalla, Africa, was elected to the former station, and the Rev. J. William H. Haro was elected bishop over the work among the Indians.

An application was received at this meeting of the Board of Bishops from a number of ministers of the German Evangelical Church in the West, asking that a German-speaking bishop be elected, who should have dioecesan care of German ministers and congregations desiring to become connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church. The petition was referred to a committee of five members of the House of Bishops, who were instructed to make a reply to it, expressing the profound interest felt by the Board of Bishops in the suggestions,
and that the German brethren might for the present avail themselves of the Episcopal services of the newly-elected Bishop Auer, who is of German birth and education, and was expected soon to arrive in the United States.

The following table gives the number of clergymen, parishes, baptisms, communicants, teachers, scholars, and the amount of missionary and charitable contributions for each diocese:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dioceses and MISSIONS.</th>
<th>Clergy</th>
<th>Parishes</th>
<th>Baptisms</th>
<th>Communicants</th>
<th>Sunday-Schools</th>
<th>Contributions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>3,048</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>1,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,561</td>
<td>8,643</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>7,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>133</td>
<td>7,975</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>3,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>2,741</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>3,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central New York</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>1,208</td>
<td>9,665</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>6,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Pennsylvania</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>1,725</td>
<td>15,069</td>
<td>1,225</td>
<td>11,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1,233</td>
<td>2,321</td>
<td>6,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>1,644</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>2,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easton</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>1,921</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>3,248</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>2,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>1,266</td>
<td>6,642</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>6,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>2,804</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>3,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>2,440</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>2,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>1,018</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>3,827</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>4,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Island</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1,762</td>
<td>10,518</td>
<td>1,502</td>
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<td>Michigan</td>
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<td>41</td>
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<td>263</td>
<td>3,376</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>3,827</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>4,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1,419</td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
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<td>36</td>
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<td>1,825</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>2,820</td>
<td>11,024</td>
<td>1,336</td>
<td>11,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>186</td>
<td>5,819</td>
<td>29,237</td>
<td>2,514</td>
<td>34,360</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>3,281</td>
<td>2,963</td>
<td>3,560</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>7,470</td>
<td>1,119</td>
<td>9,694</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>118</td>
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<td>19,313</td>
<td>1,671</td>
<td>17,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburg</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>3,773</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>4,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>5,119</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>5,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>2,311</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>1,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>33</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>2,711</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>1,384</td>
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<td>Texas</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>297</td>
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<td>174</td>
<td>1,438</td>
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<td>Vermont</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>2,535</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>1,092</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>145</td>
<td>1,325</td>
<td>10,977</td>
<td>1,362</td>
<td>7,653</td>
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<td>Western New York</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>7,393</td>
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<td>Oregon and Washington</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>2,613</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>3,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakota Mission</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1,085</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado, New Mexico,</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>1,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>76</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana, Idaho, Utah</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho (Javan Missionary Association)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission at Hayti</td>
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<td></td>
<td>78</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>African Missions</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>270</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese and Japan</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionary School</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,928</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>38,759</td>
<td>347,868</td>
<td>25,081</td>
<td>232,079</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The anniversary meetings of the Board of Missions were held in the last week in October. The Domestic Committee reported that their receipts to the 30th of September had been $168,252.67, and their disbursements $158,821.67. The permanent fund amounted to $14,000. The liabilities of the committee were $24,394.77. The sum of $21,249 had been gathered by means of "mite-chests." The receipts of the Foreign Committee for the year ending October 1st were $110,752.81, and their expenditures $115,270.62. The amount received from the "missionary-boxes" was $6,094.44, and the amount received from the children of the Church and Sunday-school collections was $12,638.53. One thousand and sixty-three parishes had contributed to the Foreign Com-
were $48,464.35. Fifty missionaries had been in commission during the year. The number of missionaries in the field at the time of making up the report was forty-four. Early in the year the Executive Committee received a communication from the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, bearing the date of October 20, 1871, which proposed that the Church Missionary Society terminate its existence and unite again with the Board of Missions in the prosecution of missionary work; or, in case such a step should be impossible, that the society assume the relation of an auxiliary to the Board of Missions, according to one of the provisions of the constitution of the latter organization.

"After mature consultation and deliberation," the committee, in their report to the society, "came to the conclusion that neither proposition could be accepted, and therefore were compelled to decline the invitation of the Board." This society cooperates with the Mexican Missionary Association in Mexico. It supports a missionary in Costa Rica. Its other missionaries labor in various parts of the United States.

The receipts of the Evangelical Educational Society, for the year ending November 1, 1872, were $40,008.27, being more than for any previous year. During the year $6,500 were added to the endowment fund, making the entire amount $11,000. The expenditures of the society were $28,115.82. One hundred and four students were aided and supported. The society has ordained, during the six years of its existence, 122 men.

The receipts of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, for the year ending September 30, 1872, were $48,088.02; the expenditures were $42,585.06. The society has an invested legacy fund which amounts to $46,955.06. Grants were made during the year to the amount of $20,000.

The receipts of the Society for the Increase of the Ministry, for the year ending September 1, 1872, were $28,928.33. Its expenditures were $40,199.05. Contributions were received from twenty-eight States and Territories, and thirty-five dioceses. One hundred and seventy-six scholars were aided, making the entire number who have been helped to the ministry, through the society since its institution, 650.

PRUSSIA, a kingdom of Europe, forming part of the German Empire. King, William I., German Emperor, and King of Prussia (see Germany). On December 3, 1871, a new census was taken in Prussia as well as in all the other States belonging to Germany. The area and population of the provinces and districts into which Prussia is divided were, according to the new census, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCES</th>
<th>Square miles</th>
<th>Population in 1871</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. PRUSSIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Gumbinnen</td>
<td>6,309</td>
<td>743,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Königsberg</td>
<td>5,816</td>
<td>1,073,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Döbeln</td>
<td>6,178</td>
<td>535,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Marienwerder</td>
<td>6,709</td>
<td>799,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25,072</td>
<td>3,137,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. BRANDENBURG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Frankfort</td>
<td>7,419</td>
<td>1,034,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Potsdam</td>
<td>7,562</td>
<td>1,002,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Berlin (City of)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>836,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15,403</td>
<td>2,863,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. POMERANIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Stralsund</td>
<td>1,791</td>
<td>206,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Stettin</td>
<td>5,010</td>
<td>670,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Cölln</td>
<td>8,481</td>
<td>559,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,292</td>
<td>1,481,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. POSEN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Bromberg</td>
<td>4,430</td>
<td>566,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Posen</td>
<td>7,758</td>
<td>1,018,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,178</td>
<td>1,583,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. SILESIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Oppeln</td>
<td>5,101</td>
<td>1,106,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Breslau</td>
<td>6,286</td>
<td>1,414,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Liegnitz</td>
<td>5,951</td>
<td>893,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15,558</td>
<td>3,397,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. SAXONY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Mereburg</td>
<td>3,941</td>
<td>873,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Erfurt</td>
<td>1,379</td>
<td>360,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,756</td>
<td>2,108,055</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCES</th>
<th>Square miles</th>
<th>Population in 1871</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dist. 19. VII. SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Stade</td>
<td>2,559</td>
<td>323,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Lüneburg</td>
<td>4,897</td>
<td>384,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Hildesheim</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>407,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Hanover</td>
<td>2,841</td>
<td>404,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Gnambrück</td>
<td>2,417</td>
<td>498,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Auerich</td>
<td>1,158</td>
<td>199,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14,852</td>
<td>1,557,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX. WESTPHALIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Münster</td>
<td>7,298</td>
<td>439,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Minden</td>
<td>2,028</td>
<td>475,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Arnsberg</td>
<td>2,072</td>
<td>485,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,708</td>
<td>1,775,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. HESSEN-NASSAU</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Cassel</td>
<td>3,015</td>
<td>707,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Wiesbaden</td>
<td>2,105</td>
<td>626,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,120</td>
<td>1,400,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI. RHINE COUNTRY</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Coblenz</td>
<td>2,361</td>
<td>555,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Cologne</td>
<td>1,534</td>
<td>615,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Düsseldorf</td>
<td>2,110</td>
<td>1,326,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Alz-la-Chapelle</td>
<td>1,663</td>
<td>495,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Treves</td>
<td>2,771</td>
<td>591,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,409</td>
<td>3,078,964</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hohenzollern | 441 | 65,900          |
Jahde Territory (Oldenburg) | 5 | 9,941          |
Kingdom of Prussia | 135,535 | 24,643,415 |
Lauenburg | 452 | 49,653          |
Grand total | 135,987 | 24,693,066 |
According to the budget for the year 1872, the revenue was as follows:

| 1. Ministry of Finance | 101,874,804 |
| 2. of Commerce and Industry | 67,834,099 |
| 3. of State | 60,212 |
| 4. of Justice | 12,392,440 |
| 5. of Interior | 883,269 |
| 6. of Agriculture | 1,008,510 |
| 7. of Worship, Instruction, and Medical Affairs | 111,769 |
| From the Hohenzollern districts | 164,800 |

Grand total of revenue: 187,039,910

The expenditures summed up as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURES</th>
<th>Ordinary</th>
<th>Extraordinary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charges on tax-levy and other branches of revenue</td>
<td>64,557,719</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations, interest on public debt, and expenses of both Houses of Deputies</td>
<td>38,492,010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of State</td>
<td>375,405</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>138,409</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Finance</td>
<td>34,091,363</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Commerce</td>
<td>10,090,044</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Justice</td>
<td>17,087,133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Interior</td>
<td>5,748,213</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Agriculture</td>
<td>2,414,038</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of commercial instruction, and Medical Affairs</td>
<td>7,320,490</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration of Hohenzollern</td>
<td>236,929</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>174,333,551</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>187,039,940</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total revenue</td>
<td>187,039,940</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The interest-bearing public debt amounted to 428,593,420 thalers; the non-interest-bearing debt to 29,930,408 thalers; the debt in rentes to a capital of 7,527,000 thalers: making a total of 427,906,823 thalers.

The most important subject which engaged the attention of the Prussian Diet, on the opening of the year 1872, was a law on the inspection of public schools. Heretofore, the clergymen of the Evangelical and the Roman Catholic Churches had been, according to Prussian law, the superiors of the primary schools, most of which had a denominational character, and the inspectors were, therefore, chosen by the Government exclusively from among the clergy of the two state churches. In consequence of the differences which in 1871 had arisen between the Government and the Roman Catholic Church, the Government was anxious to change the law so as to be at liberty to appoint, if necessary, laymen as inspectors. Soon after the opening of the Diet, in October, 1871, the Minister of Instruction, Von Mähler, introduced a bill which declared that the state possessed the right of superintendence over all public and private schools and educational institutions, and that it alone had the right of appointing the inspectors, and of repealing at any time the appointments which had been made. The project of the Government called forth the unanimous protest of the Catholic bishops; and, among the orthodox portion of the Evangelical state Church likewise, an animated opposition to the proposed bill showed itself. The Minister, Von Mähler, who personally sympathized more with the churches than with the liberal reforms which he had to advocate, and who of all the members of the Prussian ministry was the most unpopular, resigned on January 12th, and was succeeded by Dr. Falk, who was known to be an earnest advocate of liberal reforms. After violent debates, the Government bill was adopted by the House of Deputies by 207 against 171 votes. The Upper House seemed to be determined to reject the bill, but when the Government strongly indicated its purpose to carry it through, and threatened the Upper House with the creation of a sufficiently large number of members to overcome all opposition, the bill was passed on March 8, 1872, by the unexpectedly large majority of 125 against 76.

Besides this bill on the inspection of public schools, it was the proposed Kreisordnung, or the new law on the administration of the circles into which the Prussian provinces are divided, which was the subject of violent party strife. On this question also, the Government sided with the Liberal party, while the Opposition consisted of the Ultra-conservatives and the Catholics. On March 21st, the Government bill, which greatly reduces the former privileges of the feudal aristocracy in the administration of the circles, was adopted by a vote of 236 against 61. The Upper House appeared to be almost unanimous in its opposition to the bill, and, when the spring session of the Diet was closed, there was no prospect of the Government being able to secure a majority in the Upper House.

The autumnal session of the Prussian Chambers was opened on October 22d. In the Upper House 167 members were present. On proceeding with the election of a President, Count Otto von Stolberg, a Liberal Conservative, received 84 votes, and Prince Putbus, a staunch Conservative, 81 votes. The House then began to debate the Kreisordnung Bill. The Minister of the Interior, Count Eulenburg, stated that the idea of reforming the administration of the circles by means of provincial legislation was antiquated and impracticable. Feudal estates were nowadays impossible, and the Government could not turn a deaf ear to the cry which had made itself heard among the people for self-government. The introduction of self-government was to transmit to the citizens the general obligation to render services to the country, as was already the case in regard to military matters, and which had made Prussia great. This general obligation to national service was the watchword of the Government, which he begged the House also to accept. The Upper House concluded, however, to persist in an uncompromising resistance to the projects of the Government. On October 31st, the Minister of the Interior, Count Eulenburg, stated that the King was fully convinced of the imperative necessity for passing the bill, and that the Government would immediately close the session in case the Upper House should throw out the measure.
A new session would then at once be convoked, and the Kreisordnung Reform Bill would be the first measure brought forward in it by the Government, which would employ all constitutional means to carry it. Notwithstanding Count Eulenburg's announcement, the bill was rejected by 145 votes against 18. On November 1st, General von Roon, Minister of War, read before the Chambers a message from the King of Prussia, proroguing the session of the Landtag. On the same day, the Official Gazette promulgated a royal decree, convoking both Houses of the Prussian Diet for November 12th. On November 6th, the semi-official Provincial Press announced that the Government, while essentially maintaining the basis of the Kreisordnung Bill, was engaged in remodelling some of its provisions, the practical application of which might be open to objection. The bill would then first be brought again before the Lower House, which it was hoped would pass the measure in its amended form with the least possible delay. During that time, steps would have been taken for insuring the passing of the measure in the Upper House. The King was fully prepared for, and had decided upon, the measures which might be necessary for the passing of the bill.

On November 12th, the session of the Prussian Landtag, which was prorogued at the close of October, was reopened. The King was not present, but the speech from the throne was read by a cabinet minister. It was brief, and to the purpose. A reduction of the income-tax was promised. The relations of the state to the religious societies were alluded to as a subject for legislation. The speech states that the Country Reform Bill would again be submitted, slightly amended, and the necessity and expediency of the measure were demonstrated. The speech concluded with a declaration that the Government was firmly resolved to carry out its intention of improving the local administration of the kingdom, and would avail itself of all the constitutional means at its disposal to effect the object. The Upper House subsequently proceeded to choose a President, and elected Baron Stolberg, a friend of the Government. Only six votes were cast against him. To break the opposition of the Upper House, the Government was not only resolved to create a sufficiently large number of new peers, to secure a majority in the House, but it was even intimated that the Upper House might be entirely reconstructed on a more liberal basis. However, in order to spare, as much as possible, the sensibilities of the landed aristocracy, they concluded to make to them some concessions. The bill was for the first time read in the Chamber of Deputies on November 20th. The Minister of the Interior stated that the reforms contemplated in the bill would not be extended to Posen, because that province was not ripe for them, and had not been dutiful in its conduct toward the Government. The minister concluded by asking that all the amendments should be withdrawn, and that the compromise offered by the Government should be accepted. The Chamber almost unanimously resolved not to refer the bill back to the committee, but to proceed to the second reading at a full sitting of the House. In accordance with the wish of the Government, the Chamber, by a large majority, rejected the amendments proposed by the Progress party and the Conservatives, and on November 26th passed the entire bill, as framed by the Government, by 288 against 91 votes. The Polish members, the majority of the Centre (Catholic) party, and a small portion of the Conservative party, voted against the measure. In view of the determined attitude of the Government, which actually created twenty-five new peers, the Upper House, on December 8th, passed the bill as it had come up from the Lower House.

By a royal decree of December 21, 1872, Prince Bismarck was relieved from the position of President of the Prussian Ministry. A few days later, the Minister of War, Count Roon, was appointed Prime-Minister. Although Count Roon announced that the policy to be pursued by him would not differ from that of Count Bismarck, who remained Chancellor of the German Empire, it was a general belief that Count Roon would be more disposed than Bismarck to conclude the Ultra-conservatives.

PRUTZ, Robert Ernest, a German poet, historian, and novelist, born at Stettin, May 30, 1816; died there, June 21, 1872. Receiving his early education in Stettin, he studied philosophy at Berlin, Breslau, and Halle, and in 1838 took his degree as Doctor in Philosophy, and soon after entered upon a literary career as assistant-editor of the revolutionary paper, the Hallische Jahrbucher. His boldness as a liberal writer caused him to be under the constant surveillance of the police, who gave him no rest. Between 1840 and 1847 he lived successively in Dresden, Jena, Halle, Berlin, and Hamburg. He was finally arrested for publishing a stirring poem entitled "What a King!" After a short period of imprisonment he was liberated by the Prussian Government, but ordered to remain in Halle. Here he wrote several of his best works. During the Revolution of 1848 he was in Berlin, and exerted a powerful influence, as leader of the moderate wing of the democratic party. When the reaction took place, he returned to Stettin, where he met and became acquainted with Bismarck, who, in spite of his past revolutionary record, obtained for him, in 1850, the professorship of History and Literature in the University of Halle. His lectures were largely attended, and added to the reputation of the university until 1859, when he was compelled to resign in consequence of ill health, and returned once more to Stettin, where he gave courses of free lectures on history and literature, which were very popular. But the old democratic fires were not yet
burned out. In 1867 he published two poems, "May, 1866," and "July, 1866," for the first of which he was arrested and punished with a month's imprisonment, in consequence of the severity of its personal reflections on the King. He did not again offend, but retired to private life at Stettin, where his failing health soon prevented his further appearance in public. His "Prose" is too well known to require a writer. His earliest work was "The Poets of Göttingen," 1841; this was followed by a volume of his own "Poems," 1844; "History of German Journalism," 1845; "Political Es-
says," 1845; "History of the German Thea-
tre," 1847; "German Contemporary Literary-
iture," 1847; "Political and Literary Miscel-

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.
Message of President Grant at the commencement of the third session of the Forty-second Congress, December 2, 1872.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In transmitting to you this, my fourth annual message, it is with thankfulness to the Giver of all good gifts, and confidence in the presence of millions of accumulated wealth in the city of Boston, there has been no overshadowing calamity within the year to record. It is gratifying to note how, like their fellow-citizens of the city of Chicago, under similar circumstances a year earlier, the citizens of Boston are rallying under their misfortunes, and the prospect that their energy and perseverance will overcome all obstacles, and show the same prosperity and will be the rule to those who have no disaster befell them. Otherwise we have been free from pesti-
lence, war, and calamities, which often overtake na-
tions; and, as far as human judgment can penetrate the future, no cause seems to exist to threaten our present peace.

When Congress adjourned in June last, a question had been raised by Great Britain, and was then pending, which for a time seriously imperilled the settlement by friendly arbitration of the grave dif-
fences between this Government and that of her Britannic Majesty, which by the Treaty of Washing-
ton had been referred to the tribunal of arbitration which met at Geneva, in Switzerland.

The arbitrators, however, disposed of the question which had jeopardized the whole of the treaty, and threatened to involve the two nations in most in-
happy relations toward each other, in a manner en-
tirely satisfactory to this Government, and in accord-
ance with the views and the policy which it had entertained.

The tribunal, which had convened at Geneva in December, concluded its laborious session on the 14th day of September last, on which day having availed itself of the discretionary power given to it by the treaty to award a sum in gross, it made its decision, whereby it awarded the sum of $15,500,000 in gold, as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to Germany for the destruction of all the claims referred to its consideration.

This decision happily disposes of a long-standing difference between the two Governments, and, in connection with another award made by the German Emperor, under a reference to him by the same treaty, leaves these two Governments without a shadow upon which to base a friendly relation, with a sincere hope may forever remain equally unclouded.

The report of the agent of the United States ap-
pointed to attend the Geneva tribunal, accompanied by the president and delegate of the arbitra-
tors, the arguments of the counsel of both Gov-
ernments, the award of the tribunal, and the opin-
ions given by the several arbitrators, is transmitted herewith.

I have caused to be communicated, to the heads of the three friendly powers who complied with the joint request made to them under the treaty, the thanks of the Government for the awards of the arbitrators made by them respectively, and also my thanks to the eminent personages named by them, and my appreciation of the dignity, patience, impartiality, and great ability with which they discharged their arduous and high functions.

Her Majesty's Government has communicated to me the appreciation by her Majesty of the ability and indefatigable industry displayed by Mr. Adams, the arbitrator appointed by its party, and of his actions, during the protracted inquiries and discus-
sions of the tribunal. I cordially unite with her Majesty in this appreciation.

It is due to the agent of the United States before the tribunal to record my high appreciation of the marked ability, unwaried patience, and the pru-
dence and discretion with which he has conducted the very numerous and delicate duties committed to him, as it is also due to the learned and eminent counsel who attended the tribunal on the part of this Government, to express my sense of the talents which they possessed, and the manner in which the attainment of the result so happily reached.

It will be the province of Congress to provide for the distribution, among those who may be entitled to it, of the sum awarded as annuities, and which, under the treaty, is to be paid. Although the sum awarded is not payable until a year from the date of the award, it is deemed advisable that no time be lost in making a proper examination of the several cases in which indemnifi-
cation may be due. I consequently recommend the creation of a board of commissioners for the purpose.

By the thirty-fourth article of the Treaty of Wash-
ton, the respective claims of the United States and of Great Britain, in their construction of the treaty of June 15, 1846, defining the boundary-line between their respective territories, were submitted to the arbitration and award of his Majesty the Em-
peror of Germany, to decide whereon those lines was more in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1846.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, having been pleased to undertake the arbitration, has the earnest thanks of this Government and of the people of the United States for the labor, pains, and care, which he has devoted to the consideration of this long-pending difference. I have caused an expres-
sion of my thanks to be communicated to his Ma-
jesty. Mr. Bancroft, the representative of this Gov-
ernment at Berlin, conducted the case, and prepared the statement on the part of the United States, with the ability that his past services justified the public in expecting at his hands. As a member of the Cab-
net at the date of the treaty which has given rise to the discussion between the two Governments, as the minister to Great Britain when the construction was pronounced unfounded was first advanced, and as the agent and representative of the Government to present to the Emperor of Germany the claims which has been associated with the question in all of its phases, and in every stage has manifested a patriotic zeal and earnestness in maintenance of the claim of the United States. He is the United States for the success which attended the submission.

After a patient Investigation of the case and of the statements of each party, his Majesty the Emperor, on the 31st day of October last, signed his award in

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writing, decreeing that the claim of the Government of the United States, that the boundary-line between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and the United States should be drawn through the Haro Channel, as almost in accordance with her Majesty's interpretation of the treaty concluded on June 15, 1846, between the Governments of her Britannic Majesty and of the United States, Copies of the "case" presented on behalf of each Government, and of the "statement in reply" of each, and a translation of the award, are transmitted herewith.

This award confirms the United States in their claim to the important archipelago of islands lying between the continent and Vancouver's Island, which for more than twenty-six years (ever since the ratification of the treaty) Great Britain has contested, and leaves us, for the first time in the history of the United States as a nation, without a question of disputed boundary between our territory and the possessions of Great Britain on this continent.

It is my grateful duty to acknowledge the prompt, spontaneous action of her Majesty's Government in giving effect to the award. In anticipation of any regulation necessary on the part of the United States, and in consideration of the recognition in the United States of the award signed by the Emperor, her Majesty had given instructions for the removal of her troops which had been stationed through the possession of all islands whatever of jurisdiction, so as to leave the United States in the exclusive possession of the lately-disputed territory. I am gratified to be able to announce that the orders for the departure of the troops have been executed, and that the military joint occupation of San Juan has ceased. The islands are now in the exclusive possession of the United States.

I recommend to Congress to continue the survey and determination of that portion of the boundary-line (through the Haro Channel) upon which the commission which determined the remaining part of the line were unable to agree. I recommend the appointment of a commission to act jointly with one which may be named by her Majesty for that purpose.

Experience of the difficulties attending the determination of our admitted line of boundary, after the occupation of the territory, and its settlement by those owing allegiance to the respective Governments, points to the importance of establishing, by negotiation if possible, a final settlement in advance of the actual position of the boundary between the territory acquired by purchase from Russia, and the adjoining possessions of her Britannic Majesty. The region is now so sparsely occupied that the difficulties that may arise of either of the parties having jurisdiction are likely to interfere to the delay or embarrassment of the actual location of the line. If deferred until population shall enter and occupy the territory, some of the most romantic of neighbors may again array the two Governments in antagonism. I therefore recommend the appointment of a commission, to act jointly with one that may be appointed on the part of Great Britain, to determine the line between our Territory of Alaska and the contumacious possessions of Great Britain.

In my last annual message I recommended the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the Treaty of Washington, of May 8, 1871, relating to the fisheries, and to other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative so soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions.

In the case of the part of Great Britain and its possessions, had not then been had, and during the session of Congress a question was raised which for the time raised a doubt whether any action by Congress fixing the boundary indicated by the treaty was important. This question has since been disposed of, and I have received notice that the Imperial Parliament and the Legislatures of the provincial Governments have passed laws to carry the provisions of the treaty on the matters referred to into operation. I therefore recommend your early adoption of the legislation in the same direction necessary on the part of the United States Government.

The joint commission for determining the boundary-line between the United States and the British possessions, between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains, has organized and entered upon its work. It is desirable that the force be increased in order that the completion of the survey and determination of the line may be the sooner attained. To this end I recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made.

With France, our earliest ally, Russia, the constant and steady friend of the United States, Germany, with whose Government and people we have so many causes of friendship and so many common sympathies, and the other powers of Europe, our relations are maintained on the most friendly terms.

Since my last annual message the exchange of letters has been made of the ratification of a treaty with the Austro-Hungarian Empire, relating to naturalization; also of a treaty with the German Empire relating to the rights of persons born within the limits of the German Empire. I submit to your consideration the propriety of extending an invitation to the congress to hold its next meeting in the United States. The centennial celebration, to be held in 1876, would afford an appropriate occasion for such meeting.

Preparations are making for an international exposition, to be held during the next year at Vienna, on a scale of very great magnitude. The tendency of these expositions is in the direction of advanced civilization, and of the elevation of Industry and of labor, and of the increase of human happiness, as well as of greater intercourse and good-will between nations. The questions which will be at issue, and the treaties which will have been held in Eastern Europe, it is believed that American inventors and manufacturers will be ready to avail themselves of the opportunity for the display of their productions, if encouraged by proper aid and protection.

At the last session of Congress authority was given for the appointment of one or more agents to represent this Government at the exhibition. The authority thus given has been exercised; but, in the absence of any appropriation, there is danger that the important benefits which the occasion offers will, in a large degree, be lost to citizens of the United States. I commend the subject strongly to your consideration, and recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for the purpose.

To further aid American exhibitors at the Vienna exposition, I would recommend, in addition to an appropriation of money, that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to fit up two naval vessels to transport between our Atlantic cities and Trieste, or the most convenient port to Vienna, and back, their articles for exhibition.

Since your last session the President of the Mexican Republic has been succeeded by a man of high character and by his services to his country, has died. His temporary successor has now been elected with great unanimity by the people, a proof of confidence on their part in his future administration and the country believed will be confirmed by the results of his administration. It is particularly desirable that nothing should be left undone by the Government of
either republic to strengthen their relations as neighbors and friends.

It is much to be regretted that many lawless acts continue to disturb the quiet of the settlements on the border line between our territory and that of Mexico, and complaints of wrongs to American citizens in various parts of the country are made. The revolutionary condition in which the neighboring republic has so long been involved has in some degree contributed to this disturbance. It is to be hoped that, with a more settled rule of order through the republic, which may be expected from the present government, the acts of which just complaint is made will cease.

The proceedings of the commission under the convention with Mexico of the 4th of July, 1855, on the subject of claims, have unfortunately been checked by an obstacle, for the removal of which means have been taken by the two Governments which it is believed will prove successful.

The commissioners appointed, pursuant to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th of May last, to inquire into depredations on the Texan frontier, have diligently made investigations in that quarter. Their report upon the subject will be communicated to the Senate, giving evidence of its completion, partly on account of the limited appropriation made by Congress. Mexico, on the part of that Government, has appointed a similar commission to inquire into these outrages. It is not known at present whether the press of that country states that the fullest investigation is desired, and that the cooperation of all parties concerned is invited to secure that end. I trust that the report of the commission which has been made at the earliest day practicable, to enable the commissioners on the part of the United States to return to their labors without delay.

It is therefore considered advisable to again announce a continuation of the disturbed condition of the island of Cuba. No advance toward the pacification of the discontented part of the population has been made. While the insurrection has gained no advantages, and exhibits no more of the elements of power or of the prospects of ultimate success than were exhibited a year ago, Spain, on the other hand, has not succeeded in its repression, and the parties stand apparently at an impasse for want of the means without which they have occupied it for a long time past.

This contest has lasted now for more than four years. Were its scene at a distance from our neighborhood, with little or no knowledge of its progress, it would be a source of anxiety, although humanity could not be unmoved by many of its incidents wherever they might occur. It is, however, at our door, and the continued maintenance of slavery in Cuba is among the strongest inducements to the continuance of this strife. A terrible wrong is the natural cause of a terrible evil. The abolition of slavery, and the introduction of other reforms in the administration of government in Cuba, could not fail to advance the restoration of peace and order. It is greatly to be hoped that the present liberal Government of Spain will voluntarily adopt this view.

The law of emancipation, which was passed more than two years since, has remained unexecuted in the absence of regulations for its enforcement. It was but a feeble step toward emancipation; but it was the recognition of right, and was hailed as such, and exhibited Spain in harmony with sentiments of humanity and of justice, and in sympathy with the other powers of the Christian and civilized world.

Within the past few weeks the regulations for carrying out the law of emancipation have been amended by the reëxamination of the unequal laws of the present Government to carry into effect the law of 1870. I have not failed to urge the consideration of the wisdom, the policy, and the justice of a more liberal definition of the duties of the officers of the Interior, to which they seem more appropriately to belong, of all the powers and duties in relation to
the Territories with which the Department of State is now charged by law or by custom.

Congress, from the beginning of the Government, has wisely made provision for the relief of distressed seamen in foreign countries. No similar provision, however, has hitherto been made for the relief of citizens in distress abroad, other than seamen. It is understood to be customary with other Governments to authorize consuls to extend such relief to their citizens or subjects in certain cases. A similar authority, and an appropriation to carry it into effect, are recommended in the case of citizens of the United States institute or sick under such circumstances.

It is well known that such citizens return to foreign countries in great numbers. Though most of them are able to bear the expenses incident to locomotion, there are some who, through accident or otherwise, become penniless, and have no friends at home able to succor them. Persons in this situation must either perish, cast themselves upon the charity of foreigners, or be relieved at the private charge of our own consuls. In the usual course, these benevolent dispositions, have nothing to spare for such purposes.

Should the authority and appropriation asked for be granted, care will be taken so to carry the beneficence of Congress into effect that it shall not be unneces-
sarily or unworthily bestowed.

TREASURY.

The moneys received and conveyed into the Treas-
ury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were:

From customs.......................... $216,570,246 77
From sales of public lands.................. 2,573,214 19
From internal revenue...................... 190,642,177 72
From tax on national bank circulation.................. 6,520,296 99
From Pacific railway companies.............. 749,861 87
From customs fines, etc...................... 1,196,449 94
From fees, consular, patent, land, etc., and from miscellaneous sources.................. 4,419,254 71

Total immediate receipts of the Treasury........... $364,034,229 01

From premium on sales of coin.................. 9,412,657 05

Total net receipts.................. $373,446,887 06

Balance on hand June 30, 1871 (including $35,936,35 received from "unavail-
able"

109,935,709 59

Total available cash.................. $145,942,573 15

The net expenditure by warrants during the same
period were:

For civil expenses.......................... $16,187,059 20
For foreign intercourse..................... 1,380,969 14
For Indians................................ 7,061,726 88
For pensions.............................. 54,269,682 70
For military establishment, including for-
tifications, river and harbor improve-
ments, and arsenals.................. 33,872,157 30
For naval establishments, including ves-
sels and machinery, and improvements at
navy-yards................... 21,249,580 99
For miscellaneous civil, including public
buildings, light-houses, and lighthouse
revenue................... 42,958,329 08
For interest on the public debt.............. 117,357,839 72

Total, exclusive of principal and pre-
mium........... $270,339,685 91

For premium on bonds pur-
chased.................. $6,938,966 70
For redemption of the pub-
lic debt.................. 99,960,358 54

106,918,520 93

Total net disbursements.................. $377,378,216 21


Total.................. $484,042,573 15

From the foregoing statement it appears that the net
ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was $89,960,358 54.

The source of this reduction is as follows:

Net ordinary receipts during the year........... $364,034,229 01

Net ordinary expenditures, including the in-
terest on the public debt........... $270,339,685 91

Leaving surplus revenue.................. $94,134,543 00

Add amount received from premium or sales of
bonds to cover the amount paid on bonds purchased........... 2,454,370 89

Add the amount of the reduction of the
credit balance at the close of the year, as
accompanied with same at commencement of
the year.................. 3,571,349 65

Total.................. $390,900,299 54

This statement treats solely of the principal of the
public debt.

By the monthly statement of the public debt, which adds together the principal, interest due and
paid, and interest accrued to date, not due, and
deducts the cash in the Treasury as ascertained on
the day of publication, the reduction was $109,544,
491 28.

The source of this reduction is as follows:

Reduction in principal account.................. $99,960,253 54
Reduction in unpaid Interest account.................. 3,530,663 96

Reduction in cash on hand.................. 2,746,465 22

$102,200,965 50

$100,544,491 28

On the basis of the last table the statements show a
reduction of the public debt, from the 1st of March, 1869, to the present time, as follows:

From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870.................. $87,154,789 84
From March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871.................. 170,518,260 25
From March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872.................. 44,269,349 94
From March 1, 1872, to November 1, 1872 (eight
months).................. 64,047,287 84

Total.................. $306,956,996 97

With the great reduction of taxation by the acts of
Congress at its last session, the expenditure of the
Government in collecting the revenue will be
much reduced for the next fiscal year. It is very
doubtful, however, whether any further reduction of so vexatious a burden upon the people will be
practicable for the present. At all events, as a meas-
ure of justice to the holders of the nation's certifi-
cates of indebtedness, I would recommend that no
more legislation be had on this subject, unless it be
to correct any omission in the present laws, until suf-
ficient time has elapsed to prove that it can be done and still leave sufficient revenue to meet current expenses of Government, pay interest on the public debt, and provide for the
sinking-fund established by law. The preservation
of our national credit is of the highest importance;
next in importance to this comes a solemn duty to
provide a national currency, of fixed, unvarying
value, as compared with gold, and, as soon as practi-

cable, having due regard for the interests of the
debtor class, and the values of trade and com-
merce, convertible into gold at par.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War shows the ex-
penditures of the War Department, for the fiscal
year ending June 30, 1871, to be $85,799,991 82, and
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, to be $85,372,
157 39, showing a reduction in favor of the last fiscal
year of $422,522 43.

The estimates for military appropriations for the
next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1874, are $83,801,
378 73.

The estimates of the Chief of Engineers are sub-
mited separately for fortifications, river and harbor
improvements, and for public buildings and grounds,
and the Washington Aqueduct.

The officers of the Engineers Bureau have all been
transferred to the War Department, and regula-

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tions have been put into execution for the speedy payment of bounty, pay, etc., due colored soldiers, properly coming under that bureau. All war accounts, for money and property, prior to 1871, have been verified, and transmitted to the Treasury for final settlement.

During the fiscal year there has been paid for transportation $1,300,000, of which $800,000 has been paid to the railways for transportation by water, $262,575.53, and by stage, $435,475.84; for the purchase of transportation animals, wagons, hire of teamsters, etc., $824,650.64.

About $370,000 have been collected from Southern railroads during the year, leaving about $4,000,000 still due.

The Quartermaster has examined, and transmitted to the accounting officers for settlement, $667,472.70 claims, by loyal citizens, for quartermasters' stores taken during the war.

Subsistence supplies to the amount of $60,045.12 have been issued to Indians.

The report of the chief of the Signal-Office shows that the strength of the Army was 24,101 white, and 2,494 colored soldiers. The total deaths for the year were, 967 white and 54 colored.

The distribution of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War" is yet to be ordered by Congress.

There exists an absolute necessity for a medical corps independent of the regular army, containing for the defense of the frontiers, and for the execution of a considerable portion of the domestic duties of the country, a large number of medical officers, whose knowledge and skill are requisite to the promotion of the public safety, and the proper care of the sick and suffering. For some years past, a number of medical officers have been employed on the frontiers, and at posts in the interior of the country, and are now in service. The necessity for a permanent corps has been recognized by the Congress of July 28, 1866; there being now fifty-nine vacancies, and the number of successful candidates rarely exceeds eight or ten in any one year.

The present legislation and improvements have been carried on with energy and economy. Though many are only partially completed, the results have saved to commerce many times the amount expended. The improvements of the Great Western canals, which emulates the channels, greater security in navigation, and the saving of time, adds millions to the wealth of the country, and increases the resources of the Government.

The bridge across the Mississippi River at Rock Island has been completed, and the proper site has been determined upon for the bridge at La Crosse.

The able and exhaustive report made by the commission appointed to investigate the Sutro Tunnel has been transmitted to Congress.

The observations and reports of the Signal-Office have been continued. Stations have been maintained at each of the principal lakes, seaport, and rivers along the navigable streams; and others have been established in the United States, and arrangements have been made for an exchange of reports with Canada, and a similar exchange of observations is contemplated with the West India Islands.

The favorable attention of Congress is invited to the following recommendation of the Secretary of War:

A discontinuance of the appointment of extra lieutenants to serve as adjutants and quartermasters; the adoption of a code providing specific penalties for well-defined offenses, so that the inequality of sentences adjudged by courts-martial may be adjusted; the consolidation of accounts under which expenditures are made, as a measure of economy; a reappraisal of the money for the construction of the transcontinental railroad; the sites being now perfected; a special act placing the cemetery at the city of Mexico on the same basis as other national cemeteries; authority to purchase sites for military posts in Texas; the appointment of commissary sergeants from non-commissioned officers, as a measure for securing the better care and protection of supplies; an appropriation for the publication of the catalogues of the various depositories of the Army Medical Museum; a reappraisal of the amount for the manufacture of breech-loading arms, should the selection be so delayed by the board of officers as to leave the former appropriation expended at the close of the fiscal year; the sale of such arms and the proceeds applied to the establishment of one large arsenal of construction and repair upon the Atlantic coast, and the purchase of a suitable site for a proving and experimental ground for heavy ordnance; the establishment of a branch of the War Department to investigate the claims of the war for compensation of inventors in the United States service from deriving any benefit from their inventions; the repeal of the law prohibiting promotions in the staff of the Signal-Office; the repeal of the seventh section of the act of July 13, 1865, creating the engineer soldiers the per diem granted to other troops, a limitation of time for the completion of the old war for subsistence supplies under act of July 4, 1864; and a modification in the mode of the selection of cadets for the Military Academy, in order to enhance the usefulness of the Academy, which is impaired by reason of the large amount of time necessarily expended in giving new cadets a thorough knowledge of the more elementary branches of learning which they should acquire before entering the Academy. Also an appropriation for philosophical apparatus and an increase in the numbers and pay of the Military Academy band.

The attention of Congress will be called, during the approaching session, to various enterprises for the more certain and cheaper transportation of the constantly-increasing surplus of Western and Southern products to the Atlantic seaboard. The subject is one not only of national importance, but one in which branch of the Government sooner or later, and I suggest, therefore, that immediate steps be taken to gain all available information to insure equitable and just results.

One route to connect the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic at Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., by water, by the way of the Ohio and Tennesseee Rivers, and through the harbors of the Savannah and Ocmulgee Rivers, has been surveyed, and report made by an accomplished engineer officer of the Army. Second and third, new routes will be proposed for the consideration of Congress; namely, by an extension of the Kanawah & James River Canal to the Ohio, and by extension of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.

I am not prepared to recommend government aid to these enterprises, until it is clearly shown that they are not only of national interest, but that, when completed, they will be of a value commensurate with their cost.

That production increases more rapidly than the means of transportation in our country, has been demonstrated by past experience. That the unprecedented growth in population and products of the whole country will require additional facilities, and cheaper ones, for the more bulky articles of commerce to reach tide-water, and a market will be demanded in the near future, is equally demonstrable. I would therefore suggest either a committee or a commission to be authorized to consider this whole question, and to report to Congress at some future day for its better guidance in legislating on this important subject.

The railroads of the country have been rapidly extended during the last few years to meet the growing demands of producers, and reflect much credit upon the manufacturers and managers engaged in their construction.

In addition to these, a project to facilitate commerce by the building of a ship-canal around Niagara Falls, on the United States side, which has been agitated for many years, will, no doubt, be called to your attention at this session.

Looking to the great future growth of the country, and the vast demands upon the railroads of the United States, it will be well, while on this subject, not only to have examined and reported upon the various practicable routes for connecting the Mississippi with tide-water on the Atlantic, but also the continuance land-locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Such a route along our coast would
be of great value at all times, and of inestimable value in case of a foreign war. Nature has provided the greater part of this route, and the obstacles to overcome are easily within the skill of the engineer.

I now address this subject with the view of having any further expenditure of public money at this time than may be necessary to procure and place all the necessary information before Congress in an authentic form, to enable it hereafter, if deemed practicable and worthy, to legislate on the subject without delay.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith accompanying, explains fully the condition of that branch of the public service, its wants and deficiencies for the current and the two succeeding years. It is recommended, therefore, that the public service be continued by Congress for the coming year, at the rates of pay on all officers and the position of armed forces of the United States, as therein recommended.

The Secretary's report contains also a recommendation to Congress for the purchase of new steamers to be commissioned for the service of the Department of the Navy.

The report is submitted to Congress at the request of the President, as he considers it essential that the Department of the Navy be in a condition to perform its duties under all circumstances.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster-General furnishes a full and satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872. The total revenue of the Department from all sources for the fiscal year was $26,658,192, and the expenditure for all purposes was $22,915,456.37. Compared with the previous fiscal year the increase in revenue was $2,268,088.23, or 9.29 per cent., and the increase in expenditures $2,365,085.33, or 9.29 per cent. Adding to the ordinary revenues the annual appropriation of $700,000 for free mail service, and the amounts paid to the subsidized mail-steamship lines from special appropriations, the deficiency paid out of the general Treasury was $8,317,759.84, an excess of $885,707.28 over the deficiency for the preceding year.

Other interesting statistical information relating to our rapidly-extending postal service is furnished in this report. The total length of railroad railway lines, steam navigable vessels, and water-carriers of all kinds in the United States in 1871 was 309,405 miles. Of this length, 8,077 additional miles of such service having been put into operation during the year. Eight new lines of railway post-offices have been established, with an aggregate length of 201 miles. The total number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries was 24,362,500, an increase of 4,066,928, or 20 per cent. over the number in 1871; and the postage thereon amounted to $1,972,347.26. The total weight of the mails exchanged with European countries exceeded $200 tons. The cost of the United States transatlantic mail-steamship service was $290,501.70. The total cost of the United States ocean-steamship service, including the amounts paid to the subsidized lines of mail-steamers, was $1,027,020.97.

The following are the only steamship lines now receiving subsidies for mail service under special acts of Congress: The Pacific Mail Steamship Company receives $500,000 per annum for conveying a monthly mail between San Francisco and Honolulu (Hawaiian Islands), making the total amount of mail-steamship subsidies, at present, $725,000 per annum.

Our interdepartmental communications with all parts of the civilized world have been placed upon a most advantageous footing by the improved postal conventions and arrangements recently concluded with the leading countries of the world, and the gratifying statement is made that with the conclusion of a satisfactory convention with France, the details of which have been definitely agreed to by the Department and the French postal authorities, the subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance, little remains to be accomplished by treaty for some time to come, with respect either to reduction of rates or improved facilities of postal intercourse.

Your favorable consideration is respectfully invited to the recommendations made by the Postmaster-General for an increase of service from monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail-steamship route to Brazil; for a subsidy in aid of the establishment of an American line of mail-steamers between San Francisco, New Zealand, and Australia; for the establishment of post-office savings-banks; and for the increase of the postal fund available for the payment of the annual subsidy; or have herefore recommended the abolition of the franking privilege and see no reason now for changing my views on that subject. It not having been favored by Congress, I would respectfully suggest a modification of that privilege to correct its glaring and costly abuses. I would recommend also the appointment of a committee or commission to take into consideration the best mode of enabling private corporations who have invested their time and capital in the establishment of telegraph-lines of acquiring the title to all telegraph-lines now in operation and carrying the local and interoffice public postal service of the nation. It is not probable that this subject could receive the proper consideration during the limits of a short session of Congress; but it may be initiated, so that future action may be fair to the Government and to private parties concerned.

There are but three lines of ocean-steamers—namely: the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, between San Francisco, China, and Japan, with provision made for semi-monthly service after October 1, 1873; the United States and Brazil line, monthly; and the California, New Zealand, and Australian line, semi-monthly—plying between the United States and foreign ports, and owned and operated under our flag. I earnestly recommend that such liberal contracts for carrying the mails be authorized with these lines as will insure their continuance.

If the expediency of extending the aid of Government to lines of steamers which hitherto have not received it should be deemed worthy of the consideration of Congress, political and commercial objects make it advisable to bestow such aid on a line under our flag between Panama and the Western South American ports. By this means much trade, now diverted to other countries, might be brought to us, to the mutual advantage of this country and those lying in that quarter of the continent of America.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show an alarming falling off in our carrying-trade for the last ten or twelve years, and even for the past year. I do not believe that public treasure can be better expended in the interest of the whole people than in trying to recover this trade. An expenditure of $5,000,000 per annum for the next five years, if it would restore to us our proportion of the carrying-trade of the world, would be profitably expended.

The price of labor in Europe has so much enhanced within the last few years that the cost of building and operating ocean-steamers in the United States is from $350,000 to $500,000 per annum for a semi-monthly mail on and after October 1, 1873; the United States & Brazil Mail Steamship Company receives $390,000 per annum for conveying a monthly mail between New York, the River Plate, Janeiro, Brazil; and the California, Oregon, and Mexico Steamship Company receive $75,000 per annum for conveying a monthly mail between San Francisco and Honolulu (Hawaiian Islands), making the total amount of mail-steamship subsidies, at present, $725,000 per annum.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Detailed statements of the disbursements through the Department of Justice will be found in the report of the Attorney-General, and, though these have been somewhat increased by the recent acts of Congress, "to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States" to vote in the several States of the Union," and "to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States," and the amendments thereto, I cannot question the propriety and necessity of all the expenditures. Rootless and lawless men, I regret to say, have associated themselves together, in some localities, to deprive other citizens of their rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, and to that end have committed deeds of blood and violence; but the prosecution and punishment of many of these persons have tended greatly to the repression of such disorders. I do not doubt that a great majority of the people in all parts of the country favor the full enjoyment by all classes of persons of those rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws; and I invoke the aid of all good men to prevent organizations whose objects are by unlawful means to interfere with those rights. I look with confidence to the time, not far distant, when the various advantages of union will have been demonstrated, and the domination of all combinations prohibited by the acts referred to, and when it will be unnecessary to carry on prosecutions or inflict punishment to protect citizens from the lawless doings of such combinations.

Applications have been made to me to pardon persons convicted of violation of said acts, upon the ground that leniency in such cases would tend to tranquilize the public mind, and, to test the virtue of that policy, I am disposed, as far as my sense of justice will permit, to give to these applications a favorable consideration; but nothing is to be construed as indicating any change in my determination to enforce with rigor such acts so long as the conspiracies and combinations therein named disturb the peace of the country. It is much to be regretted, and it is regretted by no one more than myself, that necessity has ever existed to execute the enforcement act. No one can desire more than I that the necessity of applying it may never again be demanded.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Interior reports satisfactory improvement and progress in each of the several bureaus under the control of the Interior Department. They are all in excellent condition. The work, which a large part of them formerly was, has been in arrears, has been brought down to a recent date, and in all the current business is being promptly dispatched.

INDIANS.

The policy which was adopted at the beginning of this Administration with regard to the management of the Indians has been as successful as its most ardent friends anticipated within so short a time. It has reduced the expense of their management, decreased their forays upon the white settlements, tended to give the largest opportunity for the extension of the great railways through the public domain and the pushing of settlements into more remote districts of the country, and, at the same time, improved the condition of the Indians. The policy will be maintained without any change, excepting such as further experience may show to be necessary to render it more efficient.

The subject of converting the so-called Indian Territory south of the Kansas into a home for the Indian, and the manner of conducting that settlement, is one of great importance as a complement of the existing Indian policy. The question of removal to that Territory, has, within the past year, been presented to many of the tribes resident upon other and less desirable portions of the public domain, and has generally been received by them with favor. As a preliminary step to the organization of such a Territory, it will be necessary to confine the Indians, now residing therein, to farms of proper size, which should be secured to them in fee; the residue to be used for the settlement of other friendly Indians. Efforts will be made in the immediate future to induce the reissue of a number of the public lands disposed of to Indians to the Indian Territory as can be settled properly, without disturbing the harmony of those already there. There is no other location now available, where a people are endeavoring to acquire a knowledge of pastoral and agricultural pursuits, can be as well accommodated as upon the unoccupied lands in the Indian Territory. A territorial government should, however, protect the Indians from the inroads of whites for a term of years, until they become sufficiently advanced in the arts and civilization to guard their own rights, and from the disposal of the lands held by them for the same period.

LANDS.

During the last fiscal year there were disposed of, out of the public lands, 11,864,975 acres, a quantity greater by 1,084,950 acres than was disposed of in the previous year. Of this amount, 7,114,400 acres were sold for cash; 389,460 acres located with military warrants; 4,671,352 acres taken for homesteads; 698,618 acres located with college scrip; 3,554,887 acres granted to railroads; 466,580 acres, to wagon-roads; 714,355 acres given to States as swamp land; 5,760 acres located by Indian scrip. The cash receipts from all sources in the Land-Office amounted to $5,451,958. During the same period, 22,015,638 acres of the public lands were surveyed, which, added to the quantity before surveyed, amounts to 588,394,730 acres, leaving 1,357,635,628 acres of the public lands still unsurveyed.

The reports from the subordinates of the Land-Office contain interesting information in regard to their respective districts. They uniformly mention the fruitfulness of the lands during the past season, and the increased yields of all kinds of produce. Even in those States and Territories where mining is the principal business, agricultural products have exceeded the local demands, and liberal shipments have been made to distant points.

PATENTS.

During the year ending September 30, 1872, there were issued from the Patent-Office 13,820 patents; 238 extensions; and 556 certifications and registries of trade-marks. During the same time 19,587 applications for patents, including reissues and designs, have been received, and 3,100 patents filed. The fees received during the same period amounted to $700,354.88, and the total expenditures to $682,558.90, making the net receipts over the expenditures $77,790.38.

Since 1836, 200,000 applications for patents have been filed, and about 133,000 patents issued. The office is being conducted under the same laws and general organization that were adopted at its original inauguration, when only from one hundred to five hundred applications were made per annum. The Commissioner shows that the office has outgrown the original design, and new situations contained in said communication were embraced in the bill that was reported to the House, by the Committee on Patents, at the last session. The subject of the reorganization of the Patent-Office is reported by the bill referred to, is one of such importance to the industrial interests of the country, that I commend it to the attention of Congress.
The Commissioner also treats the subject of the separation of the Patent-Office from the Department of the Interior. This subject is also embraced in the bill heretofore presented. The Commissioner, in his communication on the want of room for the model-gallery, and for the working force and necessary files of the office, is impossible to transact the business of the office efficiently without more room than which arrangements files and drawings, that must be consulted hourly in the transaction of business. The whole of the Patent-Office building will soon be needed, if it is not already, for the accommodation of the business of the Patent-Office.

PENSIONS.

The amount paid for pensions, in the last fiscal year, was $30,169,340, an amount larger by $5,708,434 than was paid during the preceding year. Of this amount, $2,318,409 were paid, under the act of Congress, for the War of 1812. The annual increase of pensions by the legislation of Congress has more than kept pace with the natural yearly losses from the rolls. The act of Congress of June 8, 1872, has added an estimate-amount of $750,000 to the rolls, without increasing the number of pensioners. We cannot, therefore, look for any substantial decrease in the expenditures of this Department for some time to come, or so long as Congress continues to so change the rates of pension.

The whole number of soldiers enlisted in the war of the rebellion was 2,998,329. The total number of claims for invalid-pensions is 17,600, being but six per cent. of the whole number of enlisted men. The total number of claims on hand, at the beginning of the year, was 21,658; the number received during the year was 25,974; the number disposed of was 39,175, making a net gain of 12,994. The number of claims now on file is 73,065.

On the 30th of June, 1872, there were on the rolls the names of 95,406 invalid military pensioners, 113,518 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, making an aggregate of 288,928 Army pensioners. At the same time, there were on the rolls the names of 1,449 Navy pensioners, and 1,720 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, making the whole number of naval pensioners 3,179. There have been received, since the passage of the act to provide pensions for the survivors of the War of 1812, 26,551 applications, prior to June 30, 1872. Of these, there were allowed, during the last fiscal year, 20,126 claims; 4,845 were rejected during the year, leaving 15,281 claims in the files at the beginning of the year. The number of pensioners, of all classes, granted, during the last fiscal year, was 85,888. During that period, there were dropped from the rolls, for various causes, 9,104 names, leaving a total of 292,299 pensioners on the rolls on the 30th of June, 1872.

It is thought that the claims for pensions on account of the War of 1812 will all be disposed of by the 1st of May, 1873. It is estimated that $30,480,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year.

THE CENSUS.

The ninth census is about completed. Its early completion is a subject of congratulation, inasmuch as the use to be made of the statistics contained depends very greatly on the promptitude of publication.

The Secretary of the Interior recommends that a census be taken in 1875, which recommendation should receive the early attention of Congress. The interval at present established between the Federal census is so long, that the information obtained at the decennial period, as to the material condition, wants, and resources of the nation, is of little practical value after the expiration of the first half of that period. It would probably obviate the constitutional provision regarding the decennial census, if a census taken in 1875 should be divested of all political character, and no reapportionment of congressional representation be made under it. Such a census, coming as it would in the last year of the first century of our national existence, would furnish a noble monument of the progress of the United States during that century.

EDUCATION.

The rapidly-increasing interest in education is a most encouraging feature in the current history of the country, and it is, no doubt, true, that this is due, in a great measure, to the efforts of the Bureau of Education. That office is continually receiving evidences, which abundantly prove its efficiency, from the various institutions of learning, and educators of all kinds throughout the country.

The report of the Commissioner contains a vast amount of educational details of great interest. The bill (the one proposed in Congress at the last session, for instance, or something similar to it) as will secure peace, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy.

Since the establishment of a territorial government for the District of Columbia, the improvement of the condition of the city of Washington and surroundings, and the increased prosperity of the citizens, are observable to the most casual visitor. The nation, being a large owner of property in the city, should bear, with the citizens of the District, its just share of the expense of the improvements.

I recommend, therefore, an appropriation to reimburse the citizens for the work done by them along and in front of public grounds during the past year; and liberal appropriation in order that the improvement and embellishment of the public buildings and grounds may keep pace with the improvements made by the territorial authorities.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives a very full and interesting account of the several divisions of that department—the horticultural, agricultural (theoretical, entomological, and chemical)—and the benefits conferred by each upon the agricultural interests of the country. The whole report is a complete history, in detail, of the workings of that department, in all its branches, and at all times, in manner in which the farmer, merchant, and miner are informed, and the extent to which they are aided in their pursuits.

The Commissioner makes one recommendation—that measures be taken by Congress to protect and induce the planting of forests, and suggests that no part of the public lands should be disposed of, without the condition that one-tenth of it should be re-
PUTNAM, GEORGE P. 703

served in timber, where it exists, and, where it does not exist, inducements should be offered for planting it.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

In accordance with the terms of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, providing for the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of American indepen


dence, a commission has been organized, consisting of two members from each of the States and Territories. This commission has held two sessions, and has made satisfactory progress in the organization and in the initiatory steps necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act, and for executing also the provisions of the act of June 1, 1872, creating a centen


tial board of finance. A preliminary report of progress has been received from the president of the commission, and is herewith transmitted. It will be the duty of the commission, at your coming session, to transmit a full report of the progress made, and to lay before you the details relating to the exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures, which, by the terms of the act, is to be held, under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876.

This celebration will be looked forward to by American citizens with great interest, as marking a century of greater progress and prosperity than is recorded in the history of any other nation, and as setting forth the results of the history of the American people, and those of the earth, in a manner calculated to insure international national good feeling.

CIVIL SERVICE.

An earnest desire has been felt to correct abuses which have grown up in the civil service of the country, through the defective method of making appointments to offices. Heretofore, Federal offices have been regarded too much as the reward of political services. Under authority of Congress, rules have been established to regulate the tenure of office and the mode of appointments. It cannot be expected that any system of rules can be entirely effective, and prove a perfect remedy for the existing evils, until they have been thoroughly tested by actual practice, and amended according to the requirements of the service. During my term of office, it shall be my earnest endeavor to so apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible reform in the civil service of the Government; but it will require the direct action of Congress to render the enforcement of the system binding upon my successors, and I hope that the experience of the first year, together with appropriate legislation by Congress, may reach a satisfactory solution of this question, and secure to the public service, for all time, a practical method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employ

eds.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 9, 1872.

PUTNAM, GEORGE PALMER, A. M., an American publisher, author, and art connoisseur, born in Brunswick, Me., February 21, 1814; died in New York City, December 20, 1873. He was of Revolutionary stock, being a grandson of General Joseph Palmer, the brave Massachusetts commander in the attempt to rescue Rhode Island from British aggression, and a grand-nephew of the famous General Israel Putnam. His early advantages of education were but meagre, but his love of reading was intense, and, when at the age of twelve years he went to Boston as a clerk in a store, he employed every leisure moment in reading. In 1828 he came to New York and entered the bookstore of Daniel and Jonathan Leavitt as a clerk. The same year he commenced a compilation of dates, at first for his own benefit, but finally for publication, which was the foundation of his well-known "The World's Progress," though first issued when he was but nineteen years old as a "Chronology." After remaining with the Messrs. Leavitt for some years, he entered the employ of Mr. John Wiley, then as now an honored publisher and bookseller of New York, and in 1837 or 1838 was sent to Europe on business for Mr. Wiley. On his return he published "The Tourist in Europe." In 1840 he became a partner in the house of Wiley & Putnam, and in 1841 went to London and established there a branch of the firm in Paternoster Row, and a pleasant home in St. John's Wood, which many Americans still remember with delight. During the seven years of his residence in London he built up a fair trade in American books, and at the same time established as a regular business the trade in English books in this country. He published while there "The American Bookseller," 1843, and a compilation titled "21 American Notes," with the title of "American Facts." This little book was of great service in giving the English people clearer ideas of our country and its people. Mr. Put


nam returned to New York from London in 1848, and soon afterward dissolved the partnership with Mr. Wiley, and engaged in business by himself. He soon began the publication of Washington Irving's works—his most important enterprise, if the character and number of the volumes, their extensive sale and wide influence, are considered, and this proved a very successful venture. Among other various standard works which he subsequently published were the writings of J. Fenimore Cooper, Bayard Taylor, Charles Lamb, Thomas Hood, John P. Kennedy, Edgar A. Poe, and others. One of his early publishing enterprises was a library of choice reading, in 25-cent volumes, selected from the best authors, whereby he hoped to bring them within the reach of all classes. This undertaking was not very successful in a business point of view, but he was partial to the idea till his death. Mr. Putnam early inter


ested himself in the production of fine illus


trated books, publishing, among others, the "Artists' Edition of Irving's Sketch Book," the "Book of American Scenery," and "The Homes of American Authors." In 1852, with the assistance of George William Curtis, James Briggs, and some others, he established Put


nam's Magazine, the aim of which was to be, what no other monthly in this country then was, a strictly American magazine. It met with immediate success, and in 1856, while still prospering greatly, was sold to other publish


ers, who failed in the financial crisis of 1857, when the publication of the magazine was suspended. In 1863 Mr. Putnam retired from active business, to become Collector of
Ramsay, Edward B.

Internal Revenue, a position which he held till 1866, when, in conjunction with his sons, he formed the publishing house of G. P. Putnam & Sons. The Magazine was re-established in 1867 and continued till 1870, when it was sold to Scribner & Co., and merged in Scribner's Monthly.

In 1853 Bowdoin College, situated at Brunswick, Maine, the home of his childhood, honored itself by conferring on him the honorary degree of A. M. In social and club life Mr. Putnam had been for many years a leader. His literary receptions in the earlier days at his pleasant home, where any and every one dropped in for a cure and kind welcome, and where Irving, Bryant, and the other leaders of literature were often to be met, will always be remembered. He was one of the early members of the Century and Union League Clubs, serving for many years on the Art Committee of the latter. His art tastes were always strong, and it was to him a labor of love to encourage young and struggling artists, and to procure for them public recognition of their works. It was this feeling, far more than any hope of profit (which was very moderately realized), which led him to undertake the publication of the costly illustrated works which he issued, and prompted him to secure from his friend Tuckerman the preparation of his work on American Artists. He was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of which he was, during the year 1872, Honorary Superintendent, giving his services freely and largely, without charge. His position in American art clubs was worthily recognized by General Van Buren in his appointment of Mr. Putnam as chairman of the Committee on Art in connection with the Vienna Exposition. He was also the recognized leader in all movements for the progress and extension of literature and literary culture throughout the country, and had done more than any other individual to diffuse a love for books among the community. Ever kind and genial, he was perhaps too gentle and too much an optimist to achieve great financial success. It was very hard for him to decline to publish a book when the author appealed to his sympathies; and, when he was compelled to do so, the fear that he might wound the feelings of the author, by what he was wont to call "ungraciously," was always manifest.

No business-man in the city was more universally beloved, and to hundreds, if not thousands, his death was felt as a deep personal affliction. Eminently social in his disposition, he had the gift of facile and forcible utterance, and had long been in the habit of addressing public or festive reunions with dignity and effect. His counsels were always sought on occasions of difficulty, and every intelligent man among his acquaintance attached peculiar value to his opinions. Modest and retiring in his manners, he cherished a singular self-respect, and never receded from his ground but through the force of conviction. He was a man of the rarest purity and sweetness of life, of strong religious sentiment, and a model of excellence in the social and domestic relations.

Ramsay, Very Rev. Edward Bannerman, M. A., LL. D., F. R. S. E., Dean of St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, born in Balmain, Scotland, in March, 1793; died in Edinburgh, December 28, 1872. He was the fourth son of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart., and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, whence he graduated B. A. in 1815, and M. A. in 1831. On completing his university course, he entered the Episcopal Church, taking charge of a curacy in Somersetshire, England, from which he was called, in 1831, to St. John's Church, Edinburgh, with which he was connected as rector until his decease. He was appointed dean of the diocese in 1849. He was a profound thinker, and a prolific writer. In 1859, on the occasion of the installation of Mr. Gladstone as Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, the degree of LL. D. was conferred by it on Dean Ramsay. The Established Church of Scotland is, as is well known, Presbyterian, and the Episcopal Church there, like the Presbyterian in England, is ranked among the dissenting sects. Mr. Ramsay was decidedly Evangelical, and his sympathies with other denominations were very cordial and hearty. The late Dr. Hunter, and Drs. Lindsay, Alexander, and Candlish, eminent members of the Scottish Kirk, were his warmest and dearest friends, and so intimate was their intercourse that, in 1865, Dr. Alexander dedicated to him his recent work on "St. Paul in Athens." He was the prime mover in the effort to erect a monument to the memory of Dr. Chalmers, and had succeeded in raising over $20,000 for that purpose. He had also been active in the promotion of charities for the poor, the sick, and the suffering. The following are Dean Ramsay's principal works: "Manual of Catechetical Instruction," about 1845; "Sermons for Advent," 1850; "Two Lectures on Some Changes in Social Life and Subjects," 1857; "Scripture Doctrine of the Eucharist," 1857; "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," First Series, 1857; Second Series, 1861. This, the most admirable of his works, had a most remarkable success, having passed through twenty editions in Great Britain (the last in 1872), and two or three in this country. "Diversities of Christian Character Illustrated in the Lives of the Four Great Apostles," 1858; "Present State of our Canon
RANDALL, ALEXANDER W. READ, THOMAS B. 705


RANDALL, ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, and ex-Postmaster-General of the United States, born in Montgomery County, N. Y., October, 1819; died at Elmira, N. Y., July 25, 1872. In early life he emigrated, with his parents, to Wisconsin, where he chose the profession of the law. His devotion to the interests of the State marked him as a fitting representative of that growing Territory, and he was accordingly chosen, by a large majority, as a member of the Territorial Convention, in 1847, which framed a constitution that is now, in its essential elements, the fundamental law of the State of Wisconsin. In 1856 he was chosen Governor by a very large majority, and from that period became identified with the West as one of its representative men. Before his term of office expired, the signs of war began to thicken. The Legislature had convened on the 10th of January, 1861, and there was much concern among its members as to the policy which should be pursued by the State. Wisconsin, always Democratic previously, had given 20,000 majority for Abraham Lincoln, in November, 1860. The message of Governor Randall said that the election of Mr. Lincoln was legal; that the Government was one of the people; and that immediate action should be taken to place the State on a war-footing. Notwithstanding this message, the Legislature, on the 15th of April, 1861, passed a resolution to adjourn on the 17th. On that memorable 15th of April, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for troops. An emergency had arisen to which the Governor was fully equal. He had the trains stopped which were on the point of leaving Madison, heedless of threats of penalties "for obstructing the mails of the United States." He was determined, if within his power to do so, to keep the flying representatives to their duty. His endeavors failed, however, and the only resource was to call an extra session of the Legislature, which did not convene until the 10th of June. In the mean time, the Governor "took the responsibility," and caused 23,000 men of Wisconsin to be placed in the field; and the Legislature responded fully to the interests of the people as expressed through the Governor, going even beyond him in their endeavors, by providing for five regiments in addition to those already raised. Upon retiring from the gubernatorial chair, in 1861, he was nominated by President Lincoln as minister to Rome, which appointment was duly confirmed by the Senate. Though he filled that position but a short time, his record was a good and honorable one. Having resigned his diplomatic mission, and returned to his home, he devoted himself to the duties of his profession until he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General, in 1862. In July, 1866, he was nominated, by President Johnson, Postmaster-General, and served in that capacity till March, 1869. Since the close of that Administration, he had devoted himself to the duties of his profession, having taken up his residence in Elmira in 1869.

READ, THOMAS BUCHANAN, an American poet and painter, born in Chester County, Pa., March 12, 1822; died in New York City, May 11, 1873. His tastes for art were manifest at a very early age, and, having removed to Cincinnati, he became the pupil of Cleveren, the sculptor, when but seventeen years of age, intending to make that his profession for life. The departure of this artist for Europe, soon after, changed his plans, and he turned his attention to painting, in which he soon acquired a reputation, although, in after-life, he occasionally indulged in the practice of sculpture as an amateur—among the fruits of which was an admirable portrait-bust of General Sheridan. In 1841 he removed to New York, and, soon after, to Boston, where he occupied himself chiefly in portrait-painting. Establishing himself in Philadelphia, in 1846, he occasionally turned aside from his brush to indulge in his fine poetic tastes, and, the following year, published his first volume of poems, which was succeeded by a volume of "Lays and Ballads," in 1848. He also edited "The Female Poets of America, with Portraits, Biographical Notices, and Specimens of their Writings," which has passed through many editions. In 1850 he visited Europe, passing a year in Florence, and, soon after his return, published "The Pilgrims of the Great St. Bernard: a Prose Romance," and, in 1852, an illustrated edition of his poems, with additions. Subsequent editions of these followed. In 1853 he again went to Italy, and resided some years in Florence and Rome; but, since 1858, he had divided his time mostly between Philadelphia and Cincinnati, practising his favorite profession with increasing reputation and success. In 1855 he brought out his most elaborate poem, "The New Pastoral," written while in Italy, and consisting of thirty-seven sketches of rustic and domestic life. He was also the author of "The House by the Sea," a poem, 1856; "Sylvia; or, the Lost Shepherd," 1857; "Rural Poems," the same year; "A Voyage to Iceland," etc., 1857; "Complete Poetical Works," 1860; "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies," 1862; "A Summer Story, Sheridan's Ride, and other Poems," 1865; and "Good Samaritans," a poem, 1867. The productions of his pencil were characterized by vividness and delicacy of execution. Among the most
popular of them were his "Undine," "The Lost Pleiad," "Longfellow’s Children," and "The Star of Bethlehem." His vigorous portrait of "Sheridan and his Horse" attained almost equal celebrity with his singularly popular poem "Sheridan’s Ride." Mr. Read had been spending the last few years in Italy, and was returning home for the benefit of his health, when he was attacked with pleurisy upon his voyage, and survived but a few days after his arrival in New York.

**REFORMED CHURCH.—I. REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.** The following are the statistics of this Church:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASSES</th>
<th>Churches</th>
<th>Ministers</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arcot (in India)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergen, South</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cayuga</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand River</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greene</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Island, North</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Island, South</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, South</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passaic</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raritan</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seneca</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saratoga</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schenectady</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schenectady</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulster</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westchester</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>401</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>64,214</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of families recorded as in connection with the church is 41,385; the number of baptisms during the year was 4,296; the number of Sunday-school scholars was 49,758. The amount of contributions for religious and benevolent purposes was $357,216.85; for congregational purposes, $1,066,492.45.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America met in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 5th. The Rev. J. T. Elmendorf, D. D., of Albany, was elected President. The most prominent topic of discussion concerned the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J. The committee having the matter in charge reported that the Rev. Dr. Shedd, who at a special meeting of the General Synod, held in the fall of 1871, had been elected Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology in that institution, had declined to serve. The committee also called attention to the gradual diminution which was taking place in the number of students attending the seminary. They recommended the enlargement and improvement of the course of instruction, and an increase of the force of professors, to the end that the seminary might offer every reasonable attraction to the students of the Church "to prefer its own institutions to all others." In making these recommendations, the committee used language which was regarded by some members of the synod as reflecting unfavorably upon the present professors. A long debate took place, after which the language of the report was amended so as to do away with the objectionable expressions, and its recommendations were adopted. The Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, D. D., was elected to the vacant professorship. Delegates were received from the Eastern Synod and the Synod of Ohio of the Reformed Church in the United States. The address of the representative of the Eastern Synod was very cordial. The Rev. Dr. Van Zandt had attended the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church as a corresponding delegate. He reported that he had been received with great cordiality, and that his suggestions toward bringing the two churches into closer relations with each other had met with marked favor. The committee on correspondence with the Classis of North Carolina reported that a warm desire had been expressed by that body for union with the General Synod, but that no steps had been taken in the matter, because it was found that the Classis belonged to the Reformed Church in the United States. The committee on the revision of the constitution reported that they had completed their work. The committee on the revision of the liturgy reported progress. The treasurer of the Centennial Fund presented the following schedule of contributions received up to the time of the meeting of the General Synod:

| For the Building Fund | $16,265.59 |
| Board of Foreign Missions | $3,257.76 |
| **Total** | $19,523.35 |

The time for taking contributions to this fund was extended to January 1, 1873. The receipts of the widows' fund, for 1872, were $1,815.58. The total amount of this fund was $34,515.90. The fund for the endowment of Hope College amounted to $22,309.89. The whole amount of the disabled ministers' fund for the year was $3,869.82; of this amount $1,800 had been paid on appropriations, leaving a balance of $2,069.82. The increase in the benevolent contributions over those of the previous year was $31,182.86; the increase in contributions for congregational purposes was $108,675.62. The receipts of the Board of Publication were, from collections, $10,158.05;
REFORMED CHURCH. 707

from sales, $15,143.79. The value of stock had increased $3,552.37. The amount of the permanent fund was $16,156.54.

The receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions, for the year ending April 30, 1872, were $83,275.26. The following is the general summary of the missions under the care of the Board:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Missions</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stations</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-stations</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionaries</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Missionaries</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Missionaries</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catechists or Preachers</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Catechists</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible Readers</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-masters</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-mistresses</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colporteurs</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academies</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academicians, scholars</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day-schools</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day-schools, scholars in</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical students</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theological students</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added on cause's in 1871</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number in congregations</td>
<td>2,630</td>
<td>2,741</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>5,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispensaries, with beds</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients treated in 1871</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>7,070</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benevolent contributions</td>
<td>$964</td>
<td>$960</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,924</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

of native churches.

The Board of Missions had also, under the direction of the Reformed Church in the United States, the care, in Arizona Territory, of the Gila River Indian Reservation agency, containing about four thousand Pima and Maricopa Indians, the Colorado Reservation agency, occupied by about eight hundred Mohaves, and of the Apache Indians upon the Camp Grant, Camp Apache, and Camp Verde Reservations in Arizona, numbering about three thousand souls, in all, about eight thousand Indians.

II. REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the Reformed Church in the United States, for 1872: Synod of 3, viz., the Eastern, Ohio, Northwestern, and Pittsburg Synods. Classes, 34; ministers, 586; members, 130,-

299; unconfirmed members, 73,288; Sunday-schools, 1,021; Sunday-school scholars, 58,-

588; amount of benevolent contributions, $86,651.58.

The following is an exhibit of the growth of the ministry in this Church from 1820 to 1871:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>Ministers</th>
<th>Absolute Increase in 10 Years</th>
<th>Increase per cent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>567</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fourth triennial meeting of the General Synod was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, commencing November 27th. The proceedings were invested with more than the usual interest by reason of the action taken upon topics on which material differences of opinion exist within the Church. These differences concern doctrines, and the order of worship, and have led to a classification of parties within the church as “High Church,” or “Liturgical,” and “Low Church” parties. The majority of the churches and members of the Eastern Synod were classed as “High Church,” while those of the Western Synods are “Low Church.”

A case prominently involving the points of difference was presented in the appeal of Dr. J. H. A. Bomberger, of Ursinus College, from the decision of the Synod of the United States (Eastern Synod), which had met at Martinsburg, W. Va, in October. It is known in the minutes of the General Synod as the “Super Appeal case.” Ursinus College, at Freeland, Pa., was established and is conducted by the “Low Church,” or non-liturgical party, and is not under the control of any synod. Dr. Bomberger, the president of this institution, without seeking the sanction of any of the Church assemblies, had caused to be inserted in its annual circular an announcement that a full theological course had been added to its departments of instruction for the free use of those who might wish to avail themselves of it. For this, the Synod at Martinsburg had passed the following resolutions of censure against Dr. Bomberger:

Resolved, That the conduct of the said member of the Philadelphia Classis, in assuming the office of teacher of theology, and in giving theological instruction independently of any proper ecclesiastical supervision and direction, is contrary to the constitution and government of the Reformed Church, and therefore disorderly.

Resolved, That this Synod hereby enjoins upon the aforesaid member of the Philadelphia Classis, forthwith to desist from this disorder.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to communicate an official copy of this action to the Rev. Dr. Bomberger, and, in case he does not respect this injunction, it shall be their duty, and they are hereby directed, to institute such constitutional proceedings as shall be necessary to maintain the order of the Church.

The appeal was brought before the General Synod by Prof. H. W. Super. The case was carefully discussed, and decided in favor of the appellant, by a vote of 100 to 78. A minute was adopted, defining the points which were decided, as follows:

1. That the General Synod has decided that the conduct of the Rev. Dr. J. H. A. Bomberger, and those associated with him, in Ursinus College, in giving theological instruction at the request of the Board of Directors, is not disorderly nor contrary to the constitution of the Reformed Church, although they have not been invested with the office of Teacher of Theology by, nor are conducting their theological teaching under, the direction of the Eastern Synod.

2. That the General Synod has decided that the Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States acted unconstitutionally in assuming original jurisdiction in the case of one of the ministers of the Classis of Philadelphia.
An amendment which had been proposed to the constitution to allow the formation of German classes on territory occupied by English classes, was declared adopted, a sufficient number of classes having approved it. The General Synod formally signified its consent to the organization of a German Synod whenever any four or more adjacent German classes, having first obtained the consent of the synods to which they belong, may desire to constitute themselves as such. The Rev. Dr. Bausman, who had visited the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America as a corresponding delegate from this synod, reported that he had been cordially received by that body, and, in response to his address, they had expressed willingness to cooperate with the Reformed Church in the United States, in advancing the kingdom of Christ. The Rev. Dr. Felz appeared as a corresponding delegate from the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, and proposed three resolutions in reference to the relations which the two Churches sustain to each other, especially as regards the subject of Church union. The question of union was referred to a committee, who presented a report, in which they said:

The subject has been before the mind of the Church for several years, and thoroughly discussed in all its bearings, and the conclusions reached have found utterance in the actions of several Church bodies. The General Assembly at Philadelphia, in 1899, had already said that a close union between the two bodies so intimately related in doctrine, cultus, and name, would be both natural and desirable, so soon as the consummation could be reached with the cordial consent of both parties. It is believed that the action of our Church courts is not only in harmony with the common feeling of Protestant Christendom regarding the necessity for unity in the body of Christ, but it is further held that it is expressive of the sincere desire of the Church which the General Synod represents; that it would be a most desirable thing to bring the two bodies more closely together, to be brought into the closest relations for which the providence of the great Head of the Church may prepare the way. The union of these two members of the Church would realize the accomplishment of a hope long cherished.

The following resolution was proposed by the committee, and was unanimously adopted by the Synod:

Resolved, That this General Synod is in full accord with the prevailing sentiment in the Church as it regards the desirableness of Christian unity; looks forward with pleasure to a union with the Reformed Church in America that may be accomplished on a basis satisfactory to both Churches. Believing the time to be at hand when negotiations looking to this end should be initiated, it is resolved by the General Synod to appoint a committee of three from each of the five synods comprising the General Synod, who shall confer with a like committee of the Reformed Church of America on the proposed union between that Church and our own, and report the results of their conference to the General Synod at the next meeting.

The several synods were directed to appoint the committees named in this resolution at their next annual meetings. The Board of Foreign Missions was instructed to select and take charge of a suitable foreign field at as early a day as possible. The pastors and congregations were advised to cooperate with the German Evangelical Missionary Society of New York, and to pay to it the interest of the foreign mission funds in their hands, until the Church is prepared to commence a mission of its own. A correspondence is to be opened with the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church of America in relation to the matter of making arrangements for sending a missionary from this Church to India or China, who shall labor in sympathy with the missionaries of that Board already in the field. The Board of Home Missions reported that there were under their charge 76 missions, scattered over seventeen States; 41 missions were west of the Allegheny Mountains. The appropriations for the year were $15,000. Eight missions had become self-supporting during the year. The number of congregations in the mission field had been increased, from 178 to 1,164; the number of members, 7,000; of Sunday-schools, 180; of scholars, 4,000. The committee on the state of the Church presented a report, in which they made especial remark upon its steady progress and growth since the previous meeting of the General Synod:

The number of ministers has grown from 526 to 656, a net increase of 60; the number of classes from 81 to 94, an increase of 3; the congregations from 1,172 to 1,513, an increase of 341; the membership from 117,810 to 130,399, an increase of 12,589; the additions by certificate and confirmation from 28,569 to 32,406, an increase of 3,837; and the contributions from $209,177.84, the sum total for the three years ending with November, 1869, to $247,388.12, the sum total for the three years ending in 1872, the increase being $18,568.18.

The report refers also, in the following terms, to the differences of sentiment concerning the forms of worship, and some points of doctrine, which prevail within the Church:

That there are two tendencies was distinctly recognized by the General Synod. This division of sentiment has ripened into antagonism, the adherence of one tendency being arrayed in their practical church-work directly against the adherents of the opposite tendency. While the present state of things exists, there can be no unity, peace, and concord. Instead of concentrating our energies in the way of harmonious action against the common foe, much of our time and strength is expended in maintaining the conflict within our own organization, and in seeking to achieve victory over the other. What is to be done? The status is abnormal. We do not report it in order to attempt to solve the problem, but simply as a matter of fact.

III. Reformed Church of France.—The last meeting of the Reformed Synod of France, previous to that of 1872, was held in 1869, when King Louis XIV. sent a communication to the body on the subject of their organization. It is said that he assigned, as a reason for his order, that the synod "cost the state too much money, and wasted too much of the time of its ministers." The Government had never granted permission since to hold another synod until 1872. Napoleon III. professed an
intention to restore the Reformed Church to its ancient privileges, but never carried it into effect. On the 15th of November, 1871, M. Thiers, President of the Republic, signed a decree authorizing the Church, the function of holding provincial and national synods, and authorizing the election of delegates to a synod which was to meet on the 6th of June, 1872.

The meeting of the synod was anticipated with great interest by the Protestants not only of France, but of other states of Europe, and of America. During the period which had elapsed since the meeting of any body which could speak with authority for the Reformed Church, a diversity in faith had been developed among its pastors and members. A "liberal" or Unitarian party had come up, and acquired much strength under the chairmanship of its leader, M. Athanase Coquerel. The increasing influence of this party gave great offence to the "Evangelical" members of the Reformed Church, and to the orthodox denominations generally. A disruption had already occurred in the body, about twenty-five years before, when a portion of the Church, led by Mr. Frederick Monod, seceded on account of the laxity in doctrine which was allowed, and formed the union of the Evangelical Churches of France. The Evangelical party, believing themselves to be still the stronger party in the Church, hoped, if the synod were held, to be able to commit it to a fixed basis of doctrine, which would exclude all Unitarianism and rationalism, and place the Church among those of pronounced orthodox faith. This subject was fully discussed during the months which elapsed between the calling and the meeting of the synod, and was the most important feature in the programme of the orthodox party.

The synod met in the Temple du Saint-Esprit, Paris, on the 6th of June, 1872. The division of voices was made manifest from the beginning of the session, when the members of the synod, following the fashion of the National Assembly, seated themselves according to their affiliations, on the Right and Left, and in the Centre. The orthodox members occupied the Right and Right Centre, and the Liberal members the Left and Left Centre. Pastor Bastie, of Bergerac (orthodox), was elected moderator by a majority of eleven votes over Pastor Viguière, of Nîmes (liberal). An address of thanks was voted to M. Thiers for issuing the decree by which the meeting of the synod was authorized. The first three days were spent mainly in settling the minor arrangements. The vote on the election of a moderator had shown that the orthodox party were in the ascendancy in the synod, and that, if any determination were made on doctrine, it would be in favor of their views. In order to prevent this, a motion was made in behalf of the Left, declaring "that the synod, as it does not really represent the Church, since some consistorys are larger than others, be regarded only as a consultative assembly, with no powers to make any organic or constitutional law." This motion was rejected, and the competency of the synod to legislate for the Church was declared by a vote of 61 to 45.

M. le Professeur Blois proposed a profession of faith in the following terms:

At the moment of renewing the series of her synods, interrupted during so many years, the Reformed Church of France feels, before all else, the need to return thanks to God, and to testify her love to Jesus Christ, her Divine Head, who has sustained and comforted her throughout so many trials. She declares herself to remain faithful to those principles of faith and liberty on which she was founded. With her fathers and martyrs of the Confession of ROCHELLE, with all the churches of the Reformation under their different creeds, she proclaims: The sovereign authority of the Holy Scriptures in matters of faith and salvation, by faith in Jesus Christ, only Son of God, who died for our offences and rose again for our justification. She preserves, therefore, and she maintains, as the basis of her teaching, her public worship and her discipline, the great Christian facts represented in her sacraments, celebrated in her religious solemnities, and expressed in her liturgies, more especially in the confession of sins, in the Apostles' Creed, and the Liturgy of the Holy Supper.

An animated debate of ten days' duration ensued upon this conferson, at the end of which it was adopted by a vote of 61 to 45, as the basis of the doctrine of the Church. Motions by the liberals that the confession should be simply communicated to the churches under the form of a synodical letter; that it should be simply recommended to the churches, and not obligatory upon them; and that no disciplinary consequences should follow its promulgation, were voted down by the same majority as that by which the confession was adopted. The following rule regarding the qualification of electors was adopted: "An elector in the Church must declare himself heartily attached (de cœur) to the Protestant Reformed Church of France, and to the revealed truth, as it is contained in the sacred books of the Old and New Testaments." This rule received 77 votes. No votes were recorded against it, but 24 members abstained from voting, and 7 were absent. Proposals were made to the Left for the representation of minorities in churches in the various bodies, but they were not acceded to.

The following rule was adopted in reference to the admission of candidates for the ministry: "Every candidate for the ministry in the Reformed Church of France must adhere to the faith of the Church as defined by the General Synod at the beginning of the session." This received 62 votes to 39 cast against it. Seven members were absent.

The general effect of the action of the synod is to permit the Unitarian members and ministers to remain in the Church and to vote, upon declaring attachment to the Church and the revealed truth of the Old and New Testaments, but to prevent the ordination, in the
future, of ministers who will not subscribe to the
Confession of Faith.

The following resolution on the separation of
Church and state was agreed to:

The synod, considering that the reciprocal inde-
pendence of the Churches and of the State should
be introduced into modern public law; considering
that the Reformed Church of France is disposed, for
its part, to accept with confidence its separation from
the state, when the Government shall deem it neces-
sary for all religious bodies, the synod deems it well
to urge the Church to prepare for this separation.

The synodal presbyterian form of govern-
ment was decided upon. The pastors are to
be nominated by a presbyterian council. The
consistory is to have the right of veto. When
this right is exercised, the case may be referred
to the Provincial Synod, and to the General
Synod as the highest authority. A resolution
prescribing the ability to read and write as an
essential qualification for votes after the 1st of
January, 1875, was adopted unanimously.

The synod was visited by representatives of
the Presbyterian Church in the United States of
America, who congratulated it on its re-
suming its meetings under a liberal govern-
ment. It is represented that the Unitarian
party is stronger in the churches than it ap-
peared in the synod.

RHODE ISLAND. After an unprecedented-
ly long session of seventeen weeks, the General Assembly holding its session in Provi-
idence adjourned, without having passed any
measures of general public interest. The re-
vision of the statutes was completed, and two
congressional districts of the State were re-
formed. A new apportionment of the House of Represen-
tatives was also made. The num-
ber of members will be 72, as heretofore; but
there will be one representative for every
2,794 inhabitants, instead of 1,875. Each town
shall be entitled to at least one representative,
and no town will be entitled to more than
twelve.

The subject of politics attracted more than
usual attention during the year, owing to the
interest felt in the coming presidential canvas,
and to the singular attitude of parties in rela-
tion thereto. The Republican State Conven-
tion assembled in Providence, March 14th,
with General Burnside as president, and chose
a State ticket and delegates to the National
Republican Convention. The State ticket
consisted of Seth Paddock, of Providence, for
Governor; Pardon W. Stevens, of Newport, for
Lieutenant-Governor; Joshua M. Alderman, of
Providence, for Secretary of State; Willard
Sayles, of Providence, for Attorney-General;
and Samuel Clark, of Lincoln, for General
Treasurer. The resolutions adopted were as
follows:

Whereas, The annual convention of the National
Union Republican party of Rhode Island is now in
session for the purpose of nominating to the people
of the State candidates for their support for
general affairs, and for the selection of delegates to
the National Convention of the party, to be held in
Philadelphia in June next, to nominate candidates

for the offices of President and Vice-President of
the United States for the next presidential term, it is
the sense of this Convention that we protest with
the work of the convention, that we should give expres-
sion to our views of the principles and policy of the
party which we represent: it is, therefore—

Resolved, That the National Union Republican par-
ty of Rhode Island adheres to and here reaffirms the
principles of the party announced at the various na-
tional conventions thereof, and illustrated by the glo-
rous and patriotic record of the Administrations of
Presidents Lincoln and Grant.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the distin-
guished services of the eminent soldier, the upright
and practical civilian, who is now the Chief Magis-
trate of this great republic, and that we earnestly
favor his renomination and re-election to the office
of President of the United States.

Resolved, That in Schuyler Collax we recognize an
experienced statesman, a fit presiding officer of the
Senate of the United States, and an upright and in-
telligent magistrate, and that we cordially favor his
renomination and re-election to the office of Vice-
President of the United States.

Resolved, That we especially commend the efforts
of President Grant to secure integrity and economy
in the administration of the Government, to reduce
the high debt, to secure the maintenance imposed
on the people of the country by the late war, and to honorably dis-
charge the debt which was incurred in the salvation
of the nation.

On the 20th of March the Democratic Conven-
tion was held in Providence. Candidates for State offices were nominated, and delegates
were elected to the National Democratic Conven-
tion; but the subject of resolutions was
referred to the State Central Committee. The
election was held April 3d, and resulted in the
success of the Republican ticket, except the
Lieutenant-Governor, Charles R. Cutler, the
Democratic candidate, having been elected to
that office. The majorities of the different
candidates elected varied greatly, on account
of local issues. The highest majority on the
Republican ticket was 3,863; that of Governor
Paddock was 1,075.

The General Assembly convened at New-
port, on the 28th of May, and, after organizing
the State Government for the ensuing year, ad-
journed on the 31st to the second Monday of
January. The new Legislature consists of 58
Republicans in the House and 28 in the Senate,
and 16 Democrats in the House and 11 in the
Senate.

On the 8th of October the Democratic party
and the Liberal Republican party each held a
convention in Providence. The two parties
united upon an electoral ticket. The following
resolutions were adopted by the Democratic
convention:

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Dem-
ocratic party of Rhode Island, in convention assem-
bled, do approve, ratify, and adopt the platform and
resolutions of the Democratic Convention held at
Baltimore, and the Liberal Republican Convention at
Charleston.

Resolved, That we will heartily support the can-
didates nominated at these conventions, and will unite
with all persons who sympathize with us in our ef-
forts to secure the establishment of a firm
establishment of peace and good-will toward the people
of all sections of the country.

At the election, the whole number of votes
cast for President was 18,994, of which 13,665 were for Grant and 5,329 for Greeley, giving the former a majority of 3,336.

The State debt amounts to $2,627,500, it having been reduced to that amount from $4,000,000 since the close of the war. A part of the State bonds are due in 1892; but more of them are due in 1893 and 1894. The present condition of the State finances is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance in the Treasury</th>
<th>$189,687,591</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$171,127,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated receipts from the usual sources of revenue for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1873:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$171,127,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$671,665</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$843,792</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$117,924</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The income of the State is derived from the direct tax of 1/4 per cent. on the valuation of the different towns for 1868, the total amount of which valuation for that year was $189,687,591,* giving an income of $474,518. The valuation of the towns for 1871 was $232,345,035, an increase in five years of $39,657,444. The increased valuation for 1872 over that of 1866 cannot be much less than $50,000,000, which, with the increased revenue derived from the deposits in the savings-banks, the tax on which is to be 1/4 of 1 per cent., instead of 1/30 per cent., as heretofore, will, if the valuation of 1872 is adopted, swell the receipts of the General Treasurer over former years to more than $500,000.

The reformatory institutions of the State are in a satisfactory condition. In the Work-house and House of Correction on the State farm are 148 males and 50 females, and in the Insane Asylum 70 males and 88 females. Sixty-five convicts are confined in the State-prison, and 110 in the jail. The earnings of the prison during the year amounted to about $5,000 above the expenses.

According to the report of the Commissioners of Public Schools, the total expenditures for school purposes for the year ending April 30, 1872, amounted to $465,628, and the receipts to $496,906. There are in the State 423 school districts, the attendance in which averages 21,805 in summer and 23,052 in winter. The per cent. of average attendance on total school population is 53. In the summer schools the number of male teachers is 93, and of female teachers 612; in winter schools the male teachers number 177, and the female teachers 579. The average wages per month, including board, is $84.53 in summer schools and $39.72 in winter schools. The length of school-year ranges from 30 to 39 weeks, being shortest in Washington County, where it amounts to 30 weeks and 3 days, and longest in Bristol County, where it amounts to 39 weeks and 1 day.

The Commissioners of Inland Fisheries continued their exertions during the year in promoting the important work of fish-culture in the inland waters, with encouraging results.

The ova of salmon and trout have been procured, hatched, and placed in the waters natural to them. The ova of shad have been introduced into the Blackstone, Pawtuxet, and Pawcatuck Rivers, in which streams these fish were formerly found. A pond in Newport and another in Tiverton have been stocked with black bass of the northern lakes, an excellent fish, well adapted to such waters; and arrangements have been made for stocking other ponds with the same fish.

Important public improvements have been in progress during the year by means of appropriations made by the General Government. Chief among these is the breakwater on Block Island. For this work Congress has already appropriated $155,000, including an appropriation of $50,000 made in June, 1872. This sum will enable the contractors to extend the pier or breakwater so as to afford protection to vessels seeking a refuge. Steam-dredges are employed in deepening the harbor within the pier.

The appropriations for improving the navigation of Pawtucket River, made by Congress since the year 1867, amount in the aggregate to $42,000, of which sum $10,000 was appropriated in June last. Formerly this river was almost useless for navigation, but, by the recent dredging, the water has been so deepened that vessels drawing eleven feet of water can ascend at high tide. When the dredging now contemplated is completed, it is estimated that there will be seven feet of low water.

An appropriation of $10,000 was also made for straightening and deepening the channel of Providence River. The appropriations for improvements within the borders of Rhode Island made by the United States Government, from 1866 to 1872, amount to more than $500,000.

"But these improvements in our navigable waters," says Governor Padelford, "are not all for which the United States Government has made appropriations within our borders, and for our particular benefit. Light-houses have been built and repaired; beacons, to guide the mariner and keep him from dangerous shoals, have been constructed at a great expense; sea-walls have been built to protect certain shores; fog-signals have been put up, and provisions made for keeping them in operation, at Point Judith and Beaver-Tail; and a life-saving station has been established on Narragansett Beach, and one also on the south side of Block Island."

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (173,751) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations 88,574 persons, of whom 66,859 were males and 21,715 females. There were engaged in agriculture 11,780, including 11,767 males and 13 females; in professional and personal services, 19,679, including 12,349 males and 7,330 females; in trade and transportation, 10,108, including 9,878 males and 230 females; in manufactures and mechanical and
mining industries, 47,007, including 32,865 males and 14,142 females.

The State contained 289,030 acres of improved land, 169,899 of woodland, and 43,879 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $21,574,908, of farming implements and machinery, $786,246; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $1,124,118; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $4,761,163; orchard-products, $43,036; produce of market-gardens, $316,133; forest-products, $264,688; value of home manufactures, $37,847; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $755,592; of all live-stock, $3,135,132. There were 7,770 horses, 43 mules and asses, 18,506 milch-cows, 5,851 working-oxen, 9,748 other cattle, 23,988 sheep, and 14,607 swine. The chief productions were 588 bushels of spring, and 106 of winter, wheat, 29,214 of rye, 311,357 of Indian-corn, 157,010 of oats, 39,080 of barley, 1,444 of buckwheat, 796 pounds of tobacco, 77,288 of wool, 9,920 bushels of peas and beans, 609,408 of Irish, and 142 of sweet, potatoes, 765 gallons of wine, 941,199 pounds of butter, 81,976 of cheese, 1,944,044 gallons of milk sold, 89,045 tons of hay, 954 bushels of clover-seed, 1,938 of grass-seed, 249 pounds of hops, 20 gallons of sorg-um molasses, 629 pounds of honey, and 498 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establish-ments was 1,650, using 402 steam-engines of 29,546 horse-power, and 456 water-wheels of 18,481 horse-power, and employing 49,417 hands, of whom 28,804 were males above sixteen, 14,752 females above fifteen, and 5,861 youth.

The total amount of capital invested was $66,557,322; wages paid during the year, $10,554,256; value of materials consumed, $73,154,109; of products, $111,418,354.

The whole number of newspapers and peri-odicals was 32, having an aggregate circulation of 82,050, and issuing annually 9,781,500 copies. There were 6 daily, with a circulation of 23,250; 1 semi-weekly, circulation 1,200; 19 weekly, circulation 4,950; 6 monthly, circulation 13,650.

There were 759 libraries, having 693,387 volumes. Of these 425, with 383,691 volumes, were private, and 334, with 309,606 volumes, were other than private, including 32 circulating libraries, with 65,750 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 295, having 285 edifices, with 123,183 sitting, and properly valued at $4,117,200.

The denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Sitting.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>$4,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregational</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopal</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>$17,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodists</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>$14,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholics</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>19,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Advent</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3,370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>217,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons receiving support during the year</td>
<td>1,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of annual support</td>
<td>$97,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870</td>
<td>634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons convicted during the year</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. During the year 1872 the Catholic Church experienced no little opposition in its head and its members. The Pope remained in the Vatican under the same circumstances as in the preceding year, relying entirely on the contributions of Catholics throughout the world, and declining all recognition of the acts of the Italian Government. He issued no bull or brief of important bearing; the official acts relating to local matters. On the anniversary of his accession to the Pontificate, and on other occasions, Pius IX. received delegations of Catholics from Rome, various parts of Italy, and from other countries, and his reply to the addresses made him on these occasions attracted, in many cases, general attention. His reply to the address of two German clubs, June 24, 1872, gave great offence to the Gov-ernment of the German Empire. The impor-tant portion of the reply is as follows:

Behold, then, a persecution already prepared and commenced in Germany; the Prime-Minister of a Government, after its victorious successes, is the chief author thereof, but we have sent to tell him— and you may likewise publicly proclaim it—that triumphant unaccompanied by modesty is but fleeting, that triumph united with opposition to the Church is the utmost madness. This very persecution which the Church of the Germans and its hands of the persecutor will hasten the diminution of that triumph.

I have sent to inform that Prime-Minister that hitherto Catholics have been favorable to the Ger-manic Empire. I have informed him that I have always received from bishops, from priests, and Catholics at large, continued accounts of the contentment they experienced at the cordial manner in which they were treated by Government, and of the freedom preserved to the Church. And the Government itself appeared satisfied with the Catho-lies. Now, then, after these declarations and con-fessions of the German Government itself, how is it that the Catholics are suddenly transformed into people who disobey and who conspire? This is the question I have had put to him, to which I have re-ceived no answer; nor shall I have a reply just yet, since truth is unanswerable. Be that as it may, let us elevate our eyes toward God, let us be con-fident and united, and, ere long, some pebble rolling down from the mountain will bruise the heel of the Colossus.

But should the Lord will that further persecutions come, the Church knows no fear; on the contrary, persecutions purify her, strengthen her, and increase her beauty and her loveliness; since even in the Church there are subjects for purification, and perse-cutions from the great ones of the earth better serve that end.

Let us then quietly await God's will, but be ever
filled with faith; have respect and entire docility toward the Government—not, however, toward laws contrary to the observance of religion.

He rebelled, on the 16th of the same month, in a letter addressed to Cardinal Antonelli, protested against the proposed law of the Italian Government for suppressing all houses of religious orders in Rome, and said:

"Who can deny that to suppress the religious orders in Rome, or to limit, arbitrarily, their existence, is not only to attack the liberty and independence of the Roman Pontiff, but to take out of his hands one of the most powerful and effectual means for the government of the Universal Church? Every one knows that, as the centre of Christian pious and charitable institutions, Rome has been long established here are, so to say, the centres of all these orders and congregations respectively, that are spread through the Catholic world. These houses have been founded with the purpose of furnishing laborers and missionaries for all parts of the world. Without resorting to history, it suffices, at the same time, to run the eye over the different parts of Europe and the farther and more inhospitable fields of Asia, Africa, America, and Oceanien, to appreciate the advantages of the Christian republic, and for the whole human race, procured by these followers of the evangelical counsels. In all those regions these zealous servants of God are consecrating their strength, their health, their very life, with an admirable self-denial, to the good of the people.

But, with the religious orders suppressed at Rome, or their existence in any manner hindered, the world will no longer reap the advantages, as now, of these pious and charitable institutions. For at Rome are established, so to say, the principal novitiates for furnishing fresh soldiers of the faith. It is to Rome that the religious of every nation flock, to retemper their dispositions, and to give account of their missions. It is at Rome that are discussed, under the shadow of the Apostolic See, all the principal interests, even those of distant lands, belonging to these ecclesiastical orders. It is at Rome that are elected, in assemblies of religious of many nations, the superiors-general, the dignities of the orders, and the provincial heads.

It cannot be expected that, without these great centres, established as they now are, the life-giving and beneficial work of these evangelical laborers can be productive of the same results! It cannot be. To suppress the religious houses at Rome is to leave without life the communities of religious scattered all over the world. And to rob them of their properties at Rome, is to strip each one of these throughout the world of its legitimate possessions.

Thus, then, the suppression, at Rome, of the religious orders is, not simply an open wrong done to the well-deserving individuals of each; but, much more, it is a real attack on the international rights of the whole Catholic world. It is, besides, a duty of obligation for us to declare that the suppression of religious houses at Rome might be, at given times, very prejudicial to the Apostolic See; for it is among the more distinguished subjects of these houses that useful collaborators are chosen for the highest offices, in the different ecclesiastical congregations, who serve the Church most usefully, in giving information in regard to the different missions confided to their care, or in bestowing public and secret counsel. The Pontiff is considering wise advice on divers questions of discipline relating to the various churches of the Catholic world.

It is, then, manifest, cardinal, what is the object sought by the usurping government, in its proposed law preparing for the suppression of religious orders at Rome. Ay, it is but the continuation of the injurious and revolutionary plan that has been pursued, hypocrisy, from the day of the forcible occupation of Rome, and by means of which they wish to attack not only our temporal authority, but especially, and above all, our supreme Apostolate, for the advantage of which, said they, the annexation of the papal lands was made—a patrimony bestowed on the Roman Pontiffs by an admirable disposition of Divine Providence, and possessed by the Popes for more than eleven centuries, by titles the most legitimate and sacred; and for the good of all.

This letter defined his position, in regard to the Italian Government, in these words:

"And how, in fact, since the new order of things, can the Pope be the proclaimer of the sacred independence? It suffices not that he may, for the moment, call himself materially free as to his person; he should be, and should appear in the eyes of all, free and independent in the exercise of his authority. Now, the Pope neither is, nor can be, free and independent, so long as his supreme power is subjected to the arrogance and caprice of an adverse power; so long as his elevated ministry is made a mark for the influence and for the predominance of political passions; so long as his laws and his decrees cannot pass exempt from suspicion of partiality or of offence toward the respective nations. In the new condition of things, forced on the Pontiff since the usurpation of the patrimony of the Church, conflict between the two powers is inevitable; concord and harmony cannot depend upon the will of men; relations between the two powers, based upon an adverse system, can have no other effect save those naturally resulting from opposing elements, which must necessarily keep them in continuous and painful contention.

History itself is filled with collisions between the two authorities, and of examples of commotions within the Christian family, every time the Roman Pontiffs were even momentarily subordinated to the authority of foreign power. The reason thereof is but too clear. The world being subdivided into a very considerable number of states, each independent of the other, some strong and some weak and small, peace and tranquillity could not exist in the consciences of the faithful, otherwise save in proportion to their certainty and sure conviction of the impartiality of the ruling powers over the temporal affairs of the faithful, and of the independence of his actions. Now, how could that be at present, if the action of the Roman Pontiff be continually exposed to party agitation, to governmental despotism, and to the danger of finding, at every turn, his repose disturbed, as also the tranquillity of his counsellors and of his ministers themselves? Likewise the exercise of the sacred congregations, whose duty it is to resolve questions, and to respond to all the consultations of the Catholic world, is of immense importance to the security of the Church, and to the legitimate imperious needs of all Christian nations. It is requisite, in short, that none, ever upon earth, can doubt the liberty and independence of the decisions and decrees emanated from the common Father of the faithful. It is necessary that no one be disturbed by the fear of extraneous pressure in Pontifical resolutions. It is incumbent that the Pope, the congregations, the collate itself, not only be free, but manifestly so; and this is manifest and evident, and that neither doubt nor suspicion arise in this respect. Now, the religious liberty of Catholics having, as an indiscernible condition, the freedom of the religious congregations, Pope, supreme and judicial living organ of the faith and of the laws of Catholics, be not free, they can
never feel reassured as to the freedom and independence of his acts.

What avails that the door of our domicile be not closed against our exit, once we could not issue forth without witnessing impious and revolting scenes, without exposing ourselves to insult at the hands of people bent on the pillage of our morality and discipary, without incurring the peril of rending oneself an involuntary cause of contention amid citizens! What matters promising personal guarantees to the bishops of the Church, when they are obliged even to conceal, when in the streets, the insignia of their dignity, in order not to be liable to every style of bad treatment; when the ministers of God and the most sacred truths are objects of derision and of mockery, so that be it not frequently even expedient to perform, in public, the most august ceremonies of our holy religion; when, finally, the sacred pastors of the Catholic Church who are, from time to time, obliged to come to Rome to report upon the affairs of their respective churches, may find themselves exposed, without any royal guarantee, to the like insults and, possibly, even to similar dangers!

The following allocation of the Pope to the Cardinals, delivered December 22, 1872, is the great official act of the year:

Venerable Brothers: The just and merciful Laws and decrees, and whose ways are not to be esteemed, permits this Apostolic See, and the whole Church in union with it, to groan under a long and cruel persecution. Our and your country, venerable brothers, have not been left to themselves, but rather is daily aggravated since the occupation of our provinces, and especially since, two years ago, this glorious city was withdrawn from our paternal rule. The experience of our years has taught us how correctly, from the beginning of this persecution promoted by the machinations of wicked sects, and perpetrated and carried on by their disciples at the head of public affairs, we frequently, in our allocations and apostolic letters, have asserted openly that the sovereign rights of our secular princeedom were attacked with so much force, for no other reason than that so a way might be laid toward abolishing it, and the authority in which the successors of Peter are glorious, and to obliterate the Catholic Church, and the very name of Christ Himself, living and reigning in it. Very clearly, also, have been shewn the base and sacrilegious acts of the sub-Alpine Government, especially by those iniquitous laws, by which even the clerics, torn from the foot of the altars and deprived of their immunity, have been subjected to religious and ministerial service; by which even bishops have been deprived of the right of teaching youth, and their seminaries have been closed. Still this purpose of theirs shall be made still more clear by us. In this very city the religious congregations are disturbed under our own eyes, or violently driven out from their houses, and the property of the Church subjected to an enormous tribute, and handed over to the disposal of the civil authority. Even now there has been proposed in the Legislative Chamber, as they call it, a law not wholly dissimilar from that which, notwithstanding our protest and solemn condemnation, has already been put into execution in other parts of Italy, which must extinguish, even here in the centre of Catholic faith, the religious congregations, and confiscate the goods of the Church and diminish them at public auction. But this law—if, indeed, we can honor by such a name a decree so repulsive to natural, divine, and social right—is much more injurious to the Church in Bologna than in the adjacent provinces. It injures more deeply and sorely the rights and possessions of the universal Church. It attacks the very foundation of the true social civilization, which is the religious order, which, unceasing labor and equal courage and constancy, has pro-

moted and perfected, not only in our territory, but which they have brought and still bring to foreign land and barbarous peoples, increasing the disasters, losses, even life itself. In fine, this law attacks the rights and privileges of our Apostolate, since, if the religious houses were oblitered or notably reduced, and the Church deprived of the administration of the holy sacraments to the faithful, who should teach the young and strengthen them against the innumerable snares daily laid for them, but the Roman Pontiff would be deprived of those rights which, as the universal master and pastor, he so much needs for the government of the entire Church.

The spoliation of the Roman Church would include and placed in this centre of unity by the generosity of all Catholics rather than by the gift of our own people. And so these treasures which were brought here for the glory and public benefit of the Church, will be impiously converted to the use of others. Scarcely had we learned that one of the ministers of the sub-Alpine Government had signified to the sub-Alpine Senate by his purpose to apply to it a law of this kind, than we exposed its monstrous character through a letter of the 15th day of June of this year (1872), addressed to our Cardinal Secretary of State, and we commanded him to make known the threat made by the ambassadors of the foreign princes near the Holy See this new danger impending over us. Nevertheless, as the threatened law has been proposed, the duty of our Apostolate requires that we should renew with a louder voice the expositions already made in your presence, venerable brothers, and before the universal Church. Execrating this nefarious crime, in the name of Jesus Christ, whose vicar we are on earth, we condemn it by the authority of the holy apostles Peter and Paul, and by our own, together with any scheme of law which shall arrogate to itself the power of disturbing the religious orders in Rome and the adjacent provinces, and of depriving the Church there of its property and disposing of it for the benefit of the treasury or otherwise. We therefore pronounce it utterly null and void, and any enjoyment with all the sacred goods, against alienation of which this Apostolic See will not yield, with the learned and all its supporters of this law remember the censures and spiritual punishments which, ipso facto incurred, the apostolic constitutions infict on the invaders of the rights of the Church, and make known, by these spiritual chains, let them cease to lay up treasures of anger against the day of wrath, and of the revelation of the just judgment of God.

The very bitter grief with which we are afflicted, on account of these and the other injuries wrought against the Church throughout Italy, has been not lightly increased by the cruel persecutions to which it is subject elsewhere, especially in the new German Empire, where not only by secret machinations, but also by open force, they attempt to subvert it from the very foundation, since men who not only do not profess our holy religion, but do not even know it, claim for themselves the right of defining the dogmas and rights of the Catholic Church, and while they disturb her they have the audacity to declare that they are her no injury. Moreover, adding cruel and violent diminution to injury, they do not hesitate to attribute this cruel persecution to the fault of the Catholics, forsooth; that their prelates and priesthood, together with their bishops and other prelates, and will of the civil empire to the holy laws of God and the Church, and to abstain from their religious duty.

Would that the guides of public affairs, taught by a long experience, might be persuaded that none
of their subjects would with greater exactness than Catholics render to Caesar the things that were Ca-
esar's. They have notwithstanding exceeded the venerable dogmas of the Catholic faith in favoring apostates and interrupting the exercise of episcopal authority. The Government of Geneva, although bound by a solemn treaty to guard and protect in its territory the Catholic religion, has in the past years enacted laws injurious to the authority and liberty of the Church, and more recently has suppressed the Catholic schools, has banished religious orders, and de-
prived others of the right of teaching. Lately it has endeavored to destroy the authority which for many years past our venerable brother Caspar, Bishop of Holzen, legitimately exercised, and to deprive him of his parochial benefit; it has even gone so far as to invite, by public solicitation, the inhabitants to schismatically subvert the ecclesiastical government. We have learned that a law concerning the endow-
ment of the clergy has been proposed and ratified, by which the State has deprived itself of the revenues broken, but absolutely every rule of right,
and justice is trampled under foot. This law, which is calculated to increase the destitution and servitude of the clergy and to prejudice the evils done to that illustrious nation, in these later years, in the injury of faith and ecclesiastical discipline, by a deplorable series of acts of the Spanish Govern-
ment, is due to the oppression of classes of people, and to the ספריiments of our venerable brothers the Bishops of Spain, as it now calls for our solemn exposition. Saddler things are also to be told of that small but important community of Armenians, who, especially as, at Constantinople, have been endeavoring by audacious fraud and violence to overwhelm the much greater number who remain faithful in their duty and faith. Bely-
ing their Catholic name, they continue in opposition to our supreme authority and their legitimate Pa-
triarch, who, expelled by their artifice, has been com-
pelled to fly, an exile, to us. By their craftiness they have found favor with the civil power, so that, notwithstanding the exertions extraordin-
ary sent thither to arrange this affair, and our own letter addressed to the most serene Emperor of the Turks, by force of arms they have converted to their will the commerce of the Catholic inhabitants, who have assembled in a caucus (concellatio) and have appointed a schismatical patriarch, and have suc-
cceeded in depriving the Catholics of the rights which they enjoyed, this enjoyed the express agree-
ments. Concerning these troubles of the Church we shall, perhaps, deal more explicitly if our just pro-
tests are despised.

But so many causes for grief we rejoice, venerable brothers, that you can be consoled, as ourselves have been raised up from our affliction, by the constancy and indefatigability of the bishops and clergy. The bishops, residing round the zones in truth and clad with the breast-plate of justice, and closely bound to this chair of Peter, frightened by no dangers, cast down by no affliction, bend not singly and in a written or written, by expositions and pastoral letters, to-
gether with their clergy and faithful people, bravely and with alacrity defend the rights of the Church, of this Holy See, and of themselves. They despise unjust violence, refuse calumnies, discover plots, de-
fend the audacity of the impious, and show to all the light of truth. They strengthen the good, and they oppose the bad, single-handed and in combination, with the strength of the Church on all sides, the strength of a compact unity. To us, afflicted with so many evils of the Church, they af-
door a most comforting consolation and a powerful help; they exhume from the abyss into which they despair, that the bonds of faith and charity, in which their minds and affections are joined, should become daily closer. To secure this, let no one think it in-
opportunenly that those who, with the authority of the metropolitan, preside over the ecclesiastical prov-
inces, should confer with their suffragans in the best manner that circumstances will permit on those measures which will mutually unite and strengthen them all in one mind and sentiment, and let them prepare themselves to undergo with a unanimous effort the difficult contest against the assaults of the impius.

The Lord has truly smitten us, venerable brothers, with His sword, hard, great, and strong; the smoke of His anger ascends, and the fires burn from his face. But will God cast us down forever, or will He not be appeased? No! for the Lord does not forget to have mercy, and He will not stay His mercies in His anger, for He is mighty to pardon, and He may be propitiated by those invoking Him in truth, and He shall pour out on us the riches of His mercy. Let us endeavor to appease the divine anger in this acceptable time of the advent of our Lord. Humbly walking in the path of Peace who is about to come to announce peace to man and good-will. The just and merciful God by whose mysterious purpose we are permitted to see the sorrows of the people, and the enemies of the people, and to sit there when it is given into the hands of the enemy. He will incline His ear to hear; He will open His eyes and see our desolation and the city upon which His name is invoked.

The troubles between the new German Empire and the Roman Catholic Church arose primarily out of the support given by Govern-
ment to the few Catholic priests and professors who refused to acknowledge the decrees of the Vatican Council.

Bishop Kremetz, of Ermeland, having de-
clared Dr. Wollmann and Dr. Michelis, pro-
fessors of theology, excommunicated, the Prus-
sian Minister of Worship on the 28th of March called the bishop to account, denying the right of any religious denomination to cut off any members from its communion without leave of the state. The bishop, in reply, ad-
hered to his act as one of absolute duty on his part, involving no civil rights, and in so far not under the state control. The Government, however, punished him by depriving him of the usual salary paid to Catholic bishops.

Another cause of dispute arose soon after, in consequence of the appointment by the Emperor of Cardinal Hohenlohe as ambassa-
dor to the Pope. Pius IX. declined to receive a cardinal as ambassador from any power, as it was against sound principle, constant usage, and the express direction of the Council of Bâle, because those Cardinals forming the Pope's Council cannot at the same time represent another government.

The excitement consequent on these collis-
ions of the spiritual and temporal powers led the German Empire to a course of open hos-
tility. On July 4, 1873, the Reichstag passed the following law:

We, William, by the grace of God, Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, etc., in the name of the German, Hungarian, Bohemian, and Austrian people, and of the Imperial Council, and of the Parliament, ordain as follows:

I. The Order of the Society of Jesus, as well as the monastic Orders and Congregations affiliated to the said Society, are excluded from the territory of the German Empire. The creation of establish-
ments by them is forbidden. Establishments of their kind existing shall be suppressed within a period to be settled by the Federal Council, but not later than six months.

II. The members of the Order of the Society of Jesus, or of Orders and Congregations affiliated, may, if aliens, be expelled from the territory of the Confederation. If they are natives, their residence in certain districts, or certain places, may be forbidden to them.

III. The Federal Council will take the measures necessary for securing the execution of this law.

In faith of which we have set our hand and seal imperial.

Done at Ems, July 4, 1872.

WILLIAM.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

NOTICE CONCERNING THE ABOVE.

In virtue of paragraph III., of the law of the 4th inst., regarding the Order of the Society of Jesus (Bulletin of Imperial Laws, p. 203), the Federal Council has decided:

1. The Order of the Society of Jesus, being excluded from the German Empire, the exercise of every function of their ministry, especially in the Church of Jesus the School, and the giving of Missions, is interdicted to the members of this Order.

2. The establishments of the Order of the Society of Jesus shall be suppressed, at latest in six months from the going into effect of this law.

3. The proper measures, in each special case, for the execution of the law, will be arranged by the police authorities of each locality.

For the Chancellor of the Empire, DELBRUCK.

BERLIN, July 5, 1872.

The law, though naming the Jesuits only, was interpreted by the Government in the widest sense, and not only Jesuits, but Redemptorists, Brothers of the Christian Schools, and even Sisters of Charity, were expelled and their establishments closed.

The German bishops, in a memorandum drawn up at Fulda, September 26, 1872, protested against this act, and the other proceedings, while the bodies to which the law applied, and in some cases individual members claiming rights as nobles, protested, but the law was rigorously carried out. A general association of German parishes met at Mayence, but only drew down prosecutions by its protests. The law extended not only to Prussia proper, but also to Baden, Bavaria, where the King was unable to retain one of his own family. The excitement produced by these measures continued throughout the year. In December the Catholic churches in the Diocese of Gnesen and Posen (Polish Prussia) were closed, and many clergy prosecuted for reading a pastoral letter of Bishop Ledochowski, appointing the 8th of December for devotions to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, under whose protection he placed his diocese, implicating a suspension of the hostility against the Church.

The allocation already given contributed to continue the excitement in Germany.

Following the example of Germany, the canton of Geneva expelled the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of Charity, who had for some years conducted the free schools of the Catholic population. The canton of Geneva is made up in part of territory taken from France and Savoy in 1814. The Catholic population of the new canton were, by the brief of Pius VII., in 1819, placed under the Bishop of Lausanne, who was made also Bishop of Geneva. In 1865 M. Mermillod, who had been appointed curé of Geneva, was appointed and consecrated by the Pope Bishop of Hebron in partibus infidelium, and Bishop auxiliar of Geneva, Monseigneur Marilley, Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva, at the same time nominating him vicar-general of the latter diocese. Bishop Mermillod's appointment was never formally recognized by the cantonal authorities, although he has hitherto appointed the curés or pastors of the various parishes, and given confirmation on them, and exercised other episcopal acts. In the excitement arising out of the expulsion of the religious communities, the canton of Sep- fused, by decree of September 20, 1872, to recognize him any longer as curé, cut off his salary, and forbade him to exercise any episcopal functions at Geneva. They also called upon Monseigneur Marilley to recall any powers conferred upon him; but that prelate formally resigned all jurisdiction in the Diocese of Geneva. The Bishop of Hebron, on the 28th, protested against their action, appealing to article 15 of the treaty of Turin, and protocol of the Congress of Vienna, article 587. A protest of the clergy was also made, and the Catholic bishop of Berne, Switzerland, on the 24th of September, sustained his position, and encouraged him to remain firm; but the Government proceeded to new measures, and somewhat later expelled Bishop Mermillod from the Swiss soil, upon which he retired to Paris. Upon the occasion of his arrest by the chief of police at Geneva, Monsignor Mermillod drew up the following protest: "I protest in the name of the rights of the Catholic Church, in the name of the liberty of Catholic consciences violated in my person, in the name of my rights as a free citizen of the Helvetian Republic, in the name of my family, from which the Federal Council puts me outside the territory of my country without having heard me in person, without judging me, and without any violation on my part of any law of the Constitution."

Another Swiss bishop, Monseigneur Lachat, of Bâle, had been forbidden by the government of Soleure to publish the canons and decrees of the Vatican Council, under threat of proceedings against him. In October, 1872, however, he pronounced the pastor of Starrkirch excommunicated. The government directed the authorities to prevent by force any other priest from taking the position of curé. At a later date they withdrew their recognition of Monseigneur Lachat as Bishop of Bâle, declared the see vacant, and requested the chapter to elect a new bishop.

Among the Armenians in the Turkish Empire who recognized the Pope, troubles arose in 1872, at the head of which was Kasangian, Bishop of Antioeh. Hassoun, patriarch of the Catholic Armenians, in carrying out the de-
RUSSIA.

RUSSIA (Empire of all the Russians), an empire in Europe and Asia. Emperor, Alexander II., born April 17 (April 29, new style), 1818; succeeded his father, February 18 (March 2), 1855; crowned at Moscow, August 26 (September 7), 1856. Heir-apparent, Grand-duke Alexander, born February 26 (March 10), 1845; married November 4, 1866, to Maria Dagmar (born November 26, 1847), daughter of King Christian IX., of Denmark. Offspring of the union are two sons: Nicholas, born May 6, 1868; and George, born April 28, 1871.

The administration of the empire is intrusted to four great boards or councils, possessing separate functions, but centring in the private cabinet of the Emperor. The first of these boards is the Council of the Empire, which has to superintend the general administration of affairs, and propose alterations whenever necessary. It was established by Alexander I., in 1810, and in 1872 consisted of 36 members, exclusive of the ministers who have a seat ex officio, and of the princes of the imperial house, who can claim the right to be present at the deliberations. The president, in 1872, was Grand-duke Constantine, the brother of the Emperor. This Council is divided into three departments, namely, of Legislation, of Civil Administration, and of Finance. Each department has its own president, and a separate sphere of duties, but there are meetings together of the three sections. The second board is the Senate (Directing Senate), which is the high-court of justice for the empire, controlling all inferior tribunals, and examining into the state of public revenue and expenditure, and having power to appoint to a great variety of offices, and to make remonstrances to the Emperor. It is divided into seven (before 1809 into eight) sections or committees, of which five sit in St. Petersburg and two in Moscow. In the plenum, or general meeting of the sections, the Minister of Justice takes the chair, as high procurator for the Emperor. The third board is the Holy Synod, established by Peter I., in 1721, which has the superintendence of all the religious affairs of the empire. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of Novgorod. The fourth board is the Council of Ministers. It is divided into eleven departments, namely:

Ministry of

Imperial House. Count Alex. Adelberg (app. 1870).
War. General Count Millertin (1822).
Navy. Admiral Crambe (1860).
Interior. General Timaschef (1860).
Public Instruction. Count Tolstoy (1860).
Imperial Domains. Privy-Councillor D. Valanlev (1870).
General Comptrol. Privy-Councillor M. Abaza.

The area and population of the several governments into which Russia is divided were, in 1872, as follows:
### RUSSIA.

#### GOVERNMENTS.

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<tr>
<td>Archangel.</td>
<td>968,758</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saratov.</td>
<td>20,325</td>
<td>1,052,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saratov.</td>
<td>16,880</td>
<td>717,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Petersburg.</td>
<td>16,289</td>
<td>1,382,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samara.</td>
<td>17,380</td>
<td>1,383,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Petersburgh.</td>
<td>17,095</td>
<td>1,169,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saratov.</td>
<td>32,613</td>
<td>1,383,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simbirsik.</td>
<td>19,193</td>
<td>1,192,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smolensk.</td>
<td>21,545</td>
<td>1,163,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tver.</td>
<td>35,297</td>
<td>2,565,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tver.</td>
<td>20,249</td>
<td>2,562,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tver.</td>
<td>35,297</td>
<td>2,544,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tula.</td>
<td>11,247</td>
<td>1,544,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ufa.</td>
<td>47,018</td>
<td>1,297,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vilna.</td>
<td>16,407</td>
<td>973,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vladimir.</td>
<td>17,245</td>
<td>928,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vologda.</td>
<td>59,173</td>
<td>2,317,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vologda.</td>
<td>18,807</td>
<td>1,233,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veliky Novgorod.</td>
<td>25,725</td>
<td>1,063,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vyborg.</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>1,060,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voronezh.</td>
<td>25,240</td>
<td>2,688,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Proper.</td>
<td>1,234,147</td>
<td>61,658,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s. Kingdom of Poland.</td>
<td>34,903</td>
<td>691,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kielce.</td>
<td>3,685</td>
<td>700,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kraków.</td>
<td>4,030</td>
<td>456,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lublin.</td>
<td>6,265</td>
<td>639,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plock.</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>514,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plock.</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>423,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plock.</td>
<td>4,750</td>
<td>488,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plock.</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>509,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poznań.</td>
<td>3,240</td>
<td>511,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warsaw.</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>925,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland.</td>
<td>47,115</td>
<td>5,705,607</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The area and population of the great divisions of the Russian Empire were, according to the latest dates (1867), as follows:

#### COUNTRIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Square Miles</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Russia (in. Poland).</td>
<td>1,024,367</td>
<td>69,604,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand-duchy of Finland.</td>
<td>314,000</td>
<td>1,900,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countries of the Caucasus.</td>
<td>613,000</td>
<td>1,591,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siberia.</td>
<td>5,177,000</td>
<td>3,373,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia.</td>
<td>1,005,000</td>
<td>2,740,583</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most densely peopled portion of the empire is the ten Polish provinces. In a territory of 107,221 square versts, or 47,113 English square miles, there are 5,705,607 souls, which gives an average of 53 inhabitants per square verst, or 121 per English square mile. Of the Russian provinces, those in which industry has attained its highest degree of progress, and those in which the cultivation of the soil or its more favorable conditions enable it to insure the means of subsistence to a larger number, are the most thickly populated. Thus, Moscow shows an average of 126 inhabi-
The religious statistics of the empire, according to the "Statistical Year-Book of the Russian Empire" (vol. ii., Petersburg, 1871), are as follows:

I. EUROPEAN RUSSIA AND POLAND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>European Russians</th>
<th>To 1,000 Pop'n.</th>
<th>Polish</th>
<th>To 1,000 Pop'n.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orthodox G'r/k Church</td>
<td>53,330,247</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>23,632</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosalikes</td>
<td>62,072,059</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5,362</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capetian Armeenas</td>
<td>37,121</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,871</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Greeks</td>
<td>2,862,997</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>3,278,473</td>
<td>738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholics</td>
<td>2,862,997</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>3,278,473</td>
<td>738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israelites</td>
<td>1,820,100</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>783,019</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammedans</td>
<td>2,025,799</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>636</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagans</td>
<td>355,504</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>472</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>61,652,954</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>7,595,907</td>
<td>1,691</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. FINLAND.

Nearly the entire population of the Grand-duchy of Finland belongs to the Lutheran Church. In 1887 it contained, besides the 1,759,359 Lutherans, 35,538 Orthodox Greeks, and about 800 Roman Catholics.

III. CAUCASUS AND SIBERIA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>Caucasian</th>
<th>To 1,000 Pop'n.</th>
<th>Siberian</th>
<th>To 1,000 Pop'n.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orthodox Greek</td>
<td>1,622,926</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>2,873,593</td>
<td>864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scektarians</td>
<td>65,376</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>65,938</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregorian Armenians</td>
<td>320,675</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>9,273</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Armenians</td>
<td>17,867</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5,722</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholics</td>
<td>11,026</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24,744</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protestants</td>
<td>10,032</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5,722</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Christians</td>
<td>3,888,914</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>2,971,593</td>
<td>893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammedans</td>
<td>1,590,581</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>51,583</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israelites</td>
<td>23,427</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11,400</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagans</td>
<td>355,504</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>263,021</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,532,640</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>3,287,927</td>
<td>999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. CENTRAL ASIA.

The large majority of the population are Mohammedans. The number of the Greek Catholics is estimated, in Akmolinsk, at 20,605, in Semipalatinsk at 50,385, in Semirechensk at 3,000, in Uralsk at 40,084 (exclusive of 42,443 Rasalikes).

The "Statistical Year-book of Russia" gives the following account of the different nationalities of the empire:

I. EUROPEAN RUSSIA, 1867.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONALITIES</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>To 1,000 Pop'n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russians</td>
<td>50,270,000</td>
<td>707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poles</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgarians</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germans</td>
<td>686,000</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greeks</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldavians</td>
<td>3,158,000</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuanians</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finns</td>
<td>1,262,000</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenians</td>
<td>1,056,000</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tartars</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bashkirs</td>
<td>2,438,000</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumaks</td>
<td>89,000</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germans</td>
<td>1,299,000</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoyeds</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsies</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other nations</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. KINGDOM OF POLAND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONALITIES</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>To 1,000 Pop'n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poles</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russians</td>
<td>610,000</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israelites</td>
<td>732,000</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germans</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuanians</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other nations</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. FINLAND.

The large majority of the population are Finns, who are divided into Tavasts and Karde. Of the non-Finnish inhabitants, about 125,000 are Swedes, 8,000 Russians, 1,000 Gypsies, and 400 Germans.

IV. CAUCASUS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONALITIES</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Nationalities</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russians</td>
<td>925,310</td>
<td>Russianmen</td>
<td>897,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasianians</td>
<td>925,310</td>
<td>Calmucks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenians</td>
<td>561,734</td>
<td>Nogdians</td>
<td>111,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germans</td>
<td>9,049</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>146,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews</td>
<td>21,676</td>
<td>Tartars</td>
<td>97,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,507,586</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. SIBERIA.

The number of Russians in Siberia is estimated at 2,300,000; that of Israelites at 7,000, that of Germans at 8,000.

The official estimate of revenue and expenditure for the year 1872, as sanctioned by the Emperor, is as follows: revenue, 497,197,902 rubles; expenditure, 496,813,581 rubles; surplus, 384,221 rubles.

The public debt of Russia, on January 1, 1871, amounted to 2,000,414,345 rubles.

According to the project of the transformation of the army, as elaborated by an imperial commissioner, the Russian army is to consist, in future, of 801,707 men on the peace-footing, and of 1,658,398 on the war-footing.

The Russian fleet consisted, in 1872, of 268 vessels, having 54,277 horse-power, with 1,653 guns. The greater and more formidable part of this navy was stationed in the Baltic. The Black-Sea fleet numbered 32; the Caspian, 31; the Siberian, or Pacific, 39; and the Lake Aral, or Toorkistan squadron, 6 vessels. The rest of the ships were either stationed at...
Cronstadt or engaged in cruising in European waters.

The movement of commerce in 1869 was as follows (value expressed in rubles): imports, 123,940,000; exports, 121,280,000.

The merchant navy, in 1869, was composed as follows: sailing - vessels, 2,534; steamers, 114; total, 2,648.

The length of railroads in operation, on January, 1872, amounted to 13,944 kilometres. On January 1, 1872, the telegraph-lines in operation had an aggregate length of 50,848 kilometres, while the length of wire was 85,901 kilometres.

On January 22, 1872, an imperial decree was issued, which subjects all male citizens of Russia to military service. It was a few days later followed by another, making the use of the Russian language compulsory in the primary schools of Poland. The efforts of the Russian Government to substitute in the Polish and Baltic provinces the Russian language for the Polish and German, in the schools of all grades, continued throughout the year.

At the meeting of the nobility of the province of Moscow, which was held in February, Prince Mestchersky, who was reelected to the office of marshal, brought forward a scheme for the establishment of a charitable asylum for children of the poorer nobility unable to meet the expenses of education at the Gymnasium of Moscow. An elaborate draught of regulations for the protection of minors and lunatics, and for the appointment of guardians, was discussed and adopted by the assembly. But the most important of the questions debated was the one brought forward by M. George Samarini, an eminent writer of the Panislavist school. He submitted to the assembly the draught of a petition to his Imperial Majesty, praying that all persons exiled or imprisoned by the administrative authorities (i.e., the secret police) should have the power of claiming to be brought to public trial within a fortnight after their arrest. The motion was adopted, owing, in a great measure, to the support it received from Count Orloff Daviddoff, one of the principal and most enlightened landed proprietors in Russia. The count urged that the grant of the right demanded by the nobility of Moscow would have a beneficial effect on the Government itself, since it would in future protect it from the accusation of abusing an arbitrary power in matters relating to the liberty of the subject. The necessity for advocating such an elementary reform proves the existence of a state of things somewhat incompatible with the reform of the law courts, the emancipation of the serfs, and other liberal measures introduced during the present reign. Under a charter granted by Catherine II, the noble classes possessing a property qualification have the right of holding a triennial Parliament for the purpose of electing officers for the administration of certain funds belonging to the nobility, as well as, generally, for the purpose of considering matters connected with the welfare of their body, and this convention can make representations to the sovereign with respect to the needs and wishes of the nobility. The meetings are presided over by a marshal of the nobility, who is generally the most influential and distinguished landed proprietor in the province.

On June 12th (old style May 30th) all Russia celebrated the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Peter the Great. In all the inhabited places of the vast empire, from the two capitals down to the most insignificant villages, the civil, military, and ecclesiastical authorities united with the people in commemorating the day which gave to the largest empire in the world its greatest man.

The operations of the Russians in Central Asia appeared to reach a crisis in 1872, in the campaign against the Khan of Khiva. The fullest preparations were made for this expedition. So far as was possible, all the impediments which had before stood in the way of an energetic advance, were removed. To make success more probable, it was necessary that the Russians should be in a position of complete security in the two khanates already subjected to their control. This was not difficult to accomplish, for the extension of Russian rule into the centre of the formerly independent Tartary has struck the Central Asians with a terror from which they are not likely to recover for many years. Bokhara had for two years accommodated itself with remarkable equanimity to its inevitable fate. A large fraction of the malcontent mollis had been made quiet by the premature and evidently violent death of the rebellious Kette Toré, or crown-prince; and the order and subjection to law, prevailing in the parts of the border districts of the Zemsthan, which had been annexed to Russia, could not fail to produce a good effect upon the agricultural, as well as the trading class in Bokhara. Expressions of emnity had become less frequent in the current speech of the country; the individual tribes of Ozbecks and Toorkomans found themselves less free to indulge their warlike tastes. Mosaffar-ed-din-Khan, the ruler of Bokhara, notwithstanding his apparently friendly attitude toward the Governor-General of Russian Toorkistan, was not at all pleased with this state of affairs. He still entertained faint hopes of regaining his former power, as was indicated by his sending embassies to Cabul and Constantinople for sympathy. Yet, mindful of the experience he had already had of Russian strength, it could be assumed that he would be on his guard against giving an actual manifestation of his unfriendliness. In Kho-kan affairs had, during the two years, been shaping themselves still more favorably for the Russians. Khudajan Khan—who had been stupid and dissolute in his youth—seemed in his more mature age to be quite at ease under
the shadow of Russian suzerainty, and was living quite contentedly, without care for the future of his throne. Liquors, which were scarce and hard to get in the old days of Bokhara, rule, were now within easy reach. The Khan could amuse himself at will with photography and Swiss clocks, in freedom from all care concerning the rebellious Kipt Schucks and Kirghiees, or the safety of his life and throne. He had the Russians to thank for the easy life he was leading, and might well be cautious how he forfeited their favor by any disorderly conduct. Affairs wore a very different aspect with his eastern neighbor, the warlike and ambitious Yakooob Kushbegi. The advance of the Russian outpost on the Navin appeared more and more menacing to him. He sought to find some opportunity to get rid of them. The latest Russian occupation beyond the Thian Shan, however, and the acquisition of the Elde district, had deprived him of all prospect of effecting this end. The faintness of the friendship shown him by the Anglo-Indian Government was also very depressing to him. The East Indian Government had, indeed, while Lord Mayo was Viceroy, sent an able and skilled diplomatic agent to Yarkand, but had so restricted him in time and means that he was able actually to accomplish nothing; and Yakooob Imaghan found his situation no better than it had been before. Thus Russia had no reason to anticipate effective hostility from that quarter.

Against a Russian advance under these favorable circumstances, Khiva could oppose her own military force of about 30,000 horsemen—a force composed, for the most part, of Ozbeks, the dominant and most settled class of people in the land. Although their arms are of a very primitive character, they are brave and, in a certain sense, effective troops. A ruler of ability might have enlisted in his behalf the several native tribes on the borders of the khanate, chiefly the Januts on the western border, and the Iachandors of the midland between the Aral and the Caspian Seas, with their several family stems, who could have furnished him, with additional corps of about 10,000 men each, and thus have given him an entire force of 50,000 men. The Khan does not appear, however, to have effected any alliance with these tribes. More serious obstacles than any military force which Khiva could present against an invading army, are offered by the character of the country which such an army would have to traverse to reach the territory of the khanate. Khiva is surrounded on almost every side by steppes of a dangerous and almost impassable character. By whatever road an army could march upon it from the west, the north, or northeast, it would have to pass large stretches of desert, in which neither grass nor water fit to drink can be found, or would be embarrassed by extensive and deep swamps. The intense cold and heavy snows which prevail on the steppes during the winter are matched by the heat and drought of summer. On the southwest the khanate is protected by the Hyreman steppe.

The reason alleged by Russia for commencing hostilities against Khiva was, that the Khivans held as slaves about forty Russian subjects, whom the khan had refused to give up after the Russian Government made a demand upon him to set them free. The captives so held consisted for the most part of fishermen and merchants whom the nomadic Tartars had captured in their inroads into the Russian territory, and had sold to the Khivans. Ulterior motives also, probably, had their influence upon the course of the Russian Government. Among them, the desire to secure commercial advantages and to complete the conquest of that part of Central Asia, was, doubtless, not insignificant.

When the Khan of Khiva learned that the Russians were preparing to attack him, he lost no time in sending ambassadors to sue for peace. One embassy reached Fort Alexander on the 27th of February (old style, March 10th, new style), bringing with it one of the Russian prisoners. The embassy was addressed to the Government of the Caucasus, and was composed of six princes, with Mahmet Amin, the first ecclesiastic of the khanate, as chief. The Khivans presented a written paper to Colonel Lomakin, setting forth that the Khan was prepared to treat with Russia on the following bases: 1. Establishment of peaceful relations; 2. Restoration of all the Russian prisoners; 3. Complete liberty of trading for the caravans; 4. Full and entire submission to the grand-duke, lieutenant of the empire in the Caucasus.

The ambassadors declared that they were not acquainted with the paper of a sealed letter which they brought with them for the Lieutenant of the Caucasus; but they stated the character of the instructions they had received, and these accorded with the contents of the written paper. They had been told to promise restoration of the captives, and the other concessions, on condition of peace being guaranteed. It was afterward found that there were some important discrepancies between the paper presented to Colonel Lomakin and the letter reserved for the grand-duke.

Before the arrival at Fort Alexander of the embassy to the Lieutenant of the Caucasus, the approach of another embassy from Khiva, addressed to the Emperor himself, had been announced at Orenburg. The chief of this embassy was Atalik Imazar, the Lieutenant of the Khan among the Karakalpakhs, a tribe subject to Khiva; and the ambassadors brought with them numerous presents, including two magnificent horses, but no Russian prisoners. Believing that the object in sending these embassies was merely to gain time, the Russians resolved to stop their further progress, and to tell the ambassadors at once on what condi-
RUSSIA.

The expedition which had reached Fort Alexander, and had afterward embarked on one of the Caspian steamers, was not allowed to proceed beyond Temir Khan Chousa, a port on the east coast of Daghestan. The embassy expected at Orenburg was detained on its arrival. Two conditions were then communicated to the embassies as those on which Russia would agree to remain at peace. They were—1. The immediate restoration of all the prisoners; 2. That the Khan should make explanations to the Governor-General of Torkistan in regard to the un courteous replies which he had made to the friendly overtures of that officer. The terms having been made known to Mahmet Amin, he replied that he would send his son to inform the Khan of the Russian demands. Mahmet Amin then returned to Fort Alexander, leaving with Prince Melikoff the letter from the grand-duke. The ambassadors detained at Orenburg were sent back, taking with them the letter of the Khan to the Emperor, which had not been accepted. The Khan afterward dispatched an embassy to the Viceroy of India, to ask for his intervention. A similar embassy had been sent, under similar circumstances, in 1859, to Major Todd, at Herat, and the aid which was asked had then been refused. But the Khan, who labored under the impression, common to the Tartar tribes, that the English and Russians are bitter enemies, was not deterred by this fact, and acted in the fullest confidence that the English would not neglect an opportunity to check a further advance of their rivals for supremacy in Asia. Lord Northbrook received the embassy, but answered their request with a rebuff which is described as very blunt and disheartening. He advised the Khan to accede to the righteous demand of the Czar, by releasing the prisoners, and warned him that England would not allow her friend, Russia, to be injured by him.

In preparing for the campaign the Russians established their base of operations at Krasnovodsk, a well-fortified military colony situated on the creek of the same name on the east side of the Caspian Sea. The contemplated commercial road to the Oxus, by which it is expected that the time of transportation from the interior of Russia to Central Asia will be shortened one-half, is to start from this point. A railroad is also projected to connect the Oxus with the Caspian Sea, which will be substantially a continuation of the road spanning the Caucasus from Poti to Baku. This route is practicable in full, winter, and spring; and by it, a Russian army, if not opposed by a hostile force, could reach the banks of the Oxus in ten days. But very few details have been made public of the progress of the campaign. A report which was circulated in October, that the city of Khiva and the Khan had been captured, proved to be false. The expedition was unsuccessful, and its recall and return were announced in November. Since that time, the Russian Government has been busy with preparations for an expedition on a more extensive and formidable scale, to be commenced as early as possible in 1873. Since the failure of the expedition against Khiva became known, the Russian Government has announced officially that it has completed treaties with the Khan of Khokan, the Ameer of Bokhara, and Yakooob Kushbegi, the ruler of Kashgar, and that any breach of these treaties will be punished with force.

An elaborate narrative of Russian dealings in Central Asia, and statement of the policy of the Imperial Government, appeared in the St. Petersburg Official Gazette of November 19th. It held up the accomplishment of the expedition against Khiva as the one necessary condition remaining; should negotiations fail, to the fulfilment of a grand design for civilizing the whole interior of Central Asia. The direct instruments in this scheme are to be the Russian merchants, whose operations the empire is bound in honor to protect. Free intercourse on both sides for the traders of Russia and for those of the khanates—if such there be; protection to be afforded to the caravans by regularly-organized and responsible agents; leave to import into each of the states of Central Asia such quantities of Russian goods as are fairly proportioned to their respective populations; these conditions constitute the programme which Russia would undeviatingly press upon her neighbors. The Khan of Khokan had accepted the conditions early in 1868, under the conviction of his inability to hold out against them. The Ameer of Bokhara, late in the same year, submitted, after his defeats, to the imposition of a similar treaty. In the direction of the borders of China, the country of Chinese Torkistan was first opened to Russian trade under the treaty of Peking, it being then, at least nominally, a province of the Celestial Empire; and Yakooob Kushbegi, its nominal independent ruler, had frankly accepted this part of his obligations. There remained only Khiva to be brought to reason, in order at once to complete the security and develop by trade the full resources of the Russian possessions beyond the Caspian Sea. General Kaufman, who had been so successful with the other petty sovereigns, would insist on the necessary terms being early accepted. This he hoped to accomplish by peaceful means, but, if these failed, force would certainly be used for this highly-necessary object.

The prompt and decided refusal given by the Viceroy of India to the application of the Khan of Khiva for aid against the Russian advance called forth much comment in the English papers. The opposition journals assailed the ministry for what they considered the want of decision and cowardice of its attitude toward Russia. The steady progress of Russian influence in the districts southeast of the
Caspian Sea was regarded as fraught with danger to the English empire in India and to English influence in Persia and Afghanistan. Apprehension was freely expressed, not only that Russia might eventually reach a point from which an actual attack upon some British possession would be practicable, but also that the mere fact of the gradual approach of Russia toward the British lines might encourage the discontented in India to revolt. The news that the Russians had secured from the Shah of Persia a cession of the territory lying on the north side of the river Attreck served to increase these apprehensions.

The English Government was also mindful of the effect of the Russian movement upon its interests in the East, and in due season opened a correspondence with the Russian Government, with a view of coming to an understanding as to what should be the limit of the Russian annexations. On the 8th of October, Lord Granville addressed a dispatch to the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, asking assurances from the Russian Government that it would not encroach upon territory claimed by the Ameer of Cabul as belonging to Afghanistan. This dispatch contained also a very distinct description of the lines and points which the English Government regarded as marking the northern boundary of Afghanistan. Prince Gorchakov replied, on the 7th of December, on behalf of the Russian Government, admitting generally the reasonableness of the English demands, but expressing doubts as to the right of the Ameer of Cabul to some parts of the territory claimed by the English as belonging to him. Toward the end of December, the Russian Government dispatched Count Schouvaloff to London, to represent more fully its views to the British Government, and endeavor to secure a modification of the demands made by Earl Granville in his dispatch of October 8th. This was the condition in which affairs stood at the close of 1872. It is proper to add here that the British demands were subsequently conceded, and an agreement was entered into upon the basis proposed by Earl Granville.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, or HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, a chain of islands situated in the North-Pacific Ocean, formerly the kingdom of Hawaii. They consist of 13 islands, eight of which are inhabited. Area, 7,416 square miles; population in 1866, 43,959; in 1872, 57,145. The number of foreigners, in 1866, was 4,194, among whom there were 1,306 children. The largest islands are Honolulu, with 13,521, Hilo, with 4,655, and Lahaina, with 3,501 inhabitants. The revenue for the term from April 1, 1870, to March 31, 1873, amounted to $604,959, and the expenditures to $909,784. The public debt on March 31, 1872, was $177,971. The imports in 1871 were valued at $1,626,000; the exports at $1,592,000. The number of commercial vessels entering the ports of the kingdom amounted to 171, of an aggregate burden of 105,993; the number of whalers, 31. The principal articles of export, in 1871, were: sugar, 21,761,000 pounds; rice, 1,284 pounds; coffee, 47 pounds; tallow, 185 pounds; palm, 293 pounds. The principal port is Honolulu; of the 151 vessels entering the port in 1870, 95 were North American, 31 English, 14 Hawaiian, and 11 German.

The population of the islands, since their discovery by Captain Cook, has been decreasing at a fearful rate. In 1779, their number was estimated at 400,000; now they number less than 60,000; and, during each year, the most distressing accounts have come in from the country districts of excessive mortality among the natives. In 1872, from one school district, the agent stated that the deaths for the first quarter were forty-seven; births, eight. From another district a report came in, unofficial, that the deaths were nearly one hundred against six births.

The King of the islands, Kamehameha V., died in Honolulu on December 11, 1873. He died childless, and, as he failed to avail himself of the privilege conferred by the Constitution, of naming his successor, there was a short interregnum. Prince William Lunalilo, who was naturally one of the claimants to the vacant throne, issued a plebiscitum, calling on the people to vote for him, and promising them, in the event of his election, to restore the old Constitution of 1852. This Kamehameha had overthrown in 1864, and set up a new and usurping one of his own manufacture, according to which the choice of a new ruler, in the event of his failure to appoint a successor, fell to the Legislature. Thus the plebiscitum of Lunalilo was entirely informal, put forth only as a means to gain an expression of the people's wishes. A vote was taken in all the districts of the island on January 1, 1873. Over 12,000 ballots were cast, all but 19 of them being for Lunalilo. In the capital district, that of Honolulu, 3,049 were cast, every one of them being for Lunalilo. Another claimant, David Kalakana, had appeared, asking the suffrages of the people, but so firm were they in their attachment to Lunalilo, that hardly any one could be found to espouse his cause. The Legislature was convened on the 8th of January, according to Kamehameha's Constitution, to vote for his successor, or, rather, to ratify in a constitutional way the popular voice which had already declared so unanimously for Lunalilo. In spite of his crushing defeat at the polls a week previous, Kalakana had attempted to
San Salvador.

bribe some of the assemblymen by promising them offices in case of his election. On the morning of the 8th of January, the day set for the election by the Assembly, the natives began at a very early hour to surround the Assembly hall, provided amply with sticks and clubs of all sizes, and many with stones and other convenient missiles. A report had obtained very extensive credence that the Assembly, after meeting, would adjourn over a day, as a compliment to the new King, for such Lunaillo really was, needing only the formal ratification of the Legislature to make him so de jure as well as de facto. But the Kanakas were determined that he should be elected, and that too on that day, and the somewhat mobbish preparations above described were simply intended as a forcible suggestion to the Assembly that such was their will. In spite of this formidable array, through which the members were compelled to pass to gain the hall, one of them had the boldness to rise and move an adjournment, but as soon as this was known outside, and before the motion could be put to a vote, the angry Kanakas shouted out: "Put a rope around that man's neck, and give us the end of it!" Two or three remarks of a nature similar to this had the desired effect, and the motion was not put. The voting was immediately taken up, and, under the pressure of the decided feeling manifested by the natives without, a motion that each member be compelled to write his name on the back of his ballot prevailed easily, and amid the greatest excitement the votes were cast and declared to be unanimously for Lunaillo. The King-elect was crowned the next day in the stone church at Honolulu. His inaugural address proposed important changes in the government; one, that the Legislature be divided in two branches—that of the nobles, and that of the representatives; another, that free suffrage be granted to all natives; and another, that the Attorney-General be no longer considered as one of the cabinet. The legislative assembly afterward ratified these amendments, and all that now remains, before they be incorporated into the Constitution, is that the Legislature ratify them next year. Immediately after his coronation, the King chose his cabinet, evincing in his selections a sound judgment and liberal tendencies.

Sandwich Islands, Lot Kamehameha Kapuatawa, Kamehameha V., King of the, born in Honolulu, Hawaii, December 11, 1830; died in that city, December 11, 1872. He was the son of Matao Kekuanaoa and Kinau (daughter of Kamehameha I.), and, in company with his elder brother, afterward Kamehameha IV., and a number of other sons of the high chiefs, was educated at the Royal School, established by the American Mission in 1839, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cook. He was quick to learn, and acquired a very thorough education, becoming in time an accomplished scholar and gentleman. But, like most of his race, there lingered about him a taint of the old heathen superstitions, and, at not very long intervals, he would indulge in gross intoxication, and, in his secluded cluster of cabins on the sea-shore, would direct the performance of all the old rites, dances, and ceremonies of the heathen worship. In 1854 his brother, Kamehameha IV., ascended the throne, and he filled with ability the office of Minister of the Interior. At the death of his brother, November 30, 1863, Prince Lot ascended the throne as Kamehameha V. He had previously visited California and England with his brother. He was somewhat jealous of the influence of the missionaries, and was greatly dissatisfied with the constitution adopted during the reign of Kamehameha III., and which, it is said, was drawn up by the missionaries. He had introduced, soon after his accession, the Established Church of England as the state Church, and had assumed the name of "Head of the Church," as one of his royal titles. In 1864 he summoned a convention to amend the constitution, or, rather, to make a new one; but, dissatisfied with their efforts, he dismissed the convention, abrogated the constitution, and promulgated another of his own composition. He made, however, a very good ruler, and, though he was more nearly absolute than most of his predecessors, seemed, in general, to be actuated by a desire to promote the best interests of his people. He was, nevertheless, discontented with his position, which he said, very truly, offered no basis for the dignity of royalty. He was a man of fine stature, well formed, athletic, and with a regal bearing. He had accumulated large wealth for so small a state, and, as he had no relative living, except an imbecile half-sister, his property will probably revert to the nation.

San Salvador (República de San Salvador), an independent state of Central America, bounded on the north and northeast by Honduras; on the east, by Nicaragua; on the southeast, by Fonseca Bay; on the south, by the Pacific Ocean; and, on the northwest, by Guatemala. It has an area of 7,500 square miles; and, of its population, which is estimated at 600,000, about one-half are Indians; 290,000 mestizos; 1,000 negroes, and the remainder whites.

President of the republic, General San J. González (reelected February 1, 1872, for two years); Vice-President, the Licentiate M. Mendez; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. G. Arbiza; Minister of War and Finance, General B. Bustamente; Minister of Public Instruction, the Vice-President; Minister of Justice, the Licentiate M. Trigueros; President of the Congress M. Vasconcelos; President of the Senate, Dr. J. Silva; Bishop, T. M. Ví- neda y Zalduna.

The standing army consists of 1,000 men, and the militia of 5,000.

The principle articles of export are indigo, coffee, sugar, and balsam of Peru; the values
of the first three of these exports, in 1869, were respectively $2,447,550, $507,793, $250,292, and $40,000.

The total imports of the republic, in 1870, amounted to $2,551,500; and the exports to $3,810,910. Those for the third quarter of 1872 were $618,828.45 and $544,916.59 respectively.

The movements at the port of Acajutla, during the year ending September 30, 1870, were as follows:

ENTERED.
Steamers, 33, with an aggregate of 29,507 tons.
Sailing-vessels, 14, with an aggregate of 4,288 tons.

CLEARED.
Steamers, 33, with an aggregate of 29,507 tons.
Sailing-vessels, 14, with an aggregate of 4,288 tons.

The commerce at the ports of La Unión and La Libertad was nearly the same as at Acaju-
tla.

The following is a statement of the revenue and the expenditure in 1869:

**REVENUE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customs duties</td>
<td>$461,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal taxes</td>
<td>143,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monopolies</td>
<td>235,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry receipts</td>
<td>70,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$890,871</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXPENDITURES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>$158,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>228,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public debt</td>
<td>69,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry expenses</td>
<td>343,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$626,080</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The public debt, in 1869, was (September 30th) $705,800 at 60 per cent. Annual amortization, $24,557. Floating debt, $84,264.

The railway from the capital to Acajutla is progressing rapidly. M. Buenó, the contractor, reported to the Government, in February, that the road had been graded for about one mile in length, and 5½ yards in width. Some 300 men were at work.

Several deputies presented a proposal to reward the services of Mr. Arbiza, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the sum of $20,000.

A treaty of friendship and alliance between Guatemala and San Salvador was approved by the Congress of the latter country.

The republic, though at the time enjoying complete tranquillity, was nevertheless in continual apprehension respecting the plans and plots of the reactionary parties in the neighboring states against all forms of liberal government. As a proof of this, one of the leading journals referred to the discourse of the President of the Legislative Assembly of Honduras, in which authority was offered to President Medina to declare war against San Salvador, if the latter does not pay all the expenses of the difficulties that took place the previous year.

With respect to ex-President Dueñas, it was thought that he would be delivered over to the civil and military tribunals for trial on all the points on which he was accused.

Early in July a conspiracy was formed against the Governments of San Salvador and Guatemala, but proved futile. The Government of San Salvador was warned that on the 6th and 12th of July a revolution would break out in the capital, in San Vicente, Cojutepeque, and Sensuntepeque, under the influence of the reactionary party, among which the most prominent personages were Archbishop Pinol, the Jesuits, and a part of the San Salvador clergy. These notices agreed with what was rumored in Nicaragua, as having been spoken of by Pinol and the Jesuits there, and had been communicated to the Government of San Salvador. The conspiracy was believed to have many ramifications in Guatemala, its object being to overthrow the Governments of both Guatemala and San Salvador, known not to be friendly to retrograde measures. On one of the days fixed for the attempt, the Indians of Cojutepeque made an unsuccessful assault upon the garrison of that city. A large force was sent thither by the Government.

In view of these disturbances, the President issued a decree prohibiting the publication of newspapers, pamphlets, etc., until a copy thereof should be presented to, and approved by, the Government, and prescribing a fine of $100 for the first instance of omission to comply with that order, and suspension for the second offence.

Ex-President Dueñas, imprisoned for political offences, was released on bail; but, on the outbreak of the troubles above alluded to, was again deprived of his liberty. Early in August he was expelled the republic, together with sixteen Capuchin friars, and proceeded with them to Panama, where he embarked for Europe.

Bishop Ortiz Urruela was banished from the republic, where he had been residing for a time as a political refugee.

In September President González issued a decree inviting the people of the republic to name thirty-six representatives for the National Constituent Convention. The elections were to take place on the 5th, and the representatives were to meet in the capital on the 25th.

That decree was followed by another in relation to the assassination of the Vice-President of the republic in the capital. The event was declared to be a national calamity; and it was ordered that all the national functionaries should wear mourning for nine days. The assassination was believed to be an act of revenge by the reactionary party.

Amnesty was granted to all the Indians who had taken part in the rebellion in the city of Izalco, in August.

The San Salvador minister to Italy sent $100 to the Government to be applied in aid of the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in the Honduras campaign.

The Provisional President of Honduras communieated a vote of thanks to the allied forces
of Guatamala and San Salvador for their services in behalf of Honduras.

Don Francisco Bogen had begun the formation of a German colony in San Benito, situated at the foot of the volcano San Salvador. The Government gives its protection to the enterprise, and contributes $75 toward the passage of each family from San Francisco to the port of Libertad. The colonists will be exempted from military service for ten years. The colony is to consist of 200 families. The principal pursuit will be the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

SAUNDERS, Rev. Ephraim DoB, D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman, teacher, and philanthropist, born October 31, 1809, in Morris County, New Jersey; died in West Philadelphia, Pa., September 13, 1872. He was educated at Yale College, graduating thence with the second honors of his class, in 1831, studied theology (we believe at Princeton), was ordained to the ministry in the Presbyterian Church, and settled at Goochland C. H., Va., about 1835. He remained in Goochland County, where he founded several churches, and was active in educational efforts, for sixteen or seventeen years, when, in consequence of ill-health, he resigned the pastorate, and visited Europe, where he travelled extensively. On his return he was settled for a year or two at Pottstown, Pa. His voice failing him a second time, he gave up the pastoral office, and established, in 1837 or 1838, at West Philadelphia, a boys' school of the highest grade, under the name of the Saunders Institute. This school was very successful, and he employed in it the ablest teachers he could find, two college presidents having been among his instructors. Among others who taught there was his son, Courtland Saunders, a young man of rare genius and remarkable scholarship, whose little work on the "Paradigms of Latin Verbs," written before he was twenty years of age, was a monument of careful and extended research. He was the only child of Dr. Saunders, most dearly cherished; yet, in his ardent patriotism, he said, at the commencement of the late civil war, to this beloved son, "One of us must give himself and, if need be, his life to our country's service." The father earnestly desired to go; but the son claimed the privilege, enlisted as a captain in the Corun Exchange Regiment, fought bravely, and fell at Antietam. Meantime, the father was indefatigable in his efforts to raise volunteers and money for bounties, and received the thanks of the city for his patriotic labors. He also established a drill-class in his institute, and trained many young men who went out as officers in the Union service. He was active in all educational enterprises, being a trustee of Lincoln University, and connected with other colleges and seminaries in the region around Philadelphia. But from the time of the death of his gallant son he had felt it his duty to rear some memorial of him, which should be a lasting honor to him and blessing to the community. In 1870 he gave up his school, and soon after, with the full and cordial consent of his wife, gave the large building and extensive grounds of the institute to found a memorial hospital, to be called the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia. He further offered to raise by personal effort and solicitation $100,000 toward the erection of hospital buildings, and had accomplished this before his death. The late John A. Brown, a retired banker of Philadelphia, gave $800,000 toward its endowment, so that the hospital will start with about half a million dollars. Dr. Saunders's own gift being about $100,000. His learning, his skill and success as a teacher, and his philanthropic spirit, caused his loss to be deeply felt in Philadelphia.

SCRANTON, Josrhn II., an eminent citizen, and one of the founders of the city of Scranton, Pa.; born at Madison, New Haven County, Conn., June 27, 1818; died at Baden-Baden, Germany, June 6, 1872. He began his business-life as a clerk for a house in New Haven, but subsequently removed to Augusta, Ga., and entered into business for himself. In 1847 he made the Lackawanna Valley his permanent home, and in connection with some family relatives, and a few other energetic men, began to develop the resources of that portion of Luzerne County, then almost a wilderness, consisting of one or two farm-houses, and a country tavern by the border of a stream, while surrounding these were the bleak and sterile mountains. After unremitting effort in spite of delays and repeated failures, he succeeded in enlisting the cooperation of some capitalists, through whom he raised the sum of thirty thousand dollars and formed a partnership in the enterprise of bringing out the wealth that lay latent beneath the surrounding hills. In June, 1853, this firm was merged into the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, with which he was identified until the time of his death. Iron-works were constructed, railroads built, and difficulties surmounted, which would have intimidated a man with less perseverance and executive ability, and, as a result, we find, in the short period of twenty-five years, a city of nearly fifty thousand inhabitants, and which is the focus of one hundred and fifty millions of capital invested in railroads and other improvements. For twenty years he was successively manager, superintendent, and president of the above company, and was also president and director of several railroads and banking corporations. For some months previous to his death, Mr. Scranton had been travelling in Europe, in the vain hope of recovering his health.

SEABURY, Rev. Samuel, D.D., an Episcopalian clergyman, professor, and author, born in Hartford, Conn., in 1801; died at the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York City, October 10, 1872. He was a grandson of Samuel Seabury,
D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut, and first Protestant Episcopal Bishop in the United States. He graduated from Columbia College in 1823, and from the theological seminary in 1826, was ordained deacon in 1826 by Bishop Hobart, and received priest's orders in 1828. He was Professor of Languages in the Flushing Institute, afterward St. Paul's College, from 1830 to 1834, editor of The Churchman from 1834 to 1849, and professor in the General Theological Seminary from 1849 to his death, and for some years before his death rector of the Church of the Annunciation, Dr. Seabury held to the high prelatical theories of his grandfather, and was generally inclined to the (so-called) High Church party. His published works were: "The Continuity of the Church of England in the Sixteenth Century: Two Discourses, with Appendix and Notes," 1852; "Discourses on the Supremacy and Obligation of Conscience," 1861; "American Slavery distinguished from the Slavery of English Theorists, and justified by the Law of Nature," 1861—this was very sharply reviewed by Prof. Peabody, in the North American Review, and others; "Mary the Virgin, as commemorated in the Church of Christ," 1893; and several funeral and other occasional discourses, among which was one on the death of the late Rt. Rev. Benj. T. Onderdonk, D. D.

SEWARD, William Henry, LL. D., an American statesman, born in Florida, Orange County, N. Y., May 16, 1801; died at Auburn, N. Y., October 10, 1872. His ancestors upon his father's side were Welsh, though for several generations resident in this country; his mother, whose maiden name was Jennings, was of Irish extraction. His paternal grandfather, John Seward, was an officer during the war of the Revolution, with the rank of colonel. Samuel S. Seward, father of the deceased statesman, was both a physician and merchant, and late in the last century removed from Sussex County, Virginia, to Florida, N. Y. At a very early age William exhibited a fondness for books, and ran away from home to go to school, establishing a precedent that has been rarely followed. At the age of nine years he was sent to Farmers' Hall Academy in Goshen, which had numbered among its pupils Noah Webster and Aaron Burr. With a strong aptitude for knowledge, he rapidly advanced in his studies, so that before he was fifteen he was ready to enter college. In 1816 he was received into Union College, from which he graduated with high honors, though six months of his senior year had been spent in teaching in Georgia. He studied law with John Anthon, in New York, and afterward with Ogden Hoffman and John Duer, at Goshen, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. In the following year he removed to Auburn, where he formed a partnership with Judge Miller, whose daughter, Miss Frances Adeline Miller, he married in 1824. As a lawyer he soon became distinguished for originality of thought, independence of action, and an industrious devotion to his profession that brought him a large practice and a high reputation.

The attention of Mr. Seward was early called to political subjects. His father was an eminent Jeffersonian Republican, and the natural instincts as well as the early education of the son led him to adopt the same principles. In 1824 he was selected by a Republican county convention to prepare the usual address, although scarcely old enough at the time to be a voter. In several orations at this early period of his life we find the same fervent devotion to the cause of liberty that ever afterward marked his public career. In 1827 he appeared as the champion of the struggling Greeks, and by his youthful eloquence secured large contributions to the fund raised in this country for their defence.

One of the largest political conventions that had ever assembled in the State of New York was held at Utica in 1828, composed of young men favorable to the election of John Quincy Adams to the presidency. Mr. Seward presided over this convention with marked ability. The same year he was offered a nomination for member of Congress, but declined it. The Anti-Masonic party was at this time rising into temporary and local importance, and Mr. Seward and his friends affiliated themselves with it, believing that it afforded the best position for a successful resistance to the national and State Administrations. By this party he was elected a State Senator from the Seventh District in 1830, by a majority of over two thousand, although his district had the preceding year given a large majority the other way. Not yet thirty years old, he entered the Senate, and, at the same time, became ex officio a judge in the highest court of the State, and the peer of men venerable in years and distinguished for talent and experience. He was politically in a small minority in the Legislature, at a time when party lines were strongly marked. The record of his career as a Senator and a judge, nevertheless, compares favorably with that of his associates. The abolition of imprisonment for debt, the melioration of prison-discipline, reforms in the militia system, opposition to corporate monopolies, the extension of popular franchises, the subject of education, and the work of internal improvement, received a cordial and effective support from him during his term of four years. In some of the reported opinions pronounced by him as a judge, we find that he did not hesitate to vindicate the claims of justice even when opposed by the arbitrary and time-honored rules of law.

Mr. Seward found time during the recess of the Senate to make a hurried visit to Europe in the summer of 1833. His letters, upward of eighty in number, written during his few weeks' travel in Great Britain and portions of the Continent, were published at the time, adding much to his growing reputation.
In 1854 Mr. Seward was nominated for Governor, but was defeated by Governor Marcy, although in every county he ran ahead of his ticket. Among the charges brought against him in this and the subsequent successful canvass was "the atrocious crime" of being "a young man." But little over thirty, he had dared to aspire to an office which had thus far only been held by the ablest and ripest statesmen of the State. He went back to the practice of the law, and to the private advocacy of liberal measures and reforms, speaking at Auburn in 1835 on education and internal improvements. In 1838 the antirent troubles brought him prominently forward, and he established himself at Westfield, Chautauqua County, as agent of the Holland Land Company. A speech delivered by him in 1837, in the Whig Convention of Cayuga County, is still remembered as an unusually able production. During the canvass of this year he spoke often, and the revolution in State politics which then occurred, and which assumed from the circumstances a national importance, was largely attributed to his exertions. In 1838 he ran again for Governor, beating Governor Marcy by 10,000 majority, and taking his seat at the age of thirty-seven as the first Whig Governor of the Empire State. He was re-elected in 1840, but was ordered to be a candidate in 1842, and retired from office January 1, 1843. The administration of Governor Seward was, in many respects, the most remarkable of any in the history of the Empire State; and many persons regarded it as more influential in shaping the political issues, which followed in the next twenty years, than any other event of that period. During that administration occurred the antirent difficulties; the enlargement of the Erie Canal, largely the result of his foresight and energetic advocacy; the founding of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica; at Utica; he gave his best efforts; the eradication of the laws for imprisonment for debt, and every vestige of slavery, from the statute books; the reformation of the penitentiary system, and those reforms in the severity of criminal sentences which betokened the dawning of an era of greater humanity; the promotion of the agricultural interests of the State; the creation and fostering of normal schools, and the increase of school libraries; the extension of the privileges of the public schools to all classes and conditions, etc. But preeminently was his administration known for its action relative to slavery. In the case of the colored seamen, charged by the Governors of Virginia and Georgia as being slaves abducted from those States, or carried to free States and set at liberty, the seamen having been arrested in the city of New York, and their extradition to Virginia and Georgia demanded, Governor Seward refused to surrender them. His grounds for their refusal were ably stated in a series of letters to the Executives of Virginia and Georgia, in which he maintained that the crimes contemplated by the Constitution, in its provisions requiring the rendition of fugitives from justice, were not such as depended on the legislation of a particular State, but such as were determined by some common standard to be crimes—such as were *mala in se*. No State, he argued, could force a requisition on another State, founded on an act which was only criminal through its own legislation, but which, compared with general standards, was not only innocent, but humane and praise-worthy. Virginia, and other Southern States in sympathy with him, threatened retaliatory measures against the commerce of New York, but Governor Seward was not to be influenced or intimidated. A similar instance of his firmness and sagacity was exhibited in the "McLeod case." Alexander McLeod, a British loyalist, charged with burning the American steamer Caroline during the Canadian rebellion in 1837, was arrested and committed to jail in the State of New York to await his trial for the offence. The British minister alleged that the act was one of war, for which his Government should be held responsible. He therefore demanded the release of McLeod, menacing hostilities in case of a refusal. President Tyler's Administration—Mr. Webster, Secretary of State—counselled compliance, and urged Governor Seward to surrender the accused. Many of Governor Seward's friends also advised him to the same course. But he resolutely resisted the demand of the British Government, and refused to adopt the policy of President Tyler. His bold and independent stand sustained the honor of his country; and the fortunate conclusion of the matter restored public tranquillity and strengthened Governor Seward's administration.

At the expiration of his second term as Governor, he resumed the practice of his profession, though occasionally indulging in his taste for literary labor. Thus, in 1843, he addressed the Phi Beta Kappa, of Union College, on the "Elements of Empire in America;" in 1847, delivered an oration on the "Life and Character of Daniel O'Connell;" and in 1848 pronounced an eloquent eulogy on John Quincy Adams before the New York Legislature. He also took an active part occasionally in national and State politics, canvassing the State for Mr. Clay in 1844, though he had not favored his nomination; opposing the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican War; and about the same time contending zealously against the National American movement. He was largely instrumental in securing the calling of the Constitutional Convention of 1846. But the greater part of his time, during the six years 1842-49, was devoted earnestly to legal practice, and his extensive attainments in the law, and his eloquence before the jury, caused him to be retained very often in cases of great importance. Among them may be named the
case of James Fenimore Cooper vs. Greeley & McElrath, for libel in the Tribune, in which he appeared for the defendants. He defended, in 1847, John Van Zandt, charged in Washing-
ton with aiding fugitive slaves. The case of William Freeman, indicted for the murder of the Van Nest family, in which Mr. Seward appeared for the defense, resulted in a verdict of insanity. He had previously defended, upon the same grounds, Henry Wyatt, indicted for the murder of a fellow-convict in the Auburn Prison. The excitement occasioned by the crime of Freeman was intense, and the humane efforts of Governor Seward were unsuccessful, except in obtaining for him an appeal to the higher court, though Freeman afterward justi-
tified the plea in his behalf, by dying utterly idiotic in prison after a new trial had been granted him. Mr. Seward's defence of Abel F. Fitch and forty-nine others, for conspiracy to destroy the property of the Michigan Central Railroad, Company, is also notable in judicial annals. To the annexation of Texas he re-
mained an uncompromising opponent to the bitter end. During the war with Mexico, how-
ever, which resulted from the consummation of that measure, his course was patriotic, and he constantly recommended a vigorous conduct of hostilities. He warmly supported the elec-
tion of General Taylor in 1848, and acted through the canvass with unusual energy. It was now, though for the first time, that he announced his idea, since so well known, and so often discussed, of "the antagonistical elements of society in America, Freedom and Slavery," and which was subsequently formu-
lated by him into that pithy expression "the irrepressible conflict." This was thoroughly developed in his great speech at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Seward was elected to the Senate of the United States in the place of Mr. Dix, in 1849, there being no serious opposition to him. He went to the Thirty-first Congress with thirty-three other Whig members, and with one Democrat. He was the friend of General Taylor, and that President extended to him full confidence. He supported the in-
vitation to organize State governments, ex-
tended by the President to California and New Mexico. It was in a speech in the Senate, March 11, 1850, that he used the phrase "higher law," which has since become so famous. His opposition to the compromise measures, and his support of emancipation in the District of Columbia, mark the general tenor of his course upon the most exciting question of the day. He ardently supported the "French Spoliation Bill," and in February, 1851, advocated the principles subsequently embodied in the "Homestead Law." He was prompt in submitting a resolution to the Senate offering a cordial welcome to Kossuth, then about to visit this country. In a speech on Mr. Foote's resolution, he expressed his sym-
pathy with the exiled Irish patriots, and his speech on "Freedom in Europe," containing an able review of the Hungarian Revolution, has been much admired. President Taylor died in 1850. Mr. Seward had heartily op-
posed the compromise measures up to that time, and he continued his opposition, though his associates proved less faithful. The main features of the bill became law seriatim, and this was inconsiderately thought to be a final solution of the problem. Mr. Seward did not think so, and refused to say so; and the slavery question, in its different aspects, became the vital point in the election of 1852.

The nomination of General Scott for the presidency in 1852 met Mr. Seward's approval, though he could not sanction the platform adopted. The election resulted in the over-
whelming defeat of the Whigs; but Mr. Sew-
ard, undismayed by this disaster, resumed his place in the Senate with his characteristic calmness and assiduity. He found time also to prepare two orations; one, at the dedication of a university at Columbus, Ohio, on "The Destiny of America," the other before the American Institute, at New York, on "The True Basis of American Independence."

In the debates on the Nebraska Bill, in the session of 1853–54, Mr. Seward was conspic-
uous for his able yet calm and dispassionate arguments against it. The contest was hope-
less, so far as immediate results were con-
cerned, from the beginning, but it was gallantly maintained to the end. His eloquent defense of the three thousand and fifty New England clergymen who sent in a remonstrance against the bill, attracted at the time much notice and approbation. In the summer of 1854 he made the annual oration before the Literary Societies of Yale College, on "The Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Development of the American People." On this occasion, he received the honorary degree of LL. D., which was also conferred by Union College in 1856. In Feb-
uary, 1855, Mr. Seward was relected to the Senate for six years from March 4, 1855, by a large majority, against the determined opposi-
tion of both the American and Democratic parties. In the Kansas debates of the ensuing session, he took an active part, and his speeches were marked with their usual clearness and fairness. When Senator Sumner was assaulted by Mr. Preston Brooks, in the Senate-chamber, May 22, 1856, Mr. Seward was the first Senator to call for a committee of inquiry into the matter, and, though he was not appointed on the committee, his whole course was digni-
fied and honorable, and his rebuke was felt the more keenly from its judicial impartiality. The nomination of Colonel Fremont for the presidency by the Republican party in 1856 was a serious disappointment to many of Mr. Seward's friends; but he himself manifested no disappointment or chagrin, and entered upon the canvass with great zeal and energy. The Republicans were defeated but not de-
moralized, and, under Mr. Seward's leadership, in the Senate, they made a gallant though in-
The war followed, and through its whole course—Mr. Seward exhibited an ability and statesmanship which will be more and more admired the more carefully they are studied. He was accused of being an optimist, and much sport was made of his prediction that the war would not last ninety days; but this sublime faith in the vitality of the republic, and the hopeful spirit which he always maintained, were invaluable in sustaining the confidence and hope of those who were inclined to despondency. He kept us from a foreign war in addition to the civil war, and it is doubtful if any other of our statesmen could have done as much. He gained, too, the respect and esteem of other nations and governments for the country, to a degree that had never previously been experienced. He had passed the ordeal, and those who had been impatient and dissatisfied with his course were now loudest in his praise. It was at this moment that he was stricken down at the same time with President Lincoln, by the hand of the assassin. For a long time he lingered between life and death, but at length his vigorous constitution triumphed over the peril, and he recovered, though crippled by paralysis, the result of his terrible injuries. He retained his place in the cabinet, feeling that the work which was assigned to him was not complete until the States which had attempted to withdraw were all reinstated, and the nation was once more united. That period of four years was one of great trial for Mr. Seward, and subjected him to manifold criticisms and denunciations—some of them very bitter; but he was never disposed to defend his action, trusting rather to the judgment that he was right. There can be no question now, that, whether his course was judicious or injudicious, the motive which impelled him to follow it was one of fidelity to what he believed to be duty; and, when the secret history of the Johnson Administration is made public, it may prove that Mr. Seward was not so much in error as many supposed. In March, 1869, Mr. Seward retired from his eight years of cabinet service to the pleasures and joys of his home at Auburn, though that home had been darkened by the shadow of a great affliction, the loss of his excellent wife. In 1869, he journeyed through California and Mexico, visiting the principal cities of that republic, and in August, 1870, accompanied by several members of his family, set out for a tour round the earth, visiting the principal countries of Asia, Northern Africa, and Europe, everywhere received with great honor, and everywhere making himself familiar with the government, policy, races, productions, and commerce of the countries he visited. He returned

SEWARD, WILLIAM II.

effectual resistance to the Kansas-Lecompton Constitution Bill, to the Dred Scott decision, and the other issues forced upon them by the party in power. They were all the time gaining strength and influence for the more desperate conflict soon to come.

In 1850 the Republican party, strong and united, while its opponents were divided in their councils, seemed to be in a position to reward with the first office in the nation's gift the able statesman who so often had held up its banners. At their National Convention of 1860, at Chicago, Mr. Seward received 173 votes for the presidency; but other considerations were thought to justify, and even render imperative, Mr. Lincoln's nomination, and Mr. Seward gracefully yielded what proved to be his last opportunity of becoming the nominee for that high office. It was almost a matter of course that the new President should tender him the first place in his cabinet, and it was known early in February, 1861, that he was to be Secretary of State. Before leaving the Senate, he made a speech which was regarded by all parties as foreshadowing the policy he intended to follow, and deep was the chagrin of many of his friends at what seemed to them a willingness to concede every thing for the sake of maintaining the Union. That these надум是有 the special championship of universal freedom, and they were distressed at the thought that he should subordinate freedom to the integrity of the Union. This was not, however, the real design of Mr. Seward. His astute mind had discerned that the interests of freedom were not really in peril, and that the preservation of the Union, or, failing that, the ability to throw upon the secessionists the responsibility for its dissolution, was the true point to be attained. This was very admirably expressed in the following letter of his to a friend in New York who had divined his purpose:

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1871.

My dear Sir: The American people in our day have two great interests—one, the ascendency of freedom over slavery; the other, the integrity of the Union! The slavery interest has derived its whole political power from bringing the latter object into antagonism with the former. Twelve years ago freedom was in danger, and the Union was not. I spoke then so singly for freedom that short-sighted men inferred that I was disloyal to the Union. I endured the reproach without complaining, and now I have my vindication. To-day, practically, freedom is not in danger, and Union is. With the loss of Union all would be lost. With the attempt to maintain Union by civil war wantonly brought on, there would be danger of reaction against the Administration charged with the preservation of both freedom and the Union. Now, therefore, I speak singly for Union, striving, if possible, to save it peaceably; if not possible, then casting the responsibility upon the party of slavery. For this singleness of speech I am now suspected of infidelity to freedom. In this case, as in the other, I refer myself to the judgment of my time, but to the judgment of history. I thank you, my dear Sir, for having anticipated what I think history will pronounce. But do not publish or show this letter. Leave me
to be misunderstood. I am not impatient. I write to you only because I would not be, nor seem to be, ungrateful. Faithfully your friend,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
REV. DR. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON.
from this extended journey October 9, 1871, and biased himself thenceforth with the preparation of a narrative of this journey, and with a history of his own life times. At his death, the former work was completed, but the latter was not more than half finished.

Mr. Seward took broad and comprehensive views of all the subjects which came under his consideration; and, though at times he may have generalized from insufficient data, yet his judgments were, in the main, sound and accurate. He had a strongly practical vein, and adapted, in general, his theories to the existing state of affairs with great facility.

Though a voluminous writer, his essays and state papers have not been fully collected. A collection of his orations, speeches, and addresses, with a biographical memoir, edited by George E. Baker, was published in 1853, in three vols. 8vo, to which a fourth volume was added in 1862. Mr. Seward had previously published a memoir of John Quincy Adams, founded on his oration already mentioned, 1849; and a number of volumes of his diplomatic correspondence were published. He had also contributed several able articles to the "New American Cyclopaedia." His "Travels around the World" have been published since his death.

SOMERVILLE, MRS. MARY FAIRFAX, a British authoress and physiologist, born at Jedburgh, Scotland, December 26, 1780; died at Naples, November 29, 1872. She was the daughter of Sir William George Fairfax, a naval officer of considerable reputation, who commanded the Venerable, in the action of Camperdown, and was afterward knighted, and advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Red. Mary, his daughter, was educated at a school in Musselburgh, near Edinburgh. In 1804 she married Samuel Greig, captain and commissioner in the Russian Navy, who took great pleasure in initiating her into the mysteries of mathematics and general science, for which she had a decided taste. In 1806 Captain Greig died; and in 1812 his widow, who had previously removed to Edinburgh, married William Somerville, M. D., of that city, subsequently Inspector of the Army Medical Board, and Physician to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. Mrs. Somerville first became known to the scientific world by some experiments on the magnetic influence of the violet rays of the solar spectrum. Her scientific attainments soon procured for her the acquaintance of Lord Brougham, at whose suggestion she undertook to produce for the Library of Useful Knowledge a summary of the "Mécanique Céleste" of Laplace, under the title of "Mechanism of the Heavens." The work, however, was too voluminous for its original purpose, and was published in an independent form in 1831, with a dedication to Lord Brougham, and at once achieved for its authoress a high place among the cultivators of physical science. It was followed, in 1834, by her treatise "On the Connection of the Physical Sciences," dedicated to the Queen. This work passed through nine editions in English, and was translated into Italian, and published at Florence, in 1848. In 1848 she published her "Physical Geography," a history of the earth in its whole material organization, and of animal and vegetable life. A fourth edition of this, thoroughly revised, was issued in 1858, besides an Italian translation, of which there have been two editions. Her last work, "On Molecular and Microscopic Science," with 180 illustrations, and a Glossarial Index, was published in London, 1869, when she had reached the advanced age of eighty-nine years. At the time of her death she was engaged in the preparation of her autobiography. In 1884 Mrs. Somerville was elected a member of "The Learned and Scientific Society" of Geneva; in 1895 she was made an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and in the same year received from Sir Robert Peel a warrant on the civil list pension fund for £300 per annum. In May, 1869, she was presented by the Royal Geographical Society of London with the Patron's, or Victoria Medal, for her eminent services to physical science.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The most important feature in the history of South Carolina for the past year is that which relates to her financial condition and public credit. When the Legislature met in November, 1871, the affairs of the Treasury were in the utmost confusion, and there was great uncertainty regarding the amount and character of the liabilities of the State. The finances were managed by a Financial Board, consisting of the Governor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, and charges were freely made that the bonds of the State had been issued without authority of law, and the proceeds in part appropriated for illegal uses. There were other charges of recklessness and extravagance in every department of the government, but nothing was done to bring these to proof. On the 81st of October the State Treasurer had reported the total debt at $17,537,000. The Comptroller-General, in submitting the statement of the accounts of the various disbursing officers, with such other information as he could gather concerning the financial condition of the State, expressed his regret that the reports were not more satisfactory, and that he was unable, "under the present embarrassed condition of our finances, to make some recommendations looking to improvement in the future." "Without reflecting upon any one," he said, "I beg leave to say that I am both disappointed and surprised at the enormous amount of our funded debt, and venture to make one suggestion, that in the future we live within our income, the State having lost its credit by extravagant practices, just as a private individual would lose his by the adoption of a similar course."

The bulk of the work of a session of the Legislature, lasting from the latter part of
November to the 15th day of March, related more or less to financial matters. A movement looking to the impeachment of the Governor, to be followed by an investigation of his administration, and the punishment of those found guilty of irregularities in office, miscarried from the start, the resolution for impeachment receiving but a small vote in the Lower House.

The act of March 7, 1871, to create a steril fund debt, "the same, or the proceeds thereof, to be exclusively used in exchange for or in payment of the existing public debt," was repealed. An act was then introduced and passed after an extended debate, entitled "An act relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina," but generally known as the "validating act." This was preceded by the following preamble:

Whereas, Bonds or obligations of this State have been issued, from time to time, to a large amount, in accordance, as was supposed by the officers issuing the same, with the authority and provisions of certain acts of the General Assembly, including "an act to authorize a loan to redeem obligations known as the bills receivable of the State of South Carolina," approved August 26, 1888; and, "An act to authorize a State loan to pay interest on the public debt," approved August 26, 1888; and, "An act to provide for the appointment of a Land Commission, and to define his powers and duties," approved March 27, 1889; and, "An act to amend the last named act, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1870; also, "An act to authorize a loan for the relief of the Treasury," approved February 17, 1889; also, "An act to provide for the conversion of State securities," approved March 28, 1869; and

"An act to authorize the financial agent of the State of South Carolina, in the city of New York, to pledge State bonds as collateral security, and for other purposes," approved March 26, 1869; which said bonds are fully and particularly stated, and set forth in a report made by the Treasurer of the State to the General Assembly, dated October 31, 1871; and whereas, doubts have arisen whether said issues were in good conformity to the provisions of the said several acts under which they were respectively issued; and, whereas, it was the true intention and meaning of the several acts above set forth that such issues or bonds or obligations should be made in the manner in which the same have been made, as aforesaid; and, whereas, also, doubts have been raised as to the validity of some of the bonds mentioned in the said annual report of the State Treasurer, for the fiscal year ending with October 31, 1871, although money has been borrowed, or realized out of, said bonds on account of this State; and, whereas, the credit of this State has been affected thereby:

It is, then, formally enacted that the said bonds and obligations "were duly and lawfully issued in conformity with the true intent and meaning of the several acts of the General Assembly," set forth in the preamble. The acts of officers under the laws of the State and of the acts enumerated "to the extent of all issues of bonds or obligations enumerated and set forth in the said report of the Treasurer," are, "in all things, ratified, confirmed, and established." Each and all of the bonds referred to are declared to be "legal and valid bonds of the State of South Carolina, for the payment of which the faith, credit, and funds of the State have been, and are hereby, pledged: Provided, That no bonds be included which are not registered in the Treasury at the time of the passage of this act, as provided for in section 14, article 9 of the constitution, relating to finance and taxation."

The section of each of the acts under which the bonds were issued, which provides for an annual tax to pay the interest, is made a part of this act, and an annual tax, in addition to all other taxes, is provided for, sufficient to pay the interest until the principal share become due. All bonds hereafter issued are to be of the description and style of those issued under "An act to provide for the conversion of State securities," approved March 28, 1869, so that all the bonds of the State shall be of one style and description when the exchange is made. The bonds named in this act are all to be duly signed and countersigned and sealed, and the Commercial Warehouse Company, in the city of New York, and the Carolina National Bank at Columbus, are designated as the authorized places for registering the bonds, coupons, and stocks of the State. No interest is to be paid on the stocks and bonds until they have been duly registered. This bill was passed by a vote of 17 to 19 in the Senate, and 50 to 39 in the House. The following protest against the passage of the bill was signed by five Republican and four Democratic Senators:

We protest against the passage of a bill relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina, for the following reasons:

1. If there have been no bonds of the State of South Carolina issued without authority of law, then the requirements of this bill are prematurely and unnecessary.

2. If the several acts cited in the preamble of the bill justified the financial managers of our State government in attempt to defraud the people of a large sum of money than the public and the General Assembly supposed had been issued, and the true intent and meaning of the said several acts was the warrant and authority for authorizing the issue of bonds and strength can be legislated into the acts of the officers of this State by the spurious declaration of this bill, viz.: That the said bonds and obligations issued on behalf of the State, as set forth in the report of the Treasurer of this State to the General Assembly, dated October 31, 1871, were duly and lawfully issued in conformity with the true intent and meaning of the several acts of the General Assembly.

3. That which is already valid and cannot be overthrown or set aside, by virtue of its legality or equity, needs no additional act of legislation to convince or confirm the public mind of its soundness.

4. Because, such has been the character of the statements made by the officers of this State as to the public debt and the prodigious issue of bonds, to increase the same, which would not have been disclosed, even at the present moment, had not the fact been unwillingly wrung from them, that doubts have arisen in the public mind, not only with regard to the integrity of said officers, but the legality of their action; and from such a combination has the credit of the State been affected, which cannot be repaired by the questionable passage of a bill ratifying and confirming in all things all their acts and assertions.

5. The bill gives these officers a renewal of authority to continue the issue and conversion of bonds.
without limit, and makes no provision for the cancel- 
cellation of such bonds as have already been con- 
verted, and are, according to the language of the 
Governor, "in the market, fraudulently." Such 
powers redelegated, in the knowledge of the great 
excess of issue of the bonds of the State, to the very 
oficers who have abused the confidence and betrayed 
the trusts reposed in them, is as unwise as it is 
dangerous.

6. Because the bill itself is the strongest evidence of 
the invalidity of the acts of those who ask us to re- 
install them in popular favor by validating their 
cossetously doubtful transactions.

Another bill provided for a settlement with the 
financial agent of the State in New York, 
Mr. H. H. Kimpton, and the payment of his 
claims against the Treasury. Two members 
of the House protested against the passage of 
this bill, because it conferred "authority upon 
the Finance Board to audit and pay claims to an 
determined amount." "It would have 
had the satisfaction of the taxpayers of the State," they 
say, "much more fully, if a disinterested com- 
mitee had been called upon to adjust the ac- 
count of the State with Mr. Kimpton."

An act was passed toward the close of the 
session, "to relieve the State of South Caro- 
olina of all liability for its guarantee of the 
bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, 
by providing for the securing and destruction of 
the same." Under an act of September, 
1868, the State had indorsed the bonds of the 
Blue Ridge Railroad Company to the amount of 
$4,000,000, and now the State Treasurer 
was required, with the consent in writing of 
the president of the company, to demand of 
the State financial agent in New York the 
delivery of all these bonds held by him as 
collateral security for advances made by him 
to the company, and, on such delivery, to 
cancel them. Upon the surrender by the 
company of the balance, the State Treasurer 
was authorized and required to deliver to the 
president of the company "treasury certifi- 
cates of indebtedness (styled revenue bond 
scip), to the amount of $1,800,000." These 
certificate: are to express on their face that the 
sum mentioned in each is "due by the 
State of South Carolina to the bearer thereof, 
and that the same will be received in pay- 
ment of taxes and all other dues to the State, 
except special tax levies to pay interest on 
pubtie debt." The faith and funds of the 
State are pledged to their ultimate redep- 
tion, and an annual tax of three mills on the 
dollar is directed to be levied for the purpose. 
The Treasurer is required to retire one- 
fourth of the amount issued at the end of 
each year until the whole is redeemed. When 
the whole of these bonds have been can- 
celled, the lien of the State on the property of 
the company is to be discharged. If the 
company accept the provisions of the act, it is 
authorized to change its name to that of the 
"Knoxville & South Carolina Railroad Com- 
pany," and to extend its line and construct 
branches to any place within the State.

This act was vetoed by the Governor, and 

passed in spite of his objections, by a vote of 22 
to 6 in the Senate, and 84 to 18 in the House. 
The Governor, in his veto message, said:

But there are reasons, in my judgment, deeper and 
more substantial than those of expediency. There 
are grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the 
act, both as to the State and United States. The Constitution 
of the United States clearly prohibits a State from issuing 
bills of credit, while the State constitution pro- 
vides that a debt can only be created by an issue of 
bonds running twenty years. But, whether these 
objections are valid or not, there is still another ob- 
jection, which, in my judgment, is paramount to any 
other reason that can be urged against the act be- 
coming a law. During the last four years the Legis- 
lature has appropriated money for legislative and 
other expenses, amounting, in the aggregate, to 
about $2,000,000, without levying a single mill 
of taxes to raise the money. These several ap- 
propriations for legislative expenses authorize the 
Treasurer to pay them out of moneys not otherwise 
appropriated, when it has been clear, to the 
mind of every member of the General Assembly, 
that there can be no dollar collected from the levy of 
taxes that has not been appropriated in the general 
appropriation bill, to meet the annual expenses each 
financial year; and, even in the collection of the 
tax levies, the deficit of from twenty-five to 
fifty per cent. per annum from delinquent taxes. 
This deficit, I have previously stated to the General 
Assembly, was about $1,800,000; hence the moneys 
expended, for which no levy of tax was made, added 
to this amount, makes an aggregate of over $3,000,000. 
In this statement I have not taken into 
account the numerous claims, including the Land 
Commission, which have been paid out of moneys 
borrowed.

Among the measures for raising funds for the 
necessities of the State, in addition to the 
regular tax levy, was a general license law, 
which requires a license, for which a design- 
nated sum is to be paid, from persons embarking 
in almost every profession or pursuit.

The last act of the Legislature relating to the 
subject of finance was contained in the 
following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Represen- 
tatives of the State of South Carolina (two-thirds of both 
houses concurring), That the following article be sub- 
ituted to the qualified electors of this State at the 
next general election for Representatives, as an 
addition to the constitution of the State, which, 
if a majority of the electors qualified to vote for the 
members of the General Assembly voting thereon 
shall vote in favor of such amendment, and two- 
thirds of each branch of the next General Assembly 
shall, after such an election and before another, 
ratify the same, shall be a part of the constitu- 
tion, viz.

Article XVI. To the end that the public debt of 
South Carolina may not be hereafter increased with- 
out the consent of the General Assembly and the 
people of the State, the General Assembly is hereby 
forbidden to create any further debt or obligation, 
either by the loan of the credit of the State by guar- 
antee, indorsement, or otherwise, or for the pur- 
pose of meeting its existing obligation, or in and for 
the ordinary and current business of the State, with- 
out first submitting the question as to the creation 
of any such debt, or indorsement, or guarantee, 
or loan of its credit to the people of this State, at 
a general State election, and, unless two-thirds of the 
qualified voters of this State voting on the question 
shall be in favor of a such debt, indorsement, in- 
dorsement, or loan of its credit, none such shall be 
created or made.
SOUTH CAROLINA.

After the adjournment of the Legislature, various controversies arose regarding the financial situation. It was claimed by some that the general license law was unconstitutional, and, at a public meeting in Charleston, in April, resolutions were adopted recommending that it be brought to a judicial test, but no decision has ever been obtained upon it.

The act 'to relieve the State of South Carolina of all liability for its guarantee of the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, etc.' was pronounced unconstitutional by Judge A. J. Willard, of the Supreme Court, acting in the place of a circuit judge; the question having been brought before him by an application of the Auditor of the State for an injunction restraining the Treasurer from issuing the revenue bond scrip. His decision was placed on the ground that the scrip was intended to circulate as money, in the manner a paper money of the State, and was, therefore, 'bills of credit,' within the meaning of the clause of the Federal Constitution which prohibits the States from issuing such bills. The subject was again brought up before Judge Samuel W. Melton, of the Court of Common Pleas in Richland County, and he also decided, on the 2d of December, that the issue of this scrip was unconstitutional. He said, in his decision:

In arriving at my conclusions, I have not deemed it pertinent to consider the equity which may exist as between the State and holders of revenue bond scrip, arising from the surrender of the guaranteed bonds. If an obligation exists involving the faith of the State, it rests upon the legislative, and not with the judicial, department of the government. And I have deemed it alike foreign to the issues presented to pass upon the morality or the justice of this legislation, which, without consideration and without benefit to the State, seeks to impose an additional and unnecessary burden upon the people.

The action may be maintained by the plaintiff as State Auditor; and all parties necessary to an adjudication of the issues so made are before the court. 2. 'The revenue bond scrip is a bill of credit' within the meaning of Section 10, Article I. of the Constitution of the United States; and the act of the General Assembly of this State, approved 2d March, 1872, so far forth as it authorizes the emission of such scrip, is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void. 3. The revenue bond scrip is not within the meaning of Sections 10 and 14, Article VI. of the constitution of the State of South Carolina, and does not constitute, therefore, an obligation which the State may direct to be received in payment of taxes or other dues to the State, or to be redeemed in any other manner provided by the said act. Issued in violation of the constitution of this State, as well as that of the United States, it is wholly unauthorized, illegal, and without value for any purpose whatever. It is, therefore, ordered that the injunction heretofore granted against the State Treasurer and county treasurers, as prayed in the complaint, be, and the same is hereby, made perpetual.

Subsequently, various holders of the scrip petitioned the Supreme Court to issue a mandamus to compel the Comptroller-General to levy the three-mills tax provided for by the act authorizing the issue of the scrip, and an order was made requiring Solomon L. Hoge, the Comptroller-General, to show cause on the 2d of January, 1873, why the writ of mandamus should not issue as prayed for.

During the summer, the Secretary of State, F. L. Cardozo, refused to affix the State seal to certain bonds issued and signed by the Governor, and an order was obtained on petition of the Governor and Treasurer, from the Circuit Court at Columbia, commanding him to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue compelling him to do so. In his response, Mr. Cardozo said that he was not authorized to affix the seal to any bonds, 'except for the conversion of bonds or stock already issued pursuant to law,' and that the 'pretended bonds of the petitioners, for the conversion of which bonds of the State are now sought to be sealed,' were not issued pursuant to law. He further stated that he believed 'the pretended bonds of the petitioners' had been already once converted into other bonds of the State, and that he had sealed bonds for the purpose in June, 1871. And, finally, he says in his answer: 'This respondent further shows that the act entitled 'An act relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina,' approved March 13, 1872, and the act entitled 'An act to provide for the conversion of State securities,' approved March 23, 1869, are contrary to the constitution, and null and void. That the petitioners are not authorized by law to maintain this action and demand, and have this respondent seal bonds of the State for the purpose of conversion for other bonds or stocks of the State. That under the pretended law of the State, to wit, the act entitled 'An act to provide for the conversion of State securities,' approved March 23, 1869, the State Treasurer is authorized, only on application of any person holding coupon bonds of the State of South Carolina, to take up the same, and issue, in lieu thereof, stock or bonds of said State, and the said State Treasurer only can demand and have this respondent seal bonds for the said purpose. A controversy ensued between the Governor and the Secretary of State, in which the latter claimed that the former had issued and signed over $6,000,000 of bonds without warrant of law, and had diverted the proceeds to unauthorized uses. The issues of this dispute were never submitted to any judicial examination.

Almost immediately after the election in October, Mr. Gary, the State Auditor, was removed, and he declared that the reason was that he had refused 'to levy a tax to pay interest upon the fraudulent debt of the State, and to include a levy of three mills upon the dollar to redeem $450,000 of the Blue Ridge scrip, one-quarter of the entire issue.' In November Mr. Cardozo, who had been elected Treasurer, but had not entered upon his office, brought a suit to restrain the State Treasurer and the county treasurers from collecting and disposing of any revenues under the new tax levy ordered by the Comptroller-General.
A temporary injunction was granted in the court of the fourth circuit, and afterward made permanent. Mr. Cardozo's object in obtaining this injunction, as explained by himself, was, that the proceeds of the taxes for the fiscal years 1871-'72 and 1872-'73 were in danger of being used for the expenses of the former year only, which he regarded as unwarranted by law.

When the new Legislature met on the 25th of November, the Treasury was still in a very embarrassed condition. The Comptroller-General, in his report, gave a very elaborate statement of the various affairs of the Treasury. The debit and credit accounts, on the 31st of October, footed up and balanced at $36,621,917.35. The receipts and expenditures for the year preceding that date amounted to $1,334,835.61; there being a balance in the account of receipts of $2,403.61. There were, at the same date, undrawn appropriations amounting to $355,717.34. The assets of the State were set down at $980,700, consisting mainly of shares in several railways. The entire public debt of the State is put at $15,851,327.35. Of this, $1,438,452.84 consisted of stock issued under various acts, from 1838 to 1893, except $98,396 authorized in 1794, bearing three per cent. interest, and payable at pleasure. With this exception, the stock bore six per cent. interest, and was redeemable at various dates from 1870 to 1888. Of the bonds, amounting to $14,412,844.51 in all, $1,734,944.51 were authorized prior to 1866, and the remainder under various acts from 1866 to March 1, 1870, payable at different dates from 1885 to 1889. The contingent liabilities of the State, arising from the indorsement of the bonds of railroad companies, amounted to $4,737,608.20. It was estimated that $2,054,547.10 would be needed for the support of the government for the ensuing year, and $1,266,405 to meet the deficiencies of the last year.

With a full statement of all the items making up these totals before it, the Legislature again took up the task of placing the finances of the State on a firm basis. The new Governor submitted a message in which he stated that the amount of deficiencies and claims to be provided for amounted to $1,266,395. He says: "The duty of retrenchment and economy imposed upon the executive and legislative branches of the government by the expressed will of the people, from whom they derive their power, is also enforced by the impoverished condition of the public Treasury. In this matter, fellow-citizens of the General Assembly, you must be guided and controlled, and it will be the bounden duty of others to obey a judicious system, by a wise economy in expenditures, which is not inconsistent with a strict maintenance of our State indebtedness, and a speedy liquidation of its legitimate obligations. All the taxes necessary to the accomplishment of these ends, no doubt, will be levied, but a high rate of taxation can only be vindicated by a clear necessity, which must be made manifest by plain proofs of logical reasoning. The highest tax on the lowest basis of expenditures will meet with the sanction of the people. That basis having been arrived at, the public necessity in good faith being the standard, the tax should be promptly levied, and rigorously collected. Whatever may be your action in the premises, it must stand as the authoritative decision of the lawmaking branch of the government, by which our citizens must be guided."

One of the first necessities was a tax bill, and before the end of the year one had been passed providing for a levy of fifteen mils on the dollar. Bills were pending for the repeal of the license law of the last session, and of the act to relieve the State of its liability on account of the guarantee of the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company; and there was talk of a movement for the repeal of the "validating act."

Among the acts of the Legislature of 1871-'72 of a general character were the following: "To repeal an act to establish a Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, for the encouragement of industrial enterprise, and to invite capital to South Carolina for the development of the resources of the State;" "To repeal the act to provide for the appointment of a Land Commissioner, and to define his powers and duties;" "To provide for the appointment of an Inspector of Phosphates, and to declare his duties;" "To abolish the office of State Auditor, and confer the duties of his office upon the Comptroller-General;" "To provide for the establishment of a school in the State Penitentiary," and "to incorporate the Walthalla and Spartanburg Female Colleges." The school in the penitentiary is to be provided with teachers and text-books at the expense of the State, and is to be open at such time between the hours of 6 to 8 A.M., and between 4 to 8 P.M., as shall not interfere materially with the general work and labor, nor with the meal-hours established, or hereafter to be established, at the institution." "Provided, That the Directors and the Superintendent of the Penitentiary may increase the said time, and protract or lengthen the hours of the school at their discretion, for such convicts or scholars as shall manifest particular aptness to derive benefit therefrom." The Inspector of Phosphates is to be appointed for two years by the Governor, and it is his duty to inspect all phosphates and other fertilizers, obtained, manufactured, or sold within the State, and to mark the same, and make monthly reports to the Comptroller-General. Those engaged in dicing phosphates are required to make reports to the inspector, and he has continual access to all mines, manufactories, warehouses, and vessels where these substances are kept. The act abolishing the office of Land Commissioner forecloses the duties of that office upon
the Secretary of State. 'An act to amend the law in relation to the license and registration of pharmacists, apothecaries, and druggists, and to regulate the vending of drugs and poisons," requiring that any pharmacist, apothecary, or druggist, carrying on business in the State, shall obtain a license from the medical, its wise, and successful policy, which has reduced the national debt, while lessening the public taxes, and, at the same time, preserved full faith with the public creditors.

Resolved, That the profound gratitude of the Republicans of South Carolina is due to the Republican majority in the Forty-second Congress, for their enactment of the act to enforce the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and to its President, U. S. Grant, for his prompt and timely enforcement of that act, whereby the armed bands, organized and operated by the Democratic party, for the suppression of free speech and a free ballot in South Carolina, have been themselves suppressed.

Resolved, That while we thus accord merited indorsement to the man who, in peace as in war, has demonstrated, in all done of his country, we respectfully remonstrate against the great majority of the Federal appointments that have been made in the State during the past three years, whereby the Republican party of South Carolina has been wounded in the house of its friends, and we do here express our belief that such appointments of persons not in sympathy with the Republican party of the State or nation is due largely to the misrepresentations made to the President by United States Senator F. A. Sawyer.

Resolved, That the National Republican party, having declared, in its platform of 1868, in favor of amnesty, we do hereby instruct our delegates to the National Republican Convention to move and advocate the adoption of a clause in the national platform, in favor of the rigid enforcement of universal civil rights for every American citizen on every inch of American soil, and their full and equal enjoyment of all public privileges.

The Democrats met in convention at Columbia, on the 12th of June, and appointed delegates to the national gathering of the party at Baltimore. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this convention recognizes the movement which was organized at Cincinnati, on the 4th of May last, as the only one in this crisis calcu-

liated to secure civil liberty, and restore local self-government.

Resolved, That this convention accepts the Cincinnati platform as broad and liberal, and just to all portions and classes and citizens of the republic.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the interests of the country require that a separate and distinct Democratic nomination should be made by the Baltimore Convention, and the delegates appointed by this body are hereby instructed to oppose such nomination.

A minority report of the Committee on Resolutions, favoring straight-out Democratic nominations at Baltimore, was laid on the table, with only two dissenting votes.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of State officers was held at Columbia, on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of August. There was considerable contention over the rival aspirants for State offices, and several names were proposed for the governorship, and urged upon the convention by their various adherents.

The discussion ended on the second day, by the nomination of Franklin S. Moses, a native white citizen of the State, for the chief executive office. On the announcement of the result, James L. Orr stated that, "in view of General Moses's record, he could not, as a conscientious man, support him," and asked leave to withdraw from the convention. His example was followed by a number of other delegates. The State ticket, as finally completed on the third day of the convention, was as follows: For Governor, Franklin J. Moses, Jr.; Lieutenant-Governor, Richard H. Gleeves (colored); Secretary of State, Henry E. Hayne (colored); Treasurer, Francis L. Cardozo (colored); Attorney-General, Samuel W. Mclton; Comptroller-General, Samuel L. Hoge; Adjutant and Inspector-General, Henry W. Parvis (colored); Superintendent of Education, Justus K. J Illson. There was a good deal of excitement over the nomination of Treasurer, Mr. Cardozo being charged with fraud and responsibility for the over-issue of State bonds as Secretary of State. The platform adopted pledges the Republican party of the State:

1. To the support of Grant and Wilson and the Philadelphia platform.

2. To financial reform in the State government, by suspending the payment of interest on every bond of the State to which the slightest suspicion can be attached, and to the payment of interest on the legal debt.

3. That a safeguard shall be thrown around the State Treasury.

4. A reduction of the public expenses, and a moderate system of taxation, and a fair and equitable assessment of property, and the immediate reduction of the salaries of all public officers, and a reduction of the number of officers.

5. It regards the general license law as odious and oppressive, and pledges the party to its immediate repeal.

6. The enactment of a law providing that no moneys be paid out of the Treasury, except in pursuance of the enactment of law and on
warrants of the Comptroller-General; and also the enactment of a law compelling the Treasurer and Comptroller-General to publish daily reports of the receipts and disbursements of their offices for the past twenty-four hours.

7. The enforcement of law and order in the State, and the protection of the rights of all citizens.

8. In full faith in the justice of principles and confessing errors of the past, they appeal to all true Republicans to unite in proving to the world that good government and Republicanism are not inconsistent with each other.

8. "We pledge ourselves that the government of the State shall be so administered, in all of its departments, that neither the public schools nor the asylums of charity shall be closed for the want of proper maintenance by the State."

10. "We maintain the authority of the General Government to interpose for the preservation of domestic tranquillity in the several States, and we acknowledge, with gratitude, such interposition in this State, and, with the hope that the example lately presented the civilized world, from within our borders, will avail to assure to our people the enjoyment of free speech and human rights, we invoke for such as were ignorant, undesigned violators of the enforcement act, the merciful exercise of executive clemency."

Ex-Governor J. L. Orr and the other delegates who were opposed to the action of the convention met in another part of the city, and, organized, with Mr. Orr as president. After a session of three days, they presented a full ticket of candidates for State offices and an address to the people of the State. The ticket was as follows: For Governor, Renben Tomlinson; Lieutenant-Governor, James W. Hayne (colored); Secretary of State, Macon D. Allen (colored); Treasurer, Edwin F. Gary; Attorney-General, John S. Green; Comptroller-General, J. Scott Freeman: Adjutant-General and Inspector-General, Philip E. Ezokiell (colored); Superintendent of Education, B. L. Roberts (colored). It was determined not to cooperate with Democrats, nor in any way to abandon the Republican party. The address to the people, which was published, contained the following statements:

The condition of the affairs of the State at this time causes the gravest concern and most serious anxiety in the minds of all good citizens. Taxation unprecedented in amount in the history of this State weighs upon the people. No man but feels the burden; but, however, and by whatever channels, the taxes reach the Treasury, they come finally, in great part, from those who till the soil, in the form of reduced wages, and the increased cost of food, clothing, and other necessary expenses of a comfortable existence. The hard hand of toil largely pays the expenses of the State, though the money may be deposited in the Treasury, and it is estimated, by those in a position to judge wisely, that $250,000 in "pay certificates" are still afloat in the community, to be presented whenever there is any probability of their being allowed. The State will make the expenses of a single session of the General Assembly over $1,250,000, or more than 4,000 per cent. of the sum which was formerly considered sufficient to pay them. Enormous sums have been manifested in pretended support of an "armed force," which is notoriously non-existent. The most corrupt practices have obtained in the making of contracts by State officials.

The public is familiar with the enormous extent of the

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bills for State printing. Formerly, this item of expen-
se, was a matter of the Legislature, was not one-
fiftieth, certainly not one-fortieth, of what it has been
during the year past.

Our plain duty points to this: our obvious inter-
est was to have the interest of the State demand it;
the interests of the State demand it; a decent regard
for the opinions of mankind demands it: we must
put forward for official position those, and those
only, who are weaned from all corruption, who are
upright, zealous, men, whose Republicanism is as undoubted as their
integrity and their capacity to perform the functions
of the office for which they are nominated. Within
this demand there is a line of partition, a work line.
There are honest hearts and wise heads enough in
that party to do our work. Every good citizen,
whatever his party affiliations may have been, owes
it to himself to work to purify and regenerate our
State government; but the work especially belongs
to us. We cannot abandon it to our political adver-
saries, until we have demonstrated our inability to
do it ourselves.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic
party decided not to call any convention for
the nomination of State officers, their decision
being expressed in the following resolutions,
adopted on the 27th of August:

Resolved, That, in the present state of parties in
South Carolina, it is useless for those who would
nominate a Democratic State ticket, and decline, therefore,
to call a convention of the people for that purpose.

Resolved, That, having adopted the policy thus in-
dicated, we organize the Republican party that they
shall in good faith their public pledges, and give to
the State an able, honest, and economical Govern-
ment, under which extravagance and fraud shall
cease, and all classes of citizens shall be faithfully and
intelligently represented.

Resolved, That we now place on record our un-
qualified condemnation of the corruption and rob-
bery which, as the Republicans themselves confess,
pervades the executive and legislative departments of
the State government; for which corruption and robbery the Republican party of this State, as sus-
tained by the Federal Government, is alone respon-
sible.

Resolved, That we deem it of the first importance that
the Democratic party be organized in the sev-
cral counties, for the purpose of obtaining, by such
means as may seem best, the largest measure of local
and legislative reform.

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee
appoint, at his leisure, a chairman for each county in
the State, who shall carry out in their respective counties the objects of the preceding resolutions.

Resolved, That the members of this committee from
the different congressional districts have authority
to make arrangements for the nomination of mem-
ers of Congress for their respective districts.

There was, however, a meeting of the so-
called "straight-out" Democrats, at Columbia,
at about the same time with the Republican
Conventions in August, and delegates to the
National Convention to be held at Louisville
were appointed. The following is the plat-
form adopted:

Resolved, That South Carolina is one of the thir-
ten original States of the American Union, is a peer
and partner of the other States in the composition of the
Republic of the United States, and, as
such, should and ought to enjoy all the rights re-
served and guaranteed by and under the Constitu-
tion of a common country.

Resolved, That the union established by the Con-
stitution is a union of States thereby united, and is
incapable of existence without the States as its con-
sistent integral parts; that the indestructibility of the
Union, of the rights of our citizens and their equal
ity with each other, is an indispensable part of this political
system, and, therefore, the perpetuation of the Union
in its integrity depends upon the preservation of the
independence of each State in their political integrity, the Government of the United States being a federal republic, and not a
consolidation of the whole people into one hom-
ogeneous nation.

Resolved, That the right of local State government
with the subjection of the military to the civil au-
thority, and the security of the writ of habeas corpus,
in time of peace, with the power to enforce the rights
and duties of the law, are among its rights of its inhabitants by such
means as the judgment of its own people may pre-
scribe, are reserved, secured, and guaranteed, under
the Constitution of the United States, to the several
States of the Union, and that, too, not subject to any
constitutional obligation, on the part of the Federal
Government, of any kind whatever; but, on the con-
trary, the Federal Government is under a solemn
constitutional obligation not to interfere in these matters in any way; and, when it does so, it becomes a usurper of power, an oppressive tyrant, and an en-
emy to the liberties of the Government.

Resolved, That the perpetuation of the Union, and
the independence of the State, on both as were
established by the Constitution, and as both under
the Constitution have been expounded in the fore-
going resolutions, in conformity with the teachings
of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, have ever been
held as cardinal doctrines of the Democratic party;
and they are now reiterated, with increased earnest-
ness, under the solemn conviction that the only sure
hope for the preservation of liberty rests in bringing
back the administration of the Government to these
principles, and in rescuing it from the hands of those
whose admitted usurpations and revolutionary meas-
ers are menaces to the entire order of the whole-
fabric of our system of free institutions, and the erec-
tion in their stead of a consolidated empire.

Resolved, That, in the approaching election, the
Democrat party of South Carolina invites every-
body to cooperate with them in a zealous determina-
tion to change the present usurping and corrupt Ad-
ministration, by placing in power men who are true
to the principles of constitutional government, and
to a faithful and economical administration of public
affairs.

The State election occurred on the 16th of October, and resulted in the victory of the "Regular," Republicans. The total vote cast for the regular party was 106,371, of which Horace Gree-
49,738, and Tomlinson 56,633, making the
majority of the former 33,305. "Regular"
Republican Congressmen were chosen in
all four of the districts, and the new Legis-
lateur consists of 25 Republicans and 8
Democrats in the Senate, and 100 Repub-
licans and 24 Democrats in the Lower House.
The total vote at the presidential election in
November numbered 95,880, including 187
in favor of Charles O'Conor, for President.
General Grant received 72,290, and Horace Gree-
ley 23,590, the majority of the former being 49,300.

The total value of real estate in South Caro-
Una, as returned by the county assessors, for
the thirty-one counties, is $92,806,417, of which
$63,301,834, is outside of incorporated
cities, towns, and villages, and $29,504,574 in
then. The total value of taxable personal
property is $46,190,322. The rate of taxation
for 1872-73 is 15 mills on the dollar. The
county taxes amount on an average to about eight mills more. The legal "school age" in this State is from six to sixteen, both inclusive. The number of children whose ages came within these limits, at the beginning of the year, was 209,376, of whom 43,544 were white males, 40,800 white females; 62,925 colored males, and 62,247 colored females. Of these, 19,446 white males, 13,241 white females, 19,428 colored males, and 19,297 colored females, or a total number of 76,322, attended the public schools during the year. This is only about thirty-six per cent. of the whole. The number of free common schools in the State was 1,919, an increase of 280 in one year. The increase in attendance was 10,286. The whole number of teachers employed was 2,185, or 287 more than in 1871. These teachers are classified thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEACHERS.</th>
<th>Male.</th>
<th>Female.</th>
<th>Total.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern white teachers</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern white teachers</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>1,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern colored teachers</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern colored teachers</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,363</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>2,185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average monthly wages paid to male teachers was $32.55, to female teachers $31.25. In the city of Charleston male teachers receive $14.44 per month, and females $4.00 per month. The number of school districts in the State is 462, and the average length of the schools throughout the State was five months. The number of school-houses erected during the year was 226, the aggregate cost being $111,505.50. The number of school-houses previously erected is 1,644, which are valued at $220,448. The amount of money appropriated by the State for the support of free schools, in 1871, was $150,000, while in 1872 it was $300,000. Besides this, the poll-tax, amounting to about $50,000, is devoted to this purpose, and, in the sixteen counties of the State which made returns out of the whole number of thirty-one, $75,393.35 was raised by local taxation for school purposes. Seven teachers' institutes were held in the State during the year.

The State University, at Columbia, had 88 students in attendance during the year ending June 29th. The appropriations for its support for the fiscal year ending October 31st were $27,850 for ordinary expenses, and $10,000 for repairs on the buildings. The Institution for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, located at Cedar Spring, in Spartanburg County, had 42 pupils during the session ending June 27th. These consisted of 12 male and 11 female deaf-mutes, and 11 male and 8 female blind pupils. The State appropriation for this institution, including an unexpended balance of $3,179 from the preceding year, amounted to $13,179. The State Orphan Asylum had 150 inmates on the 31st of October, 71 boys and 69 girls, all colored. Of the $15,000 appropriated for the asylum for the year, only $5,500 was paid over during the year. The number of patients in the State Lunatic Asylum on October 31, 1871, was 295, of whom 135 were males, and 160 females. During the year following, 54 males and 39 females were admitted, 80 were discharged, and 22 died, leaving on October 31, 1872, 284 inmates. The appropriation for this asylum for the last fiscal year was $80,000. The disbursement, for the same period, amounted to $66,506.92, and there was $62,018.65 of unpaid liabilities. The number of convicts in the penitentiary on the 1st of October was 219, against 309 a year previous. The reduction was due in a large measure to the pardon of many convicts for good behavior, near the close of their terms. This institution began the year with a deficit of $17,457.11; the appropriation for the year was $80,000, and $8,717.69 was derived from the labor of the convicts. The disbursements for the year amounted to $74,669.48, leaving a deficit at the end of the year of $7,438.85.

The following is a statement of the condition of the railroads of the State, so far as reported:

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greenville &amp; Columbia</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>$1,514,483.54</td>
<td>$1,953,392.13</td>
<td>$388,572.96</td>
<td>$3,142,825.96</td>
<td>$385,876.94</td>
<td>$549,297.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northeastern &amp; Charleston</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>980,360.00</td>
<td>1,569,283.00</td>
<td>96,544.00</td>
<td>2,148,130.00</td>
<td>280,600.00</td>
<td>245,294.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>5,292,273.00</td>
<td>4,288,334.51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,615,037.73</td>
<td>1,394,377.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, Columbia &amp; Augusta</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>300,000.00</td>
<td>5,800,000.00</td>
<td>258,102.15</td>
<td>4,339,898.21</td>
<td>491,059.79</td>
<td>364,547.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An important item in the natural resources of South Carolina is found in her phosphate-beds. The shipping of this material to foreign and domestic ports began in 1867, when the total amount shipped was six tons. The total amount shipped from Charleston and Beaufort down to July 1, 1872, was 206,305 tons, valued at $1,450,000, while 36,110 tons, valued at $250,000, have been consumed by local companies in the manufacture of fertilizers. The increase has been steady and rapid, both in exportation of crude phosphate rock and in the manufacture of fertilizers at home.

In 1870 the population over ten years was 508,768. The number of persons engaged in all occupations was 236,301. There were engaged in agriculture, 206,654, of whom 163,528 were agricultural laborers, and 42,546 farmers and planters; in professional and personal services, 34,343, including 553 clergymen, 16,314
domestic servants, 10,054 laborers not specified, 887 lawyers, 789 physicians and surgeons, and 1,074 teachers not specified; in trade and transportation, 5,470, including 2,084 clerks in stores, 1,112 employes (not clerks) of railroad companies, and 1,277 traders and dealers not specified; and in manufactures, mechanical and mining industries, 13,794, of whom 2,454 were carpenters and joiners.

The State contained 3,010,559 acres of improved land, 6,443,851 of woodland, and 2,650,890 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $44,806,763; of farming-implements and machinery, $2,252,946; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $7,494,297; total (estimated) value of all farm-productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $41,505,402; orchard-products, $47,960; produce of market-gardens, $197,459; forest-products, $167,253; home manufactures, $312,191; animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $2,507,149; all live-stock, $19,443,510. There were 44,105 horses, 41,327 mules and asses, 98,698 milk cows, 17,685 working oxen, 138,925 other cattle, 124,594 sheep, and 395,999 swine. The chief productions were: 317,700 bushels of spring, and 465,910 of winter, wheat, 50,165 of rye, 7,614-207 of Indian corn, 619,595 of oats, 4,752 of barley, 460,378 of peas and beans, 83,252 of Irish, and 1,542,105 of sweet potatoes, 5,890 of clover-seed, 10,665 tons of hay, 224,500 bales of cotton, 9,304,825 pounds of rice, 94,805 of tobacco, 1,461,980 of butter, 184,253 of honey, 11,404 of wax, 1,055 hogsheads of cane-sugar, 13,179 gallons of wine, 241,815 of milk sold, 436,882 of cane, and 183,585 of sorghum, molasses.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 1,584, having 210 steam-engines of 4,937 horse-power, and 700 water-wheels of 10,835 horse-power, and employing 8,141 hands, of whom 7,099 were males above sixteen, 578 females above fifteen, and 464 youth.

The capital invested amounted to $5,400,418; wages paid during the year, $1,514,715; value of materials used, $5,855,786; of products, $9,558,981. Among the leading industries were 12 establishments for the manufacture of cotton-goods, using 14 water-wheels of 955 horse-power, and employing 1,128 hands; capital, $1,387,000; wages, $257,680; materials, $761,469; products, $1,529,837; 624 flouring and grist mills, using 79 steam-engines of 1,242 horse-power, and 567 water-wheels of 7,299 horse-power, and employing 1,138 hands; capital, $855,514; wages, $109,896; materials, $2,663,428; products, $3,180,247; 327 lumber-mills, using 82 steam-engines of 2,115 horse-power, and 114 water-wheels of 1,729 horse-power, and employing 1,213 hands; capital, $583,425; wages, $209,806; materials, $581,499; products, $1,197,005; and 54 establishments for the manufacture of tar and turpentine, employing 876 hands; capital, $206,420; wages, $133,040; materials, $422,378; products, $774,077.

The total number of libraries, reported by the census of 1870, was 1,665, containing 546,244 volumes. Of these, 922, with 397,020 volumes, were private, and 741, with 149,224 volumes, of other than private; among the latter were 1 State library, with 2,700 volumes; 3 court and law, 6,324 volumes; 4 school, college, etc., 20,800 volumes, 647 Sabbath-school, 93,200 volumes, 84 church, 25,100 volumes, and 2 circulating, 1,100 volumes.

The total number of newspapers and periodicals was 55, having an aggregate circulation of 80,900, and issuing annually 8,901,400 copies. Of these, 8 were daily, with a circulation of 16,100; 4 tri-weekly, circulation 9,600; 42 weekly, circulation 44,000; 3 monthly, circulation 10,000; and 1 quarterly, circulation 1,200.

The total number of religious organizations was 1,457, having 1,306 edifices, with 491,425 sittings, and property valued at $3,276,982. The principal denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>Organisations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>523</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopal</td>
<td>83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>611</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universalist</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

- Total population: 706,606
- Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870: 2,948
- Cost of annual support: $224,365
- Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870: 2,071
  - Native: 1,994
  - White: 52
  - Colored: 19
  - Foreign: 24
- Number of persons convicted during the year: 1,429
  - Native: 1,308
  - White: 60
  - Colored: 4
  - Foreign: 5
- Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870: 728
  - Native: 714
  - White: 14
  - Colored: 9
  - Foreign: 5

**SPAIN.** a country in Southern Europe, was, at the close of the year 1872, a kingdom, ruled by Amadeus I, second son of the king of Italy, born on May 30, 1845; King of Spain since December 4, 1870. King Amadeus was elected at a full meeting of the Cortes, at which 311 members, out of a total of 245, were present. The majority required by law for the election of a monarch was 173, and the king obtained 191 votes, the remainder being given to three other candidates and in favor of a republic.

Spain is divided into forty-nine provinces, which, according to the latest calculations (" Gotta Almanac" for 1873), had the following area, and, in 1867, the following population:

* On February 11, 1873, the king abdicated, and Spain became a republic.
On January 1, 1872, the aggregate length of railroads in operation was 3,300 miles. On the island of Cuba there were, in 1871, 397 miles in operation.

In the middle of January, the Spanish ministry sent a circular to the governors of provinces, instructing them to suppress all organizations belonging to or in any way connected with the International Society, within their respective jurisdictions. They were directed, while thus breaking up a system dangerous to civil peace, not to interfere with liberty of speech, and to take no notice of the simple enunciation of the principles of the International Society, as the laws of Spain provided no punishment for such utterances.

The circular caused remonstrances from all members of the International Society in all parts of Spain, and the Internationals of Madrid made an earnest appeal for the revocation of the instructions.

King Amadeus, in order to give to the great Spanish statesman, Espartnero, a proof of his high respect, offered to him the title of Prince of Vergara. Espartnero at first declined this title, but subsequently reconsidered his refusal, and signified his acceptance of the honor offered by the King.

The national Cortes met on January 23d. At a previous caucus of Senators and Deputies, it was resolved to present and support the name of Señor Zorilla as President, against the ministerial candidate, Señor Herrera. The ministry made the election of Herrera a cabinet question; but, during the proceedings preliminary to organization, it became evident that the temper of the House was against the Government, and that the ministerial candidate for the chair had little chance of success. On the test-vote the opposition showed itself largely in the majority, and Herrera's defeat in the regular election for President was inevitable. For this, Señor Sagasta did not wait. He immediately visited the King, and informed him that the vote in the Cortes left him but two alternatives—the dissolution of the Cortes or the resignation of the ministry. The latter course was decided upon, and the King said he should take counsel with the President of the Senate, the Vice-President of the House, and with Señors Herrera, Zorilla, and Serrano, before the formation of a new Cabinet.
On January 24th a royal decree was read in the Senate, dissolving the Senate and Congress. A stormy scene followed the reading of the decree. The House seemed to be taken by surprise, and the members were unable to conceal their indignation. Passionate speeches were made, which were answered by derisive cries by the few supporters of the ministry. One deputy exclaimed, "The time has come for barricades!" The greatest uproar and confusion followed, amid which the sitting was declared at an end.

On January 29th there was a serious disturbance at Barcelona, caused by the resistance of the people to the payment of the octroi duties. A large mob assembled at one of the gates of the city, and threatened the customs officers with violence. The police interfered, and some shots were fired. The rioters were dispersed with difficulty. Subsequent investigations led to the discovery that the disturbance was fomented by the International Society, and many members of the organization were arrested.

At the beginning of February, dispatches were received from the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, announcing a serious attempt at revolt. A company of 200 native soldiers, belonging to the artillery service, mutinied and took possession of a fort. The place was subsequently carried by assault by the regular troops, and all the insurgents were killed.

On February 20th a new ministry was formed by Señor Sagasta, composed partly of his own adherents and partly of the members of the Unionist party. It consisted of the following members: Presidency and the Interior, Sagasta; Foreign Affairs, De Blas; Justice, Colmenares; War, General Rey; Finances, Camacho; Navy, Malcampo; Instruction, Robledo; Colonies, Herrera.

The Radical party assumed a very hostile attitude toward the new ministry, and even toward the King. The committee of the party published a manifesto, explaining its coalition with other parties, on the plea that it despaired of any results of the revolution in 1868. No mention was made in the manifesto of the King or his dynasty.

On March 9th, a meeting of delegates from the committees of all the parties forming the coalition met at the house of Señor Zorilla, to arrange the division of the electoral districts, and to settle the basis of their course of action at the elections. It was decided that each party should preserve its principles and aims intact in the Cortes, and that at the elections the opinion of the majority of the opposition electors, to be ascertained by the preliminary ballot, should prevail in the selection of the candidate of the coalition, so that each district should only nominate one coalition candidate.

On the other hand, a large meeting of about 4,000 electors belonging to the Ministerial (Sagastist) and Unionist parties, held in Madrid on March 9th, appointed a joint electoral committee of the two parties. Among those present were Marshal Serrano, Señors Zapata, Montijo, and the principal members of the Unionist and Sagastist parties. Señor Santa Cruz made a speech, in which he said that the deputies and senators of the Unionist and Sagastist parties accepted the programme of Señor Sagasta, and formed henceforth a single party. They had, therefore, decided upon the joint appointment of an electoral committee, to be intrusted with the task of selecting candidates for the next elections. Señor Candan described the coalition of the different opposition parties as abominable, and said: "We are the revolutionists of September, and, with a few exceptions, all the men who made that revolution are on our side—for example, Marshal Serrano, Señor Malcampo, Admiral Topete, Señor Sagasta, and others. The existence of the dynasty is placed in the safe keeping of the real revolutionists of September. King Amadeus represents the revolution." In response to numerous appeals, Marshal Serrano made a speech, in the course of which he said that, on the corpse of General Prim, he had sworn to save the dynasty. He had not failed and would not fail to fulfill this vow. He warmly eulogized the King, and said he looked upon the Carlists and Republicans only as enemies; the Radicals, he hoped, would recognize their error.

The official Gazette of March 26th published royal decrees accepting the resignation of Señor Lopez Roberts, the Spanish minister at Washington, and appointing Rear-Admiral Polo to replace him. The new minister delivered his credentials to President Grant on April 5th.

The elections for members of the electoral colleges (which choose Senators and Deputies of the Cortes) took place, on April 2d, throughout the kingdom, and were conducted quietly, except in Cordova, and a few other places, where slight disorders occurred. The city of Madrid was carried by the coalitionists; ministerialists on the other hand were successful in the provinces of Valencia, Salamanca, Huesca, Alcañiz, and Avila. The Ministerials only gained a small majority, the opposition having carried over 170 districts; of its members 62 were reported to be Radicals, 38 Carlists, 42 Republicans, and 32 Opposition Conservatives (Alfonsinos, Montpensierists). In the new Senate the ministry had an overwhelming majority.

The newspaper organs of the Carlist party published a manifesto (dated April 5th) of Don Carlos, protesting against the late elections, signed by his secretary and countersigned by Noe, and declared that henceforth Don Carlos and his followers would protest only to the field. The Carlist members accordingly refused to take their seats.

A few days later Carlist risings occurred
amid the cries of "Viva Carlos VH!" "Death to the Liberals!" in the provinces of Navarre, Guipuzcoa, Teruel, Leon, Huesca, and several others. The number of the Carlist bands which were in the field about the close of April was estimated at over 15,000. In the Basque provinces and Navarre, the great stronghold of the party, General Diaz de Rada, who formerly held that rank under Isabella II., was appointed commander-in-chief. On assuming command he issued the following proclamation:

The King, our august master, did me the honor to write this to me on the 14th of April: "My dear Rada, the supreme hour has arrived. All Spaniards of spirit are calling for their legitimate King, and the King hastens to respond to their appeal. I, therefore, order that the general rising of Spain shall commence on the 21st, to the cry of 'Away with the foreigner—long live Spain!' I shall be among the first at the post of honor. Those who follow me will deserve well of their King and their country; those who fight against me will alone be responsible for the blood that may be shed. My reply to his Majesty was a promise of fidelity and immediate obedience to his orders. Up to this time you have given many proofs of obedience and discipline, having served in silence, and always stilled the indignation which you felt for the illegitimates which were being committed, the acts of tyranny, the persecutions of the satellites of a princely adventurer, who, to the disgrace and ruin of Spain, has not scrupled to occupy the throne of Saint Ferdinand by usurping the most legitimate rights, and by trampling upon the most sacred principles. The King has directed you to spread his standard. Today he says to you, "To arms!" and you rush to the standard of "God, the country, the King," for his will accords with the warmest impulses of your own hearts. To arms, then, brave and heroic Navarrése and inhabitants of the Basque provinces! and very soon we shall gain a victory which will for ever secure your venerated privileges (fuerzas), the peace, happiness, and true freedom of our country. Hurrah for religion, for Spain, for Charles VII! Down with the foreigner!"

The Commandant-General, EUSTQUIO DIAZ DE RADA.

On April 24th the new Cortes were opened by the King in person. In the speech from the throne, his Majesty stated that cordial relations existed with all foreign powers, and that Venezuela had offered the most satisfactory explanations respecting the incident with the Spanish representative in that state. The policy of Spain toward the American republics was one of peace, mutual respect, and that generous and reciprocal interest which unites all civilized nations. The King hoped an agreement between Italy and the Holy See, which he strongly and sincerely desired, would shortly be effected. His Majesty intended rendering practical and fruitful the sacred rights established by the Constitution, and announced measures for army reform and for the fulfilment of the promises of reform in the colonies, while avoiding all that might imperil the integrity of the territory, or give arms to the enemies of the Spanish name and race.

Relative to the Carlist rising, the King said:

A party denying the legitimacy of modern right, and which is a stubborn enemy of the institutions established by the Spanish nation, after having been beaten in the elections, has risen in arms in some provinces. The Government has taken the most efficacious measures promptly to crush the insurrection, and, taught by experience the futility of arms, will be inexorable in its punishment of the recalcitrant enemies of liberty and disturbers of public peace. If ordinary measures are not sufficient, my Government will demand your sanction for others necessary to firmly reestablish the reign of the law.

The King expressed a hope for a prompt termination of the insurrection, praised the discipline and services of the army and the civil guard, and concluded by stating that he would seek in the deliberations of the Cortes a guide for his conduct and a way to identify his feelings with those of the Spanish people. He said:

I will never impose myself on the Spanish people; but neither will I allow myself to be accused of deserting the post which I occupy by its will, nor of forgetting the duties which the Constitution places upon me, and which I shall fulfill with loyalty and constancy which I owe to the honor of my name.

On April 25th Señor Rios Rosas was elected President of the Cortes by 188 votes. Eighty-four blank voting tickets were given in. For the office of Vice-President the ministerial candidates were elected by a large majority.

Public attention was for some time wholly absorbed by the progress of the Carlist insurrection, which spread to more than twenty of the forty-nine provinces into which Spain is divided. Don Carlos himself appeared in the field. The Government, appointed Marshal Serrano commander-in-chief of the troops sent against the Carlist bands in the insurgent provinces. A severe encounter occurred on May 5th at Oroquieta, in Navarre, in which the Carlists were completely defeated. The troops charged the insurgents with the bayonet more than once, drove them from the village, and took by assault the houses to which they fled for shelter, and where they attempted to barricade themselves. The Carlist force had halted at Oroquieta for refreshment, but though it was known that Moriones, a very energetic officer, was at the head of them, it seems that insufficient precautions were taken against surprise. The surprise was complete. Moriones, with a column of about 2,000 men and a mountain battery, fell upon the insurgents almost before they knew where they were. The loss of the Carlists was over 700 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. It is reported they were near 4,000, and that there were in addition, perhaps, 1,500 men who, however, did not come up in time to help them. After the combat Don Carlos rode off with an escort, and soon after recrossed the frontier of France. On May 10th the managing committee of the federal republics issued a manifesto bearing the signatures of Senators Pi M bargall, Castellar, Figueras, and other leading republicans. The manifesto repudiates any alliance or sympathy with the Carlists, and says that, beyond what local circumstances may counsel, the republicans can neither protect the cause of Don Carlos nor fight under the flag of King Amadeus. The manifesto also accuses the
Government of hypocritically diminishing Spanish liberties, adding:

The Government is bringing us not peace but war. By a timely intervention in the contests of the monarchical parties, the republicans will at once save liberty and establish the republic. The revolution is far from being consolidated. It has not yet fought its last battle. Republicans must prepare for the combat. This preparation must be the work of the managing committee.

As several persons belonging to the Carlist bands who accepted the pardon offered them by the general-in-chief, and who gave themselves up to the authorities, returned to the ranks of the rebels, Don Domingo Moriones, Commandant-General of the Division of Navarre, issued the following order:

 ARTICLE 1. Every rebel who, having once accepted the pardon, absents himself from his habitual domicile, and again enlists in the ranks of the faction, shall be shot.

 ART. 2. The alcaldes and other persons who induce the pardoned to again form part of the said bands shall be brought in to this city (Pamplona), and tried by court-martial.

ART. 3. Equal responsibility will be incurred by the alcaldes who neglect to give an account of the inhabitants of their towns who are in the situation of those referred to in Art. 1, and who do not inform the nearest column of troops of the direction taken by the Carlist bands as soon as these abandon their respective towns.

On the part of Don Carlos, his brother Don Alfonso was appointed commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces. Don Alfonso addressed a manifesto (without date) to the Spaniards. He expressed his joy at being named by the King, his brother, the general-in-chief, and of his being in the midst of the army; he was confident that its coöperation would secure the triumph of the good cause, the symbol of which is the flag which floats in all Spain, and bears as its motto, "God, country, and King." He declared that there was not a Spaniard loving his country who did not ardently desire to raise her from the abject condition to which those who were improperly termed Liberals had brought her. These so-called Liberals, says the manifesto, profess doctrines which essentially differ from their acts. They abuse the word liberty, for it is in the name of liberty that they commit the worse crimes, impose laws, and bow down the nation under the most odious of despotism. Arbitrary acts, violence everywhere, destruction of churches, sales of property to glut their cupidity, to satisfy their passion for wealth—such are the things which characterize them. No one can have a doubt of the truth of these allegations who examines the deplorable state of the finances—bankruptcy is inevitable. In spite of the millions upon millions swallowed up, the most sacred obligations are disregarded, and yet near 3,000,000,000 of reals are spent every year; and, to complete their iniquities, concubinage is preferred to legitimate marriage. As it is impossible to support any longer such a state of things, the Infante summons all true Spaniards to arms, as the only means left to restore the dignity and independence of the nation, and to establish forever right and justice. The army, entirely composed of their brethren, will not dare to fire upon them in defence of a foreign dynasty—in defence of men who are the supporters of that dynasty, merely to retain power in their own hands. The prince concludes:

The peaceable inhabitants of the towns have nothing to fear from us, whatever their political opinions may be. Our magnanimous King knows no other enemies than those who combat him. His personal injuries to avenge, no hatreds to satisfy. His greatest desire is to save our unfortunate country, to tear it from the yoke which is crushing it, and to restore its true liberty—Christian liberty, the liberty which makes nations powerful, happy, and respected.

The Infante of Spain, Generalissimo,

ALFONSO DE BOURBON ET D'AUTRICHE,

The Cortes, on May 19th, after an animated discussion, rejected a resolution introduced by Deputy Argullos, censuring the Government for declaring Navarre, Lorca, Biscay, and Catalonia in a state of siege during the recent movements of the Carlists in those provinces. They also passed a bill providing for bringing the effective force of the regular army in Spain to a mighty thousand men. On May 20th, the Minister of State, Señor Blas, stated that in a few instances the Carlists had been favored by the French authorities on the frontier, and that the Government had protested against it.

On May 22d Señor Sagasta stated that, in consequence of the publicity which had been given to the documents relative to the secret funds, the Government was about to resign. Señor Zabala, who was first called upon to form a new ministry, declined, alleging as a reason his indifferent health. Marshal Serrano likewise declined this request, and the King then asked Señor Blas to consider to perform the duty. The new ministry was constituted as follows: Admiral Topete, President of the Council and Minister of War, and the Navy; Groixard, Minister of Justice; Elduayen, Minister of Finance; Candan, Minister of the Interior; Balaguer, Minister of Public Works; Ulva, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Aquala, Minister of the Colonies.

On May 29th Marshal Serrano concluded at Amorovieta a convention with the Carlist war junta, who in the course of May had made considerable progress, granting a universal amnesty, even to the leaders, and leaving the officers of the royal army who had joined the insurgents in their former ranks.

The Cortes having reassembled on May 28th, Admiral Topete, the President of the Council, on May 30th, stated that the ministry recognized the validity of the convention made by Marshal Serrano with the rebels in Biscay, pardoning those who voluntarily surrendered, and requested the members of the Opposition not to interpellate the Government relative thereto. Upon this announcement Señor Zorrilla moved a vote of censure upon Marshal
SPAIN.

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Martos, and Señor Martos proceeded to question the Government. The President of the Cortes refused to answer. Señor Martos insisted upon his question, when the President declared that the action of the Deputy was insulting to him, and left the Chamber. Great confusion followed the retirement of the President, and the tumult in the Chamber became general.

On May 31st Marshal Serrano resigned as generalissimo of the troops operating against the Carlistas in the Basque provinces, and Lieutenant-General Echague was appointed his successor.

On June 3d, the Cortes, by a vote of 140 against 22, passed a resolution declaring valid the amnesty granted by Serrano to the Carlistas who voluntarily surrendered. Marshal Serrano took the oath of office as President of the Council and Minister of War to the new ministry, which position had been occupied by Admiral Topete.

As the Carlist troubles continued, and as the Radicals, whose leader, Zorilla, had resigned his seat in the Cortes, and retired, in disgust, to private life, threatened to unite with the Republicans, Serrano proposed to the King a suspension of the guarantees of individual liberty and popular rights contained in the constitution. The King at once refused to approve this measure, and not only accepted the resignation of the ministry, but invited the chief of the Radical party, Zorilla, to form a new ministry. The invitation was accepted, and the new ministry constituted as follows: Zorilla, Prime-Minister and Minister of the Interior; Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Cordova, Minister of War; Mantero Rios, Minister of Justice; Ruiz Gomez, Minister of Finance; Beranger, Minister of the Navy; Echegaray, Minister of Public Works; Gasset, Minister of the Colonies. On June 26th the new prime-minister addressed a circular to the governors of the provinces, explaining the course to be pursued by him. The main points of this circular are as follows: He announces the Radical programme to be the same as stated in his speech of the 24th of July, and in his circular of the 4th of August. The Government believes that it is neither fitting nor necessary to take measures to save liberty: liberty is self-reliant. Señor Zorilla declares that the Government will energetically combat the insurrection, with the support and unwavering loyalty of the army and navy, and the patriotic aid of the citizen-militia. Replying to the attacks of the Conservatives, who attribute to the Radicals anarchical ideas and projects, and designs against public peace, social order, religion, property, and family life, Señor Zorilla says the ministry will govern according to the constitution—neither more nor less. He announces the immediate establishment of trial by jury, the abolition of the conscription, and the reorganization of the army and navy on a basis rendering them really national institutions. The ministry will oppose religious intolerance, and secure the universal enjoyment of liberty of conscience. Special care will be bestowed to improve the present critical condition of the finances. The Government will propose means for diminishing the expenditure and increasing the revenue, so as to establish the budget upon a solid basis. With regard to the enormous debt pressing upon the Treasury, the Government will respect, as justice and decency require, the sacred rights of the creditors of the state, and will act in concert with them in questions in which they are concerned. The Government wishes, above all, to crush the Cuban insurrection, and secure the integrity of the territory at any sacrifice, and without making for that end concessions repugnant to patriotism and Spanish honor. When the insurrection is vanquished, the Government will give the colonies the promised constitution and reforms. Relative to liberty of association, the circular says:

The Government cannot persecute a state of things based upon the philosophical economy of political systems, even when contrary to their ideas, or prosecute associations founded on those systems, so long as they remain within the circle drawn by the laws; but the ministry will repress any attempt manifested, by overt acts, to destroy existing institutions, to attack individual liberty, or obstruct the free exercise of constitutional rights.

On June 30th royal decrees were made public accepting the resignation of Count Valmaseda, Captain-General of Cuba, and intrusting the vacancy of ad interim to Señor Ceballos; relieving Señor Gomez Pulido from his functions as Captain-General of Porto Rico, and appointing Señor Simon Latone his successor; removing Señor Leotriano Bonajo from the presidency of the financial commission of Spain abroad, and nominating as his successor Señor Lopez Tejada. Elections for the Senate and Congress were ordered in Porto Rico, in conformity with the decree of the 1st of April, 1871. Another royal decree (dated June 30th) dissolved the Cortes, ordered elections for members on August 24th, and convoked the new Cortes on September 15th by the Republicans at first resolved to oppose every form of monarchical government in Spain, to acknowledge no monarchical authority, and to abstain from all elections while monarchy existed in the country; subsequently, however, this resolution was reconsidered. At the same time numbers of the majority in the Cortes, and former members of the ministry belonging to the Conservative party, determined to withdraw from the political arena.

On July 17th Señor Zorilla issued a circular on the subject of the approaching elections. In this circular he urged that perfect liberty should be given to the voters, and recommended the Government functionaries not to interfere in any way with the elections, but to abstain absolutely from lending their influence to any party. Señor Zorilla says that there are no official candidates, and that it is for the members of the Radical party freely to choose
candidates who will support the Government. The minister, remarking next that it is an invariable rule with the Radical party, and, consequently, with the present Government, to respect public opinion and obey the laws, adds that, thanks to the moderation and loyalty of the Government, the general condition of the country has been undergoing a favorable change since the appointment of the new ministry. Individual rights and constitutional privileges are upheld even in those parts which are disturbed by the civil war. The rebellion is now dying out in the north, and is almost entirely subdued in Catalonia. Referring to the financial position, Sefior Zorilla is glad to find that the injured credit of Spain is recovering, and capital is again forthcoming. The good administration of public affairs, based on rigorous economy, is sufficient to restore to the finances their usual resources. The Government considers that the moment has arrived for giving effect to the great reforms promised by the revolution. The minister enumerates these reforms, which will be carried out with the concurrence of the Cortes. Sefior Zorilla concludes by saying that the Government is determined to solve the problem of identifying democracy with liberty, stability with progress, monarchy with the people, and the interests of all parties with the most complete enjoyment of all rights.

On July 19th, while the King and the Queen were returning from the garden into the Palace of Buen Retiro, at midnight, five men, who had posted themselves in the calle Arnal, fired upon the carriage of their Majesties. Neither the Queen nor the King was hurt. One of the assassins was killed upon the spot by the attendants. Two others were captured. The greatest indignation at this attempt was expressed by the entire population of Spain. The election held in August resulted in a complete victory of the new Radical ministry. Out of the 466 Deputies composing the Congress, Sefior Zorilla’s party, the Radicals, numbered 296. It was, moreover, expected that the Republicans, who numbered about 80, in all sincere and honest efforts to effect practical reforms, would vote with the Government, that thus the system of trial by jury would be established, negro slavery abolished, the financial position of the country looked fairly in the face, conscription for the army discontinued, the relations between Church and state modified, the position of the clergy clearly defined; in short, that the various practical reforms the revolution promised to effect would be carried out. The Conservatives professing adhesion to King Amadeus only numbered 10 in the Congress; those whose sympathies were with Prince Alfonso, 14. Out of 200 composing the Senate, the Radicals had 144; the Republicans, 16; while the Conservatives, dynastic and anti-dynastic, had the remaining 40.

On September 16th the King opened the session of the new Cortes. In his speech from the throne, he stated that the efforts to establish diplomatic relations with the Papal See had so far proved unavailing; but he did not despair of seeing remedied a situation so afflicting to him, hoping that the Pope’s wisdom and prudence would persuade him of the King’s veneration for his person and respect for his spiritual power, as also of his determination to study the deeds and ideas of the age, and to maintain religion according to the decree established in full right by the sovereign will of the Spanish nation. The speech then referred pleasantly to the recent provincial journey and the friendly relations with foreign powers, and censured the clergy for their share in the Carlist insurrection. The promised reforms in Cuba would be carried into effect as soon as the rebellion was over. The deficit in the budget was announced, and the Cortes was called upon to provide means for meeting it.

The powers of nearly all the Deputies and Senators having been “verified,” the Congress and Senate were definitely “constituted” on September 16th, with the following result:

Congress.—Sefior Nicolas Maria Rivero, President (elected by 176 against 30 votes); Sefior Nicolas Salmeron, First Vice-President; Sefior Pasarón y Lastra, Second Vice-President; Duke de Veragua, Third Vice-President; Sefior Mosquera, Fourth Vice-President; Sefior Cayo Lopez, First Secretary; Sefior Calvo Ascensio, Second Secretary; Sefior Moreno Rodriguez, Third Secretary; Sefior Morayta, Fourth Secretary.

Senate.—Sefior Laureano Figueroa, President (elected by 68 against 3 votes); Sefior Cipriano Montesino, First Vice-President; Marquis de Perales, Second Vice-President; Sefior Luis Maria Pastor, Third Vice-President; Sefior Fernando de Castro, Fourth Vice-President; Sefior Federico Balart, First Secretary; Sefior Vicente Fuenmayor, Second Secretary; Sefior Saturnino Vargas Machuca, Third Secretary; Sefior Eduardo Benot, Fourth Secretary.

The two Presidents have long been known in Spanish politics. Sefior Salmeron, the First Vice-President of the Congress, is one of the most eloquent of the old (Primo) Progresista party. The First Vice-President of the Senate, Sefior Montesino, is a nephew of Espartero, and has been in Parliament many years. He was one of the few members of the Cortes of Queen Isabella who had the courage to stand up for religious liberty in his place in Parliament. He studied railway-engineering in England, and has attained great eminence in that profession, as well as great perfection in the English language. He is the managing director of the Southern Railway line. Like his uncle, he is a thorough Liberal, and is also, like him, modest and retiring. Sefior Fernando de Castro, the Fourth Vice-President of the Senate, is one of the fathers and founders of popular education in Spain. He was for a long time Rector of the Madrid University. He is one of the most learned men Spain over
produced. He is President of the Spanish Abolition Society. Señor Calvo Ascensio, the Second Secretary of the Congress, is the youngest in the Cortes, being only twenty, but he is a young man of great attainments, and he bears a name ever honored among the Liberals of Spain—that of his father, the late Calvo Ascensio, founder of La Iberia, and the friend and early patron of Señor Sagasta.

A motion for the impeachment of the Sagasta-Moreno ministry was supported by the Republicans and a portion of the Radicals. Señor Zorrilla spoke against the motion, but declared that he would not make it a cabinet question. Señor Martins also spoke against the motion, which, however, was taken into consideration by a vote of 124 against 104.

On October 11th, 1,500 men at the Arsenal of Ferrol, in Galicia, rebelled to the cry of "Viva la república!" under Montijo and the retired army-colonel Pazó. The Republican members of the Cortes disavowed all complicity with the movement, which after a few days was put down by the Captain-General of Galicia.

The Carlist bands were, at the close of the year, not yet fully suppressed, but they were of no political importance. The extreme wing of the Republicans also attempted several risings, all of which were without difficulty put down. In October, the Spanish Government decided to abandon the fortress of Penon de la Gomera (40 miles southeast of Ceuta), in Morocco. The war-material was to be sent to other Spanish possessions on the coast of Africa, where considered convenient, and the fortress to be blown up, to render its reestablishment impossible.

The war in Cuba continued throughout the year, and, although the Spanish Government, in February, complied with the demand of Captain-General Valmaseda to send several thousand more Spanish troops to Cuba, it does not seem that any signal advantages were gained over the insurgents. The latter, on several occasions, were entirely successful, even according to Spanish accounts. Thus, on March 5th, they captured the town of Sagua de Tahaman, and, on June 29th, they defeated the Spaniards near Holguin. A Spanish account claims that from the commencement of the campaign in Cuba to August, 1872, 13,600 insurgents were killed, and a large number taken prisoners; 69,640 were in submission to the Government, and 4,919 fire-arms, 3,249 swords and bayonets, and 9,921 horses were captured.

SPALDING, Most Rev. Martin John, D. D., seventh Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Baltimore, Primate and Metropolitan of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States, born near Lebanon, Marion County, Ky., May 23, 1810; died in Baltimore, Md., February 7, 1872. His parents were natives of Maryland, but emigrated, in their youth, to Kentucky. In his twelfth year, Martin was sent to the Saint Mary's Seminary, Marion County, Ky., from which he graduated in 1836. Having determined on entering the ministry, he proceeded at once to Bardstown, Ky., where he remained four years in the Saint Joseph's Seminary, studying theology and teaching in the college. In April, 1830, he went to Rome, and soon after entered the Urban College of the Propaganda. Here also he remained four years, and, at the conclusion of his course, made a public defence, covering the whole ground of theology and canon law, and embracing two hundred and fifty-six theses or propositions, which he maintained, in Latin, against all opponents for seven hours. As a result of this able effort, he was made a Doctor of Divinity by acclamation, and, having been ordained priest, returned home, and was at once made pastor of Saint Joseph's Church, in Bardstown, and afterward President of Saint Joseph's College. After having been again for a short time pastor of the above-mentioned church, he was called, in 1843, to the cathedral in Louisville, and, five years later, to the episcopate, under the title of Bishop of Lengone, as coadjutor to the venerable Bishop Flaget, of Louisville, whom he succeeded in 1850. On the death of Dr. Kenrick, Archbishop of Baltimore, in 1863, Bishop Spalding was created Archbishop of Baltimore May 12, 1864. This see being the oldest in the republic, Pius IX. conferred upon it, by a special decree, the prerogative of place, in virtue of which, Archbishop Spalding, taking official precedence of all other prelates, became the Primate of Honor of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. One of the most remarkable events of his administration was his convening and presiding over the second Plenary Council of Baltimore, in October, 1866, an assembly composed of all the archbishops and bishops of the United States, and continuing its deliberations two weeks. The acts and decrees of this council, embracing also those of all previous councils of Baltimore, were, in due time, approved by the Pope, and published in an octavo volume. In June, 1867, he visited Rome, on the occasion of the eighteenth hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of Saints Peter and Paul, and assisted in the canonization of various heroes of the Church in modern times. Upon the convocation of the Eucumenical Council at Rome, December, 1869, Archbishop Spalding was again in attendance, and, upon his return home in November, 1870, was welcomed by a public procession of nearly sixty thousand people. He was among the most strenuous supporters of the dogma of the papal infallibility, which he defended in a lengthy pastoral letter, written in Rome and published and extensively circulated in the United States. In this document he took the ground that, while, as a private individual, the Pope is not exempt from sin and error, as a public and authorized teacher of all Christendom, and as a supreme judge of the faith, his solemn decisions on doctrines of faith and morals, are guaranteed from error by the divine promises made to Peter and his succes-
sors, in order that the whole Church might not be misled into fatal mistakes, and the whole work of Christ be thus marred and ruined. His chief works are the following: "D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation Reviewed," 1844; "Sketches of the Early Catholic Missions of Kentucky," Louisville, 1846; "Lectures on the General Evidences of Catholicity," 1847; "Life, Times, and Character of Bishop Flaget," 1853; "Miscellanea," two vols., 1855; "History of the Protestant Reformation in Germany and Other Countries," two vols., 1860.

ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL. After protracted negotiations of a very difficult nature with various contractors, the administration of the St. Gothard Railway closed, on August 7th, the agreement with reference to the construction of the great Alpine tunnel between Goeschenen and Airolo. The successful competitor for the perforation of the greatest tunnel under the Alps is a Swiss contractor, M. L. Favre, of Geneva, who has already executed very considerable and various railway and tunnel works in a manner which was calculated to recommend strongly his application for the colossal undertaking.

According to the propositions of M. Favre, the total cost of the excavation of the great tunnel (14.9 kilometres in length, or rather more than nine English miles) will be 50,000,000 francs, or, say, $10,000,000; his sum including, of course, the preparatory works, machinery, and permanent way. M. Favre's offer, is, therefore, about 10,000,000 francs below the estimate of the international commission, and 12,500,000 below the offer of Signor Grattoni, made by this gentleman on behalf of the Società Italiana di Lavori Pubblici, of Turin. M. Favre engages himself to finish the tunnel within eight years from the date of approval of the agreement by the Swiss Federal Council. In the case that M. Favre should succeed in this matter before the specified period, he will be entitled to receive for each day of such premature accomplishment of the undertaking a premium of 5,000 francs, $1,000; should, on the other hand, the completion of the works be retarded—no matter for what cause—beyond the said period, then the contractor will have to pay for each day the sum of 5,000 francs. If the delay exceeds six months, the deduction from the contract price will be increased to 10,000 francs per day, and at the expiration of one year the agreement will be cancelled, when the security of 8,000,000 francs will become the property of the St. Gothard Railway Company.

STRONG, Selah Brewster, LL.D., an eminent jurist, and formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, born in Brookhaven, L.I., May 1, 1792; died at his residence, Saint George Manor, Setauket, L.I., November 29, 1872. He entered Yale College at the age of fifteen years, and graduated in the class of 1811. Having chosen the profession of law as his pursuit in life, and devoted three years of close application to its study, he was admitted to the bar in 1814, and, after practising for seven years, was appointed district attorney for the county of Suffolk, the appointment at that time being made in the Court of General Sessions. This position he retained, with a single interval of nine months, until 1842, when he was elected as a member of Congress. He served one term, after which he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the second district, drawing the short term of two years, at the expiration of which he was relected for the full term, serving until 1860. In 1867 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. His great age prevented active participation in debate, but the ripe experience and sound judgment rendered his advice of great value; his tall, commanding form, thick silvery hair, and kindly face, giving him a very benign appearance. As a jurist on the bench, and a counsellor discussing points of law, he was held in deserved esteem by the people of the whole State, and the record of his decisions and opinions forms an imperishable monument to his memory. Though elected to office as a representative of the Democratic party, of which he was a strong and consistent advocate, when entering upon judicial duties he left politics behind him, and never subsequently figured prominently in political life.

SULLY, Thomas, an American painter, born in Hornecastle, Lincolnshire, Eng., June 8, 1788; died at Philadelphia, November 5, 1872. At the age of nine years he came to this country with his parents, who were English actors, and soon after entered the office of a broker, but, displaying no aptitude for business, he was apprenticed to a designer in Charleston, S.C. In 1808 he established himself as an artist in Richmond, Va. Obtaining letters to Lawrence and Reynolds then in the height of their fame, with $400 in his pocket, he sailed for England, where he studied for many years under Sir Benjamin West, forming his style, and learning the art of preparing colors, from that eminent painter. Upon his return to this country, he made his residence in Philadelphia, and devoted himself with ardor to his profession. His reputation as one of the leading American portrait-painters is founded upon numerous works produced in the chief cities of the United States. Among his large productions may be mentioned, full-length portraits of George Frederick Cooke as Richard III., Dr. Benjamin Rush, Commodore Decatur, Thomas Jefferson, and Lafayette. His well-known picture of "Washington Crossing the Delaware" is now in the possession of the Boston Museum. During a visit to England in 1837-38, he painted a full-length portrait of Queen Victoria, esteemed a very faithful likeness. His portraits of Fanny Kemble and Mrs. Wood are also regarded as
possessing great merits. The school of art of which Mr. Sully was the best American representative has now given place to one less conventional and artificial; but there was, after all, a certain grandeur and stateliness about his best portraits, which is lacking in the modern school. For half a century he occupied a house built for him in Philadelphia by Stephen Girard, and which contained rooms admirably adapted for a studio and exhibition hall. He was the instructor of Charles Robert Leslie, and outlived for many years his distinguished pupil.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, two kingdoms of Europe. Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, born January 21, 1829, succeeded his brother, Charles X. V., on September 13, 1872. King Oscar was married on June 6, 1857, to Sophia, Princess of Nassau, born July 9, 1836. The offspring of the union were four sons: Gustavus, Duke of Warendal, born June 16, 1848; Oscar, Duke of Gottland, born November 13, 1859; Charles, Duke of Östergötland; born February 27, 1861; and Eugene, Duke of Nerike, born August 1, 1865. The present King is the third sovereign of the house of Ponte Corvo, and grandson of General Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the kingdom, August 21, 1810, and ascended the throne, February 8, 1818, under the name of Charles XIV. The population, on December 31, 1871, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Södermanland</td>
<td>265,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Östergötland</td>
<td>270,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gotland</td>
<td>2,249,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockholm (city)</td>
<td>198,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockholm (Län)</td>
<td>131,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upsala</td>
<td>101,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Västmanland</td>
<td>126,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Örebro</td>
<td>158,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Värmland</td>
<td>201,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uppland</td>
<td>176,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,904,177</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The population of Norway, at the close of 1871, was 1,753,000. The largest towns had, in 1870, the following population:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christiania</td>
<td>66,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>30,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drammen</td>
<td>15,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christiania</td>
<td>30,358</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of emigrants from Sweden was, in 1867, 9,334; 1868, 27,024; 1869, 29,064; 1870, 20,008.

From Norway, from 1856 to 1865, about 54,000; 1866, 15,700; 1867, 12,200; 1868, 14,500; 1869, 18,100; 1870, 14,900; 1871, 12,300.

In the budget of Sweden, for the year 1873, the revenue is estimated at 47,669,400 rix dollars; the expenditures at 56,640,255 (including extraordinary expenditures of 5,600,000 for the construction of railroads, and 4,000,000 for the defense of the country); the deficit at 8,970,855. The public debt, on December 31, 1871, amounted to 86,600,000. The armed forces of Sweden, not counting the volunteers, consist of 99,578 infantry, 8,511 militia of Gotland (which is not compelled by law to serve beyond the confines of the island of Gotland), of 9,154 cavalry, of 7,984 artillery (with 234 guns), of 2,024 engineers, of 5,524 train: total, 132,775 men. The navy of Sweden consisted, at the beginning of 1872, of 32 steamers (carrying 147 guns), 15 sailing-vessels (190 guns), and 62 galleys (87 guns).

The imports and exports of Sweden, in 1870, were as follows (in rix dollars; 1 rix dollar is equal to $0.28):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>133,200,000</td>
<td>144,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>6,400,000</td>
<td>5,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>1,130,000</td>
<td>1,280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 1869</td>
<td>141,700,000</td>
<td>139,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 1870</td>
<td>152,000,000</td>
<td>135,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table exhibits the movement of Swedish shipping in 1870:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flag</th>
<th>Entered.</th>
<th>Cleared.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vessels.</td>
<td>Lasts.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>3,992</td>
<td>87,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>35,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>2,684</td>
<td>84,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,900</td>
<td>226,629</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The commercial navy of Sweden numbered, in 1870, 3,376 vessels, of a total burden of 107,808 last. The number of vessels registered for foreign trade was 1,463, of a total burden of 84,882 last. The total length of railroads open in 1871 was 1,846 kilometres; of telegraph-lines, 6,388 kilometres; of telegraph-wires, 14,514 kilometres.

The public revenue of Norway, in recent years, was generally above the expenditures. In 1870, the revenue was 5,233,900 specie daler, the expenditures 4,997,400 specie dalers.

The value of the imports of Norway, at the close of 1871, was 226,629 last (226,629 English tons).
and the surplus 237,500 specie dalers. The public debt, in December, 1870, amounted to 7,696,900 specie dalers. The imports, in 1870, were valued at 26,020,000, the exports at 20,200,000 dalers. The number of vessels entering Norwegian ports in 1870 was 11,917, of a burden of 762,600 last; of those cleared, 11,994, of a total burden of 775,991 lasts. The aggregate length of railroads in operation in 1871 was 429 kilometres; the state telegraphs had 8,898 kilometres of lines, and 8,770 kilometres of wires.

King Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway died on September 18th, at Malmö, while on his return from the baths at Aix-in-Chapelle. His brother, the Prince-Regent Oscar, was proclaimed King, with the title of Oscar II.

The millennium festival of the establishment of the kingdom of Norway, by the fusion of her petty kingdoms into one realm, was celebrated on July 18th, in every part of the kingdom. Tradition relates how one of the many kinglings of the land—Harold, afterward called "Fair Hair"—asked for the hand of Githa, a daughter of another petty prince, but the only answer he got from her was that she would only listen to his suit when he had laid all Norway under his feet. After a long series of weary struggles and conflicts he actually succeeded in accomplishing this task. One prince after another was forced to bow before him, and at last, in a bloody sea-fight at Hafs-fjord, he, in the year 872, was able to crush all opposition to his absolute rule. Several years ago, a general wish was expressed that a monument should be raised over the grave of Norway's first king, as the man with whose name history has especially connected the tradition of the consolidation of the kingdom, and that it should be inaugurated on the thousandth anniversary of the battle of Hafs-fjord. The sagas tell us that King Harold was buried close to the present town of Haugesund, and though the description of the locality has caused antiquaries to doubt the truth of the statement, this much at least is certain, that Harold's cairn has been long since so disturbed and defaced that no trustworthy traces remain of its exact position. In choosing a place, therefore, for the monument, a spot has necessarily been selected which is designated as the resting-place of the great king by a very un-safe tradition. By a peculiar accident Harold was buried but a few miles from the fjord on which he completed his conquest of Norway. Hafs-fjord, where in 872 he fought his crowning battle against the last of his foes, is a little bay on the south side of the entrance to the broad Stavanger Fjord, while the island of Karm, off which Haugesund lies, touches the northern side of the Stavanger Fjord. When it was first proposed to erect a monument over Harold's grave, it was hoped that this object might be effected by means of subscriptions from the people over the whole country. But this hope was not fulfilled. Though the whole cost, it was calculated, would not exceed $5,000, even that amount could not be raised by subscription; and, in order that the work, when undertaken, should not stop for want of funds, the Storthing had to pass a grant to carry it on. Harold's monument consists of a huge cairn, which, at its base, is fenced by a square enclosure of hewn stone. On the outer edge of this low wall rise, at intervals, 24 pil-lars, eight feet high, on which are inscribed the names of the 24 provinces or petty king-doms into which the ancient Norway was divided. From the midst of the cairn rises an obelisk, or "Bauta-stone," which springs from a pedestal enriched with bass-reliefs. These ornaments are cast in bronze, and represent on one side an old Norse war-galley running into battle under full sail, and on the other a trophy of old Norse weapons. On the two remaining sides of the pedestal are inscriptions which tell that Harold Fair Hair lies buried on this spot, and that this monument was erected a thousand years after he consolidated Norway into one kingdom. The height of the whole monument is 70 feet. The cairn is 15 feet high, and the obelisk, with its pedestal, 55 feet; and the impression it produces, in spite of its very simple form and proportions, is both graceful and imposing. To this may be added the fact that it stands on a bare and rather flat elevation, whence it towers over all adjacent objects, and can thus be seen from a considerable distance. The whole consists, with the exception, of course, of the cairn itself, of hewn Norse granite.

The Storthing thought it could not refuse to entertain an invitation to be present at the unveiling of the monument, and it confined to twelve of its most distinguished members the charge of being present at the festival in Haugesund. The chairman and spokesman of this deputation was one of the two Presidents of the Storthing, Advocate Daniel Kildal; the other President of that Assembly, however, the leader of the Opposition, Hr. John Tver-drup, was not a member of the deputation, as he recently requested that he might not be chosen to serve on it; adding, as is reported, that if he had lived in the days of King Har-old he would in all probability have figured among those Norwegians who emigrated to Ice-land. Responding to the expressed wish of the promoters, a member of the royal house arrived to take part in the festival, in the person of Prince Oscar, the King's brother, who began, on the 12th of July, a journey along the coast, in the course of which he received, in the various towns on his route, a number of loyal addresses. The prince had requested the chief of the Norwegian Government, Privy-Councillor Frederick Stang, to accompany him on this journey. In addition to these distin-guished personages, a number of deputations were present from all parts of the Scandinavian kingdoms; also one from the Norwegians of America, led by the famous violinist, Ole Bull.
Prince Oscar, in uncovering the monument, delivered a spirited speech. The President of the Storthing also spoke, and the toast was drunk of "God save the King, the Fatherland, and Sister Countries." The festival was witnessed by about 20,000 spectators.

SWITZERLAND, a republic in Europe, has been, since 1848, a united confederacy (Bundestaat), while before that year it was a league of semi-independent states, or "Staatenbund." The present constitution, which bears date September 12, 1848, vests the supreme legislative and executive authority in a Parliament of two Chambers, a Sänderath, or State Council, and a Nationalrat, or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen by the twenty-two cantons of the confederation, two for each canton. The National Council, the members of which are chosen in direct election at the rate of one deputy for every twenty thousand souls, will, according to the census of 1870, have 135 members, divided among the cantons as follows:

A general election of representatives takes place every three years; the last having been in October, 1872, the next will be in 1875. Every citizen of the republic who has attained the age of twenty years is entitled to a vote, and any person, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. The National Council and the State Council together, are called the Federal Assembly (Bundesversammlung). The chief executive power is vested in a federal council, or Bundesrat, consisting of seven members elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The President and Vice-President of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the republic. They are elected by the Federal Assembly for a term of one year, and are not reeligable till after the expiration of another year. President for the year 1872, Dr. E. Wolti, of the Canton of Aargau; Presid-
dent for the year 1873, P. J. Cérsoles, of the
Canton of Vaud. The seven members of the
Federal Council act as chiefs of the seven ad-
ministrative departments of the republic.

The area of Switzerland is 15,992 square
miles; population in 1860, 2,307,170; in 1870,
2,659,147; increase, 6.5 per cent. The Pro-
estants, in 1860, numbered 1,477,226 (or 68.9
per cent. of the entire population); in 1870,
1,566,347 (58.7 per cent.). The Roman Catho-
lics, in 1860, 1,019,907 (40.7 per cent.); in
1770, 1,084,369 (46.6 per cent.). The other
Christian sects, in 1860, 5,881; in 1870, 11,-
435; the Jews, in 1860, 4,259; in 1870, 6,096.

With regard to the nationality of the inhab-
itants, the Germans are a majority in fifteen can-
tons, and a plurality in one (Graubünden);
the French constitute the majority in five can-
tons (Valais, Fribourg, Neuchâtel, Vaud, and
Geneva), and the Italians in one (Ticino). The
total number of the German population is es-
imated at 1,840,000, of French at 640,000, of
Italians at 144,000, of the Romande at 42,000.

The total revenue, in 1871, amounted to
27,513,704 francs, and the expenditures at
24,783,366 francs, leaving a surplus of 2,731,-
338 francs. The public debt of the republic
amounted, at the commencement of 1871, to
21,390,648 francs, as a set-off against which
there was a so-called "federal fortune," or
property belonging to the state, valued at
19,816,885 francs.

The armed forces of Switzerland were,
at the end of September, 1872, as follows:
1. Bundeswehr, or Federal army, consisting of
men able to bear arms, from the age of 20
to 30........................................... 84,389
2. Reserve, comprising those who have served
in the first class, from the age of 31 to 40.... 50,009
3. The landwehr, or militia, comprising all men
from the 2d to the completed 40th year..... 65,951
Total............................................. 200,419

The aggregate length of the railroads which,
at the end of 1871, were in operation, was
1,473 kilometres; all of them are private
roads, with the exception of the Canton of
Bern state railroad, and the Fribourg railroad.
The aggregate length of the telegraph lines, in
1872, was 5,812 kilometres; and the length of
wires, 11,699 kilometres.

The Federal Assembly ended the revision
of the Constitution on March 5th. This revised
Constitution, as adopted by the Assembly, ex-
tends, in many important respects, the juris-
diction of the central authorities at the ex-

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The first event worthy of record in the his-
tory of this State, during the year, was the
proclamation of Governor Brown, dated Febru-
ary 22d, for convening the General
Assembly in extraordinary session, on the 12th
of March, to redistrict the State into nine con-
gressional districts, and other matters of im-
portance.

The Legislature assembled at the appointed
time, but adjourned, after a very short session,
on the 1st of April. The business, however,
for which the extra session was chiefly called,
viz., the reapportionment of the State, was
completed.

By the provisions of the supplemental ap-
portionment bill, passed by Congress, and ap-

penso of the sovereignty of the cantons. All
the army matters are placed under the control
of the Federal authorities, while, heretofore,
only the general staff and the chief command
were appointed by these authorities. The
Confederation will have the right to es-
ablish, in addition to the Federal University
and the Federal Polytechnic Institute, other
educational institutions, and to enforce in all
the cantons compulsory and gratuitous instruc-
tion. Five cantons, or 50,000 citizens, have
the right to demand that any law adopted by
the Federal Assembly be submitted to a vote
of the Swiss people, and the same number of
cantons or citizens can demand that the As-
sembly take into consideration the introduc-
tion of any new or the repeal of any existing
law. Nearly three-fourths of the press of
Switzerland was favorable to the revised Con-
stitution; nevertheless, when, on May 12th, it
was submitted to the popular vote, it was re-
jected, both by a majority of the cantons, and
by a majority of the entire votes cast. The
vote of the cantons was thirteen against, and
only nine for it; while the people cast 257,444
against, and 252,477 votes for it.

At the new election of members of the
National Council, held in October, the party
favorable to the revision of the Constitution
carried a considerable majority of the districts.

The Pope having separated the Canton of
Geneva from the bishopric of Lausanne, with-
out the previous consent of the cantonal au-
thorities, and having appointed Abbé Mermil-
lod the administrator of the new Diocese of
Geneva, the government of the canton, there-
fore, removed him, and forbade him to exer-
cise his episcopal functions within the dio-
cese. At the election for the Grand Council
of Geneva, which took place in November,
the action of the Government, with regard to
the Abbé Mermillod, was made a test ques-
tion. The Government was sustained by a
vote of 8,900 against 1,500.

The governments of those cantons which
belong to the Catholic Diocese of Basel, name-
ly, Basel, Aargau, Solothurn, Berne, Thurgau,
Lucerne, and Zug, held, on November 10th,
a diocesan conference, which issued a pro-
test against the doctrine of papal infallibility
and the excommunication of anti-infallibilist
priests. The Papal Nuncio sent to the Presi-
dent of the Federal Council a protest against
the resolutions passed by the Conference.
proved May 30, 1872, Tennessee was allowed an additional representative in Congress, making ten in all, with a proviso that such representative might be elected to the Forty-third Congress only by the State at large. If therefore becomes the duty of the Legislature again to redistrict the State so as to constitute ten congressional districts, instead of nine. According to the census of 1870, the total population of the State is 1,258,520, while the voting population is 258,093. An exact division of the aggregate population into ten districts would give to each district 125,852 inhabitants.

A large share of the attention of the Legislature was devoted to the consideration of measures relating to railroads. The Railroad Commissioners were authorized to sell the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad to the stockholders for $300,000 in State bonds. This law was the result of a compromise between the State and the railroad, and was recommended by the Governor and Railroad Commissioners. This is the only railroad now owned wherein the State has an interest.

An act was passed to indemnify the purchasers of the McMinnville & Manchester Railroad against a claim for $67,000, claimed to be due the United States, for which suit has been brought by the United States Government. The Governor was authorized and empowered to settle and adjust all claims by the United States Government against the various railroads in the State, and also all counterclaims the State has against the United States on account of railroads.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company was authorized to deposit the balance due by it to the State ($850,000 in State bonds) in some depository selected by the Railroad Commissioners, and thereupon the State releases her lien upon the Memphis, Louisville & Clarksville Railroad, and in lien the State is given a lien on said bonds. The Railroad Commissioners were authorized to settle with the "receivers of delinquent railroads" and report thereon to the next Legislature.

The interest of the State in turnpikes has been a question of no little importance to the people of Tennessee. The extent of this interest in the various roads is shown in the following official figures: Nashville, Murfreesboro & Shelby, $68,666.60; Nashville & Kentucky, $30,000; Franklin & Columbia, $75,000; Nashville & Charlotte, $30,000; Columbia, Pulaski & Elkon, $126,606; Clarksville & Russellville, $37,500; Columbia Central, $183,000; Ashport, $35,000; Big Hatchie, $12,000; Chambers & Purdy, $7,500; Cumberland & Stone's River, $107,000; Forked Deer, $7,000; Fulton, $6,000; Rogersville & Little War Gap, $15,000; Bristol & Kendrix Creek, $20,000; Jacksboro, Powell's Valley & Cumberland Gap, $8,000; Mulberry Gap & Rogersville, $50,000; Harpeth, $30,000; Jefferson, $45,000; Murfreesboro, Manchester & Winchester, $49,890; Pelham & Jasper, $44,000. Total, $971,056.60. The above-named companies do not pay any dividends. The following are the turnpikes that pay dividends, with the amount received from each, from June, 1870, to February, 1873:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turnpikes</th>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>Dividends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon &amp; Sparta</td>
<td>$35,800</td>
<td>$1,836.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nolensville</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>1,526.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallatin</td>
<td>123,500</td>
<td>1,625.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallatin &amp; Cumberland</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>425.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon &amp; Nashville</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>2,245.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$346,300</td>
<td>$7,528.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total amount of the State's stock in turnpikes: $1,317,356.60.

From the Cumberland & Stone's River Turnpike Company, the Secretary of State has also received $266.02, within the time above mentioned.

The Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller, having been directed by the Legislature to sell the interest of the State in these roads, advertised during the year for proposals from purchasers. But in consequence of the inadequacy of the prices offered the proposals were rejected, and the roads withdrawn from sale.

"It would be far better," says Governor Brown, "to donate the State's interest in the turnpikes, to the several counties through which they run, with a guarantee that they be maintained, according to the provisions of the charters, than to accept the prices offered without such guarantee."

"I therefore recommend that the disposition of roads be provided for in such manner as that they shall be secured and preserved as thoroughfares of travel to the public, and with a view to their ultimate improvement."

The political campaign in Tennessee during 1872 was more than usually exciting, and attracted a large share of public attention. This was due in part to the new condition of national politics, and the unusual attitude of parties, but more especially to the fact that President Andrew Johnson was one of the three candidates for Congress at large, having entered the contest independent of all party action. The first important political movement was the assembling of the Democratic State Convention in Nashville, May 9th, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and the election of delegates to the Baltimore National Democratic Convention. John C. Brown was renominated for the office of Governor, by acclamation. The following resolutions were adopted, but not without a warm struggle:

The Democracy of Tennessee assembled in General Convention in pursuance of the call of the Democratic Executive Committee for the State, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor for the term next ensuing, and of taking such other ac-
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5. Inasmuch as a National Democratic Convention has been called by the National Executive Committee, to meet at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 18th of May, 1872; and inasmuch as it is desirable that the Democracy of Tennessee, as well as of all the States, shall be fully represented in said convention, we do hereby notify the Democratic Executive Committee of the State of Tennessee, the National Democratic Convention, four from the State at large, and two from each congressional district; the delegates from the congressional districts to be selected by the respective conventions, and the delegates from the State at large to be selected by a committee of two from each congressional district, to appear and act in behalf of the Democratic party of Tennessee, in said National Convention, with special instruction to carry out the spirit of the foregoing declarations, believing as we do that the election of the ticket presented by the Liberal Republicans, and the cooperation of the Northern and Southern people, would go far toward a healing of the nation.

Resolved, That this convention proceed to select two candidates for the offices of Governor and Vice-President, and that the different congressional districts shall, at the present, select local electors for the same purpose.

On the 21st of August, the Democracy again assembled in convention, and, after an exciting session of four hours, nominated General B. F. Cheatham for Congressman at large, and chose ex-Senator John S. Fowler as elector for the State at large. The nomination of General Cheatham was strongly favored by the friends of ex-President Johnson who sought to secure the position for their candidate. Mr. Johnson then announced himself an independent candidate for Congressman. The reasons for this action were given by him in a speech at Columbia, September 6th. Referring to the proceedings of the convention, he said:

But after the nomination was made, there seemed to be such a general dissatisfaction, such a thorough conviction that the will of the people had been violated, trampled under foot, that, as it were, by spontaneous combustion, the people rose up en masse, and ten or fifteen thousand made the most decided demonstration of sentiment. It was spontaneous. They adopted a preamble and resolutions, and I was called upon to address them. These ten or fifteen thousand people nominated me by acclamation. They adopted a resolution requesting me to be their candidate for Congressman for the State at large. I told them that I was no candidate, and, in fact, did not desire to be one, but they insisted, did this outburst of the masses, this throbbing of the popular heart, coming forth like a tidal-wave, and said, "We want you to represent the industrial, tax-paying, laboring classes of the country, the great mass of the people in the State." I accepted their nomination, and expect to carry for standard as the people's candidate. I had rather receive the popular nomination of the people assembled en masse than be the nominee of forty such conventions, as they now claim that the people shall obey and bow to with bended knee. I come here as no "disorganizer," in the sense that the advocates of the disreputable convention system are pleased to term it. Why, you lectured up a convention at Nashville, the members of which are scattered promiscuously about the State. But you have committed a great offense against the committee, Mr. Johnson; you have had the audacity to say that the Democratic vice-presidential committee for its most gracious permission as to whether you should or should not be a candidate," which means—without consulting this sham convention. No, I come before you to-day bearing the
standard of the people, and I intend to fight the bat-
tle out for them. (A voice: "Yes, that's right. Ain't that so, major?"")

The Republican State Convention assembled in Nashville, September 11th, and, during an
harmonious session, nominated A. A. Freeman
for Governor, Horace Maynard for Congress-
man for the State at large, and Alvin Hawkins
as elector for the State at large. Its platform
has failed to reach us.

The contest among the candidates for Con-
gressman at large, General Cheatham, Horace
Maynard, and ex-President Johnson, was very
spirited, and was watched with interest
throughout the country. The election resulted
in the choice of Mr. Maynard, who received
50,825 votes out of a total vote of 183,913;
General Cheatham received 65,188, and ex-
President Johnson 37,900. Mr. Maynard's
majority over the next highest candidate was,
therefore, 15,637. The whole number of votes
east for President, was 178,046, of which 94,591
were for Greeley, and 83,655 for Grant, giving
to the former a majority of 10,736. The
gubernatorial election resulted in favor of John
C. Brown, who was elected by a majority of
13,659, having 97,659 out of 181,789 votes.
The State government for 1873 is composed as
follows: Governor, John C. Brown, Dem-
ocrat; Secretary of State, Thomas H. Butler,
Democrat; Comptroller, Edwin R. Penneba-
k, Democrat; Treasurer, William Morrow,
Democrat.

In his message to the Legislature, dated
January 9, 1873, Governor Brown devotes
much space to the consideration of the financial
interests of the State, which he thinks are not
totally free from embarrassment, although the
last three years have witnessed a great re-
duction in the bonded debt, and a perceptible
improvement in the value of Tennessee secu-
rities in the money-markets. The Governor
reminds that the debt is still large, and the
quotations of the bonds are far below that of
other States of equal indebtedness, and with
inferior resources. The bonded debt with the
unpaid coupons added to the 1st of January,
1873, according to the Comptroller's report,
is $30,652,200.76. The State lien upon solvent
railroads, and the proceeds of the sale of
delinquent roads, will reduce the actual debt to
$21,362,554.51, which can be paid alone through
the instrumentality of taxation. Of this latter
sum, about $4,000,000 is unpaid over-due cou-
pions; and the debt will continue to increase
at the rate of about $1,000,000 per annum,
until the payment of interest is resumed.

No interest on the public debt has been paid for
more than three years, nor has any provi-
sion been made for it. "Now the question,"
says the Governor, "what shall be done with
our past-due coupons and bonds and the accru-
ing interest cannot, upon any pretext, justifi-
able either before the world or before the en-
lighted public sentiment of Tennessee, be
longer postponed. It is a question that can-
not be trifled with. If this General Assembly
fails to make provision for the debt, two years
hence his successors may quail before a debt
increased about $2,000,000 by accrued inter-
est. And we may well ask ourselves whether
the country will be better prepared to meet
the present debt, increased by $2,000,000, than
we are now to meet the existing debt. Noth-
ing gives such a promise." As a practical so-
lution of the problem, he recommended the
funding of the entire bonded debt of the State,
including the past-due coupons, in a new series
of bonds to mature in forty years, bearing in-
terest at the rate of six per cent. per annum,
payable in January and July of each year.

Two reasons are assigned for this policy:
1. If there be outstanding bonds issued with-
out authority of law, they can and will be dis-
tected, and thrown aside. We ought not to
pay the principal or interest of such bonds,
and this is the only practicable mode of detect-
ing them. 2. In the issue of a new series of
bonds, running forty years, taking up all the
old bonds, a system of registration not hereto-
fore adopted in Tennessee would always show
precisely our bonded debt. The work of fund-
ing would be accomplished under one law, and
probably within a year after the passage of
the act. The confusion always incident to a fre-
quent issue of bonds, under different acts, to
take up obligations constantly maturing, would
be altogether avoided, and our financial sys-
tem would be greatly simplified. It is be-
lieved that the expenses incident to funding
should be borne by the holders of our securi-
ties, and, under an assurance and provision for
an early resumption of the payment of inter-
est, it is believed that the bondholder would
cheerfully comply with such a provision." It
was further recommended that interest be paid
only upon the funded debt, and that provision
be made for such payment, to commence as
early as may not be oppressive to the tax-pay-
ers. This measure, if adopted, should provide
also for the funding of all well-ascertained li-
nabilities of the State, other than what is recog-
nized as the floating debt, and the repeal of all
existing laws authorizing the funding or nova-
tion of bonds and coupons is advised.

The financial embarrassment of the State
very forcibly suggests the necessity of seeking
new sources of revenue. The attention of the
Legislature is called to the fact that while the
capital stock of Tennessee railroads is, by their
charters, perpetually exempted from taxation,
the shares of stock in the corporation in the
hands of individual stockholders, according to
a decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee,
are not so exempted, and the General Assem-
bly are reminded that they are left without

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislative Body</th>
<th>Senate</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>Joint Ballot</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Democratic</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
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</table>

Dem. majority: 8 6 9
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option in taxing these stocks, since the constitution provides that "all property, real, personal, or mixed, shall be taxed." The taxing of suits before justices of the peace is recommended, and the adoption of more stringent rules concerning the sale of lands for taxes.

The statistics of 1870 afford the basis of a charge that Tennessee is third in ignorance of the States of the American Union. The following causes have retarded the growth of the educational system of the State are specified:

When the late civil war was inaugurated, Tennessee, with a population of 1,109,501, had a taxable list of $389,011,668.

At the close of the war the assessor’s showed only $346,397 of taxable property. The war had swept away $115,609,554, in slaves.

And it is universally known that very little of the millions of personal property (aside from slaves) escaped the ravages of war. Meantime, the large debt owing by our people, growing out of their commercial and ordinary transactions, had swollen in volume by four or five years of accrued interest, all of which Tennessee was called upon to account of her geographical position, became, and until the declaration of peace continued, the theatre of military operations. The school-houses were closed; the country was devastated. And not until several years after hostilities actually ceased did society attain such repose and security that schools could be reestablished.

Added to this, when the people were restored to power, there was no educational fund, and the enormous public debt, already against the State, rendered it difficult to provide any permanent school fund.

A large majority of the States were free from the actual presence of war. All of them enjoyed seasons of immunity from the scourges that daily afflicted Tennessee throughout her borders. So that, without regard to where the responsibility for the war rests, the fact, nevertheless, cannot be controverted that, for a period of time embracing the war and several years afterward, a system of schools in Tennessee was impossible.

And in 1869, when the people acceded to power, they found a State debt of nearly $48,000,000 hanging like a midnight shadow upon them. We had neither money nor credit. Our revenues were yearly absorbed in the redemption of the notes of the Bank of Tennessee and outstanding Treasury warrants.

And the appalling question was, not whether we could maintain a system of common schools by the State, but could we preserve the State government and sustain its faith and credit without bankrupting the people of their private fortunes. That problem is now happily solved. And while it is most unfortunate for the State, and especially for her children, that these untoward circumstances have paralyzed the efforts of the friends of education, yet it cannot be truthfully said that Tennessee is third in ignorance because of the indifference of her people to the subject of education. Evidence of hers, at the same time that he would aid in developing a plan to educate her children, will not fail to relieve his State from the obloquy attempted to be cast upon her fair name.

Of the total population of the State (1,208,-520) in 1870, of whom the number from five to eighteen years of age was 425,692, only 120,701 attended school. 300,540 persons, ten years of age and over, could not read; while 364,697 persons, ten years of age and upward, were unable to write. Of the last number, 20,887 were white males from ten to fifteen years of age, and 17,991 white females; 15,927 were white males from fifteen to twenty-one, and 17,349 were white females; 37,718 were white males, twenty-one and over, and 68,852 were white females. There were 16,407 colored males, and 15,225 females, from ten to fifteen years of age, unable to write, 16,229 males and 18,885 females from fifteen to twenty-one, and 65,938 males and 69,248 females, twenty-one and over.

The system of public schools now prevailing in Tennessee is known as the "county system," which was adopted more than two years ago. The backward condition of education is indicated by the fact that in 1872 only twenty-nine of the ninety-three counties in the State levied a tax for school purposes. In some of them the tax is merely nominal, and in others only sufficiently liberal to keep up schools for several months in the year. It is estimated that the total school population of the State, between the ages of six and eighteen, is 381,068.

The Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. J. B. Killebrew, who traversed the State during the year to promote the cause of education, reports that, "From the returns as published, it would be safe to say that not one-fifth of that population has any means of education. Indeed, in some of the counties visited last summer, there was not a single school, either public or private, in operation. Nor were there any efforts being made by the citizens to remedy the deficiency.

This condition of affairs is impelling the friends of education to action which will doubtless lead to early and important improvements in the present system.

The "Tennessee School for the Blind," has 38 inmates, with an increasing demand for admission. According to the census of 1870, there were 800 totally blind in the State. A large lot, with improvements, in Nashville, has recently been donated to the institution by a wealthy citizen of that place. Under the leasing system the penitentiary has become self-sustaining.

The Agricultural Bureau, organized under the act of the 14th of December, 1871, has entered upon its duties with a degree of zeal and energy that promises the most valuable results, not only for the immediate benefit of the agriculturist, but in the interest of immigration and mining. Rapid progress has been made in compiling statistics of soil, climate, population, prices of land and labor, mineral resources, etc., together with maps, which, when completed and published, it is believed, will attract attention more directly to Tennessee than any other means yet devised for that purpose. The Bureau also affords facilities for the analysis of soils and commercial fertilizers, which must result in incalculable benefit to the farmer.

The iron resources of Tennessee are beginning to attract attention, and it is believed that they will develop into one of the leading
industries of the State. The iron-ore deposits (banks and strata) are grouped, for the most part, in three belts, or areas—namely, the eastern iron-belt running along the base of the Unaka chain, to the northwest into Virginia, and to the southeast into Georgia; the dyestone belt, skirting the eastern base of the Cumberland table-land, or of Walden's Ridge, from Virginia to Georgia, spreading laterally twenty miles into the valley of East Tennessee on the one side and into the Sequatchie on the other; the western iron-belt, lying west of Nashville, or west of what is called the Central Basin—mainly between the latter and the Tennessee River—extending a few miles in some counties, even west of the river, and northward into Kentucky. In the eastern belt, banks occur in all the counties. Johnson and Carter contain many of them, some of which are exceedingly valuable. In Greene County there are very good banks. Two large furnaces have been erected in this county since the war, and are doing a large business. The ore yields from 40 to 50 per cent. of tough gray iron. Limonite, as has been stated, is the principal ore of this belt. In addition to this, the black ore of iron, magnetite of the mineralogists, occurs at one point near the North Carolina line, in Carter County. Much excellent bar-iron has been manufactured from it in a common bloomery. In Sullivan County, in addition to the limonite banks, are veins or banks of red ores, hematites. The Crocket and Sharp banks afford this variety, and are capable of supplying much good ore. In McMinn County is a remarkable deposit of stratified red ore. This is Hill's bank. The ore is a stratified, fissiliferous rock, much like the ore of the Dye-stone belt. The main deposit is a third of a mile or more in length, and at some points fifty or sixty feet wide. It belongs to the Trenton or Lebanon formation. The Dye-stone belt derives additional value from its close proximity to extensive coal-beds. The western iron-belt includes the counties of Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, Lewis, Perry, Decatur, Hickman, Humphreys, Benton, Dickson, Montgomery, and Stewart. Over this whole region more or less ore occurs, but only at certain centres is it found in sufficient quantity to be made available. These centres present accumulations of ore, and are for that reason called "banks." The ore, like that occurring for the most part in the eastern iron-belt, is limonite. The banks, too, though the kind and the position of the rocks, the topography of the country, and other circumstances, make some difference, resemble those of the eastern belt. In all these regions iron-furnaces are in operation and are increasing in number.

According to the census of 1871, of the total population (890,873) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 507,887 persons, of whom 322,385 were males and 185,402 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 197,030, including 574,953 males and 19,067 females; in professional and personal services, 54,396, including 30,077 males and 24,319 females; in trade and transportation, 17,510, including 17,417 males and 99 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 29,081, including 27,168 males and 1,923 females.

The State contained 8,843,278 acres of improved land, 10,771,396 of woodland, and 1,906,540 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $218,743,747; of farming implements and machinery, $8,199,487; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $7,118,003; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $56,473,847; orchard products, $571,520; produce of market-gardens, $301,093; forest-products, $335,317; value of home manufactures, $2,773,520; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $15,556,880; of all livestock, $55,034,075. There were—247,254 horses, 102,983 mules and asses, 248,197 milch-cows, 63,970 working-oxen, 336,520 other cattle, 826,783 sheep, and 1,828,690 swine. The chief productions were: 375,400 bushels of spring, and 5,813,516 of winter, wheat, 223,835 of rye, 41,343 of Indian-corn, 4,513,315 of oats, 75,098 of barley, 77,487 of buckwheat, 8,059 pounds of rice, 21,455 of 426 of tobacco, 1,932,472 of wool, 191,941 bales of cotton, 194,585 bales of peas and beans, 1,134,337 of Irish, and 1,205,633 of sweet, potatoes, 15,778 gallons of wine, 9,571,099 pounds of butter, 142,240 of cheese, 415,786 gallons of milk sold, 115,582 tons of hay, 8,564 bushels of clover-seed, 11,153 of grass-seed, 565 pounds of hops, 1,053 of hemp, 80,990 of flax, 4,013 bushels of flax-seed, 1,410 hogheads of cane, and 134,968 pounds of maple, sugar, 3,209 gallons of cane, 1,254,701 gallons of sorghum, and 4,484 of maple, molasses, 1,090,550 pounds of honey, and 51,636 of wax.
The total number of manufacturing establishments was 5,317, using 732 steam-engines, of 18,467 horse-power, and 1,340 water-wheels, of 19,514 horse-power, and employing 19,413 hands, of whom 17,683 were males above sixteen, 1,093 females above fifteen, and 660 youth.
The total amount of capital invested was $15,595,295; wages paid during the year, $5,390,339; value of materials consumed, $10,637,627; of products, $34,982,936.
The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 91, having an aggregate circulation of 225,152, and issuing annually 18,300,844 copies. There were 18 daily, with a circulation of 34,630; 2 tri-weekly, circulation 2,300; 1 semi-weekly, circulation 1,000; 65 weekly, circulation 117,023; 1 semi-monthly, circulation 15,000; 8 monthly, circulation 54,200; 1 quarterly, circulation 1,800; 1 annual, circulation 12,000.

There were 3,505 libraries, having 802,112 volumes. Of these, 2,732, with 597,399 vol-
No sufficient provision has yet been made in the Territory for the unfortunate and criminal classes. The care of the insane is left to the supervisors of the counties, and all convicts are confined in county jails, which are, as a rule, very insecure.

The rich mineral and agricultural resources of Arizona are, in a great measure, still undeveloped. There is a great amount of dry land in the Territory capable of being made fruitful by irrigation, and attention has been directed of late to the sinking of artesian wells, which, it is thought, will supply the pressing need. The construction of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, which is well under way, and which will traverse a distance of over 400 miles in the Territory, will give a strong impulse to the development of all industrial interests.

The Apache tribe of Indians have continued to disturb the settlers, more or less, throughout the year. The 100 men, Americans, Mexicans, and friendly Indians, who were indicted for participating in the "Camp Grant massacre," of April 30, 1871, were tried during the December term of the United States District Court in that year, and the jury, after a consultation of twenty minutes, rendered a verdict of "Not guilty." During the past year, the destruction of life and property by the hostile savages has been as great as at any former time. In the early part of the year, several efforts were made to induce the Indians to retire to their reservations and live peacefully. General O. O. Howard was sent out for this purpose, and met with a measure of success. It was then left to General Crook to deal with those who proved intractable. He operated against them with vigor during the last months of the year, and punished severely those who displayed any special hostility, or were known to be guilty of depredations. He is likely to bring them all, before long, into complete subjection. There are in the Territory, at the present time, 4,300 Mohave Indians, occupying a reservation of 64,000 acres on the Gila River; 4,000 Papagoes in the southeastern part of the Territory, with no reservation; 4,000 Mohaves, on a reservation of 75,000 acres, on the Colorado River; 2,000 Yumans, living near the mouth of the Colorado, but belonging to the same reservation with the Mohaves; 1,000 Hualapai, north of the Mohaves, and more or less hostile; and 8,000 to 10,000 Yavapais and Apaches, including most of the hostile marauders whom it has been impossible, thus far, to keep upon reservations.

The only election of importance in Arizona during the year was that of Delegate to Congress. Richard C. McCormick, Republican, was returned without opposition.

According to the census of 1870, the Territory contained 335 horses, 401 mules and asses, 938 milch-cows, 587 working-oxen, 3,607 other cattle, 803 sheep, and 720 swine. The chief productions were: 27,053 bushels of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>967</td>
<td>205,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>55,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopal</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>12,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>1,339</td>
<td>336,433</td>
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<tr>
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<td>505</td>
<td>188,970</td>
</tr>
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<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>18,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Brethren in Christ</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES. |

There has been no material change in the condition of the Territories of the United States during the year; but in all there are signs of progress in developing natural resources, building up towns and cities, and constructing railroads.

ARIZONA.—With the exception of the difficulties caused by marauding bands of Indians, the condition of Arizona is most promising. She has no public debt, and at the end of the year the surplus in her Treasury, and the sums due from one or two counties in which the collection of taxes had been delayed, amounted to $20,000. The total receipts into the general fund for the year were $33,722.61, and the disbursements, $21,659.69. The receipts into the school fund were $3,436.82, and the disbursements therefrom $2,080.51.

An act to establish public schools was passed by the last Legislature, which made the Governor superintendent of public instruction and the probate judges superintendents of public schools in their several counties. Free schools have been taught during the past year in every district in the Territory, at least three months. There is still a lack of school-houses, teachers, and text-books, but the infant-school system bids fair to grow until it is able to meet the demands of the people. The Governor, in his message to the Legislature of 1873, recommends that the tax of 10 cents on $100, for school purposes, be raised to 25 cents, and that of 50 cents on $100, for general purposes, be reduced to 25 cents, and that a portion of the surplus in the Treasury be distributed to the counties, to be expended in providing school-houses.
spring wheat, 32,041 of Indian-corn, 55,077 of barley, 679 pounds of wool, 3,417 bushels of peas and beans, 575 bushels of Irish potatoes, 800 pounds of butter, 14,500 of cheese, 4,800 gallons of milk sold, and 109 tons of hay.

COLORADO.—The progress of Colorado continues to be very rapid; but her application for admission into the Union as a State was again denied by the last Congress. Her population is now about 80,000, and the valuation of her property is over $30,000,000. She has no public debt, and at the end of the year there was a surplus of $50,000 in the Treasury. The last Legislature provided that no tax should be levied for the past year, and fixed that for 1873 at 1½ mill on the dollar of taxable property.

The natural resources of the Territory are almost beyond calculation, and rapid progress is made in their development. A Board of Immigration was provided for by the last Legislature, to publish information and take the necessary steps to induce settlers to take up their residence there. Railroads are constructed as fast as the capital and labor at command can build them. The following are already in operation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railroad</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kansas Pacific, Eagle Tail to Denver</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver Pacific, Denver to Chayenne</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver &amp; Boulder Valley, Hughes to Boulder</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado Central</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver &amp; Rio Grande, Denver to Pueblo</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver &amp; Rio Grande, Pueblo to Canon City</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 541 |

The following are in course of construction:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railroad</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extension of Denver &amp; Rio Grande to the City of Mexico, total distance, 1,730 miles; miles in Colorado, Pueblo to Territorial line</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver &amp; Julesburg (via Fort Morgan)</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden &amp; Julesburg (via Evans, Longmont, and Boulder)</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado Central, Big Hill to Black Hawk</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado Central, branch to Georgetown</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas &amp; Colorado, Fort Corwin to Pueblo</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atchison, Topeka &amp; Santa Fe, Territorial line to Pueblo</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total, under construction | 727 |

A number of colonies have been formed in different parts of the Territory, made up of settlers who located themselves together. A tolerably complete and efficient school system has been established. During the year, there have been 175 public schools in operation, with 230 teachers and 5,640 pupils. The value of the school-buildings is $180,645, and the amount of the school-fund $121,372.

There has been little or no trouble during the year from hostile Indians. The Indians now within the Territory are the Tabeguache band of the Utes, at the Los Pinos agency, numbering about 3,000, and the Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands, of the White River agency, numbering 800. They have a reservation of 14,784,000 acres, in the western part of the Territory, but a few still roam about. There is a school at the White River agency, attended by 40 scholars, but there is little inclination among the Indians to accept the conditions of civilization.

The ninth session of the Territorial Legislature occupied about six weeks at the beginning of the year, but none of its acts were of general importance.

The election for Delegate to Congress and members of the Legislature occurred in September. There were 13,556 votes cast for Delegate, of which 7,396, or a majority of 1,336, were for Jerome B. Chaffee, the Republican candidate. There is a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Governor of the Territory is Edward M. McCook.

The population of the city of Denver is said to have nearly doubled in the last year, and is now about 14,000. Five railroads centre there, bringing in an average of 20,000,000 pounds of freight per month. There are five banks, carrying an average of $1,500,000 in deposits. The value of new buildings and building improvements for the year was $20,000,000, and the business of the year amounted to over $14,000,000.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (30,349) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 17,583 persons; in agriculture, 6,463; in professional and personal services, 3,625; in trade and transportation, 2,815; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 4,651.

The Territory contained 6,446 horses, 1,173 mules and asses, 25,017 milk-cows, 5,566 working-oxen, 40,153 other cattle, 120,923 sheep, and 5,509 swine. The chief productions were 255,039 bushels of spring, and 2,555 of winter, wheat, 5,235 of rye, 231,903 of Indian-corn, 332,940 of oats, 33,141 of barley, 178 of buckwheat, 890 pounds of tobacco, 204,925 of wool, 7,500 bushels of peas and beans, 121,442 of Irish potatoes, 392,920 pounds of butter, 38,926 of cheese, 1,920 gallons of milk sold, and 19,787 tons of hay.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 256, using 49 steam-engines, of 1,483 horse-power, and 31 water-wheels, of 793 horse-power, and employing 876 hands. The amount of capital invested was $2,885,000; wages paid during the year, $828,221; amount of materials consumed, $1,593,280; of products, $2,852,820.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 14, having an aggregate circulation of 12,750 copies, and issuing annually 1,100,000 copies.

The total number of religious organizations was 55, having 47 edifices, with 17,405 sittings, and property valued at $207,230.

COLUMBIA, District of.—The District of Columbia, under its Territorial government, is flourishing, and great public improvements have been made during the past year. Charges of fraud against the Commissioners of Public Works, in making these improvements, have
being made, but never substantiated. The Governor is still Henry D. Cooke. The indebtedness of Washington in January was $2,966,063.27; that of Georgetown, $261,463.37; and that of the Levy Court, $292,925.84.

Dakota.—Dakota has an area of about 152,000 square miles, and a white population of about 15,000. The capital is Yankton, and the present Governor, John A. Burbank. The other officers of the government are: Edwin S. McCook, Secretary; George W. French, Chief-Justice, and J. P. Kidder, and W. W. Brookings, Associate-Justices; W. H. N. Beadle, Surveyor-General; William Pound, District Attorney; G. W. Kingsbury, Assessor of Internal Revenue; G. P. Bennett, Collector of Internal Revenue; G. C. Maynard, Treasurer; G. S. Gillespie, Auditor; J. S. Foster, Commissioner of Immigration; E. W. Mighill, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Moses K. Armstrong, Democrat, was chosen Delegate to Congress at the last election, over Moody and Brookings, both Republicans. The whole vote was 4,443, of which Armstrong received 1,903, Moody 1,549, and Brookings, 992.

The Indians of Dakota number about 28,000. There are 2,000 Yankton Sioux on a reservation of 400,000 acres, in the extreme southern part of the Territory, east of the Missouri River; the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux, gathered on two reservations, one of 1,241,600 acres at Lake Traverse, occupied by 1,406 Indians, and one of 345,600 acres at Devil's Lake, occupied by 720 Indians; the Opeapa, Blackfeet, Lower Yanktonai, Upper Yanktonai, Sans Arc, Upper and Lower Brule, Two Kettle, Minneconjou, and Ogallala bands of Sioux, numbering 22,000 in all, gathered at five different agencies on a reservation of 25,000,000 acres west of the Missouri River and north of Nebraska; the Poncas, numbering 735, on a reservation of 376,000 acres, near the confluence of the Niobrara and Missouri Rivers; and the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, numbering 252,000, on a reservation of 8,640,000 acres in the northwestern part of Dakota, and eastern part of Montana. All these tribes have been peaceable during the year.

According to the census of 1870, this Territory contained 2,514 horses, 225 mules and asses, 4,151 milch-cows, 2,125 working-oxen, 6,191 other cattle, 1,901 sheep, and 2,083 swine. The chief productions were, 170,460 bushels of spring, and 202 of winter, wheat, 138,140 of Indian-corn, 114,327 of oats, 4,118 of barley, 179 of buckwheat, 8,510 pounds of wool, 456 bushels of peas and beans, 50,177 of Irish potatoes, 209,735 pounds of butter, 1,850 of cheese, 13,847 tons of hay, and 1,230 gallons of sorghum molasses.

There were 8 newspapers, having an aggregate circulation of 1,652, and issuing annually 82,904 copies.

The total number of religious organizations was 17, having 10 edifices, with 2,500 sittings, and property valued at $16,300.

Idaho.—The Territory of Idaho has an area of 90,932 square miles, and a white population of 20,583. The capital is Boise City, and the present Governor, Thomas W. Bennett. John Hally, Democrat, was elected to Congress in November, and the Territorial Legislature has a Democratic majority. The Secretary of the Territory is E. J. Curtis; the Surveyor-General, L. F. Carter; District Attorney, J. W. Huston; Chief-Justice, David Noggle, and Associate Justices, M. E. Hollister and W. C. Whitson; Marshal, Joseph Finkham.

There are about 5,800 Indians in Idaho, of whom 2,807 are Nez Percé, on a reservation of 1,344,000 acres in the northern part of the Territory; 516 Shoshones, and 321 Bannocks, on a reservation of 1,568,000 acres in the southeast; and 2,000 Oeurs d'Alènes, Spokanes, Kooskias, and Pend d'Oreilles, with a reservation of 256,000 acres, 30 or 40 miles north of the Nez Percé's reservation, set apart for them, but not yet occupied.

According to the census of 1870, this Territory contained 2,151 horses, 371 mules and asses, 4,171 milch-cows, 522 working-oxen, 5,763 other cattle, 1,021 sheep, and 2,316 swine. The chief productions were, 73,725 bushels of spring, and 1,925 of winter, wheat, 1,756 of rye, 5,750 of Indian-corn, 100,119 of oats, 73,316 of barley, 3,415 pounds of wool, 610 bushels of peas and beans, 64,504 of Irish potatoes, 111,480 pounds of butter, 4,494 of cheese, 11,230 gallons of milk sold, and 6,935 tons of hay.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 101, using 11 steam-engines of 311 horse-power, and 16 water-wheels of 295 horse-power, and employing 265 hands. The amount of capital invested was $742,300; of wages paid during the year $112,372; of materials consumed, $691,785; of products, $1,047,624.

The total number of newspapers was 6, having an aggregate circulation of 2,750, and issuing a total of 220,000 copies each week.

The number of religious organizations was 15, having 12 edifices, with 2,150 sittings, and property valued at $18,200.

Indian Territory.—The Indian Territory is exclusively set apart for the occupation of various tribes of Indians, who are in a semi-civilized condition, with forms of government, industries, schools, etc., of their own. There has been some discussion in Congress concerning the establishment of a Territorial government here, but the plan is in opposition to the wishes of the tribes, and is not likely to be carried out at present. The Indian tribes occupying the Territory are as follows: Cherokees, 15,000, occupying a reservation of 3,844,712 acres; Choctaws, 16,000, with a reservation of 6,088,000 acres; Chickasaws, 6,000, reservation, 4,977,600 acres; Creeks, 12,295, reservation, 3,215,495 acres; Seminoles, 2,398, reservation, 200,000 acres; Senecas, 214, reservation, 44,000 acres; Shawnees, 90, reservation,
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24,969 acres; Quapaws, 240, reservation, 104,000 acres; Ottawas, 150, reservation, 24,960 acres; Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, 100, reservation, 72,000 acres; Wyandots, 22, reservation, 80,000 acres; Pottawatomies, 1,600, citizens of the United States, with allotments of 160 acres of land to each adult, and 80 acres to each minor; absentee Shawnees, 693, with 80 acres of land to each adult, and 20 acres to each child; Sac and Foxes, 463, reservation, 483,840 acres; Osages, 3,956, reservation, 1,760,000 acres; Kiowas, 1,980, Comanches, 3,180, and Apaches, 350, located on a reservation of 5,549,448 acres; Arapahoes, 1,500, and Cheyennes, 2,000, reservation, 4,611,500 acres; Wichitas, 299, Keeches, 196, Wacos, 140, Towoscaroos, 137, Caddoas, 392, Ionies, 85, and Delawares, 81, with no defined reservation, but occupying a district on the Washita River.

Montana.—This Territory has an area of 143,776 square miles, and a population of 39,895. Its capital is Virginia City, and the present Governor, Benjamin F. Potts. The other Territorial officers are: James E. Callaway, Secretary; Decius C. Wade, Chief-Justice, and Hiram Knowles and Franklin G. Service, Associate Justices; Mortimer C. Page, District Attorney; John E. Blaine, Surveyor- General; Jasper A. Viall, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; E. W. Carpenter, United States Commissioner; William H. Rodgers, Auditor; and Richard O. Hickman, Treasurer. At the last election, in August, Martin Maginnis, Democrat, was elected Delegate to Congress by a majority of 319 out of a total vote of 3,711. The Legislature consists of 9 Democrats and 3 Republicans in the Council, and 18 Democrats and 8 Republicans in the House. The Indian tribes residing within the limits of Montana are mostly natives of the districts occupied, and number 93,412 in all. There are 7,250 Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegan Indians, 6,790 Assinaboines; 1,100 Gros Ventres; 2,935 Santees, Yanktonais, Ucelpas and Cuthead Sioux; 1,350 River Crows; 2,700 Mountain Crows; 460 Flatheads; 1,000 Pend d'Oreilles; 320 Kootenays; 677 Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheep-esters; 8,000 roving Sioux or Teton Sioux, and roaming bands of Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans, Gros Ventres, Assinaboines, River Crows, about 1,000 Arapahoes and Cheyennes and the Santee and Yankton Sioux, occupy a reservation of 17,408,000 acres on the Milk River. The Mountain Crows have 6,272,000 acres in the south, near the Yellowstone River. The Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenays, have 1,483,000 acres in the Jocko Valley, and the Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheep-esters near the western boundary have no special reservation.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (18,179) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 14,049 persons; in agriculture, 2,111; in professional and personal services, 2,674; in trade and transportation, 1,283; in manufactures, and mechanical and mining industries, 3,000.

The Territory contained 5,899 horses, 475 mules and asses, 12,433 milch-cows, 1,701 working-oxen, 22,745 other cattle, 2,074 sheep, and 2,599 swine. The chief productions were 177,553 bushels of spring, and 5,649 of winter, wheat, 1,141 of rye, 149,367 of oats, 85,756 of barley, 988 of buckwheat, 600 pounds of tobacco, 2,414 bushels of peas and beans, 91-477 of Irish potatoes, 408,080 pounds of butter, 23,003 of cheese, 105,186 gallons of milk sold, and 18,727 tons of hay.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 201, using 58 steam-engines of 832 horse-power, and 49 water-wheels, of 793 horse-power, and employing 701 hands. The amount of capital invested was $1,794,300; of wages paid during the year, $370,843; of materials consumed, $1,316,331; of products, $2,494,511.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 10, having an aggregate circulation of 19,580, and issuing annually 2,860,000 copies.

The total number of religious organizations was 16, having 11 edifices, with 3,850 sittings, and property valued at $90,500.

New Mexico.—This Territory has an area of 121,501 square miles, and a population of 111,303. The capital is Santa Fe, and the Territorial officers are: Marsh Giddings, Governor; W. F. M. Army, Secretary; John Pratt, Marshal; T. B. Catron, Attorney; S. A. Smith, Collector; W. L. Waring, Assessor; J. G. Palen, Chief-Justice, and Warren Bristol and Hezekiah S. Johnson, Associate. No election of congressional Delegate took place this year. The present Delegate, chosen in 1871, is Jose M. Gallegos, Democrat. The Legislature is Democratic in both branches.

The Indian tribes of New Mexico are the Navajoes, 9,114 in number, with a reservation of 3,388,000 acres in the northwest; Mesqalero Apaches, 880, near Fort Stanton in the east, with no defined reservation; Gila Apaches, 1,200, in the south; Jicarilla Apaches, 850, in the northeast; Muacho, Weeminuche, and Capote Utes, 1,520, in the northwest; and the Pueblos, who number 7,688, and live in villages on a reservation of 499,954 acres.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (66,464), ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 29,361 persons; in agriculture, 18,668; in professional and personal services, 7,535; in trade and transportation, 863; in manufactures, and mechanical and mining industries, 2,295.

The Territory contained 5,638 horses, 6,141 mules and assesc, 16,417 milch-cows, 17,774 working-oxen, 21,343 other cattle, 412,438 sheep, and 11,267 swine. The chief productions were 338,030 bushels of spring, and 13,-
892 of winter, wheat, $40,823 of Indian-corn, 67,660 of oats, 3,876 of barley, 5,357 pounds of tobacco, 684,300 of wool, 28,856 bushels of peas and beans, 3,102 of Irish potatoes, 19,686 gallons of wine, 12,913 pounds of butter, 27-289 of cheese, 813 gallons of milk sold, and 4,209 tons of hay.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 183, using 13 steam-engines, of 252 horse-power, and 42 water-wheels, of 659 horse-power, and employing 427 hands. The amount of capital invested was $1,45,650; of wages paid during the year, $167,281; of materials consumed, $860,507; of products, $1,483,565.

There were 5 newspapers and periodicals, having an aggregate circulation of 1,525, and issuing annually 137,350 copies.

The total number of religious organizations was 156, having 152 edifices, with 81,560 sittings, and property valued at $322,621.

Utah.—In the early part of the year a movement was set on foot to secure the admission of this Territory into the Union as a State, but it did not meet with success. The Governor vetoed an act of the Territorial Legislature providing for a convention to prepare a State constitution, and the appeal to Congress was without effect.

A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the 15th of April, declared that the Territorial courts were not United States tribunals, but "legislative courts of the Territory created in view of the clause which authorized Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territories." The effect of this decision was, to nullify the proceedings which had been taken against Brigham Young and others for murder and other offences, and they were discharged.

The Territorial officers, appointed by the President, are George L. Woods, Governor; William Corr, Secretary; Mathewson T. Patrick, Marshal; George C. Bates, District Attorney; James B. McKeen, Chief Justice, and Obed F. Strickland and Cyrus M. Hawley, Associate Justices. George Q. Cannon, Mormon, was elected Delegate to Congress in August last, over George R. Maxwell, the Gentile candidate, by a majority of 19,627 out of a total vote of 22,911; women voted very generally at the election. The Legislature consists of a Council of 13, and a House of Representatives of 26—all Mormons.

The assessed value of property in Utah is $17,590,560. Much progress has been made in developing the mineral and agricultural resources of the Territory, which are very great. The value of agricultural products for the past year was $6,149,925. The railroads of Utah at the end of the year were as follows: Utah Northern, three-feet gauge, completed 40 miles from Utah Junction, northward; Summit County, three-feet gauge, running from Echo to Coalville, only two miles finished; Utah Central, from Ogden to Salt Lake City, 27 miles; Utah Southern, from Salt Lake City, southward, completed to Loche, 40 miles; Watkins & Jordan Valley, to run from Sandy Station to Alto, as yet surveyed and partly graded; Bingham Cañon and Camp Floyd, to run from Sandy Station to Bingham City, under construction; American Fork, three-feet gauge, completed from Salt Lake City to Deer Creek, 16 miles; Salt Lake City, Sevier Valley & Pioche, from Salt Lake City to the mining districts of the west, under construction; Salt Lake City & Tooele Valley, nearly same route as last, to extend 100 miles, under construction; San Juan, San Pete & Sevier, from Nephi, southeast through Salt Creek Cañon, 150 miles, three-feet gauge, under construction; Loeb & Tintie, from Loeb to the Camp Floyd and Tintie mining districts, about 50 miles, three-feet gauge, under construction; Southeastern, from Springville to San Pete, 100 miles, three-feet gauge, under construction.

The Indians living in Utah are the northwestern, western, and Goshp Shoshones, 3,000, in the northwest; Weber Utes, 800, near Salt Lake; Timpanagos, 500, south of Salt Lake; San Pitches, 300, in same vicinity; Pah-Vents, 1,200, near the Shoshones; Yampa-Utes, Pio-Utes, Pi-Utes, Elk Mountain Utes, and Shoshone-reeds, 5,200 in the east and south; and the Uintah-Utes, 800, on a reservation of 2,080,000 acres in the northeast.

According to the census of 1870, the Territory contained 11,068 horses, 2,879 mules and asses, 17,565 milch-cows, 3,479 working-oxen, 18,158 other cattle, 59,673 sheep, and 3,150 swine. The chief productions were 543,487 bushels of spring, and 14,986 of winter, wheat, 1,612 of rye, 95,557 of Indian-corn, 65,650 of oats, 48,117 of barley, 178 of buckwheat, 109,019 pounds of wool, 9,291 bushels of peas and beans, 225,045 of Irish, and 163 of sweet potatoes, 27,305 bushels of barley, 310,828 pounds of butter, 69,603 of cheese, 11,240 gallons of milk sold, 27,305 tons of hay, 67,446 gallons of sorghum molasses, and 575 pounds of honey.

The whole number of manufacturing establishments was 533, using 21 steam-engines, of 331 horse-power, and 192 water-wheels, of 2,169 horse-power, and employing 1,554 hands. The amount of capital invested was $1,391,898; wages paid during the year, $395,356; value of materials consumed, $1,288,523; of products, $2,343,019.

The number of newspapers and periodicals was 10, having an aggregate circulation of 14,250, and issuing annually 1,578,400 copies.

The total number of religious organizations was 165, having 164 edifices, with 86,110 sittings, and property valued at $874,600.

Washington.—This Territory has an area of 69,994 square miles, or 44,756,160 acres, of which 7,100,000 acres are surveyed. The population is 37,402. The capital is Olympia, and the Territorial officers are: Elisha P. Ferry, Governor; Henry S. Struve, Secretary; O.
The total number of religions organizations was 47, having 36 edifices with 6,000 sittings, and property valued at $62,450.

WYOMING.—This Territory has an area of 88,000 square miles, and a population of 11,518 souls. The capital is Cheyenne, and the officials are as follows: John A. Campbell, Governor; Hermann Glafke, Secretary; Frank Wolecott, Marshal; E. P. Johnson, Attorney; S. Reed, Surveyor-General; Thomas Harlan, Collector; E. P. Snow, Assessor; J. H. Hayford, Auditor; S. W. Downey, Treasurer; J. W. Fiske, J. H. Kingman, and Joseph M. Corey, Justices of the Supreme Court. William R. Steele, Democrat, was chosen Delegate to Congress in September. The Legislature consists of four Democrats, three Republicans, and two Independents in the Council, and nine Democrats and two Independents, in the House. An act, repealing the woman suffrage law, passed the Legislature at the last session, but was vetoed by the Governor. The House passed the act over the veto, but in the Council it was defeated by one vote.

The Indians of Wyoming; with the exception of the Sioux and northern Arapahoes, and Cheyennes, mentioned under Dakota and Montana, are the eastern band of Shoshones, numbering about 1,000. They have a reservation in the Wind River Valley, containing 2,688,000 acres.

According to the census of 1870, the Territory contained 584 horses, 283 mules and asses, 707 milk-ox, 922 working-oxen, 9,501 other cattle, 6,409 sheep, and 146 swine. The chief productions were 30,000 pounds of wool, 617 bushels of Irish potatoes, 1,300 pounds of butter, 4,980 gallons of milk sold, and 3,180 tons of hay.

There were six newspapers, having an aggregate circulation of 1,950, and issuing annually 248,500 copies.

TEST-PLATE. One of the devices used by microscopists to test the correctness and power of their lenses consists of a glass plate, upon which lines of exceeding fineness are engraved by the diamond. For this purpose a small ruling-machine is used, all the parts whereof must be made with unusual nicety. In Europe the test-plates made by M. Nobert, of Prussia, have long been celebrated for the fineness of their ruling, and in this country those of Mr. L. M. Rutherford, of New York city. The expense of the best Nobert plates has been $100 each, and the finest rulings heretofore done have been 120,000 lines to the inch. There are few microscopists who have ever been able to see or resolve the lines of these plates, owing to the difficulty of properly lighting the plate. Dr. Woodward, of the United States Army, is among those who have succeeded in doing so. He has not only seen them, but has photographed the lines.

Mr. F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College, in New York, has lately received from Nobert a new test-plate, ordered some
two years ago, at an expense of $200, which surpasses in the fineness of its ruling any thing heretofore produced. It is a slip of glass 3½ inches long and 1½ inch broad, in the truth of which the unassisted eye may discover what appears to be a mark perhaps the fiftieth of an inch in width. But when placed under the microscope this mark is found to be composed of a great number of parallel lines. The plate, in fact, contains twenty test-bands, that is to say, twenty series of lines. Each series contains such a number of lines as will occupy, or more than occupy, the field of view of the microscope. The fineness of each band or series varies from a ratio of 3,000 lines per square inch up to two hundred and forty thousand per square inch; this last band contains double the number of lines ever before ruled on a test-plate.

TEXAS. The financial condition of Texas is quite promising. Its total indebtedness, at the end of the year, amounted to $1,662,998.78, made up of the following items:

- Three hundred and fifty seven per cent. frontier defense gold bonds .................................. $350,000.00
- Two hundred and fifty-seven per cent. currency bonds .................................................. $257,000.00
- Amount due William & Gulian, of New York City, for which as above 420 bonds are for security (currency) .......................................................... $27,074.70
- Six per cent. currency bonds issued to fund old debt under the provisional act of November 20, 1866 ................................................. 125,100.00
- Six per cent. currency bonds issued to fund old debt under act of May 2, 1871 .................. 44,500.00
- Certificates of indebtedness issued to claimants in last-mentioned act and act of May 20, 1871, currency ......................................... 63,157.05
- Amount of outstanding warrants ................................. .................................................. 215,000.00
- Amount for deficiencies in former appropriation, and estimated as due judiciary, and officers and employees of government, as of January 1, 1873 .......... 150,000.00
- Amount erroneously collected by Comptroller for commissions of assessors and collectors in 1871, which must be returned to tax-payers .................................. 131,167.03

Total ........................................... $1,662,998.78

There is also a debt of $626,718.09, incurred during the war, which, in the language of the Governor, represents “State warrants or State bonds issued during the war, and, representing obligations which are now void, should no longer be borne on the Comptroller’s report.” There was cash in the Treasury, on January 1, 1873, $49,478.62 in specie, and $304,036.07 in currency, belonging to special funds. The assessed value of property in the State, according to the returns for 1871, which are the latest that are complete, is $220,290,524, but its actual value is estimated at nearly one-half more.

The school system of Texas was inaugurated in September, 1871, and is now pretty thoroughly established. Its cost, during the past year, was $1,222,292.24, of which $482,753.20 was paid by the State, and $759,468.04 by the counties. The permanent school fund consists of $40,708.43 specie, and $64,059.12 in currency; in the hands of the Treasurer, $707,800 in United States six per cent. bonds; $271,550 in United States five per cent. bonds, and $2,173,278.40 in six per cent. railroad bonds, or $2,620,125.99 in all, besides 2,763,073 acres of land, believed to be worth $2,705,073. The number of children in the State is estimated, in accordance with the best official information, at 228,355. The number in the schools in September, 1871, was 28,800. The whole number receiving instruction during the year was 127,672, the average number being 81,658. The average monthly cost of each pupil, including the expense for buildings, was $1.43.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College has been located at Bryan, and some progress has been made in constructing the necessary buildings, but the work was suspended last summer on account of defects in the law, which does not define with sufficient clearness the powers of the commissioners.

The State penitentiary contains 944 convicts, against 486 in February, 1870. The increase, it is claimed, is the result of a better execution of the criminal laws. This institution is leased, and the State has only to bear a portion of the expense for the transportation of prisoners. The county jails are stated, in the last message of the Governor, to be “as bad as bad can be.” When so constructed as to secure the prisoners confined in them, they become dense and unfit for the habitation of wild beasts. When not made secure, and this is the case in about four-fifths of the counties, the constant escape of prisoners is made the excuse (as recently by the mob in Erath and adjoining counties) for the wholesale murder of persons charged with offences.

The area of the vacant public lands of the State is 88,842,704 acres. The amount patented is 88,737,855 acres. The number of immigrants into the State during the year was 91,600.

Rapid progress has been made in the construction of railroads, and, at the end of the year, there were 1,078 miles against 511 two years before. It is thought that 500 miles more will be completed during the coming year.

The Comptroller, in April, refused to countersign and register certain bonds prepared and signed by the Governor for the International Railroad Company. He said:

The countersigning and registering of these bonds would also have imposed upon me the additional duty of levying a tax upon all the property, real and personal, in the State, to meet the liabilities growing out of the issuance of the bonds.

I greatly doubt the power of the Legislature to clothe me with these extraordinary prerogatives, and, while I will cheerfully and faithfully discharge every duty enjoined upon me by law, I confess I shrink from the responsibility of levying this heavy tax, for so unrighteous a purpose, in, as I believe, the absence of all law to sustain me in doing so.

A new legislative assembly is to convene in January, 1873, elected by, and fresh from the people; an assembly, it is presumed, that will be fully advised as to the interests and necessities of the people of the State; and I deem it wiser to have an additional legislative interpretation of this measure. If the incorporators of the International Railroad are not will-
ing to abide said interpretation, the courts of the country are open for a reversal of my decision.

The appropriation, together with an appropriation of officers, was found necessary for the Trancontinental Pacific Railroad Company, and three millions to the Southern Transcontinental Railroad Company, with eight per cent. interest and two per cent. sinking fund, for a period of thirty years, which would enable the debt, principal and interest, to amount to the sum of twenty-four million dollars.

Some time in the month of May last, George W. Honey, the State Treasurer, disappeared from the State, leaving the Treasury in the hands of a clerk. There were suspicions that he had used the public funds in speculations of his own, and Governor Davis appointed a commission to examine the records and funds, and turn them over to Mr. B. Graham, who was appointed Treasurer. The clerk, W. Burns, refused to reveal the combinations of the locks of the safes, or surrender any of the paper proceeds, and it was found necessary to take possession of the office by force and break open the safes, an order being first obtained from the district court on a presentment of the facts by a grand-jury. Mr. Graham obtained possession of the Treasury in July. The books, papers, and accounts, were found in great confusion, and, as nearly as could be ascertained, the abscissing officer was in default to the amount of $31,171.06 in specie, and $45,977.54 in currency. Afterward, $295,596.13, which had been loaned out by Mr. Honey, was recovered, and there was $6,000 in the funds of the State that had been used in private speculations.

The Adjutant-General, James Davidson, resigned on the 4th of November, and it was shortly after discovered that his accounts were incorrect, and that there had been a declension in his office amounting to about $30,000.

There was no election for State officers in Texas this year. The Governor, who was installed on April 28, 1879, holds his office for four years; but, as the constitution provides that the Governor "shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, at the time and places at which they shall vote for representatives to the Legislature," and as the representatives were to be chosen in November, 1872 and 1874, the question was raised whether it would not be necessary to vote for Governor in 1873. Governor Davis, being consulted on the subject, replied:

It is my understanding of the tenure of office of the Legislature to be elected in November next, that it expires on the 2d day of December of the year 1873, being two years from the 2d day of December, 1871, on which last-mentioned day, according to the opinion of the Attorney-General, and, I believe, of most lawyers of the State, the Legislature elected in the fall of 1871 may be said to have expired. It will, then, be the duty of the Legislature to be elected on the 5th day of November, to provide for the election of their successors in November, 1873, and at the same time of Governor, Lieutenants-Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer, Commissioner of General Land-Offices, etc.; also of sheriffs, district clerks, justices of the peace, and other county officers.

I must further, on this question, call attention to the circumstances that there is now no law fixing a day for the election of Governor and other State offices, either in November next or at any other time. This was undoubtedly an accidental omission or oversight of the last Legislature, but the law Legislature will have ample time to remedy the defect; and, should they fail to do so (which I will not presume), it will then be soon enough to inquire as to the duty and power of the Governor in the premises. In conclusion, and to relieve all doubt, if any exist, in the public mind on this subject, I will say that no election for Governor and other State offices will be held before the 5th of November this year, but that those races will be held at the election in November next.

A Republican Convention was held at Houston on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of May, for the nomination of presidential electors and Congressmen at large, and the appointment of delegates to the National Convention of the party. The candidates for Congressmen at large were L. D. Evans and A. B. Horton. The following platform was adopted:

**Whereas,** The Republican party of the United States is about to appeal once more to the country to support its principles in the coming presidential election; and—

**Whereas,** The election in this State in November next will decide whether or not the Democratic party, with its prejudices against the equal rights of men and against popular education, is to be restored to power in Texas:

There being the Republicans of Texas, in convention assembled, do now make the following declaration of their principles as a party:

1. We declare our full fellowship with the national Republican party of the United States, and our undivided devotion to its principles and to its fortunes.

2. We declare that the grand and fundamental idea of the political equality of all men, and the right of all men to share in the government, is peculiarly Republican, and is not professed by any other party in this nation; that it is the mission of the Republican party to carry this idea into full, practical effect, and therefore the Democratic party cannot safely be intrusted with the powers of government, either national or local.

3. That there are but two political parties in the nation, the Republican and the Democratic; that the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidener of the United States was made in the interest of the Democratic party, and that the Republicans of Texas will follow no such lead, but will give their firm and zealous support to the nomination of the convention to assemble at Philadelphia on the 5th of June next.

4. We endorse the Administration of General U. S. Grant as wise, just, and honest; and we instruct our delegates to the Philadelphia Convention to vote for his renomination for the presidency.

5. The Republican party in Texas regard the free education of all the children of the State as an article of faith, and the school day, the legal and most sacred of all our public duties; and we hereby pledge ourselves on behalf of the children of all, the facilities of free public education, at the smallest cost possible to the State, to the support of public education with all possible safeguards, endeavoring to secure the most rigid economy and the best administrative experi-
enue. Free public schools shall ever be the dearest motto of the Republicans of Texas.

6. That the development of the vast mineral, agri-
cultural, and industrial resources of Texas, is of vital im-
portance to the future prosperity of our people, and
a necessary prerequisite to that development is a well-
devised system of internal improvements, stim-
ulated by reasonable aid from the State, which
shall not tax the people, and the Republican party
of Texas will devise and support a reasonable sys-
tem of aid to such improvements in lands; but will
repeal all and further attempts at aid in bonds or
money.

7. We declare our unabated confidence in the per-
sonal integrity and incorruptibility of Governor Ed-
mund J. Davis, in his fidelity and devotion to the
best interests of the people of Texas, and we will
give him our firm and unflinching support in every
effort to secure to all the people of the State a wise
and good government.

8. That we declare our unqualified condemnation of
all corruption and peculation on the part of pub-
lic officials; we will do all that in us lies to promote
honest and just administration, and to guard with a jealous care all the
to the interests of all the people.

9. That we will endeavor to give protection to our
frontiers, in every means at our command, and we
will pledge ourselves, as a convention, to provide
even every necessary expense in the State government, and to reduce taxa-
tion to the very least amount compatible with effi-
cient government.

The Democrats met in convention at Cor-
sicana, on the 18th of June, and nominated A. H. Willie and R. Q. Mills for Congressmen at large, besides naming a board of electors, delegates to the National Convention at Balti-
more, and a new State Central Committee. The following platform was adopted in addi-
tion to that of 1871, which was reaffirmed:

We, the Democrats of the State of Texas, in con-
vention assembled, deem it proper to announce our
opinion and purposes in the present critical condition
of public affairs. It is therefore

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in
the time-honored principles of the Democracy as
embodied in the platform of the Democratic State
Convention held at Austin, January 25, 1871, hereto
annexed; and we consider that part of this platform, and believe
that the welfare and prosperity of the country will
never be fully restored till those principles are in the
ascendant; but we recognize as an alarming fact that
a government is being determined in the present presi-
dential election not only concern matters of con-
stitutional construction and expedience, but also in-
volve the far greater and vital question whether we
are to live under a government of law or a govern-
ment of force.

Resolved, That the present Administration has been
subversive of constitutional government, and free in-
surrections throughout the country, and in the South-
ern States, has been a source of lawless apoplation
and central tyranny; that its chief, by accepting
gifts and bestowing offices in return, by appoint-
ing incompetent and unfit relations and personal ad-
herents to positions of profit and trust, and by de-

gloving to unbecoming pleasures and purposes time
that should be given to official duties, has been cul-
pably reckless of the responsibilities and dignity of
their position, and has set a bad example to the peo-
ples, and has violated the obligation of good
faith and the usages of common decency, and that,
encouraged and aided by the party in power, he has
attempted to suppress and to control all law, and to
destroy the federal government, by destroying the
judicial functions, and thus establish a consolidated personal
government, destructive of the rights of the States
and the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That, in view of the threatening preten-
sions and great power of those now in authority, we
consider their expulsion from offices of honor or trust
to be essential to the welfare of the people and coun-
try, and to the preservation of constitutional govern-
ment.

Resolved, That we have seen with profound satis-
faction that patriotic movement of the Liberal Re-
publicans of Texas, in the constitutional convention of
that State, and we fully concur with them in believing
that local self-government, with impartial suffrage,
will guard the rights of all citizens more securely
than any other form of government. The republican welfare re-
quires the supremacy of the civil over the military
authority, and freedom of person under the protec-
tion of the habeas corpus. We demand for the indi-

cidual the fullest enjoyment of the personal liberty,
and for the State the right to the methods of peace and the con-
stitutional limitation of power. The civil service of
the Government has become a mere instrument of
partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an ob-
ject of selfish greed, and is a scandal and reproach on
free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the prosperity of republican govern-
ment. We therefore regard the necessity of the civil service as one of the most pressing neces-
sities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fideli-
y, constitute the only valid claims to the public
employment; that the public exchequer and the public
excise to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and pa-
tronage, and again a post of honor. We demand
Federal taxation which shall not necessarily interfere with the industry of the people, which shall provide
the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Gov-
ernment, economically administered, pensions, the
interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduc-

tion annually of the national debt, and to pay the
interest thereof.

Resolved, That we recognize the movement of the
Liberal Republicans in opposition to the present Ad-
ministration of the General Government in behalf of
reform in the national policy, and the Liberal Demo-
cratic party of Texas, confiding in the wisdom, patrio-
tism, and integrity of the great national Demo-
cratic party, to assemble in Baltimore, do hereby
pledge ourselves to give a vigorous support to the
policy to be enunciated by the Baltimore Conven-
tion, and do battle for the restoration of civil gov-

erment under whatever leadership it may direct.

Resolved, That whether may be the nominee of the
Baltimore Convention, this convention finds no rea-
son therefor for destroying, impairing, or even modify-
ing the present organization of the Democratic party,
but we propose to maintain its integrity and wis-
corously for the purpose of putting down and removing
the abuses under which our people labor from the
tyrannical, dishonest, and unscrupulous State gov-
erment of Texas.

Resolved, That we are in opposition to all mowed
subsidies to private corporations by the State gov-
erment, and regard the same as unsound in princi-
ple and dangerous in practice.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Gov-
ernment to protect our citizens from the marauding
bands of Mexicans and savages who are daily pillaging
our country, murdering our citizens, and driving
back the tide of civilization upon our western fron-
tier.

Resolved, That, as the school fund, sacredly set
apart for the education of the children of this State,
has never been plundered by peculation, squandered and
perverted to political purpose, the Democratic party
demn it fitting on this occasion to reaffirm the opinion
thereof, and that, in aid of the public policy that was

ounced, it is the duty of the State to establish common
schools, and furnish the means of a good common

Many Democrats being dissatisfied with the
action of the convention, in committing the
party to the support of the Liberal-Republican candidates and principles, a conference was held at Austin, on the 17th and 18th of October, at which the following resolutions were adopted, after considerable discussion:

Resolved, That we do not regard the action of the Baltimore Convention, in nominating two Republican candidates, as binding on us as Democrats.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the election of General Grant as President, and disapprove of the wholesale corruption and disregard of the Constitution that have characterized his Administration.

Resolved, That a committee of six members be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, to prepare and publish an address to the Democracy of Texas, expressive of their views in regard to the objects of this conference, and to confer with the present Democratic electors, with the view of obtaining their vote for O'Conor and Adams, in the event it shall be found that their vote would not change the result of the presidential election.

This action had no practical effect on the election, which began on the 5th of November and continued four days. The largest vote cast for a Democratic elector was 66,455, for a Republican elector 47,426, while 3,704 were returned as scattering. The majority for Greeley over Grant was 19,029. The votes of El Paso and Presidio Counties were thrown out "on account of mob violence, intimidation, and undue influence being practised during the election," that of Wilson County because the election was not held at the county-seat; those of Coleman, McCulloch, McMullen, Menard, and Pecos, because they had not the number of registered voters necessary to entitle them to organization; and that of Webb County "because 200 aliens were allowed to vote on declaration-of-intention papers taken out before the clerk of the District Court in vacation." All the Democratic members of Congress were chosen, and a majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature are Democrats.

A resolution was taken on the permanent location of the State capital, and resulted in 64,377 votes in favor of Austin, the old seat of government, 35,147 for Houston, 12,777 for Waco, 11 for Bryan, and 89 scattering. The following amendment of the constitution was ratified by a vote of 57,611 to 35,076:

The Legislature shall not hereafter grant lands, except for purposes of internal improvement, to any person or persons, nor shall any certificate for land be sold at the Land-Office, except to actual settlers upon the same, and in lots not exceeding 160 acres: Provided, That the Legislature shall not grant out of the public domain more than 20 sections of land for each completed work, in aid of the construction of which land may be granted; and provided further, that nothing in the foregoing proviso shall affect any right granted or secured by laws passed prior to the final adoption of this amendment.

According to the census of 1870, of the total male population (56,515) ten years old and over, there were, engaged in all classes of occupations, 21,517 persons, of whom 20,442 were males and 1,075 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 10,428, including 10,417 males and 11 females; in professional and personal services, 5,917, including 4,884 males and 933 females; in trade and transportation, 1,665, including 1,645 males and 17 females; in manufactures, and mechanical and mining industries, 4,107, including 3,905 males and 114 females.

The State contained 2,964,836 acres of improved land, 7,662,294 of woodland, and 7,769,393 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $60,149,954; of farming implements and machinery, $3,396,793; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $4,777,638; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $44,185,170; orchard-products, $69,172; produce of market-gardens, $74,924; forest-products, $66,841; value of home manufactures, $295,308; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $4,835,224; of all live-stock, $37,425,194. There were 424,504 horses, 61,322 mules and asses, 428,048 milk-cows, 138,407 working-oxen, 2,933,588 other cattle, 714,351 sheep, and 1,202,445 swine. The chief productions were 66,173 bushels of spring, and 348,369 of winter wheat, 28,321 of rye, 20,554 of Indian-corn, 762,663 of oats, 44,361 of barley, 93,844 pounds of rice, 59,706 of tobacco, 1,251,328 of wool, 390,623 bales of cotton, 42,054 bales of peas and beans, 208,385 of Irish, and 2,188,041 of sweet potatoes, 6,216 gallons of wine, 3,712,747 pounds of butter, 34,342 of cheese, 62,771 gallons of milk sold, 18,982 tons of hay, 2,020 hds. of cane-sugar, 246,026 gallons of cane, 174,509 gallons of sorghum, and 5,093 of maple molasses, 273,160 pounds of honey, and 18,255 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 2,309, using 540 steam-engines, of 11,214 horse-power, and 116 water-wheels, of 1,280 horse-power, and employing 7,297 hands, of whom 7,450 were males above sixteen, 157 females above fifteen, and 320 youth. The total amount of capital invested was $5,284,110; wages paid during the year, $1,787,885; value of materials consumed, $6,273,198; of products, $11,517,302.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 112, having an aggregate circulation of 55,250, and issuing annually 4,214,500 copies. There were 13 daily, with a circulation of 5,500; 5 tri-weekly, circulation 2,450; 5 semi-weekly, circulation 3,700; 89 weekly, circulation 48,300; 1 semi-monthly, circulation 800.

There were 455 libraries, having 87,111 volumes. Of these, 320, with 62,093 volumes, were private; and 135, with 25,018 volumes, were other than private.

The total number of religious organizations was 845, having 647 edifices, with 190,100 sittings, and property valued at $1,085,430. The leading denominations were:
The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Cost of annual support</th>
<th>Number receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>£18,579</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>£21,219</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons convicted during the year</td>
<td>260</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870</td>
<td>723</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>602</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>287</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>283</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TURKEY, a country in Eastern Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa. Reigning sovereign, Sultan Abdul-Aziz, born February 9, 1830, succeeded to the throne at the death of his elder brother, Sultan Abdul-Medjid, June 25, 1861. Sons of the Sultan: 1. Yussuf Izzeddin Effendi, born October 9, 1857; 2. Mahmoud Djemil Eddin Effendi; 3. Mehmed Selim Effendi, born October 8, 1866; 4. Abdul Medjid, born June 27, 1865. Heir-presumptive to the throne, Mohammed Murad Effendi, eldest son of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid, born September 21, 1840. By the present law, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants sprung from the imperial harem. The Sultan is preceded by his eldest son only in case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

The area and the population of Turkey are only known by estimates. According to the latest calculations, the possessions in Europe, Asia, and Africa, had the following population:

- Inhabitants of Europe (including the dependencies of România, Servia, and Sannio) 16,033,000
- Inhabitants of Asia 16,648,000
- Inhabitants of Africa (Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt) 10,066,000
- Total 42,608,000

In the estimates for the financial year, beginning March 13, 1872, and ending March 12, 1873 (year of the Hegira, 1288), the revenue was set down at £19,488,370, and the expenditures at £19,488,370, leaving a surplus of £29,905. The actual revenue and expenditures of the Government differ, however, widely from the estimates, there being no surplus, but immense deficits. The foreign debt of Turkey represents a nominal capital of £84,918,420; the larger portion bears an interest of 6 per cent., with a sinking fund of either 1 or 2 per cent. The internal and floating debt of Turkey is estimated at from £30,000,000 to £40,000,000.

Some progress has of late been made in the construction of railroads, and in 1872 about 500 kilometres (against 298 in 1871) were in operation in European Turkey, and 231 in Asia Minor.

An official return of the shipping, for the years 1870 and 1871, shows that 24,665 ships, representing 5,402,008 register tons, entered and cleared the harbor of Constantinople during the year 1870; and 29,686 ships, representing 5,483,518 register tons, in 1871. It will be remarked that, if the number of ships is somewhat smaller in 1871, the tonnage is larger, and there is no doubt that, but for the outbreak of cholera, which lasted nearly six months, the amount of shipping last year would have been far more considerable. British shipping supplies 1,595 sailing-vessels (502,467 tons), and 759 steamers (445,555 tons), to the return of 1870, and 1,131 sailing-vessels (397,205 tons), and 1,224 steamships (763,758 tons), to that of 1871. In both returns British steamers present the highest tonnage, while British sailing-vessels come in the third place only in 1870 and in the fourth in 1871, being surpassed by the Italian and Hellenic sailing-vessels in 1870, and by these and the Austrian in 1871.

The legislative and executive authority is exercised under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries, the Grand-Vizier, as head of the temporal Government, and the Sheik-ul-Islam, as head of the Church. The latter is appointed with the nominal concurrence of the "Ulama," a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law. The Grand-Vizier is President of the Divan or Ministerial Council, and, by virtue of his office, is Minister of the Interior. The Divan is divided into eight ministerial departments, namely, the Ministers of War, Finance, Marine, Commerce, Public Works, Police, Justice, and Public Instruction. Frequent changes occurred in 1872, as well as in the preceding years, in the composition of this Divan, and even the post of Grand-Vizier was filled in 1872 no less than three times. On October 19, 1872, Baha Pacha was appointed to the place as successor to Midhat Pacha, and, a few weeks later (November 8, 1872), Almut Nukatt Efendi was appointed Sheik-ul-Islam. It was believed that both these appointments were chiefly caused by the desire of the Sultan to change the existing law of succession by substituting for it the system which prevails in all the other monarchies of Europe. It is known that a strong party at court now urges the Sultan to make the change and declare his eldest son his heir. The old Mohammedan party, however, is strongly opposed to such a course, which it considers would involve a departure from the precepts of the Koran, and, as, under the Koran, a Mohammedan is only bound to obey his sovereign in so far as he keeps within its restrictions, this opposition, it is feared, may lead to very serious results if the Sultan were to adopt the above
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proposal. Moreover, it is feared that the Princes of Servia and Roumania, the Khédive of Egypt, and the Bey of Tunis, who bear with impatience the suzerainty of the Sultan, would seize the opportunity for declaring themselves independent if a Sultan were crowned who, according to the law which existed at the time when they did homage at Constantinople, would not be the rightful heir to the throne.

The long agitation of the Christian Bulgarians for a separation of the administration of their churches from the Patriarch of Constantinople, and the erection of a national Bulgarian exarchate, was, in the course of the year 1872, so far successful that the Turkish Government consented to the erection of the exarchate, and appointed the first exarch. The trouble within the Greek Church, however, which has been caused by this question, continued without abatement, and Russia, France, and other powers, find it in their interest to meddle in it. But it has not ceased yet to be a source of annoyance to the Porte. (See Eastern Churches.)

In the discussions which for some time have existed in the Catholic Armenian Church between those desiring to retain the old privileges of the Church and those who submit to the changes which were demanded to be made by the Papal bull Reversus, the Porte sided with the former party; and when, in May, 1872, a majority of the bishops of the Armenian Church declared the election of the Patriarch Hasan (who is the leader of the second party) to have been illegal, and elected the Bishop of Diarbekir Civil Patriarch of the Armenian Catholic community, his election was confirmed by the Porte. In July, the ex-Patriarch Hasan was ordered to leave the country.

On August 22, 1872, Prince Milan IV. of Servia, assumed himself the reins of government. The young prince was born in 1856, and had been proclaimed on July 2, 1868, Prince of Servia. The government of the country had, thus far, been carried on in his name by a regency consisting of three persons. An immense crowd—greater than had been ever seen there before—had assembled in Belgrade to witness the coronation festivities.

The prince went in state to the cathedral, the three regents accompanying him in his carriage. After the To Deens, the regents handed over their powers to the prince, giving, at the same time, a statement of the condition of the country. The prince thanked them for their administration, adding, "I take upon myself a heavy task, but its accomplishment will be facilitated by the fact that I retain the cooperation of the regents." There was subsequently a reception of the diplomatic body and other envoys. M. Dolgorouki remitted to the prince an autograph letter from the Czar. The British diplomatic agent, being the senior diplomatist, delivered a speech, in which he alluded to the progress made by Servia during the regency, and the friendly relations maintained with foreign powers. The prince, in reply, protested his anxiety to continue the good relations existing with foreign countries.

In March the Servian Government had addressed a note to the Porte, claiming to be put in possession of two Mussulman villages, situated on the right bank of the Drin, and respectively called "Small Svornick" and "Sakhar." The note, which was also communicated to the representatives of the powers under whose guarantee the Dannubian Principalties have been placed by the Treaty of Paris, is couched in very moderate terms, and all expressions likely to envenom the discussion, or to raise the susceptibility of the Porte, have been studiously avoided by the writer. It acknowledges that, thanks to the principles of justice and equity by which the Porte has always been animated toward the principality, all the questions which have hitherto arisen out of an imperfect application of the privileges conferred upon Servia have been settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and it expresses the hope that the present question will also receive an equally satisfactory solution. The note says: "Thereby the Imperial Ottoman Government will supply a fresh proof of its respect for the rights secured to the Servian Principality, and still more consolidate the good relations which should never cease to exist between the suzerain court and the principality."

The Servian Government claims the two villages because of their situation on the right bank of the Drin, and because of their former dependence on the districts of Jadra and Radevena, which, by the firman issued by Sultan Mahmoud in December, 1833, were incorporated into Servia. If, moreover, allegations that, if in 1862, the commissioners who had been appointed, by virtue of the conference of Carni-hija, to superintend the withdrawal of the Mussulmans from Servia had left the two villages untouched, this was solely due to the opposition made at the time by the Ottoman commissioner, who had received no instructions from his Government with respect to these villages. The Servian Government also relies upon a verbal promise alleged to have been made to it by the late Aali Phelga, in 1866, to the effect that the two villages in question would be evacuated and handed over to the principality; and this promise, it is added, would have, undoubtedly, been carried out, had not the Servian Government thought proper to abstain from pressing the Ottoman Government while they had to deal with more important questions.

The subject remained throughout the year a matter of negotiation between the Governments of Servia and Turkey. On November 4th, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, when questioned in the Skupshina (National As-
UNITARIANS, the Year-Book of the Unitarian Congregational Churches, for 1873, gives lists of 344 Unitarian societies, and of 400 ministers, of whom 172 are not settled.

The total receipts of the American Unitarian Association, for the year ending April 30, 1872, were $109,692.92, of which $86,761.19 were from donations, and $22,931.73 were from sales and collections for special objects. Its expenses were $107,052.22. Its most conspicuous work was the collection of funds to aid in rebuilding Unity Church, Chicago, which was destroyed in the fire of October, 1871. The Association employs three persons in the oversight of its missionary work—one west of the Mississippi River, one in Maine, and one on the Pacific coast. It aids in the support of missions at Ann Arbor, Mich., at Yellow Springs and Xenia, O., places which are the seats of large educational institutions, and at several other points, of less obvious importance. It has assisted students preparing for the ministry, at Cambridge, Mass., and at Meadville, Pa. Two agents are employed, in cooperation with the Government of the United States, among the Ute Indians, in Colorado. An appropriation of $500, in gold, annually, has been made for the support of preaching, in the English language, in Paris. The Executive Committee, in their report, expressed hopes that favorable results would follow from the labors of their missionary, Mr. Dall, in India. A revised code of by-laws was adopted at the annual meeting of the Association. It imposes more exact conditions of membership, by which the privileges of the Association may be better guarded against abuse.

The National Conference of Unitarians met in Boston, Mass., October 23d. Mr. E. R. Hoar presided. Seven hundred and fifty delegates attended, from 220 churches. The secretary reported that, while the number of churches summoned to the conference of 1865 was only 202, the number called to this conference was 343. Thus, a gain was manifest of 30 per cent. in seven years. It was stated also in the report of the secretary, that there are one or more Unitarian churches in efficient operation in all the cities of the United States whose population, by the last census, is larger than 40,000, excepting six, viz., New Haven, Conn.; Albany, N. Y.; Newark, N. J.; Alleghany City, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa., and Memphis, Tenn. The additions to the number of ministers in two years had been 45, 25 of whom were from Unitarian schools, 14 from Orthodox schools and pulpits, and "five or six from other sources." Some ministers were received from England, and as many were sent there. Interchanges made with Universalists are not included in this estimate. Two ministers had left the Unitarian for other bodies, and 17 had been lost by death. The amount contributed during the year, by 190 churches, to the funds of the American Unitarian Association, was $97,930.62. This money is expended in publishing and circulating the literature of the denomination, in aiding special enterprises of permanent value, and in employing preachers.

The following resolutions were adopted on the subject of a "statement of belief" of the Unitarian Churches:

Resolved, That, after the close of this session of conference, our president, taking such advice as he may deem proper, shall appoint a committee of nine persons, thus selected of representative men of different shades of belief; and that this committee (having power to fill its own vacancies) shall meet to consult as often as is necessary, to see if any change in our constitution can be made which will be generally satisfactory.

Resolved, That this committee, if they can agree on any changes, shall send a printed copy of the same to every member of the present conference, requesting each of these delegates to return it to said committee, with his or her assent or dissent, and to report the result thus obtained to the next conference.

The conference expressed its desire for the separation of denominational education from the public school system, in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That no obstacle be permitted to remain which shall deprive any child of the grandest means of being moulded into American life.

Resolved, That we resist to the utmost any attempt to use one cent of the public funds for any denominational or sectarian purposes.
Resolved, That, while yielding to no body of religious worshippers in our reverence for the Bible, and our grateful acceptance of the truth it contains, and commending it to every one’s study, we nevertheless would not insist upon it as an essential or useful part of our public school system.

After a long discussion of the subject, the conference recommended the raising of $50,000 for building a denominational church at Washington, “to be under the control of the American Unitarian Association,” provided “that the privileges of said church be open to all alike, without distinction of race or color.” The churches were also advised and recommended to raise $100,000 for the exclusive use or the American Unitarian Association during the ensuing year, “without reference to the money which has been voted to the Washington church.” It was declared the duty of every minister “to take a bold stand in favor of temperance.” The Unitarian foreign missions are in Paris and India. The latter is largely sustained by the income of the Hayward Trust Fund of £2,000. Mr. Dall, the superintendent of the India mission, had announced, several months before, that he had come to the conclusion that the interests of his work would be promoted by his joining the society of Indian theists known as the Brahmo Somaj, and that he had joined it. The conference resolved to sustain and develop the mission. The labors conducted, under the direction of Unitarians, among the freedmen in the South, were continuing to meet with success. The reports of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association show it to be making active exertions for the spread of Unitarian doctrines. During the year which ended with its anniversary in May, 1872, its funds were used to promote lectures in all parts of Great Britain. Large sheets, containing statements of principles, with citations from the Scriptures, were posted in many places. More than 100,000 tracts and leaflets were distributed, and 17,500 volumes were printed. At the time of the anniversary, 13 new chapels were in course of building. Aid had been given by the officers of the Association to seven district associations. Communication had been established with the Unitarians in the United States. Some interest had been manifested in the labors of Pastor Coquerel in Paris. A depot had been opened in Berlin for the sale of Unitarian publications, and money had been voted for the spread of Unitarian literature in Italy. A Hungarian young man was in London, receiving education for the ministry. The expenditures of the Association for the year had been £3,750.

The Association, at its anniversary, adopted a resolution, that “the Education Act (of 1870) contains provisions which violate the principles of religious equality.”

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST. In the following table are given the statistics of this Church:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allegheny</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augusta</td>
<td>155</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Illinois</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cascade</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakota</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Pennsylvania</td>
<td>114</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Texas</td>
<td>106</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Des Moines</td>
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<td>Erie</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fox River</td>
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<td>Illinois</td>
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<td>Iowa</td>
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<td>138</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Wabash</td>
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<td>Oregon</td>
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<td>Parkersburg</td>
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<td>St. Joseph</td>
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<td>Southern Illinois</td>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>Wisconsin</td>
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<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,985</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of meeting-houses is 1,691; of parsonages, 165; of Sunday-schools, 2,610; of Sunday-school scholars and teachers, 144,870. The total amount paid during the year, for the salaries of ministers, was $824,255.13; amount collected for missions, $36,149.23; collected for Sunday-school purposes, $38,299.07; collected for church-building and expenses, $262,034.82. The total amount of the contributions of the Church was $691,300.00. The increase in the number of church-members in 1872, over the number reported in 1871, was 5,019.

The receipts of the Missionary Society of this denomination for the year ending July 1, 1872, were: From contributions, $44,156.75; amount paid as salary by missionary fields to their pastors, $54,024.88; total, $98,181.63. The number of missionaries employed was 299, of whom 179 labored in the home missions, 114 on the frontier, and 6 in the foreign work. The foreign missions are in Germany, and at Shengay, in Africa. The German mission is reported in need of reinforcements. Sixty-three persons were baptized at the Shengay Mission during the year.

UNITED STATES. Several projects of a national character were suggested during the year, and received more or less of public at-
tention. The scheme by which it was intended to place the telegraph system of the country in the hands of the Government was brought before Congress without obtaining success. Considerable popular opposition was manifested to it, and at present its adoption does not appear probable. Another project was, the enlargement of the system of land-locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Mississippi Valley to the various ports of the Atlantic seaboard. Some investigations on this subject were proposed, but received little favor. It was also suggested, more particularly by the Governor of Virginia in a message to the State Legislature, that the assumption of the State debts by the Federal Government should be made. No public action was taken upon the subject. In New Hampshire, however, the payment of the local debts of the cities and towns was assumed by the State government.

A change was made in the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, by the retirement of Mr. Justice Samuel Nelson, from New York, and the appointment to the active duties of the position of ex-Governor Ward Hunt from the same State. A decision rendered by the court, during the year, confirmed the validity of slave contracts entered into before the proclamation of emancipation. In Osborn vs. Nicholson, from Arkansas, there was a warrantee that the slave was sound, and that he was a slave for life. The court held that the contract, being valid when made, was enforceable in the courts, and that the emancipation of the slave, being an exercise of sovereign power of the State, was not a breach of the warrantee and did not invalidate the contract. In White vs. IIart et al. (error from Georgia), which was an action on a promissory note given for the purchase-money of a slave, the defence was that, by the new constitution of Georgia, the State courts were prohibited from entertaining any cases involving the validity of a slave contract. The United States Supreme Court decided three points: 1. That the States in rebellion were never out of the Union, and were never absolved from the prohibition in the Constitution of the United States against passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts; 2. That, as the constitution of Georgia takes away the remedy upon the contract, it does not simply deny jurisdiction to her courts to enforce it, but it annihilates the contract also, and is, therefore, in this regard, repugnant to the Constitution of the United States; 3. That the constitution of Georgia was not the act of Congress, directly or indirectly (as was claimed), but the act of the people of Georgia, and that therefore it comes within the prohibition contained in the United States Constitution. In another decision rendered on April 14th, the relation of the civil to the ecclesiastical courts of the country was considered. In the case of Watson et al. vs. Jones et al. on appeal from the Circuit Court of Kentucky, Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion, in which he said:

The questions which have come before the civil courts, concerning the rights to property held by ecclesiastical bodies, may, so far as we have been able to the prohibition contained in the United States Constitution, to be profitably classified under three general heads, which of course do not include cases governed by considerations applicable to a church established and supported by law as the religion of the State.

1. The first of these is when the property which is the subject of controversy has been, by the deed or will of the donor, or other instrument by which the property is held, by the express terms of the instrument, devoted to the teaching, support, or spread of some specific form of religious doctrine or belief.

2. The second is where the property is held by a religious congregation which, by the nature of its organization, is strictly independent of other ecclesiastical associations, and, so far as church government is concerned, owes no fealty or obligation to any higher authority.

3. The third is where the religious congregation or ecclesiastical body holding the property is but a subordinate member of some general church organization in which it is called to take part for ecclesiastical tribunals with a general and ultimate power of control more or less complete.

After a brief reference to the first and second class of cases, Justice Miller thus speaks of the third:

But the third of these classes of cases is the one which is oftener found in the courts, and which, with respect to the number and difficulty of the questions involved, and to other considerations, is every way the most important.

It is the case of property acquired in any of the usual modes for the general use of a religious congregation, which is itself part of a large and general organization of some religious denomination, with which it is more or less intimately connected by religious views and ecclesiastical government.

The case before us is one of this class, growing out of a schism which has divided the congregation and its officers, and the presbytery and synod, and which appeals to the courts to determine the right to the use of property so acquired. Here, in no case of property devoted forever by the instrument which conveyed it, or by any specific declaration of its owner, to the support of any special religious dogmas, or any peculiar form of worship, but of property purchased for the use of a religious congregation, and, so long as any existing religious congregation can be ascertained to be that congregation, or its regular and legitimate successor, it is entitled to the use of the property. In the case of an independent congregation, we have pointed out how this identity or succession is to be ascertained, but in cases of this character we are bound to look at the fact that the local congregation is itself but a member of a much larger and more important religious organization, and is under its government and control, and is bound by its orders and judgments, as are in the Presbyterian system of ecclesiastical government, in regular succession, the presbytery over the session or local church, the synod over the presbytery, and the General Assembly over all. These are called, in the language of the church organs, judicatories, and they entertain appeals from the decisions of those below, and prescribe corrective measures in other cases.

In this class of cases, we think the rule of action which should govern the civil courts, founded in a broad and sound view of the relations of Church and State under our system of laws, and supported by a preponderating weight of judicial authority, is, that
United States.

Whenever the questions of discipline, or of faith, or ecclesiastical rule, custom, or law, have been decided by the highest of these church judicatories to which the matter has been carried, the legal tribunals must accept such decisions as final, and as binding on them in their application to the case before them.

In the case of Clinton et al. vs. Englebrecht et al., Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion establishing the principle that citizens in the Territories have rights of self-government cognate to those enjoyed by citizens in the States.

The commencement of the sessions of the Tribunal for the settlement of the Alabama claims took place at Geneva, in Switzerland, on April 15th, as provided for in the recent treaty between the United States and Great Britain. (For the proceedings and decision of the tribunal, see Diplomatic Correspondence.)

By article thirty-four, of the above-mentioned treaty, it was provided that the Emperor of Germany should be selected as umpire in the case of the disputed Northwestern boundary-line. By the original Treaty of Washington, of June 18, 1846, it was provided that the line of boundary between the territory of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty, from the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, up to which it had then been ascertained, should be continued westward along the said parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver Island, and thence southerly along the middle of the said channel and of Fuca Strait to the Pacific Ocean. But the commissioners, appointed by the contracting parties to determine that portion of the boundary which runs southerly through the middle of the channel aforesaid, were unable to agree upon the same. The British Government claimed that such boundary-line should be run through the Rosario Strait, and the Government of the United States claimed that it should be run through the Haro channel. The decision of the Emperor of Germany confirmed and established the claim of the Government of the United States.

Among the acts of Congress at its session during the year, was one to set apart a tract of land near the head-waters of the Yellowstone River as a public park. The tract is described as commencing at the junction of Gardiner's River with the Yellowstone River, and running east to the meridian passing ten miles to the eastward of the most eastern point of Yellowstone Lake; thence south along said meridian to the parallel of latitude passing ten miles south of the most southern point of Yellowstone Lake; thence west along said parallel to the meridian, passing fifteen miles west of the most western point of Madison Lake; thence north along said meridian to the latitude of the junction of the Yellowstone and Gardiner's Rivers; thence east to the place of beginning. This portion of land is reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale, under the laws of the United States, and is dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasing-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and all persons who shall locate, or settle upon, or occupy the same, or any part thereof, shall be considered trespassers, and removed therefrom.

It is stated, on page 215 of this volume, that, by an act of Congress adopted on February 2d, the number of members of the House of Representatives was fixed at 283. Subsequently, Congress passed another act, which was approved May 30th, and gave to New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida, each one representative in Congress, in addition to the number apportioned by the previous act.

The preparations for the election of a President of the United States during the year 1873 were commenced during the previous year. The division between Republican members of the Federal Senate became more distinct and complete, and the questions at issue between them were, to a certain extent, brought up for decision by the result of the election. Many other interests early appeared in the field, but subsequently cooperated, in a degree, with one or the other of the two great political parties. The first national convention, of a political character, which was hold during the year, was that of the Labor Reform party. It assembled at Columbus, Ohio, on February 21st. The States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, were represented. Edwin M. Chamberlin, of Massachusetts, was appointed permanent president of the convention, and the following platform was adopted:

We hold that all political power is inherent in the people; that the Government is founded on their authority, and established for their benefit; that all citizens are equal in political rights, entitled to the largest religious and political liberty compatible with the good order of society, as also the use and enjoyment of the fruits of their labor and talents, and no man or set of men are entitled to the exclusive, separate emoluments, privileges, or immunities, from the Government, but in consideration of public services, and any laws destructive of these fundamental principles are without moral binding force, and should be repealed; and we believe that all the evils resulting from unjust legislation now affecting the industrial classes can be removed by the adoption of the principles contained in the following declarations: therefore resolved:

1. That it is the duty of the Government to establish a just standard of the distribution of capital and labor, by providing a purely national circulating medium, based on the faith and resources of the nation, issued directly to the people, without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, and interchangeable, at the option of the holder, for Government bonds bearing a rate of interest not to exceed three and sixty-five hundredths per cent., subject to future legislation by Congress.

2. That the national debt should be paid in good faith, according to the original contract, at the earliest option of the Government, without mortgaging the property of the people, and the future earnings
of labor, to enrich a few capitalists at home and abroad.

3. That justice demands that the burdens of Government should be so adjusted as to bear equally on all classes and interests, and that exemption from taxation of millions of bonds, bearing exorbitant rates of interest, is a violation of all just principles of revenue laws.

4. That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals, nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted free of cost to landless settlers only, in amounts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to each.

5. That Congress should modify the tariff so as to admit free such articles of common use as we can produce at home, and yet lay duties for revenue mainly upon articles of luxury, and upon such articles of manufacture as will— we having the raw material in abundance—assist in further developing the resources of the country.

6. That the presence in our country of Chinese laborers, imported by capitalists in large numbers for servile use, is an evil, entailing want and its attendant evil of vagabondy and crime on the classes of the American people, and should be prohibited by legislation.

7. That we ask for the enactment of a law by which all laborers and mechanics, employed by or on behalf of the Government, whether directly or indirectly, through persons, firms, or corporations, contracting with the State, shall conform to the limited standard of eight hours a day, recently adopted by Congress for national employees, and also for an amendment to the acts of incorporation for cities and towns, by which all laborers and mechanics, employed at their expense, shall conform to the same number of hours.

8. That the enlightened spirit of the age demands the abolition of the system of contract labor in our prisons and other reformatory institutions.

9. That the protection of life, liberty, and property, forms the three cardinal principles of government, and the first two are more sacred than the latter; therefore, money needed for prosecuting wars should, as it is required, be assessed and collected from the wealth of the country, and not entailed as a burden on posterity.

10. That it is the duty of the Government to exercise its authority for the protection of all laborers and corporations, that they shall not in any case be privileged to exact such rates of freight, transportation, or charges by whatever name, as may bear unduly or inequitably on the working-men.

11. That there should be such reform in the civil service of the national Government as will remove it beyond all partisan influence, and place it in the charge, and under the direction, of intelligent and competent business-men.

12. That, as both history and experience teach us that power ever seeks to perpetuate itself, by every and all means at its command, and that its prolonged possession in the hands of one person is always dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and believing that the spirit of our organic laws and the stability and safety of our free institutions are best obeyed, on the one hand, and secured, on the other, by a regular constitutional change in the chief of the country at each quadrennial election, therefore, we are in favor of limiting the occupancy of the presidential chair to one term.

13. That we are in favor of granting general amnesty, and restoring the Union at once on the basis of the Constitution and privileges to all, the impartial administration of justice being the only true bond of union to bind the States together, and restore the affection of the people to the Government.

14. That we demand it expedient for Congress to revise the patent laws so as to give laborers more fully the benefits of their ideas and inventions.

15. That fitness, and not political or personal considerations, should be the only recommendation to public office, either appointed or elective, and any or all laws, looking to the establishment of this principle, are heartily approved.

16. That we demand the subjection of the military to the civil authorities, and the confinement of its operation to national purposes alone.

David Davis, of Illinois, one of the judges of the Federal Supreme Court, was nominated for President of the United States, and Joel Parker, of New Jersey, for Vice-President. Subsequently, on June 24th, Judge Davis addressed a letter to the president of the convention, declining the nomination, as follows:

My dear Sir: The National Convention of Labor Reformers, on the 22d of February last, honored me with a nomination as their candidate for the presidential seat. Having regarded that movement as the initiation of a policy and purpose to unite the various political movements in a compact opposition, and consented to the use of my name before the Cincinnati Convention, where a distinguished citizen of New York was nominated—under these circumstances, I deem it the duty of a loyal citizen to decline the presidential contest, and thus leave the friends, who were generous enough to offer me their voluntary support, free to obey their convictions of duty unbarred by any such obligation.

Sympathizing earnestly with all just and proper measures by which the condition of labor may be elevated and improved, I am, with great respect, your fellow-citizen,

DAVID DAVIS.

On June 28th, Governor Parker likewise declined the nomination, as follows:

Sir: Your letter, informing me that the Convention of the National Labor Reform Party, which met at Columbus on the 22d day of February last, placed me in nomination for the office of Vice-President of the United States, has been received. I feel honored by the preference thus expressed by the representatives of a large and influential body of my fellow-citizens. I am in favor of all legal and just measures that tend to improve the condition of the working-men. I have always been a member of the Democratic Party, for nearly thirty-five years, while I have shared its triumphs and defeats, adhering to its fortunes because I considered its success essential to good government and to the elevation of the laboring-classes; and while I have been placed in positions of responsibility, as the nominee of that party, I am bound in honor as well as by inclination to stand by its organization and abide by the decision of its National Convention. To be the candidate of one party while supporting the nominee of another (although the two may agree substantially in principle) would be inconsistent, and I therefore respectfully decline the nomination tendered me by the convention you represented.

JOEL PARKER.

In consequence of these letters, it was decided to hold a conference of working-men in New York, on July 30th. At this conference a convention of delegates of the party was called to meet in Philadelphia on August 22d, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. At this convention, on August 22d, Charles O'Conor, of New York, was nominated for President. No nomination for the vice-presidency was made. The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That we, the National Labor Reformers, in convention assembled, declare that we regret that our candidates have withdrawn from the canvass, for what reason we are utterly at a loss to know;
that this conduct is such as meets with our disapprobation and leaves the most serious criticism on the reputation of those men that they were influenced in their action by the mercenary motives of either Grant or Greeley.

Resolved, That under no circumstances will we support the course of action thus taken, and that neither of those men can fairly represent the interests of this party; that we consider those men as so closely identified with mere partisanship as to preclude all possibility of either of them doing justice to the working-people of this great republic; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we proceed with the business of this convention as will best serve our interests, and take such action as will aid us in nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, or such further action as this convention in its wisdom may suggest or adopt.

The Colored National Convention assembled in New Orleans on April 15th. It convened in response to a call issued by the Southern States Convention of colored men, which was held at Columbus, S. C., on October 18, 1871. Delegates were sent from the States of Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Frederick Douglass, of Washington, was appointed chairman, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Regretting the necessity which has called into existence a colored convention, and deeply sensible of this nation's past triumphs in behalf of equal rights, and respectfully submit our peculiar grievances to the immediate attention of the American people in the following platform and resolutions:

1. We thank God, the friends of universal liberty in this and other lands, the bravery of colored soldiers, and the loyalty of the colored people, for our emancipation, our citizenship, and our franchises.

2. Owing our political emancipation in this country to Republican legislation, to which all other parties stand either opposed or bitterly opposed, we would be blind to our prospects and false to our best interests did we identify ourselves with any other organization; and, as all roads to the same destinations have been originally and bitterly opposed, and the doors of hotels against the colored persons, however wealthy, intelligent, or respectable they may be, while all other public places and accommodations are open to white persons, whatever may be their character, who may apply. Now, in view of the disgraceful inconsistency of this affectation of prejudice, this rebellion against the laws of God, humanity, and the nation, we appeal to the justice of the American people to protect us in our civil rights in public places, and upon public conveyances, which are readily accorded, and very justice to, the most degraded specimens of our fellow-citizens.

3. That wherever Republicans have betrayed a colored constituency, we recommend that better men be elected to succeed them, and especially do we pledge ourselves to elect successors in Congress, where we have the power, to every Republican who voted against or dodged the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, recently introduced into the United States Senate by Hon. Charles Sumner, and also successors to those who shall not show a satisfactory record on the Civil Rights Bill now in the United States House of Representatives.

The following letter from Senator Charles Sumner was received by the convention:

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I make haste to say that, in my judgment, the Colored Con-
vvention should think more of principles than of men, except as men may stand for principles. After all, let them insist on the rights of their own much-abused and insulted people. It is absurd for anybody to say that he "accepts the situation," and then deny to the people rights which are fundamental and inherent. There must be complete equality before the law, so that in all institutions, agencies, or conveniences, created or regulated by law, there can be no discrimination on account of color, but a black man shall be treated as a white man.

In maintaining their rights, it will be proper for the convention to invoke the Declaration of Independence, so that its principles and promises shall become a living reality, never to be questioned in any way, but recognized always as a guide of conduct, and a governing rule in the interpretation of the national Constitution, being in the nature of a bill of rights preceding the Constitution. It is not enough to proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. Equality must be proclaimed also, and as, since both are promised by the government, and which it is a natural right of man, and from their nature they should be uniform throughout the country, both must be placed under the safeguard of national law. There can be but one liberty and one equality, the same in Boston and New Orleans, the same everywhere throughout the country. The colored people are not ungenerous, and therefore will incline to any measures of good-will and reconciliation, if I trust no exposure of the grievances will make them consent to any postponement of those equal rights which are now denied. The disabilities of colored people, loyal and long-suffering, should not be the equal of the colored war rebels, or at least the two removals should go hand-in-hand. It only remains that I should say, "Stand firm!" The politicians will then know that you are in earnest, and will no longer be trifled with. Victory will follow soon, and the good cause be secure forever. Meanwhile, accept my best wishes for the convention, and believe, dear professor, faithfully yours,

To Professor John M. Langston.

The movement in Missouri in 1870, which consisted in a union of a part of the Republicans with the Democrats, and the election by the Democrats of State officers on what was designated as a "Liberal" ticket, was maintained in 1871. An attempt to reunite the Republican party in that State was made in October, 1871, but failed. The State Central Committee of the Liberal wing of the Republicans immediately afterward adopted a series of resolutions expressing their views (see Annual Cyclopedia, 1871, page 530). They also recommended a State Convention. Subsequently an address was issued, dwelling more at length on the achievements and purposes of the "Liberal movement," and calling a mass meeting, to be held at Jefferson City, on January 24, 1872. At this meeting nearly every county in the State was represented. It closed its proceedings by issuing a call for a National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, on the first Monday of May ensuing, "to take such action as their convictions of duty and of public exigencies may require." The convention declared its adhesion to the sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality of civil rights or enfranchisement; that peace and purity in administration can only come from such reconciliation as enfranchisement has wrought in Missouri; declared the mandamus to be equal and suffrage for all; a reform of the tariff and the removal of such duties as, in addition to the revenue yielded to the Treasury, involve an increase in the price of domestic products; denounced the use of Federal patronage for the control of elections; called for a thorough and genuine reform of the public service; eulogized the Senators who pressed for the recent investigation; rebuked "the use of coercion to ratify a treaty," the "packaging of the Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations," the use of unconstitutional laws "to cure the Ku-klux disorders, irreligion, or intemperance," and, finally, corruption in general, and called for an "uprising of honest citizens."

On January 9th, the Central Committee of the Democratic party of Missouri issued an address, in which they recounted the results of what was known as the "fusion" policy of the Democrats in the State canvass of 1870, and recommended the adoption of a similar policy in the presidential canvass of 1872, viz., that of making no nomination, but supporting the candidate of disaffected Republicans, as against the regular party nominee.

These proceedings in Missouri met with a response from Republicans in various parts of the country, of which the annexed is one instance. The Democrats continued silent.

To Colonel William M. Groves, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican Convention of Missouri, Washington, D. C.

Sir: We, Republicans of New York, wish to express our concurrence in the principles lately set forth by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri.

We make this departure from the ordinary methods of action from a deep conviction that the organization to which we belong is under the control of those who will use it chiefly for personal purposes, and obstruct a free expression of opinion upon the important public questions with whom you represent have laid before the people of the United States.

We believe that the time has come when the political offenses of the past should be pardoned; that all citizens should be protected in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution; that Federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden upon the industry of the country as light as possible; that a reform in the civil service should be made which will relieve political action from the influence of official patronage; that the right of local self-government, the foundation of American freedom, should be reasserted, and the encroachments of Federal power checked; and we also believe that at this time a special duty rests upon the people to do away with corruption in office.

The exposures recently made in this State have brought to light evils which are not confined to one party or to one section of the country, and the remedies more formidable than any which the republic has yet encountered.

With the hope that the movement begun in Missouri may spread through all the States and influence every political party, we accept the invitation to meet in National Mass Convention at the city of Cincinnati on the first Wednesday of May next, and
we invite all Republicans of New York who agree with us to cooperate in this movement.


The following letter also appeared from Mr. Charles Francis Adams, who was spoken of as the probable candidate of the convention, and who was then on his way to the Geneva Arbitration:

Boston, April 18, 1872.

My dear Mr. Welles: I have received your letter, and will answer it frankly. I do not want the nomination, and could only be induced to consider it by the high pressure on me which possibly might be made. If the call upon me were an unequivocal one, based upon confidence in my character earned in public life, and a belief that I would carry out in practice the principles which I profess, then, indeed, would come a test of my courage in an emergency; but if I am to be negotiated for, and have assurances given that I am honest, you will be so kind as to intimate to me the reasons why to what I understand to be the declaration of principles which has been made, it would be ridiculous in me to stand haggling over them. With a single exception of ambiguity, I see nothing which any honest Republican or Democrat would not accept. Indeed, I should wonder at any one who denied them. The difficulty is not in the professions. It lies everywhere in the manner in which they are carried into practice. If I have succeeded in making myself understood, you will perceive that I can give no authority to any one to act or speak for me in the premises. I never had a moment's belief that, when it came to the point, any one, so entirely isolated as I am from all political associations of any kind, could be made acceptable as a candidate for public office; but I am so unlucky as to value that independence more than the elevation which is brought by a sacrifice of it. This is not inconsistent with the sense of grateful recognition of the very flattering estimates made of my services in many and high quarters, but the placing value on them rather than power. If the good people who meet at Cincinnati really believe that they need such an anomalous being as I am (which I do not), they must express it in a manner which will make me feel, or all their labor will be thrown away.

I am, with great respect, yours, etc.,

Charles Francis Adams.  

David A. Wells, Esq., Norwich, Conn.

On May 1st a large convention of the Liberal Republicans assembled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was organized by the appointment of Senator Carl Schurz, of Missouri, as permanent chairman. The following resolutions as a platform were adopted:

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever color, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities of race, or color, based on an account of the million, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local government is most essential. The ballot for popular election, disfranchise those who shall abuse the privilege of public office.

5. The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal aggrandizement. It is a scandal to the public commerce, and tends to a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We therefore regard such thorough reform as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity, constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government must be filled with men of strong principles and patience, and that public service shall become a post of honor.

6. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof; and, recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from Executive interference or dictation.

7. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

8. A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest interests of commercial morality and honest government.

9. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and no act of Congress shall ever detract from their justly earned fame, or the full reward of their patriotism.

10. We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlement.

11. We hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendship of peace, by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike honorable to demand what is not right, or to submit to what is wrong.

12. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this convention, we invite and cordially welcome the cooperation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous affiliations.

The votes on the nomination of the candidate for the presidency were given, on each of the six ballots, as follows:

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<td>Charles Sumner</td>
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<td>John M. Palmer</td>
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UNITED STATES.

Before the sixth ballot was announced, Minnesota changed 9 votes from Tribbun to Greeley; Pennsylvania changed her vote to 50 for Greeley, 6 for Davis; Indiana changed 27 to Adams; Illinois changed all but one to Greeley; and others changed, so that, when the vote was counted, the chairman announced the result as Greeley, 482; Adams, 187. The chair thenupon announced Mr. Greeley as the candidate of the convention for President of the United States.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for Vice-President, with the following result:

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<tr>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
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<tr>
<td>B. Gratz, Brown, of Missouri</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>495</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lyman Tribbun, of Illinois</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>175</td>
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<td>George W. Julian, of Indiana</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>175</td>
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<td>Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>75</td>
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<td>Cassedy, Kentucky</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>124</td>
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<td>Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<td>James M. Scovel, of New Jersey</td>
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<td>Thomas W. Tipton, of Nebraska</td>
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<td>John M. Palmer, of Illinois</td>
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B. Gratz Brown was thereupon declared the nominee of the convention for Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Greeley, on the next day, retired absolutely from all connection with the editorial department of the New York Tribune, and subsequently accepted the nomination in the following letter:

NEW YORK, May 20, 1872.

Gentlemen: I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the 3d inst., until I could learn how the work of your convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow-citizens. Their response has from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters, and the comments of journalists independent of official patronage and indifferent to the smiles or frowns of power. The numerical proportions of these unconstrained, unpurchased, unsolicited utterances, satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati has received the stamp of public approval, and been hailed by a majority of our countrymen as the har- binger of a better day for the republic.

I do not misinterpret this approval as especially complimentary to myself, nor even to the chivalrous and justly-esteem'd gentleman with whose name you thank your convention for associating mine. I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to that admirable platform whereon in your convention so tersely, so lucidly, so forcibly set forth the convictions which impelled, and the purposes which guided its course—a platform which, casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn-out speculations and by-gone feuds, enshrined in it, and few words the needs and aspirations of to-day. Though thousands stand ready to condemn your every act, hardly a syllable of criticism or censure has been aimed at your platform, of which the substance may be fairly epitomized as follows:

1. All the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, jealously guarded, and more.

2. All the political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should and must be restored, and wisely maintained, and so disfranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long-strangled people shall reunite and fratronize upon the broad basis of universal an- necty with imperial suflferage.

3. That, subject to our solemn constitutional obliga- tion to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our public policy at local solicitude should be based not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of habeas corpus should be jealously upheld as the safe- guard of freedom; that the wholly disfranchised citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order, and that there shall be no Federal sub- version of the internal pohty of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe.

4. That a radical and not merely a simulated reform in the civil service of the republic; to which end it is indispensable that the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage shall be shielded from the influence of the party officials, and must be selected by the people in a manner and by a method of which the abuse is inerodibly forbidding and precluding his reflection.

5. That the raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's own business, and that the best method of raising the necessary revenue for the Union, with due regard to the public interests, shall be determined by them through their Representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his veto, attempt to dictate, nor presume to prevent by any means not available to every citizen, as a right and as an immunity of the commonwealth. The un- dermined and squandered powers of railroads, for which our people have no present need, and the premature construction of which is annually plunging us into deeper and deeper abysses for everless resources.

7. That the achievement of these grand purposes of universal beneficence is expected and sought at the hands of all who approve them, irrespective of past affiliations.

8. That the public faith must at all hazards be maintained and the national credit preserved.

9. That the patriotic devotedness and inestimable services of our fellow-citizens, who, as soldiers or sailors, upheld the flag and maintained the uprightness of the republic, shall ever be gratefully remembered and honorably requited.

These propositions, so boldly and forcibly presented in the convention, have already fixed the attention and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen, who joyfully adopt them, as I do, as the basis of a true, benefi- cent and stable national reconstruction—of which I am confident that the American people have already made your cause their own, fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph. In this faith and with the distinct understand- ing that, if elected, I shall be the President not of a party but of the whole people, I accept your nomination, in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen North and South are eager to hasten the glorious and inevitable day when the six long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethren. Yours grate- fully,

To Hon. CARL SCHURZ, President; Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN, Vice-President, and Messrs. WILLIAM E. MCLAIN, John G. DAVIDSON, J. H. ROBES, Sec- retaries of the National Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the United States.
Mr. B. Gratz Brown also accepted the nomination as candidate for the vice-presidency, in a letter dated May 31st.

Many Liberal Republicans were dissatisfied with the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and a meeting was held in Steinway Hall, New York, on May 30th, composed of such persons. Their sympathies were in favor of the adoption of a less rigid protective policy than was to be expected under Mr. Greeley. In compliance with the views of this meeting, a conference was subsequently held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on June 20th, of persons invited, as follows:

NEW YORK, June 6, 1872.

The undersigned desire to have a conference of gentlemen who are opposed to the present Administration and its continuance in office, and deem it necessary that all the elements of the opposition should be united for a common effort at the coming presidential election.

They respectfully invite you to meet a number of gentlemen belonging to the different branches of the opposition, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on June 28, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of consultation, and to take such action as the situation of things may require.

Your attention is respectfully drawn to the fact that this invitation is strictly personal to yourself; and a prompt reply is earnestly requested, addressed to Henry D. Lloyd, secretary of the committee, post-office box 2,208.

CARL SCHURZ,
JACOB D. COX,
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,
OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
DAVID A. WELLS,
JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

A series of resolutions was adopted, and Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, nominated for President, and Frederick L. Olmsted of New York, for Vice-President. During the excitement of the canvass, this ticket was entirely forgotten.

The Republican National Convention assembled in Philadelphia on June 5th, and was organized by the appointment of Thomas Justice, of North Carolina, as permanent chairman. The following resolutions were adopted:

The Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

1. During eleven years of supremacy, it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the times. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four million slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting undaunted magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offenses, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws, and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with a firm hand the re-\n
2. The Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been untrammelled by the grasp of the Federal Government. It has made large reductions of the rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during General Grant's presidency at the rate of one hundred millions a year. Great financial crises have been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably composed, and the honor and power of the nation kept up with high respect throughout the world.

This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future.

We believe the people will not intrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed chiefly of those who resisted every step of this beneficial progress.

2. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political, and public rights, should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination, in respect of citizens, by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

3. The recent amendments to the national Constitution should be generously sustained, so that they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law; and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be intrusted only to the party that secured those amendments.

4. The national Government should seek to maintain honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathetic with all people who strive for greater liberty.

5. Any system of the civil service, under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity, the essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life-office of tenure.

6. We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

7. The annual revenue, after paying the current debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and the revenue from so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, be raised by duties upon importation, the duties of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerating wages to labor, and promote the growth, industries, and prosperity of the whole country.

8. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in the line of duty became disabled, without regard to the length of service, or the cause of such discharge.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the individual's right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the right of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments, and we urge continual careful encouragement of voluntary immigration.

10. The alienage privileges ought to be abolished, and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rate of postage.
11. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relative value of capital and labor. In this connection, the Republican party recognizes the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the utmost freedom for capital, and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities, and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

12. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and unreasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

13. We denounce the repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise as a national crime; we witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt, and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

14. The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble donation to the cause of freedom, their admission to the wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

15. We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the birth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

16. The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves, as carefully as they are delegated by them to the States and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils, by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or national Government.

17. It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

18. We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity, and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the heart of the American people, and, with him at our head, we start to-day upon a new march to victory.

President Grant was renominated by acclamation as the candidate for the presidency, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, received, as the candidate for the vice-presidency, 364⅔ votes against 321⅔ votes for Schuyler Colfax.

President Grant subsequently accepted the nomination in the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, | WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1872.
Honorable Thomas SETTLE, and Others, President of National Republican Convention:

Gentlemen: Your letter of this date, advising me of the action of the convention held in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 5th and 6th of this month, and of my unanimous nomination for the presidency by it, is received.

I accept the nomination, and through you return my heart-felt thanks to your constituents for this mark of their confidence and support. If elected in November, and protected by a kind Providence in health and strength to perform the duties of the high trust conferred, I promise the same zeal and devotion to the good of the whole people for the future of my official life as shown in the past. Past experience may guide me in avoiding mistakes inevitable with men in all professions, and in all conditions.

When relieved from the responsibilities of my present trust, by the election of a successor, whether it be at the end of this term or next, I hope to leave to him, as Executive, a country at peace within its own borders, at peace with outside nations, with a credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing questions to threaten its future prosperity.

With the expression of a desire to see a speedy healing of all bitterness of feeling between sections, parties, or races of citizens, and the time when the title of citizen carries with it all the protection and privileges to the humblest that it does to the most exalted, I offer myself as your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

The regular Democratic Convention, in response to a call of the National Committee, assembled in Baltimore on July 9th. It was organized by the appointment of James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, as permanent chairman. The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

We, the Democratic electors of the United States, in convention assembled, do present the following principles, already adopted at Cincinnati, as essential to our government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government, in its dealings with the people, to meet out equal and exact justice, according to the duties and claims of every individual, without inferiority, regard to race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emanicipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose the reannexation of the States lately held by the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on the people of the United States, by the civil war, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional control of power.

5. The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We therefore regard such thorough reforms of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity, constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station become again a post of honor. To this end, it is imperative to require that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

6. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, own its own cost in the administration, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof; and, recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the relative systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress therein, wholly free from Executive interference or dictation.

7. The public credit must be sacredly maintained,
Mr. Greeley subsequently, on July 18th, addressed the following letter to the committee:

**Gentlemen:**

Upon mature deliberation, it seems fit that I should give to your letter of the 10th inst. some further and fuller response than the hasty, unpremeditated words in which I acknowledged and accepted your nomination at our meeting on the 12th. That your convention saw fit to accord its highest honor to one who had been prominently and pointedly opposed to your party in the earnest and sometimes angry controversies of the last forty years is essentially noteworthy. That many of you originally preferred that the Liberal Republicans should present another candidate for President, and would more readily have united with us in the support of Adams or Trumbull, Davis or Brown, is well known. I owe my adoption at Baltimore wholly to the fact that I had been nominated, without foreknowledge, that a concentration of forces upon any new ticket had been proved impracticable. Gratified as I am at your concurrence in the Cincinnati nominations, certain as I am that you would not have proceeded had you not deemed me upright and capable, I find nothing in the circumstance calculated to inflame vanity or nourish self-conceit.

But, that your convention saw fit, in adopting the Cincinnati ticket, to reaffirm the Cincinnati platform, is to me a source of the profoundest satisfaction. That body was constrained to take this important step by no party necessity, real or supposed. It might have accepted the candidates of the Liberal Republicans upon grounds entirely its own, or it might have presented them (as the first Whig National Convention did Harrison and Tyler) without adopting any platform whatever. That it chose to plant itself deliberately, by a vote nearly unanimous, upon the fullest and clearest enunciation of principles which are at once indisputably Republican and phatically Democratic, gives trustworthy assurance that a new and more auspicious era is dawning upon our long-distorted country.

Some of the worthy and best efforts of my life were devoted to a struggle against chattel slavery—a struggle none the less earnest or arduous because respect for constitutional obligations constrained me to act for somewhat different principles. The spirit in which it was pursued has been productive of the resistance to the diffusion rather than in direct efforts for the extinction of human bondage. Throughout most of those years my vision was uncheered, my
exertions were rarely animated by even so much as a hope that I should live to see my country pleased by free men alone. The affluence by your convention,—and your platform,—and your platform,—and your platform,—or any thing like it,—is a conclusive proof that not merely is slavery abolished, but that its spirit is extinct—that, despite the protests of a respectable but isolated few, there remains among us no trace of the original slave. The United States have been founded upon the principle that the overthrow or desire the reestablishment of human bondage, whether in letter or in spirit. I am thereby justified in my hope and trust that the first experiment of independency, in which so close behind the grand elemental truths on which its rightfulness was based by Jefferson and the Continental Congress of 1776 will no longer be regarded as a "glittering generality," but will live the universally accepted and honored foundations of our political fabric.

I demand the prompt application of these principles to our existing condition. Having done more for the complete emancipation of blacks, I now insist on the full enfranchisement of all my white countrymen. Let none say that the ban has just been removed from all but a few hundred elderly gentlemen, to whom eligibility to office can be of little consequence. My view contemplates not the hundreds proscribed, but the millions who are denied the right to be ruled and represented by the manifestly pre-eminently protected choice. Proscription were absurd if these did not wish to elect the very men whom they are forbidden to choose.

I have a profound regard for the people of that New England group. It was in a whose common schools I was taught. I rank no other people above them in intelligence, capacity, and moral worth. But, while they do many things well, and some admirable things, they have one thing which they cannot wisely or safely undertake, and that is the selection, for States remote from and unlike their own, of the persons by whom those States shall be represented. If the people of those States be so wise as to give their own men the right of self- government, then republican institutions will be unfruitful, and aristocracy the only true political system.

Yet what have we recently witnessed? Zebulon B. Vance, the unquestionable choice of a large majority of the present Legislature of North Carolina—a majority backed by a majority of the people who voted at its election—refused the seat in the Federal Senate, to which he was fairly chosen, and the Legislature thus constrained to choose another in his stead or leave the State unrepresented for years. The votes of New England thus deprived North Carolina of its State, and it has compelled her to send another in his stead—another who, in our late contest, was, like Vance, a rebel, and a fighting rebel, but who had not served in Congress before the war as Vance had, though the latter remained faithful to the Union till after the close of his term. I protest against the disfranchisement of a State—presumptively, of a number of States—on grounds so narrow and technical as this. The fact that the same Senate which refused Vance his seat proceeded to remove his disabilities after that seat had been filled by another, only serves to place in stronger light the indignity to North Carolina, and the pretense of party tyranny which dictated it.

I thank you, gentlemen, that my name is to be conspicuously associated with yours in a determined effort to render amnesty complete and universal in spirit as well as in letter. Even defeat in such a cause would leave no sting, while triumph would rank with those victories which no blood reddens and which evoke no tears but those of gratitude and joy. But I am not on your platform, nor do I believe the time has arrived when my presence can be of service. I feel confident that the people of the United States have not yet surrendered in exchange for all the offices which Presidents can confer. The range of the minorities are doubtless exercising, but we welcome an eternal vigilance against abuses, are the wisest provisions for liberty, which is the source of progress, and fidelity to our constitutional system is the only protection for either; therefore—

Resolved, That the original basis of our whole political structure is in every part thereof. The people of each State voluntarily created their State, and the States voluntarily formed the Union; and each State, and the Union itself, should do for the protection of life, liberty, and property, within it; and each State, jointly with the others, provided a Federal Union for foreign and inter-State relations.

Resolved, That all governmental powers, whether State or Federal, are trust powers coming from the people of each State, and that they are limited to the written letter of the Constitution and the laws passed in the pursuance of it, which powers must be exercised in the utmost good faith, the Constitution itself stating in what manner they may be altered and amended.

Resolved, That the interests of labor and capital should not be permitted to conflict, but should be harmonized by judicious legislation. While such a conflict continues, labor, which is the parent of wealth, is entitled to paramount consideration.

Resolved, That we proclaim to the world that principle is to be preferred to power; that the Democratic party is held together by the cohesion of those principles which they will never surrender in exchange for all the offices which Presidents can confer. The range of the minorities are doubtless exercising, but we welcome an eternal vigilance against abuses, are the wisest provisions for liberty, which is the source of progress, and fidelity to our constitutional system is the only protection for either; therefore—

Resolved, That, having been betrayed at Baltimore
into a false creed and a false leadership by the convention, we repudiate both, and appeal to the people to support our platform and to rally to the polls and support the true platform and the candidates who embody it.

Mr. Charles O’Conor, of New York, was nominated for the presidency, and Mr. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for the vice-presidency. Mr. O’Conor persistently refused to be a candidate, and Mr. Adams consented only on the condition that Mr. O’Conor should withdraw his declination. This was not done. A small number of votes was given to the ticket throughout the country.

A colored Liberal Republican Convention assembled at Louisville, Ky., on September 25th. Every State and Territory was represented. W. N. Saunders, of Maryland, was appointed permanent chairman, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the political history of our country, by common consent of all, equal human rights have ceased to be a question at issue between the candidates for the highest offices of State and all citizens are assured of equal rights, equal privileges, and equal protection; and whereas the nomination at Cincinnati of the most devoted Republican ever nominated, and the adoption of the most compromising and liberal platform ever adopted by the most exemplary Republicans ever assembled together in this country, is a fitting climax to the self-sacrificing labors of the best, the noblest, and the most able statesmen of a century, and augurs a brighter and more peaceful future to our common country; and whereas it becomes the sacred duty of all citizens, of whatever race, origin, or condition, to contribute toward that grand excommunication which is the end and aim of the progressive Liberal Republican Democratic party, under the leadership of the Hon. Horace Greeley and the Hon. B. Gratz Brown, tending inevitably toward the unity of the republic, with equal rights to all and reconciliation; therefore—

Resolved, by the colored Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Louisville, Ky.,

1. That, as citizens of the republic, we hail with joy the prospect of the burial of all caste, class, and sectional prejudices, and forlornness, and forgiveness, and oblivion of the past.

2. That our thanks and gratitude are alike due to the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions; to the first for adoption of a platform which opens the channel to the grand future in which all men will be known hereafter as American citizens and by no other designation; and to the latter for magnanimously and patriotically accepting the result of our late internal convulsion, and for making the grandest strides in the interest of civilization and good government yet made by a political party actuated by motives high above any selfish aggrandizement or mere political advantage.

3. We join our political fortunes with those of the party having for its standard-bearer that great and good man who has devoted his busy life to attending to the sufferings of humanity, and who, while a special friend of the American slave, has not forgotten the requirements and wants of others, who, in the providence of God, have need of helpful hands; of those who, as instruments of the Divine Power, are permitted to be with us in that struggle upward which makes a civilized and God-fearing people, in the full faith and sanguine hope that all men’s rights will thus be secured, and that we, as a people will have more cause to rejoice that we can forget and forgive the past than any other class of American citizens.

4. We depurate the bitterness of the conduct of the canvass by the Grant people, and counsel our people nowhere, no matter what their political preferences, sentiments, or principles, God-fearing, and Christ- ian charity toward those who differ from them, and give more attention to their material interest and tangible advantages of education than to transitory and baseless political frenzy, which has no result but to a few not of their race or blood.

5. We deplore the tendency of the present Administration toward despotic centralization, and demand that some defining line be ineradicably fixed where the power of the General Government shall cease and the functions of the local governments begin; and that there shall be equality of the States in the Union as well as equality of men; that a Government like ours, administered by a single will, controlling the policy and vast patronage of the States, when the temptation of self-perpetuation remains, cannot continue a republic except in name, and must, in the eternal fitness of things, culminate in an empire or oligarchy of office-holders.

6. That civil service reform must begin at the source of all power of abuse—official patronage—and that a firm system of reform is impossible in the absence of the one-term principle for President.

7. We tender our gratitude to the pioneers of the greatest development of our country for their unswerving and devoted service. With a vote now on the threshold of final fruition, and give our assurance of unswerving fidelity and unabridged admi- ration to and for those grand men who have led the way under the. inspired and inspiring leadership of Sumner, Greeley, Trumbull, Banks, Tappan, Julian, Farnsworth, Clay, Austin, Blair, and other bright spirits, pure men and peerless and incompar- able statesmen, to whom we extend the tenderest wishes in this grand labor of reform and redemption.

8. That we denounce as unRepublican and un- American the villainy of rulers who have foisted themselves upon some of the Southern States, and who, by the most unblushing cupidity, have reduced the people of those States, of both races, to a condition of poverty which half a century of prosperity cannot redeem them from, and call upon the colored people of those States to rise in their might and rid their States of those vamps, whose combined ra- pacity will doom the whole people to perpetual pov- erty and misery.

9. That we speak only for the colored Liberal Repub- lican voters of the country and those within whose hearts a sentiment of a common gratitude is not dead, when we pledge our efforts to secure the salvation of the American republic, which is the best good of the whole country by the election of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown in November next.

10. That the first National Liberal Convention of colored men, assembled in Weisberger Hall, in Louis- ville, September 26, 1872, do unanimously nominate Horace Greeley, of New York, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for President and Vice-President of the United States of America, and accept the Cincinnati platform as the tenets of our political faith.

A convention of soldiers and sailors of the late civil war assembled in Pittsburg on Sep- tember 17th. General J. R. Hawley, of Con- necticut, was appointed permanent chairman, and resolutions were adopted reaffirming those of the Philadelphia Convention by which Presi- dent Grant was renominated.

A convention of the colored citizens of New England, in favor of Grant and Wilson, was held in Boston on September 6th, at which Charles L. Redmond was appointed chairman. The proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention were endorsed.

The National Women’s Suffrage Association
also held a convention in New York on May 9th, at which Mrs. H. B. Stanton presided. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Horace Greeley, as editor-in-chief of the New York Tribune, has for the last four years lost no opportunity to ridicule and falsify the spirit and, purpose, the principles and persons of the woman suffrage movement of this country, thereby making that influential journal a powerful engine against the emancipation of the women of the nation: therefore—

Resolved, That no woman with decent self-respect can aid with voice or pen in his election to the high position to which he is nominated.

Resolved, That since the right to vote is a right of every citizen of the United States, it is the duty of all patriotic women citizens to exercise this right in the coming presidential election, and the duty of all patriotic men to remove the obstacles now blocking the way.

Resolved, That as Cincinnati has refused, in the face of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, to recognize women as citizens, with the capacity to be legal representatives in a political convention, it is the duty of the women suffragists throughout the country to send their representatives to Philadelphia and Baltimore to demand of each in turn justice for women, and thus test the loyalty of Republicans and democrats alike to the grand principles of freedom on which our Government is based.

Resolved, That we, the women suffragists of the country, will work and vote with the great national party that shall acknowledge the political equality of woman.

Resolved, That in case neither Philadelphia nor Baltimore shall recognize the full citizenship of women, the National Woman Suffrage Committee shall call a National Nominating Convention at such time and place as they shall see fit.

The election for President and Vice-President of the United States took place on November 9th, with the following result, as compared with the two previous elections:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>1824</th>
<th>1828</th>
<th>1832</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>2,268</td>
<td>2,266</td>
<td>2,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>217,184</td>
<td>217,184</td>
<td>217,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>20,568</td>
<td>20,568</td>
<td>20,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>5,749</td>
<td>5,749</td>
<td>5,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>10,986</td>
<td>10,986</td>
<td>10,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>205,568</td>
<td>205,568</td>
<td>205,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>3,232</td>
<td>3,232</td>
<td>3,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>18,756</td>
<td>18,756</td>
<td>18,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>3,232</td>
<td>3,232</td>
<td>3,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>3,232</td>
<td>3,232</td>
<td>3,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>20,568</td>
<td>20,568</td>
<td>20,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>7,301</td>
<td>7,301</td>
<td>7,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>7,301</td>
<td>7,301</td>
<td>7,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>20,568</td>
<td>20,568</td>
<td>20,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>7,301</td>
<td>7,301</td>
<td>7,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>7,301</td>
<td>7,301</td>
<td>7,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>42,460</td>
<td>42,460</td>
<td>42,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>68,268</td>
<td>68,268</td>
<td>68,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>4,939</td>
<td>4,939</td>
<td>4,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>6,967</td>
<td>6,967</td>
<td>6,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>3,603</td>
<td>3,603</td>
<td>3,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>50,418</td>
<td>50,418</td>
<td>50,418</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>18,520</td>
<td>18,520</td>
<td>18,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>84,601</td>
<td>84,601</td>
<td>84,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>3,603</td>
<td>3,603</td>
<td>3,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>339,338</td>
<td>339,338</td>
<td>339,338</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>13,066</td>
<td>13,066</td>
<td>13,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>6,749</td>
<td>6,749</td>
<td>6,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>4,939</td>
<td>4,939</td>
<td>4,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>12,875</td>
<td>12,875</td>
<td>12,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>12,045</td>
<td>12,045</td>
<td>12,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>84,601</td>
<td>84,601</td>
<td>84,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>84,601</td>
<td>84,601</td>
<td>84,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>14,978</td>
<td>14,978</td>
<td>14,978</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 1,809,725 2,216,067 41,428 453,770 2,709,013 3,015,071 217,184 592,042 2,854,079 8,597,079 86,030 1,662,022
The religious Amendment of the Constitution of the United States—Call for a National Convention.

Government is instituted for man as an intellectual, social, and moral being. It corresponds to his whole nature. It is intended to protect and insinuate only for the lower three kinds of men, the higher beings of humanity. It acts for its legitimate purposes when it watches over domestic life, and asserts and enforces the sanctity of the marriage-bond; when it watches over the intellect and education, and furnishes means for developing all the faculties of the mind; when it frowns upon profanity, lewdness, the desecration of the Sabbath, and other crimes which injure society, chiefly by weakening moral and religious sentiment, and degrading the character of a people.

Acting for such purposes, government should be established on moral principles. Moral principles of conduct are determined by moral relations. The relations of a nation to God and His moral laws are clear and definite:

1. A nation is the creature of God.
2. It is clothed with authority derived from God.
3. It owes allegiance to Jesus Christ, the appointed ruler of nations.
4. It is subject to the authority of the Bible, the special revelation of moral law.

In constituting and administering its government, then, a nation is under obligation to acknowledge God as the author of its existence and the source of its authority, Jesus Christ as its ruler, and the Bible as the fountain of its laws, and the supreme ruler of its conduct.

Up to the time of the adoption of the national Constitution, acknowledgments of this kind were made by all the States. They are yet made by many of the States. And, in the actual administration of the national government, the principle is observable that the fundamental law of the nation, the Constitution of the United States, on which our Government rests, and according to which it is administered, fails to make, fully and explicitly, any such acknowledgment. This failure has fostered among us mischievous ideas, like the following: The nation, as such, has no relations to God; its authority has no higher source than the will of the people; government is instituted for the lower orders of men; the State goes beyond its sphere when it educates religiously or legislates against profanity or Sabbath desecration.

The National Association, which has been formed for the purpose of securing such an amendment to the Constitution as will remedy this great defect, and indicate that this is a Christian nation, and place all Christian laws, institutions, and usages, in our Government, on an undeniable legal basis in the fundamental law of the nation, invites all American citizens, who favor such an amendment, without distinction of party or creed, to meet in Thomas's Hall, Cincinnati, on Wednesday, January 31, 1872, at two o'clock P. M.

All such citizens, to whose notice this call may be brought, are requested to hold meetings, and appoint delegates to the convention. A reduction of fire has been secured on most of the railroads leading to Cincinnati.

WILLIAM STRONG, J. S., Supreme Court, President of National Association.

Attached to the call were the names of nine vice-presidents and one hundred prominent persons. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the State, as a power claiming and exercising supreme jurisdiction over millions of human beings, as the sovereign arbiter of life and death, and as the distributing power, has necessarily a moral character and accountability of its own.

Resolved, That it is the right and duty of the United States, settled by Christians, a nation with Christian laws and customs, and with Christianity as its greatest social force, to acknowledge itself, in its written Constitution, to be a Christian nation.

Resolved, That, as the disregard of sound theory always leads to mischievous practical results, so, in this case, the failure of our nation to acknowledge, in its organic law, its relation to God and His moral laws, as a Christian nation, has fostered the theory that government has nothing to do with religious truth, to let it alone, and, that, consequently, laws in favor of the Sabbath, Christian marriage, and the use of the Bible in the schools, are unconstitutional.

Resolved, That we recognize the necessity of complete harmony between our written Constitution and the actual facts of our national life; and we maintain that the true way to effect this undoubtedly harmonious result is not to change the Bible, but to insert an acknowledgment, in the fundamental law of God and religion from our schools, abrogate laws enforcing Christian morality, and abolish all devout observances in connection with the Government, but to insert an acknowledgment, in the fundamental law of the Bible in our fundamental law.

Resolved, That the proposed religious amendment, so far from tending to a union of Church and State, is directly opposed to such union, inasmuch as it recognizes the nation's own relations to God, and insists that the nation should acknowledge those relations itself, and not through the medium of any Church establishment.

An act of Congress, approved May 22, 1872, removed all political disabilities, imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution, from all persons whomssoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, and officers of the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States.

The number relieved by this act was estimated at not less than one hundred and fifty thousand persons of capacity and experience. The exceptions, however, embrace a considerable number of men formerly conspicuous in Southern political life, and probably amount to between three and five hundred. The passage of the act disposed of a great number of cases pending before the United States Supreme Court, where information had been made against persons holding office contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. All such cases were dismissed.

For the financial condition of the United States, see the article FINANCES. For the foreign relations of the country, see the President's Message in Public Documents, and the title DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE. For the military and naval affairs of the country, see
UNITED STATES.

ARMY and NAVY respectively; and for the general condition of internal affairs, see Congress and the several States.

### STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Land</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under three acres</td>
<td>6,575</td>
<td>$2,659,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 acres and under 10</td>
<td>175,061</td>
<td>$47,335,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 acres and under 20</td>
<td>294,077</td>
<td>$2,447,538,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 acres and under 50</td>
<td>847,614</td>
<td>188,921,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 acres and under 100</td>
<td>754,231</td>
<td>$1,525,276,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 acres and under 500</td>
<td>565,504</td>
<td>36,808,277</td>
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<tr>
<td>500 acres and under 1,000</td>
<td>15,873</td>
<td>159,310,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 acres and over</td>
<td>3,780</td>
<td>6,425,137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of farms: 2,659,985

Total land in farms—acres: 407,735,041

### LIVE-STOCK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Livestock</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value of all live-stock</td>
<td>$1,525,376,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of horses</td>
<td>7,148,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mules and asses</td>
<td>1,125,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of milch-cows</td>
<td>8,385,322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of working-oxen</td>
<td>1,319,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of other cattle</td>
<td>13,566,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sheep</td>
<td>38,477,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of swine</td>
<td>35,184,969</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value of all live-stock $1,525,376,457

### STATISTICS OF CHURCHES.

### DENOMINATIONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Organisations</th>
<th>Edifices</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
<th>Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist (Regular)</td>
<td>14,474</td>
<td>13,587</td>
<td>3,997,116</td>
<td>39,239,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist (other)</td>
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<td>1,105</td>
<td>363,019</td>
<td>2,373,977</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
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<td>2,822</td>
<td>653,589</td>
<td>8,485,257</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congregational</td>
<td>2,987</td>
<td>2,715</td>
<td>1,171,327</td>
<td>20,609,698</td>
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<tr>
<td>Episcopal (Protestant)</td>
<td>2,852</td>
<td>2,601</td>
<td>661,031</td>
<td>26,314,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelical Association</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>195,784</td>
<td>2,355,650</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>698</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>264,664</td>
<td>2,988,950</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>39,825</td>
<td>2,733,704</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>3,028</td>
<td>2,939</td>
<td>76,377,474</td>
<td>14,197,647</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>35,178</td>
<td>21,307</td>
<td>6,258,309</td>
<td>69,844,121</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6,055</td>
<td>135,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mormon (Utah)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>35,230</td>
<td>730,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mormon (Deseret)</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>87,838</td>
<td>656,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jerusalem (Swedishorganian)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>3,735</td>
<td>860,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian (Regular)</td>
<td>6,529</td>
<td>5,563</td>
<td>2,158,500</td>
<td>47,326,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian (other)</td>
<td>1,562</td>
<td>1,388</td>
<td>490,344</td>
<td>5,948,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reformed Church in America (late Dutch Reformed)</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>287,283</td>
<td>10,303,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reformed Church in the United States (late German Reformed)</td>
<td>1,526</td>
<td>1,145</td>
<td>481,700</td>
<td>5,775,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>1,427</td>
<td>3,806</td>
<td>1,900,514</td>
<td>60,585,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Advent</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>31,555</td>
<td>306,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaker</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8,320</td>
<td>86,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritualist</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6,970</td>
<td>100,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unitarian</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>155,471</td>
<td>5,328,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Brethren in Christ</td>
<td>1,445</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>305,095</td>
<td>1,618,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universalist</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>210,884</td>
<td>5,692,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>11,925</td>
<td>447,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown (Union)</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>153,300</td>
<td>963,305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All denominations: 72,459

### WHEAT.

- Spring, bushels: $12,543,783
- Winter, bushels: $17,196,793

### POTATOES.

- Irish, bushels: 183,375,473
- Sweet, bushels: 21,709,584

### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

- Butter, pounds: 21,560,663
- Cheese, pounds: 62,150,155
- Milk sold, gallons: 320,500,000

### SUGAR.

- Clover, bushels: 639,657
- Grass, bushels: 638,188

### MOLASSES.

- Cane, bushels: 62,368,283
- Sorghum, gallons: 16,650,080
- Maple, gallons: 921,067

### BEER.

- Wax, pounds: 631,199
- Honey, pounds: 14,703,815

### MISCELLANEOUS.

- Rye, bushels: 16,918,795
- Barley, bushels: 700,423
- Oats, bushels: 129,107
- Barley, bushels: 29,761,305
- Buckwheat, bushels: 9,383
- Rice, bushels: 73,358,021
- Tobacco, bushels: 252,735,341
- Cotton, bales: 261,186
- Wool, pounds: 100,192,387
- Peas and beans, bushels: 5,210,527
- Wine, gallons: 3,652,330
- Hay, tons: 27,316,018
- Cordwood, tons: 25,436,669
- HEMP.
- Hemp, tons: 11,746
- Flax, bushels: 27,133,034
- Packorseed, bushels: 1,780,444
- Silk-cottons, pounds: 2,097

The results of the ninth census appear in 3 vols. 4to: I. Population; II. Vital Statistics; III. Industry and Wealth. Besides the various tables of population, vol. i. contains the statistics bearing most directly on the moral, social, and intellectual condition of the people, the statistics of churches, libraries, schools, newspapers, illiteracy, pauperism, and crime; vol. ii. embraces the tables of mortality, births, marriages, the blind, deaf and dumb, insane and idiotic, and of sex and ages; vol. iii. gives the statistics of wealth, taxation, and public debt of agriculture, manufactures, mining, and fisheries, together with the tables of occupations.
The following educational institutions are controlled by Universalists: Tufts College and Divinity School, College Hill, Mass.; Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill.; St. Lawrence University and Theological School, Canton, N. Y.; Smithsonian College, Logansport, Ind.; Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio; Liberal Institute, Clinton, N. Y.; Westbrook Seminary, Deering, Me.; Green Mountain Perkins Academy, South Woodstock, Vt.; Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt.; Liberal Institute, Jefferson, Wis.; Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass.; Mitchell Seminary, Mitchellville, Iowa. These institutions have in all 87 professors and teachers, and 1,093 students. Their total assets are valued, in round numbers, at $2,590,000.

The Universalist General Convention of the United States met at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17th. Moses Humprey, of New Hampshire, was elected president. The attention of the convention was chiefly given to the financial interests of the denomination, and the best means of promoting them, particularly with reference to the Murray Centenary Fund, the special fund of $40,000, and the missionary boxes. The treasurer of the Murray Centenary Fund reported its amount, at the time of the meeting of the convention, to be $118,204, 43.

During the year seventeen theological scholarships had been granted. The total amount of money so far expended on theological scholarships, was $78,060. Thirty-eight scholarships were in force, requiring an annual appropriation of $6,840.

The convention decided in favor of the one-lesson system in Sunday-schools, and approved the association of the sexes in the denominational schools and colleges.

An anniversary of the Woman's Centenary Association was held in connection with the meeting of the Convention. This association was organized during the centennial year 1879 to help in raising the Murray Centennial Fund. It had contributed to that object the sum of $80,000, and has now continued to carry out other denominational objects to which the efforts of women might be worthily devoted. Among them are the dissemination of denominational literature, the assistance of students for the ministry, the planting of Sunday-schools, the aid of superannuated preachers, and the employment of female home missionaries.

UFPOLD, Rt. Rev. GEORGE, M. D., D. D., LL.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana, born at Shenley Green, near Guilford, Surrey, England, May 7, 1796; died at Indianapolis, Ind., August 26, 1872. He emigrated with his family to the United States in 1802, and made his home in Albany, N. Y. He was fitted for college at Lansingburg Academy, entered Union College at the age of fourteen, and graduated thence in July, 1814. He had already commenced the study of medicine, and continued it in Albany and

The following table exhibits the statistics of libraries in the United States, giving the classes and kinds in each class:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Libraries</th>
<th>United States, Congressional</th>
<th>United States, Departmental</th>
<th>State and Territorial</th>
<th>Town, city, and other municipal</th>
<th>Court and law</th>
<th>School (including University and College)</th>
<th>Sabbath-school</th>
<th>Church</th>
<th>Historical, literary, and scientific cities</th>
<th>Charitable and penal institutions</th>
<th>Benevolent and secret associations</th>
<th>Circulating</th>
<th>Not specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1,101</td>
<td>1,078</td>
<td>14,755</td>
<td>33,580</td>
<td>4,475</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1,914</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volumes</td>
<td>192,000</td>
<td>113,153</td>
<td>653,915</td>
<td>1,337,430</td>
<td>843,782</td>
<td>3,088,597</td>
<td>8,646,135</td>
<td>1,061</td>
<td>860,002</td>
<td>13,840</td>
<td>114,581</td>
<td>2,539,138</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three parishes are reported in Dakota; four churches in Mississippi; one parish in Texas; one Sunday-school and one church in Virginia, but no other statistics are given from those States.

The total number of associations in the United States and British Provinces is 76; of parishes, 969; of Universalist families, 43,771; of Sunday-schools, 603; of members of Sunday-schools, 55,313; of meeting-houses, 782; value of church property, $7,651,170.
New York City, under the late Dr. Valentine Mott, attending the lectures of the College of Physicians and Surgeons till 1816, when he graduated M. D., and commenced practice in Albany. Dissatisfied with the medical profession, and having his mind directed to the ministry, he resolved to relinquish the practice of medicine and enter upon the study of theology, in September, 1817. He was admitted to deacon's orders in October, 1818, by Bishop Hobart, and ordained priest by that prelate in 1820. He was minister at Lansingburg for two years; was Rector of St. Luke's, New York City, from 1820 to 1828, and officiated as assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York, from 1821 to 1825. From 1828 to 1831 he was Rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York, and of Trinity Church, Pittsburg, Pa., from October, 1832, to January, 1850. He was elected Bishop of Indiana in June, 1849, and consecrated to that office in December of the same year. He entered upon the duties of the Episcopal with great zeal and energy, and continued unyieldingly in the discharge of them, though suffering from ill health, till 1855, when he was laid aside from active labors by the painful and protracted disease of which he died. He was eminent as a scholar, clear and eloquent as a preacher, genial and courteous, but dignified in his manners, and sincerely desirous of accomplishing the highest measure of usefulness. He received the honorary degree of D. D. from Columbia College in 1851, and that of LL. D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1855. Though an admirable writer, Bishop Upham unfolded his thoughts in his sermons, addresses, and pastoral letters, are somewhat numerous; but, aside from them, he had only published: "The Last Hundred Years;" a lecture with notes, etc., delivered before the Literary Societies of the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1845, and a "Manual of Devotions for Domestic and Private Use," 12mo, 1863.

UPHAM, REV. THOMAS COGSWELL, D. D., LL. D., an American clergyman, metaphysician, professor, and author, born in Deerfield, N. H., January 30, 1799; died in New York City, April 2, 1872. He graduated with high honors from Dartmouth College in 1818, and immediately entered Andover Theological Seminary, whence he graduated in 1821, with such a reputation for scholarship that he was immediately retained as assistant Professor of Sacred Literature and Instructor in Hebrew. Two years later he was settled as colleague pastor of the Congregational Church at Rochester, N. H. His sermons were much admired, but his timidity, with the excitement and exhaustion which followed his public efforts, led him to relinquish the pastoral office. In September, 1824, he was appointed Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Lecturer on Biblical Criticism, in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., and filled the position with great accept-
 tion of Jahn’s Biblical Archaeology” while he was an assistant professor at Andover in 1823. This has passed through numerous editions; “Ratio Discipline; or, the Constitution of the Congregational Churches,” 1829; “A Manual of Peace,” 1836; “American College Life, a Series of Descriptive Poems,” 1850; “Letters Esthetic, Social, and Moral, written from Europe, Egypt, and Palestine,” 1855; “Prize Essay on a Congress of Nations,” 1840. Most of Prof. Upham’s works have been republished abroad. He was greatly esteemed for his genial and courteous manners, and his genuine benevolence and kindness of heart.

**URUGUAY, OR BANDE ORIENTAL (REPÚBLICA DE LA BANDE ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY),** an independent state of South America, lying between latitude 30° and 34° 50’ south, and longitude 52° 40’ and 58° west. It is bounded on the north by Brazil; on the east and south by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the west by the Argentine Republic, from which it is separated by the river of its own name. It has an area of about 66,720 square miles, and its population is estimated at 330,000, of whom, perhaps, 102,000 are of foreign birth, as follows: Spaniards, 37,900; Italians, 92,100; French, 17,700; and other nationalities, 15,400. There are no longer any Indians in the republic.

Immigration to Uruguay has been gradually increasing since 1866, in which year the number arrived at Montevideo was 9,927; while in 1870 there were 20,435. It should, however, be observed that the major portion of those disembarking at Montevideo hastened to leave that city, either for the interior, or for the Argentine Republic.

President of the republic, Dr. Theo. Gomensoro (March 1, 1872); Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. Velasco; Minister of the Interior, Dr. C. Reguenga; Minister of War, Brigadier-General C. Suargy.

The standing army is composed of 3,000 to 4,000 men; and the National Guard, of 20,000 men.

According to official returns, the value of the imports for 1870 was $13,153,591, and in 1871, $14,864,247; that of the exports for the year first mentioned was $8,356,423; and for 1871, $13,354,324. To these figures should be added, perhaps, one-third for smuggled goods. The chief articles of export are hides, horns, tallow, hair, salt or jerked beef, etc.

The number of vessels entered at the port of Montevideo in 1871 was 1,502, with an aggregate of 739,607 tons.

Of the public revenue, which is mainly derived from customs duties, the larger portion is applied upon the amortization of and payment of the interest on the national debt.

The expenditures and receipts for 1870 and 1871 were as follows respectively:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1871</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures</td>
<td>$5,738,862</td>
<td>$5,268,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>5,105,352</td>
<td>5,085,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit</td>
<td>$639,540</td>
<td>$1,933,181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the last report of the Minister of Finance, the deficit, up to June 30, 1872, was estimated at $5,570,711, on account of the increased outlay caused by the civil war.

The total customs receipts for 1870, throughout the whole republic, were $4,538,954; and for the year 1871, $5,312,318.

According to the official table, published by the Junta de Crédito, January 1, 1871, the public debt amounted to $19,976,550; which, added to the new debts contracted in 1871, makes a total of $28,945,927; so that, the amortization of 1871 amounting to $818,685, the debt on January 1, 1872, was $28,127,242.

Uruguay has but two short lines of railway, both opened in 1866; that from Montevideo to Peirias, about 11 miles; and that from Montevideo to Maldonado, 30 miles.

The civil war, which had so long existed between the “Blancos” and the “Colorado,” was finally terminated by a treaty of peace, bearing date April 6, 1872.

VAILLANT, JEAN BAPTISTE PHILIBERT, marshal of France, senator, and cabinet minister, born at Dijon, December 6, 1799; died in Paris, June 4, 1872. At seventeen years of age, he was admitted to the Polytechnic School, and, having distinguished himself in engineering studies, he was sent to the engineering school at Metz. He graduated as second-lieutenant, in October, 1809, and, entering the army, soon distinguished himself in the later campaigns of the empire. During the Russian campaign, he attained the rank of captain, and so remarkable was his conduct for energy and self-possession that he was named in one of the general orders of the army, and, in August, 1813, received the cross of the Legion of Honor. Soon after, being surrounded by the enemy, after a most unequal conflict, he was taken prisoner, and was not exchanged until the peace. On his return to the army, early in 1815, he again attracted attention by his skilful works for the defence of the capital, and his courageous conduct at Ligny and Waterloo. After the restoration, he devoted himself, as a staff-officer, to the study and practice of the art of fortification. He was promoted to a captaincy of the first class in 1816, and, soon after, translated from the English an “Essay on the Principles and Construction of Military Bridges.” He became

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* The Uruguay dollar is equivalent to $1.05.
VERMONT.

major in 1826, lieutenant-colonel in 1830, after a brilliant campaign in Algeria, where he mined and exploded a fort, and had a leg broken; colonel in 1833, after the siege of Anvers, and honored with the cross of an officer of the Order of Leopold. In 1834 he was sent to Algeria in command of the corps of engineers, and covered the country with blockhouses and fortified ramparts. In 1838 he returned to France as brigadier-general of engineers; in 1839 was made superintendent of the Polytechnic School, and, in 1840, assigned to the direction of the fortifications on the right bank of the Seine, in Paris. In 1845 he was promoted to the lieutenant-generalship, and presided over the chief committee on fortifications. In 1849 he was made second in command in the army sent to Italy. For his services there he was made a marshal of France, by Louis Napoleon, in 1851, just after the coup d'etat, and received, among other favors from the new régime, the appointment of grand-marshal of the palace. As marshal of France, he was a senator by right, as well as by imperial favor. When St. Arnaud was placed at the head of the Army of the East, Marshal Vaillant was made Minister of War, and displayed considerable zeal and scientific knowledge of military movements. He retained this portfolio until 1859, when, in the Italian campaign, he exchanged it with Marshal Randon for the command of the Army of the Alps. After the campaign, he commanded the corps of occupation at Milan till May, 1860. On his return, he was made Minister of the Emperor's Household and of Fine Arts, and member of the Privy Council. He ranked so high as a man of science as to be elected, in 1868, a free member of the Academy of Sciences. He reorganized the School of Fine Arts, procured a decree of liberty from censorship for the theatres, and the power to distribute duplicates of objects of art and museum collections for the benefit of departmental establishments of arts. He was a member, and several times president, of the Bureau of Longitudes. His only original published work, not on military matters, was a "Report upon the Situation of Algeria" (1855). His administration of the military affairs of France is cited as the most perfect of his time, and his writings on military matters are regarded as standard works. He had been decorated with almost all the orders existing in France.

VERMONT. The political campaign in this State began with the assembling of the Republican State Convention, which was convened at Bellows Falls, May 1st, for the choice of delegates to the National Republican Convention. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially approve and indorse the present national Administration, and commend it as distinguished among the best of our history, for ability, integrity, economy, and fidelity to principle.

Resolved, That the first preference of the State is for the renomination of Grant and Colfax, and we wish our delegates to regard that preference so far as, upon consultation with the delegates from other States, they shall not change or modify it, as the most consistent with the harmony of the Republican organization of the State, the welfare of the common cause, and the successful and permanent establishment of Republican principles. To these considerations all others should yield.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the defection of Republicans from the regular organization. We believe the objects of reform professed to be sought by the Liberal-Republican movement are mainly such as can be attained by a combination of the State Republican with the only practical result of the movement will be to strengthen the Democracy.

Resolved, That we depurate the restoration of the Democratic party and power, as essential to the equal laws which, against the opposition of that party, have recently been engraven upon our system, as preventing any further progress in the same direction, and as likely to lead to the prelament and allowance of unjust and excessive Southern war claims against the Government, which would heavily increase taxation and seriously impair the national credit.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves anew, in this our first State Convention for two years, to the great leading aims of the Republican party, namely: the most complete liberty and the most exact equality of rights under the law, for all men throughout the Republic; the promotion of education, intelligence, and thrift of every class, and especially of the laboring-class, of our population; the most strict observance of our constitutions, both toward our creditors by the payment of the national debt, and toward our soldiers and sailors by a prompt and generous provision for them, their widows, and orphans; the preservation of peace, as far as consistent with national honor and security; the cultivation of relations of confidence and good-will with all, from the old nations of the East to the savage tribes of the West; faithfulness and economy in the administration of the public affairs; and, especially, the concentrating in the correction and reform of all abuses in any department of the public service.

On the 12th of June, the Democratic State Convention assembled in Montpelier, and was attended by 188 delegates. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Vermont, assembled in convention, to select delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore, recognizing the recent changes in the nature and constitution of the Government, and desiring to cooperate with the new authorities, and all those who favor limited and localized governments, and who seek to restrain the exercise by Congress of absolute powers, to prevent private legislation, to restrain the growth of vast corporations, and to work a permanent civil-service reform.

Resolved, That the platform of principles adopted by the recent Cincinnati Convention indicates progress of public opinion toward sound views of government; that all patriotic citizens may and should unite upon that platform, so well calculated to restore an honest Administration and enforce the obligations of our constitutions, and for the defense and security, if possible, the triumph of these principles, and to support any candidates, representing them, who shall meet the approval of the Democracy in National Convention assembled.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State offices, and two presidential electors at large, assembled in Montpelier on the 26th of June. After a close contest, Julins Converse, of Woodstock, was nominated for Governor; Russell S. Taft, of Burlington, for Lieutenant-Governor; and John A. Page, of Montpelier, for State Tres-
VERMONT.

The election at large chosen were Harmon Canfield, of Arlington, and Elisha P. Jewett, of Montpelier. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the mission of the Republican party is not ended, that its continued existence is alike demanded by love of country, love of humanity, and the safety of the noblest form of government upon the earth.

Resolved, That the enemies of constitutional liberty, in their efforts to restore to power the Bourbon elements of despotism and oppression so signal rout and overthrow under the efforts of our brave soldiers, led on by generals unsurpassed in bravery and gallantry in the history of the world, only show their desire to reinstate a policy at war with the true interests of the nation, and subservive of the rights of man.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the platform adopted by the National Republican Convention at its late session in Philadelphia, and we believe that the principles there announced, and to be carried out by a Republican Administration, will advance the moral and material interests of our whole country, during the next four years; those interests have been advanced during any four years of its history.

Resolved, That with enthusiasm we indorse the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention, viz., Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson. We believe in their honesty, firmness, and success. We rely upon the qualities that gave as Vicksburg, that drove Lee into Richmond, that drove Lee out of Richmond, and that shone in magnanimity at Appomattox Court-House. We believe, too, in the consistent friend of the freedman, and the laboring-man everywhare, Henry Wilson, whose head and heart have remained undisturbed by long continuance in office. With these tried leaders in the front, we guarantee to the Republican party of the country that Vermont still continues the "Star that never sets," and that in November next we will show such a vote for the Republican nominees as will silence the guns of the opposition for four years to come.

Resolved, That we believe in a State policy that shall educate every child within its borders, train the able-bodied for the defence of the State in time of need, suppress crime, and punish every breach of law, restrain vice, pay the State debt with the least possible burden to the people, encourage mining and manufactures, while we do not neglect the interests of agriculture, and so manage the entire interests of the commerce, that we may keep our young men within the borders of Vermont.

Resolved, That the illegal traffic in intoxicating drinks is a prolific source of temptation, poverty, taxation, and crime, causing needless and heavy burdens to the honest and hardy citizens. It is therefore the duty of the State, in accordance with its highest interests and its present settled policy, to protect the people from the evil and the results that follow such illegal sale.

Resolved, That we fully and heartily indorse the nominees of this convention, and we pledge ourselves and these we represent to renewed labor in the cause of Republican principles, that their election may not only be assured, but that it may be a foretaste of the utter defeat, in November next, of Greeley principles and Cincinnati platforms, and Democracy, present, past, or future, whether represented by men or platforms.

This convention was followed by the conventions of the Democratic and the Liberal Republican parties, both of which were held in Burlington on the 1st of August. The former was a delegate and the latter a mass convention. The Democratic Convention was composed of about three hundred delegates, including many of the leading Democrats of the State. Prior to the assembling of the convention, the Liberal Republicans had issued an address denouncing the Administration of General Grant, and indorsing the nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Cincinnati Convention, and the platform there adopted. The Democrats and the Liberal Republicans having respectively assembled in convention, a union was effected between the two parties, who united upon the following ticket: For Governor, A. B. Gardiner, of Bennington; Lieutenant-Governor, W. H. H. Bingham, of Stowe; Treasurer, Henry Chase, of Lyndon; Presidential electors, W. T. Horrobin, of Bennington; Jasper Rand, of St. Albans; Thomas E. Powers, of Woodstock; Samuel Bishop, of Bolton; Jedediah T. Ladd, of Alburg. Of the eight persons constituting this ticket, three were Republicans and five Democrats.

The election for State officers was held on the 3d of September, and resulted in the success of the Republican ticket. The total vote for Governor was 58,559, of which Julias Converse received 41,946, and Mr. Gardiner 16,613; majority for Mr. Converse, 25,333. At the election in November, 62,408 votes were cast for President, of which 41,481 were for Grant, 10,927 for Greeley, and 553 for Charles O'Conor.

The State Legislature was composed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislature</th>
<th>Senate</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>Joint Ballot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republicans</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democrats and Liberal</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican majority</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The present State government of Vermont is composed wholly of Republicans, as follows: Governor, Julias Converse; Lieutenant-Governor, Russell S. Taft; Secretary of State, George Nichols; Treasurer, John A. Page; Auditor, Whitman G. Ferrin; Railroad Commissioners, M. R. O. Bailey; Speaker of the House of Representatives, Franklin Fairbanks; Judges of the Supreme Court, J. Pierrepoint, J. Barrett, A. Peck, H. H. Wheeler, H. E. Boyce, T. P. Redfield, and J. Ross.

The Legislature, which meets biennially, convened on the 2d of October, and after a session of fifty-seven days, the longest session by one day that has ever been held in the State, adjourned on the 27th of November. Many public and private acts were passed, but the legislation was not of sufficient general interest to require extended notice.

According to the report of the State Treasurer, the total amount of the funded debt outstanding August 1, 1872, after deducting the loan of $135,500 due June 1, 1890, which is held by the State, was $380,000. This amount matures as follows: December 1, 1874, $109,000; December 1, 1875, $186,500; December 1, 1876, $384,000. Balance in the Treasury
VERMONT.

September 1, consisting of bonds, sinking fund, and cash, $988,532.80.

The financial policy of the State government, is indicated in the following language of the Governor in his message to the Legislature in October: "However desirable it may be to discharge our entire debt, and however compatible with the economical habits of the people to be and remain free from public debt, it seems to be very doubtful economy to burden ourselves with onerous taxes, for the sake of purchasing our bonds at a large premium, which have only a few years longer to run. It seems to me specially improper, in view of the fact that many towns in the State are still indebted to considerable amounts, and therefore liable to heavy taxation, for debts contracted in furnishing men and other means for suppressing the late rebellion, and for repairing damages by floods, fires, etc."

The charitable and reformatory institutions of the State are reported to be in a flourishing condition. The insane of the State are cared for in the asylum at Brattleboro, which is owned and governed by a corporation. The State, however, appoints a commissioner of the insane. In this institution there are three classes of inmates: 1. Those supported entirely by the State; 2. Those supported in part by the State; 3. Those who do not receive State aid. Of the first class there are about 88, whose support amounts to $19,539.06. Of the second class there are about 250, who receive about sixty-five cents apiece, making the $8,000 appropriated for this purpose. In the third class there are about 200 supported by friends or charities.

The committee appointed pursuant to an act of November 29, 1870, to investigate the question of changing the State prison, has reported "that neither the welfare of the prisoners nor the interest of the State demands the removal of the prison from Windsor at the present time." The committee further found that "the ruinous contract for the labor of the convicts, that has existed for a number of years, expired in 1871, and a new contract was entered into whereby the State receives seventy cents per day, instead of forty-two cents, as before, and from present estimates the prison will be self-sustaining and the State be relieved from the yearly appropriation for its support. Our committee were assured by the superintendent that the present occupation of the prisoners, shoemaking, is more healthy than the making of caskets, and the change has thus far had a beneficial effect upon the convicts."

The affairs of the Vermont Central and Vermont & Canada Railroads have recently been topics of wide discussion. Not only has the general policy of the companies in extending their lines been criticised, but grave charges of mismanagement have been openly made. The original line of the Vermont Central Railroad was about 118 miles long, but it has been extended by leases and other arrangements until the whole mileage owned, operated, and leased, amounts to 1,044 miles, including the small steamboats on Lake Champlain, and the line of steamers plying between New York and New London. The extent of these lines is indicated in the following statement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mileage of the Vermont Central Railroad Confederation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MILEAGE.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAIN LINE.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont Central—Windso to Burlington, Vt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont &amp; Canadian Railroads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>northern New Hampshire—Concord to Lebanon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concord Railroad—Concord to Nashua, with branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston &amp; Lowell, with leased lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont &amp; Canada Railroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarnia, Stedolf &amp; Champlain Railroad—Canada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogdensburg &amp; Lake Champlain Railroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missisquoi Railroad—St. Albans to Rockford, Vt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sullivan Railroad—Windso, Vermont, to Bellows Falls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutland Railroad—Bellows Falls, Vt., to Burlington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont Valley Railroad—Bellows Falls to Brattleboro,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont &amp; Massachusetts Railroads, Vt., to Grout's Corner, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montreal &amp; Plattsburg Railroad—Plattsburg, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitehall &amp; Plattsburg Railroad, with branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addison County Railroad—Leicester, Vt., to Ticonderoga,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New London Northern Railroad—Grout's Corners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to New London, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ware River Railroad—Palmer, Mass., to Gilberville,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL MILEAGE.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Owing to the prevalence of these charges, a meeting of "the security-holders of the Vermont & Canada and Vermont Central Railways" was held in Boston, October 2, 1872, when an official statement of the managers was submitted. From the treasurer's report accompanying this statement, it appears that on June 1, 1872, the total floating debt was $2,878,164.42, and the available assets were $1,349,249.57, leaving the actual floating debt $1,528,914.85. The debt consists in large part of the deficiencies in the earnings of the Ogdensburg and Rutland roads to meet the expenses of the rentals. The result of the business of the roads for the two years ending June 1, 1872, and the financial condition at that time, will appear more fully from the treasurer's report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The gross earnings of the Vermont Central and Vermont &amp; Canada, including the Sarnia, Stedolf &amp; Champlain Railroad.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$4,992,364.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,004,890.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The net.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,987,473.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The gross earnings of the Rutland road and branches from the time of lease to June 1, 1872—17 months.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,869,390.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The expenses.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,388,636.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The net.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$485,694.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The gross earnings of the Ogdensburg &amp; Lake Champlain Railroad from time of lease to June 1, 1872—7 months.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,223,487.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The expenses.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,968,381.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The net.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$664,105.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,996,539.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### VERMONT.

Brought forward—Total net .................. $2,590,632 38
The gross earnings being .......... $4,497,441 45
The gross expenses being ....... 5,906,500 07
The net being .................. $2,590,632 38

The proportion of expense to earnings being 69.2 per cent.

The interest paid on bonds during the last two years, according to the Treasurer's Report, amounts to .......... $390,468 67
Interest of leased roads and the interest on the Vermont & Canada stock. 2,097,145 00

Total .................. $4,537,615 67
Net earnings during same period .... 2,590,632 38

Deficit .................. $396,981 29
Increase of rolling-stock and improvement of main and leased roads 1,295,665 33
Excess of expenditures over net earnings. $1,699,546 84

The bonded debt, June 1, 1872, was as follows:

| Equipment bonds, 8 per cent. | $3,000,000 |
| First mortgage bonds, 7 per cent. | 3,000,000 |
| Vermont Consolidated bonds, 8 per cent. | 795,500 |
| Stanstead, Sheffield & Chambly bonds, 7 per cent. | 448,500 |
| Second-mortgage bonds | $4,239,300 |

Total .................. $7,789,300

The assets to meet this debt were stated by the treasurer to amount to $11,255,164.

To provide for disposing of the present floating debt, authority has been granted to the trustees and managers to issue their notes for $2,500,000, payable in thirty years with 8 per cent. interest, and constituting them a special lien upon the trust property and income of the road. Of this sum $790,000 is to be deposited with the New England Trust Company, for the purpose of retiring the first equipment loan for that amount, which matures in 1875. The balance—$1,500,000—is to be disposed of for the purpose of retiring the floating debt of the trust.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (258,751), ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations 108,763 persons, of whom 95,263 were males and 13,500 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 57,985, including 57,895 males and 94 females; in professional and personal services, 21,092, including 9,680 males and 11,332 females; in trade and transportation, 7,132, including 7,101 males and 31 females; in manufactures, and mechanical and mining industries, 22,616, including 20,593 males and 2,023 females.

The State contained 3,073,527 acres of improved land, 1,986,994 of woodland, and 68,613 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $189,967,075; of farming implements and machinery, $5,250,279; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $4,155,385; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $34,647,027; orchard-products, $862,241; produce of market-gardens, $42,225; forest-products, $1,-

288,929; value of home manufactures, $811,-268; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $4,920,619; of all live-stock, $23,888,835. There were 65,015 horses, 259 mules and asses, 180,283 milch-cows, 27,509 working-oxen, 119,741 other cattle, 580,347 sheep, and 46,354 swine. The chief productions were: 438,155 bushels of spring, and 16,548 of winter, wheat, 73,346 of rye, 1,699,882 of Indian-corn, 8,602,450 of oats, 116,333 of barley, 415,097 of buckwheat, 72,671 pounds of tobacco, 3,102,167 of wool, 95,242 bushels of peas and beans, 5,157,429 of Irish potatoes, 1,938 gallons of wine, 17,844,396 pounds of butter, 4,830,700 of cheese, 8,935,840 gallons of milk sold, 1,092,669 tons of hay, 785 bushels of clover-seed, 4,013 of grass-seed, 527,927 pounds of hops, 12,899 of flax, 444 bushels of flax-seed, 8,894,302 pounds of maple-sugar, 12,023 gallons of maple-molasses, 142,992 pounds of honey, and 5,285 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 3,270, using 186 steam-engines, of 4,625 horse-power, and 1,094 water-wheels, of 44,997 horse-power, and employing 18,666 hands, of whom 10,301 were males above sixteen, 1,872 females above fifteen, and 513 youth. The total amount of capital invested was $20,-829,637; wages paid during the year $6,264,581; value of materials consumed, $17,007,709; products, $32,184,606.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 47, having an aggregate circulation of 71,300, and issuing annually 4,055,500 copies. There were 3 daily, with a circulation of 3,190; 43 weekly, circulation 50,200; 1 monthly, circulation 12,000.

There were 1,792 libraries, having 727,283 volumes. Of these, 1,056, with 405,536 volumes, were private, and 736, with 321,727 volumes, were other than private, including 33 circulating libraries, with 20,676 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 699, having 744 edifices, with 270,614 sittings, and property valued at $3,713,580. The leading denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS.</th>
<th>Organisations</th>
<th>Sittings.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist.</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>43,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregational</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>75,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopal.</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>11,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist.</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>60,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Advent.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universalist.</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>19,730</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population.</th>
<th>330,551</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.</td>
<td>2,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of annual support.</td>
<td>$13,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number receiving support June 1, 1870.</td>
<td>1,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native.</td>
<td>1,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White.</td>
<td>1,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign.</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons convicted during the year.</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons in prison June 1, 1870.</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VINTON, Rev. Francis, D.D., LL.D., an American clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Born in Providence, R.I., August 29, 1809; died in Brooklyn, N.Y., September 29, 1872. He received his academic training in his native city, entered Williams College at an early age, but, before graduating, was appointed a cadet at West Point, whence he graduated, fourth in his class, in July, 1830, as brevet lieutenant of artillery, and was immediately promoted to be second-lieutenant of the Third Artillery; was two years in garrison at Fort Independence, New York, nearly a year on topographical duty, six months on engineering duty, three years in garrison at Fort Constitution, N.H., during which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Portsmouth; a brief period in the Creek nation and on recruiting duty, and resigned August 31, 1836. Very soon after his resignation, he followed the example of his elder brother, and, abandoning the law, entered the General Theological Seminary in New York, and received deacon's orders from Bishop Griswold in 1838. Two years afterward, he became Rector of St. Stephen's, in his native city of Providence. From this charge he passed successively to that of Trinity Church, in Newport, R.I., and to that of Emanuel Church, in Brooklyn, L.I. In 1847 he became rector of Grace Church, in Brooklyn. In this position he remained for eight years, declining, meanwhile, episcopal honors, which were offered to him in 1848, with the bishopric of Indiana. At the election for Provisional Bishop of New York, in 1851, he was within one vote of being chosen. In 1855 he was invited to become an assistant-minister at Trinity Church, in New York, and accepted the invitation. In consequence he resigned this responsible post. In 1868 he was elected Ludlow Professor of Ecclesiastical Polity and Canon Law in the Episcopal General Theological Seminary. He was an extensive writer on general subjects, in magazines and reviews, his educational training making him a man of varied and extensive knowledge, with a style clear and forcible. His book on the canon law is regarded as an authority in the Church of which he was a minister. His other publications were: "Arthur Trenamie; or, Annals of Cadet Life," 1850; an ordination on "The Annals of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," 1868; "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," 1865, and many single sermons, pamphlets, lectures, and essays, 1840 to 1872.

VIRGINIA. The joint resolution of the Virginia Legislature, passed in December, 1871, to "discontinue the issue of bonds required to be issued by the act for funding the public debt," and vetoed by Governor Walker on the 29th of that month, was passed over the veto, in January, by more than a two-thirds vote of both Houses. A joint committee was then appointed "to take into consideration all questions of finance connected with the funding bill, and the payment of the public debt." A majority of this committee proposed a plan which provided for the funding of two-thirds of the debt with new bonds, payable in thirty-four years, at three per cent, interest for the first twelve years, six per cent, for the next ten years, and seven per cent, for the remaining twelve years. Another plan was submitted by a minority of the committee, and several more were offered in the way of substitutes. The discussion of these various plans took up a large share of the session. None of them were adopted, and the only action taken was a repeal of the clause of the original funding act, making the coupons of the bonds receivable for taxes, and the passage of an act for the payment of interest due in 1872. The latter was as follows: Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts to pay into the public Treasury, subject to the warrant of the Governor, so much of the proceeds of the revenue as the Second Auditor may certify to be necessary to pay the interest on the public debt as herein provided.

2. On the 1st day of January, or as soon thereafter as may be, and on the 1st day of July, 1872, there shall be paid two per cent, interest upon the principal of the public debt, bearing an interest of six per cent, per annum, as evidenced by bonds issued under the provision of the act approved March 30, 1871, and, upon that part of the debt bearing an interest of five per cent, there shall be paid, at the same times, one and two-thirds per cent.; and, upon two-thirds of the debt, the securities representing which have not been changed since the 30th day of March, 1871, there shall be paid a like interest.

3. It shall be the duty of the Second Auditor, upon the presentation of any coupon for the payment of interest under this act, to stamp upon such coupon the amount of interest paid thereon, and return the same to the holder thereof.

4. The receipt of interest, under the provisions of this act, shall be held and deemed to be an acquiescence upon the part of the creditor in the provision of an act "declaring what shall be receivable in payment of said coupons."

5. This act shall be in force from its passage.

With regard to the effect of the repeal, the Attorney-General gave the following opinion in reply to inquiries:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA. J. ATT'. Gen'l's Office, Richmond, March 9, 1872. Honr. Joseph Mayo, Jr., and Aba Rogers:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to answer your note of this day, by saying that the act passed by the General Assembly, on the 7th day of March, 1872, entitled "An act declaring what shall be received in payment of taxes or other demands of the State," was intended by the General Assembly to repeal so much of the second section of the act approved March 30, 1871, entitled "An act to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt," as made "the coupons receivable, after maturity, for all taxes, debts, dues, and other demands, due the State." It is my opinion that the funding of the public debt will be continued until the whole debt is funded, or the law authorizing it is repealed, and that the exchange of registered bonds for coupon bonds may be made thereafter, with the proviso that all coupons hereafter issued will not bear the promise that they are receivable in payment of all taxes, debts, dues, and demands, due to the State.

JAMES C. TAYLOR.
The funding process was suspended until new coupons had been printed, which occupied about two months. The Legislature adjourned, after having been in session about one hundred and twenty days, without passing any tax law, and the Governor immediately summoned an extra session, for the purpose of having such a measure enacted. The bill, which was passed after several days of discussion, retained the old tax of fifty cents on every hundred dollars of the assessed value of all property, real and personal, and provided for the assessment of fifty cents on every hundred dollars of the market value of all bonds issued by the State, and by all railroad and canal companies, the tax to be reserved out of the interest due or becoming due on the bonds. A specific tax was also laid on express, transportation, telegraph, and other companies, as well as a tax on their gross receipts, and a tax of five per cent. on the gross amount of sales of spiritual and malt liquors. A bill providing for the reassessment of lands, which had been passed before the adjournment of the regular session, it was generally thought, would so far reduce the taxable value that the amount raised, under the new act, would hardly exceed that collected under the old law.

On the 26th of August, a council of foreign holders of the State bonds was held in London, at which a protest was drawn up, and forwarded to the Auditor, against the action which had been taken, suspending the funding process, and altering the coupons. "They felt assured," they say, "that, after her past misfortunes, the first sentiment of Virginia would be to make the best possible provision for the discharge of her engagements, and it was in this spirit that the funding bill was received and accepted. All such reliance was, however, weakened by the subsequent tampering with the funding bill, and the insufficient provision made for payment of the coupons; that, while these infractions of credit inflict serious damage on the bondholders, they are convinced that they no less affect the best interests of the State and its citizens."

"At this time, invitations are offered to Englishmen, in our daily papers, to emigrate to Virginia, and settle in a country having the same population, language, laws, and institutions. These propositions were well regarded, but they are likely to remain abortive, as well as others for the development of the landed and natural resources of the country, until justice is done."

"The protesters likewise object to the alteration in the coupons under the new funding, as involving a breach of faith on the part of the Commonwealth of Virginia."

"The protesters further object to the heavy amount of the State tax, as being a tax far beyond the ordinary burdens of State taxation, and as being, consequently, what it is intended to be—a form of repudiation, and a spoliating of the bondholders."

"The bondholders also object to being kept out of dividend on the plea of an assignment of one-third to West Virginia, for the assumption of which no terms have been made with West Virginia. That the protesters feel it their duty to urge that the natural resources of a country are dependent for their real value on the intelligence and moral capacity of its citizens; that material resources may be wasted by the calamities of war; but, that the good name of the State and citizens is an abiding inheritance which may remain in all times."

Meantime, the constitutionality of the act changing the coupons had been brought in question, and suits were commenced in the Supreme Court to test its validity. A final decision was rendered in December. The questions involved were—1. Was there, under the act aforesaid, of March 30, 1871, between the State and such of her creditors as should accept and comply with the terms of the act, a valid contract that the interest coupons issued thereunder should "be receivable, at and after maturity, for all taxes, debts, dues, and demands, due the State?" 2. If so, was the obligation of the State imposed by the act aforesaid of March 7, 1872, which substantially declares that the collecting officers of the State shall not receive the coupons aforesaid in discharge of any "taxes or other demands of the State, now due, or that shall hereafter become due?"

Both these questions were considered at length by the court, and decided in the affirmative. In rendering the decision, Judge Bouldin said, in conclusion:

"We are of opinion, therefore, that the act aforesaid of March 7, 1872, is repugnant to the constitution of this State and of the United States, inasmuch as it impairs the obligation of a contract; and that, on that account and to that extent, void, and, being further of opinion, both on principle and authority, that the writ of mandamus is the proper remedy in the case (the duty of the sheriff being purely ministerial), a peremptory writ of mandamus must be awarded in the case of Antoni vs. Wright, and the judgment of the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond in the case of Wright vs. Smith must be affirmed."

"The court is sensible of the grave, responsible, and painful duty that will be cast on the Legislature by this decision, but we feel assured that it will be faithfully and wisely met. We think, with the whole court in the homestead cases, that temporary relief from pecuniary pressure would be too dearly bought at the price of the broken faith of Virginia. She has just emerged from a terrible trial, an ordeal of fire, without a stain upon her escutcheon—impartial, crushed, and dismembered, but not dishonored. She is now taking a new departure, and we would hope to see it in the right direction. In the language of a vigorous writer, "Now is the sad time of faith and honor. The least fracture now will be like a name engraved with the point of a pin on the tender rind of a young beech; the wound of the tender rind will enlarge with the tree, and posterity will read it, a full-grown character."

"This court is unwilling to inflict that wound."

Judges Anderson and Christian gave their assent to the decision as delivered by Judge Bouldin. Judge Monour, being a holder of State bonds, did not sit as a member of the
court, but stated his concurrence in the opinion of the majority. Judge Staples dissented, and gave an elaborate opinion upon the questions involved, concluding as follows:

I do not believe the Supreme Court of the United States will ever hold that one Legislature can, by any form of enactment, bind succeeding Legislatures and the public revenue in the manner attempted in the provisions of the bonding act; and, until they so decide, I am not willing that this court should sanction a precedent which may prove most disastrous to all the vital interests of the State, and under authority of which, practically, liens and mortgages may be given upon the future revenues of the State, by statutes assuming the form of contracts. We have heard a good deal of violated faith, and of the obligation and duty of paying the public debt. These are questions for the consideration of the Legislature, and not of the courts. They who purchased the bonds of the State were well aware of this when they made their investments. They who deliberately, and in defiance of a positive enactment of the Legislature, that these coupons will not be redeemed in payment of public dues, persist in purchasing them, are not entitled to least favor or consideration, and should receive none from the court. Upon this question of public faith, I will say this, that for four years Virginia bore upon her bosom the scars of that civil conflict which has been recorded in history. She came out of the struggle presenting a lamentable spectacle of a prostrate and bleeding State, without a currency, without any organized system of labor, one-half of her territory almost a waste, and vast numbers of her citizens reduced to hopeless insolvency and ruin. For years after the rage of battle had ceased, she was kept in subjection to military power, under the rule of aliens and strangers, without recognition of her traditions, and her sufferings; and yet her statutes exhibit the gratifying spectacle of an honest endeavor on the part of her representatives, while still under the shadow of these great disasters, to make some provision for the payment of her creditors. I believe it will still be done, and payment be made, from time to time, until the last farthing is paid. But, regarding the whole subject as involving the exercise of legislative functions of sovereign powers, I am content to leave it where it properly belongs under our constitution and form of government. Virginia's representatives will not fail to preserve untarnished Virginia's honor.

When the Legislature of 1872-73 met on the 4th of December, this subject of the financial condition of the State was still the most important with which it had to deal. Early in January the following resolution was adopted by the Senate:

Resolved, That, in view of the late decision of the Court of Appeals, the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to give to the General Assembly his views, at the earliest moment, as to the best mode of raising money to pay the interest on the public debt and defray the expenses of the State, and the increase of taxation necessary.

In response to this request, the Governor submitted his views at length, in a special message, on the 13th of January. They were expressed in these three propositions: 1. The reduction of the principal or sum total of the public debt to the lowest possible amount, by applying our non-productive assets to its liquidation. 2. The reduction of the current expenses of the State government to the lowest degree consistent with a proper and efficient administration. 3. The assessment of all the property in this Commonwealth, in accordance with the magnates of the constitution.

Under the first proposition, he recommended the sale of various stocks and bonds owned by the State, amounting to $6,819,200, and the application of the proceeds to the payment of the debt. This would reduce the principal to $38,898,912.23, one-third of which is to be assumed by West Virginia. The interest on the other two-thirds, or $25,932,008.14, would be $1,556,956.48. He then made various suggestions for the reduction of the expenses of the government, and recommended "an entire change in our system for the levy and collection of taxes." He made a calculation of the necessary expenses of the government, which he set down at $600,000. This, added to the annual interest on the debt, would give $2,160,000 as the amount to be raised yearly by taxation, aside from that required for the maintenance of public schools, which, he thought, should be raised by a capitation-tax of two dollars, and by local taxation. On the subject of reform in assessment, he urged simply conformity with the requirements of the constitution, that "taxation shall be equal and uniform, and all property, both real and personal, should be taxed in proportion to its value;" that "no one species of property from which a tax may be collected, shall be taxed higher than any other species of property of equal value;" that "no land shall be assessed above or below its value;" and proceeds to show how these requirements have been systematically disregarded. He declared the reassessment act of the last session to be "wrong in principle, and unjust and demoralizing in practice," and "the true system to be adopted, and the only one which will ever solve the difficulty without trenching upon constitutional principles, is that which shall provide for the revision of equalization of assessments among the several townships of counties and the wards of cities, and the revision of equalization of the assessments among the several counties and corporations of the State."

According to the official statements for the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1872, the public debt at that date amounted to $45,718,112.28. Deducting one-third for settlement with West Virginia, $30,478,741.49 remains to be provided for by this State. This is exclusive of $1,543,669.65 in bonds and stock held by the literary fund. There was a balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the fiscal year, amounting to $1,084,486.07, and $3,222,974.70 was received during the year, making an aggregate of $4,317,460.77. The disbursements of the year amounted to $3,218,961.74, leaving a balance October 1, 1872, of $1,068,499.03.

Aside from this matter of public finances, there is little of importance to chronicle in the history of the State for 1872. The Legislature,
which adjourned in April, had been elected on the issue of retrenchment and reform, but its action seems to have given little satisfaction. It passed no general measures of importance, and failed either to reduce public expenses, or to improve the credit of the State. There was no election for State officers, but both parties held conventions to appoint delegates to the national nominating bodies, and to nominate presidential electors. The Republicans declared for the reelection of General Grant, and the Democrats joined the coalition of their party with the "Liberal Republicans," for the support of Horace Greeley. At the election in November, there were 184,879 votes cast, including 42 for O'Conor. The electors pledged to vote for Grant and Wilson for President and Vice-President received 93,415, and those favoring Greeley and Brown received 91,440, making the majority of the former 1,975. The vote of Buchanan County, being cast directly for President and Vice-President, and not for electors, was thrown out. It gave Greeley 214, and Grant 53. Members of Congress were chosen at the same time, and those elected in the 1st, 3d, 3d, and 4th districts, were Republicans, and those in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th districts, were Democrats. The Legislature now stands, 33 "Conservatives" and 10 Republicans in the Senate, and 99 "Conservatives" and 33 Republicans in the House. There are three negroes in the Senate, and 16 in the House. An amendment to the constitution, proposed by the last Legislature, was ratified by a vote of 40,166 to 20,326. It strikes from the last clause of the 10th article the inhibition on the subject of usury, and remits to the Legislature the power of regulating interest on money.

The public-school system of Virginia is increasing rapidly in efficiency. The number of common schools is now over 3,600, and the number of pupils in attendance above 166,000. The State University is in a flourishing condition, and the Military Institute is rapidly recovering its prestige. The Agricultural and Mechanical College has been organized and put in operation during the year. The land scrip granted by Congress in aid of this institution has been sold at the rate of 90 cents per acre, and $285,000 has already been obtained from that source. Of this, $19,000 has been reserved for the purchase of a farm, and the remainder invested in State bonds. The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute is doing good service in educating colored youth of both sexes, and preparing them for the vocation of teachers. There are three Asylums for the Insane, and an Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, all of which appear to be well managed and efficient. The management of the penitentiary is represented as improving, but the expenses of the institution exceeded its earnings during the year by $86,950.78. There were, on the 1st of October, 829 convicts within its walls, of whom 337 were hired out to labor on contract at forty cents each, per day. There is no separate institution for juvenile offenders.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in completing the system of public improvements. The Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railroad has been finished, connecting Richmond and Washington by an "all-rail" line. The Orange, Alexandria & Manassas Railroad Company has been consolidated with the Lynchburg & Danville, and will complete the latter line at once. The Richmond & Danville Railroad Company has leased the North Carolina road, and will complete the communication from Richmond to Atlanta, by 250 miles of new road from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad is substantially finished, establishing communication direct from Richmond to Huntington on the Ohio River. The James River & Kanawha Canal, which was intended to unite the waters of the James and the Ohio, has never been completed farther than Buchanan, a distance of 198 miles. The State has expended vast sums on this work, without any adequate return. To enlarge it to the dimensions necessary to make it useful as a channel for commerce, and to complete it to the proposed western terminus, would cost about $40,000,000. The canal company, with the sanction of the Legislature, has tendered this work to the General Government, on condition that it assumes the responsibility of completing it, but this it is not likely to do.

A decision was rendered in the Supreme Court of Appeals, on the 13th of June, in three cases involving the validity of that provision of the State constitution, and the act of the General Assembly passed in pursuance thereof, which exempt from execution, or other legal process, a homestead to each householder or head of a family, to the value of two thousand dollars. The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Christian, and concluded as follows: "The inviolability of contracts, public and private, is the foundation of all social progress, and the corner-stone of all the forms of civilized society wherever an enlightened jurisprudence prevails. In our system of government it has wisely been placed under the Constitution of the United States, and there it rests secure against all invasion. It only remains for me to say that, after a careful consideration of the important question before us, and deeply impressed with the responsibilities which grow out of it, I am of opinion that the provision of the State constitution, and the act of the General Assembly, passed in pursuance thereof, known as the 'Homestead Exemption Laws,' so far as they apply to contracts entered into, or debts contracted before their adoption, are in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void."1

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (900,856) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupa-
WEST VIRGINIA. The Legislature of this State assembled at Charleston on the 16th of January, 1872; and continued in session forty-five days; during which time a large number of acts were passed, mostly of a private or local interest.

The delegates elected to the Constitutional Convention numbered seventy-eight, of whom sixty-six were Democrats, or Conservatives, and twelve Republicans. They met at Charleston on the same day as the Legislature, January 16, 1872, and organized by electing Samuel Price for President; and continued in session for nearly three months. The new constitution, as a whole, was submitted to the votes of the members of the convention on the 9th of April, and almost unanimously adopted.

The pen which the framers of this instrument used for affixing their names to it, was made of a large eagle's quill presented to the convention for that purpose, by a delegate from the county of Hardy, where the eagle had been caught. Immediately after signing the instrument, the convention adjourned. The principal features of the new constitution, as compared with those of the preceding, are summarily stated as follows:

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>226,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>29,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopal</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>60,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litterian</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>25,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>1,011</td>
<td>576,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>70,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reformed (late German)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Brethren in Christ</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>7,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of manufacturers' establishments was 5,933, using 396 steam-engines, of 8,410 horse-power, and 2,229 water-wheels, of 41,202 horse-power, and employing 26,974 hands, of whom 22,175 were males above sixteen, 2,259 females above fifteen, and 2,540 youth. The total amount of capital invested was $18,455,400; wages paid during the year, $3,465,409; value of materials consumed, $23,822,354; of products, $39,364,322.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 114, having an aggregate circulation of 143,840, and issuing annually 13,319,578 copies. There were 16 daily, with a circulation of 24,099; seven tri-weekly, circulation 4,800; eight semi-weekly, circulation 7,043; 69 weekly, circulation 75,485; four semi-monthly, circulation 4,620; and 10 monthly, circulation 27,900.

There were 4,171 libraries, having 1,107,313 volumes. Of these, 2,703, with 721,298 volumes, were private; and 1,409, with 388,020 volumes, were other than private, including 12 circulating libraries, with 52,781 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 2,582, having 2,405 edifices, with 765,127 sittings, and property valued at $5,977,368. The leading denominations were:

The total number of bushels of peas and beans, 1,293,853 bushels of Irish, and 865,882 of sweet, potatoes, 26,283 gallons of wine, 6,979,269 pounds of butter, 71,743 of cheese, 266,812 gallons of milk sold, 199,883 tons of hay, 11,367 bushels of clover-seed, 12,709 of grass-seed, 10,999 pounds of hops, 130,750 of flax, 9,699 bushels of flax-seed, 245,093 pounds of maple sugar, 329,155 gallons of sorghum, and 11,400 of maple, molasses, 505,393 pounds of honey, and 26,485 of wax.
WEST VIRGINIA.

"It secures to all the citizens of the State equal rights and privileges; it proscribes no man or class of men; it retaliates no wrong upon any party; it secures the separate existence of West Virginia; it places the independence of the judiciary beyond partisan control; it sacrely preserves the system of free schools; it increases the sources of the irreducible school fund; it secures and enforces proper accountability for school moneys; it establishes a cheap and efficient County Court; it abolishes an intricate and expensive township and county organization; it diminishes the expenses of the government in each of its departments; it secures to the bona-fide settler a good title to his lands; it restrains the Legislature from useless and mischievous legislation; it secures the people from the creation of State or county debts; it deprives the Legislature of the power of enacting laws in several specified matters of private or local interest, and in all matters in which a general law can be enacted."

The thirty-seventh section of article 6th provides as follows: "The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say—for granting divorces; laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways; vacating roads, town-plaints, streets, alleys, and public grounds; locating or changing county-seats; regulating or changing county or district affairs; providing for the sale of church property, or property held for charitable uses; regulating the practice in courts of justice; incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or amending the charter of any city, town, or village, containing a population of less than two thousand; summoning or impanelling grand or petit juries; the opening or conducting of any election; designating the place of voting; taking pledge or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability; chartering, licensing, or establishing ferries or toll-bridges; remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures; changing the law of descent; regulating the rate of interest; authorizing deeds to be made for land sold for taxes; releasing taxes; releasing title to forfeited lands; the Legislature shall provide by general laws, for the foregoing, and all other cases for which provision can be so made; and in no case shall a special act be passed where a general law would be proper; and can be made applicable to the case, nor in any other case in which the courts have jurisdiction, and are competent to give the relief asked for."

Strenuous efforts were made, by several members of the convention, to have the negroes deprived of their right to vote by the new constitution. Not succeeding in this, they strove to have negroes declared ineligible to office, although they had actually been eligible during the preceding three years. The convention rejected the proposition. Section 4, article 4, "on elections and officers," makes no distinction of color, but provides: "No person, except citizens entitled to vote, shall be elected or appointed to any State, county, or municipal office."

The advocates of the measure renewed their efforts on the last day of the session, urging that, at the election to be held on the ratification or rejection of the new constitution, a section declaring white citizens alone to be eligible to office should be submitted to the people, as a question to be voted upon separately. After a long and excited debate, which was reported to have been "characterized by more bitterness of feeling and wider difference of opinion than any other during the session of the convention," the controverted section was finally adopted by a majority of more than one-half—yeas 50, nays 15. It forms the last section of the schedule annexed to the constitution, and provides as follows: "Section 23. At the time of the submission of this constitution to a vote of the people, there shall be submitted, as a separate proposition, the following: 'Any white citizen entitled to vote, and no other may be elected, or appointed to any office.'"

The following section was also made a part of the constitution:

Section 50. The Legislature may provide for submitting to a vote of the people, at the general election to be held in 1876, or any general election thereafter, a plan or scheme of proportional representation in the Senate of this State; and, if a majority of the votes cast at such election be in favor of the plan submitted to them, the Legislature shall, at its session succeeding said election, rearrange the senatorial districts in accordance with the plan so approved by the people.

Concerning the liability of West Virginia for her proportional share in the public debt of Virginia, there was much contrariety of sentiments manifested in the convention. The constitution of 1869 had a section relating to West Virginia's liability for such indebtedness, and its eventual payment. A number of delegates maintained that a like section should be inserted also in the new instrument, contending that its omission would injure the honor and credit of the State, as if she intended to repudiate her debt, and it might even have for its consequence the forfeiture of the condition upon which Congress gave its consent to her separate existence as a State. Others denied all this, and averred that the liability of West Virginia for her share in the debt of Virginia, and its proportional amount, rest on legal grounds, with which the Constitutional Convention has nothing to do, but belong exclusively to the Legislature; and that the insertion or omission of such a section in the new constitution could not alter the true position of the State in that respect. Some insisted on the propriety of omitting in the new constitution the declaration of the said liability; especially as the State of Virginia, within the previous year, had assumed alone to decide the whole matter, and, so far as she might be concerned with her creditors, ear-
ried her decision into execution—on which the following statement was made before the convention by one of its members: At the very moment that proceedings were pending between the two States for the adjustment of the principles upon which their respective portions of that liability should rest, and when a disposition had been manifested by West Virginia to meet with fairness and good faith the responsibilities of her position, the State of Virginia took the subject under her entire control, assumed to be the sole judge, and to determine what her proportion and what our proportion of that debt should be, and to compel her bondholders, under the penalty of a repudiation of their debts, to accept the distribution which she had chosen arbitrarily to make of the respective liabilities of the two States. Under this arrangement, she issued new bonds for two-thirds of her debt, and gave a deferred certificate representing the third, for which she chose to regard West Virginia as liable, and for the payment of which deferred certificate she disclaims all responsibility until a settlement shall take place between herself and West Virginia. These certificates have since been thrown upon the market, are quoted at the stock-boards as West Virginia certificates, and have sunk to a low state of depreciation, already resulting in a loss of one-third of their debts to the bondholders."

The final result, ascertained by a vote of 42 to 26, was, that the above-mentioned section of the old constitution should be entirely omitted in the new: This instrument, in article 10, section 4, simply authorizes the Legislature to contract debts for some specified purposes, among others, "to redeem a previous liability of the State." Thereby the new constitution recognizes the obligation of West Virginia for whatever she may justly owe to the State of Virginia as her share in the latter's debt; and declares her willingness to pay it when proper opportunities shall present themselves.

The State of Virginia claims, and in her arrangement with her creditors, as above stated, has actually assumed, that the proportional share of her debt chargeable to West Virginia is one-third of the whole, or above $16,000,000; whereas the commissioners appointed by West Virginia to investigate the subject, after having examined the public records, have officially reported its amount, in their judgment, to be less than $1,000,000.

The fourth Thursday (22d) of August, 1872, was appointed as the day of a general election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution and schedule. The constitution was ratified by a majority of 4,554. Total vote, 81,656.

The members of the Legislature elected under this constitution are required to meet at the seat of government on the third Thursday (19th) of November, 1872. The term of service of the delegates first elected is to expire on November 1, 1874; the regular sessions being now biennial.

The term of office of the Governor, Secretary of State, State Superintendent of Free Schools, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, is fixed by the new constitution at four years, to commence on the 4th day of March, 1873.

The term of office of the four Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals is twelve years; the term of office of the nine Judges of the nine Circuits, into which the State shall be divided, is eight years.

Some Liberal Republicans and Liberal Democrats of West Virginia met together at Parkersburg, on April 18, 1872, and held a conference, in which it was resolved "that the Liberal Republicans of West Virginia, who may attend the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention, be requested to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Chief Justice Chase to the presidency."

A similar resolution was adopted requesting the Liberal Democrats, who may be in attendance as delegates to the Reunion Reform Convention, which meets at the same time and place, to use their influence for the nomination of the Chief-Justice. A platform was adopted, liberal in character, which briefly covers the following points:

The perpetuity and sovereignty of the American Union; the restoration of local self-government; the preservation and coordination of the three departments of the Government—executive, legislative, and judicial; an acceptance in good faith of the last amendments to the Constitution; the adjustment of our tariff laws to a revenue standard, with such discriminations only as the general interests of the country may require; amnesty for all past political offences; protection of the rights of labor; a speedy return of the currency to a specie standard; the accession of neighboring states when it can be done without interference with national obligations; and without the protection of American citizens, whether native or naturalized, from the despotism of foreign governments; and the inviolability of the national debt.

The platform concludes with an appeal to all patriotic citizens to unite to protect the Union of the States, and for the restoration of peace, progress, and prosperity, to the entire people.

The Republican party assembled in State Convention at Grafton, on the 23d of May, when they chose delegates to attend the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia.

The import of the resolutions which were then adopted by the convention is summarily stated as follows: they "set forth the prosperity of the country, the reduction of the public debt, the maintenance of peaceful relations at home and abroad, the economical administration of the Government, and the integrity of public officials; favor the continued reduction of taxation, the gradual payment of the public debt, Grant's civil-service reform,
the restoration of good-will in the reconstruct-
ed States, the jealous guarding of national honor with foreign powers; also declaring
that the last three amendments to the Federal
Constitution shall forever remain inviolate.
No passive policy, no disguises assumed by
malcontents, no false pretence of disappointed
men, can alienate the Republican party; praising
the economical collection and disburse-
ment of the revenues; eulogizing General
Grant, and instructing delegates to use all
honorable means to secure his renomination. 1
No candidates for Governor and other State
officers were nominated by the Republicans of
West Virginia at this convention.

The Democratic and Conservative party held
their State Convention at Parkersburg on the
30th of May, "to nominate candidates for
Governor, four Judges of the Supreme Court
of Appeals, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-
General, and State Superintendent of Free
Schools; also to form an electoral ticket, and
select delegates to represent the State in the
Democratic National Convention." This con-
vention was largely and fully attended.
The nominations of the various candidates for
State officers were made, with the follow-
ing results: For Governor, Johnson N. Cam-
den, of Wood County; for Attorney-General,
Henry Mason Matthews, of Greenbrier Coun-
ty; for Auditor, Edward A. Bennett, of Marion
County; for Treasurer, John L. Burdett, of
Kanawha County; for State Superintendent
of Free Schools, Benjamin W. Byrne, of Clay
County. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Burdett were the
incumbents of the offices to which they were
respectively renominated.
The following platform was unanimously
adopted:
The Democratic and Conservative party of West
Virginia, in convention assembled, present to the
voters of the State the following declaration of prin-
ciples as applicable to our political affairs:
1. We congratulate the people upon the faithful
redemption of the pledges upon which the Demo-
cratic party was placed in power in West Virginia.
2. We heartily indorse the Democratic State
administration, and point to its honesty and efficiency
as a full guarantee of our continued fidelity to the
interests of the State and people.
3. That, in the opinion of this convention, the
elements of opposition to the present national Ad-
ministration should be consolidated in the approach-
ing presidential campaign, without prejudice to the
unity and perpetuity of the Democratic organization.
4. That, with full confidence in the wisdom and
patronage of the National Democratic Convention
soon to assemble at Baltimore, we pledge the De-
mocey of West Virginia to abide its action or rec-
ommendation, and to express their approval thereof
at the polls.
5. We pledge to the nominees of this convention
our earnest and active support.
6. We indorse the proposed new constitution of
the State of West Virginia, and recommend its ratifi-
cation by the people, without distinction of party.

The Governor of West Virginia, John J.
Jacob, regarded as belonging to the Demo-
cratic party, presented himself to the people
as an independent candidate for re-election, in
competition with the regular nominee of that
party. During the campaign preceding the
election of August 22d, he addressed public
meetings at several places. The Republicans,
who had no candidate of their own for the
office, he having retired, warmly supported
the re-election of Mr. Jacob; their principal
object in this being, it was stated, to defeat
the ratification of the new constitution.
At the general election on August 22d, the
new constitution was ratified, as above stated,
and the whole Democratic State ticket elected,
except the Governor, Mr. Jacob having been
re-elected by a majority of 2,083 over Mr. Camden.
Mr. Jacob received 42,688 and Mr. Camden 40,503 votes.
The majorities by which the nominees of the Democratic ticket
for the other State offices were elected were
large.
Candidates for Congress were voted for at
the election in August, although the new con-
stitution, on the authority of which that elec-
tion was held, did not ordet it for Congress-
men, but only for State, county, and other
local officers, in case the instrument was rati-
fied by the people. The day for the election of Congressmen, appointed by the State con-
stitution of 1868, and sanctioned by Congress,
was the fourth Thursday of October, on which
account the Constitutional Convention did not
provide for such election, as it could not alter
its day, the matter being beyond its power,
and reserved exclusively to the Legislature
by the Federal Constitution. Candidates for
Congress were subsequently nominated, and
voted upon also, at the election on the fourth
Thursday of October, and some of them at
both of those two elections. For these rea-
sons, and others relating to the manner of
voting, and to the election returns concerning
those candidates, the matter seems to be en-
veloped in such doubt that the Governor has
felt himself justified in refusing to issue elec-
tion certificates. After the reassembling of
the Legislature in November, 1872, one of the
Senators introduced a bill entitled "An act to
extend the time for ascertaining and certifying
the result of the election held on the twenty-
fourth day of October, 1872, for representa-
tives of this State to the Congress of the Uni-
ited States." This bill was passed by both
Houses, and vetoed by the Governor, who re-
turned it to the Senate. In the communica-
tion which accompanied it he said: "It is a
matter of regret to me personally that the
first exercise of this power in this State should
be connected with a question about which
there exists wide differences of opinion among
the people." He adds, among other things,
that "the subject, under the circumstances, is
not within the jurisdiction of the Legislature;
that there was no necessity for this legislation;
that the special session for the election of October
24th, for the whole State, except three coun-
ties, were in his office;" and that "even if
elections were then held in those three coun-

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ties, and a full vote cast, the general result could by no possibility be changed." After considerable discussion on the Governor's message, the bill was passed again over the Governor's veto, by both Houses on the same day: in the Senate by a vote of 18 to 9, and in the House, of 37 to 19.

The November election resulted in favor of the Republican electoral ticket. The Grant electors received 32,315 votes, and the Greeley electors 29,451; Republican majority, 2,864.

The receipts and expenditures of the State during the year ending October 1, 1872, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance in Treasury, October 1, 1871</td>
<td>$128,677 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1872</td>
<td>$71,155 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$200,033 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1872</td>
<td>$86,791 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due school fund and general school fund, October 1, 1871</td>
<td>$273,350 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaving in the State Treasury, October 1, 1872</td>
<td>$10,271 37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The estimated expenditures of the State, under the new constitution, are set down, for 1873-'74, at $277,245.88, and $225,696, respectively; showing, in each case, a saving of more than $100,000 in comparison with the disbursements annually made for general State purposes for several years past.

For the support of free schools, a large amount of money is annually raised in West Virginia. The State fund distributed this year amounts to $232,215. Adding to this the money raised by township levies, reckoned to be at least double that sum, makes a total of about $700,000; some $200,000 of this money belong to the fund for building school-houses; which leaves about $500,000 for the support of free schools, or an average of $2,000 for each district in the State. The number of youths enrolled for 1872, in the State, was 170,051, of which number about one-half attend the public schools.

The University of West Virginia is under the exclusive control of the State. It has a permanent endowment of $100,000. One of its most interesting features is the "Cadets' Corps." The commandant, under whose direction and conduct this "corps" has been placed, is an officer of the United States Army, detailed for that service. He recommends an increase in the number of cadets, the additional cost required by such increase being considerable.

The State Hospital for the Insane is overcrowded. Of 150 patients, in whose behalf applications for admission were made within the year, 87 were admitted, and 63 refused for want of room.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind is under excellent management, and in successful operation. There were, in all, 67 pupils in attendance during the year, of whom 55 were deaf-mutes, and 12 blind.

In the State penitentiary there remained 109 convicts in confinement on the 1st of October, 1872. Their number on the 1st of September, 1871, was 105, and 92 were received into the prison in the course of the year. During the same period, 27 were discharged, 10 pardoned, 6 escaped, of whom two were re-captured, and 7 died.

The Legislature, by an arrangement previously agreed upon between the two Houses, adjourned on the 21st of December, 1872, to meet again on the 10th of January, 1873.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (308,424) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 115,229 persons, of whom 107,076 were males, and 8,153 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 70,960, including 76,725 males, and 2,835 females; in professional and personal services, 16,699, including 9,636 males, and 7,063 females; in trade and transportation, 6,897, including 6,888 males and 9 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 17,673, including 16,827 males and 846 females.

The State contained 2,580,254 acres of improved land, 4,364,405 of woodland, and 1,058,785 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $101,604,381; of farming implements and machinery, $2,112,977; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $1,905,788; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $23,379,692; orchard products, $848,773; produce of market-gardens, $69,974; forest-products, $863,680; value of home manufactures, $815,412; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $4,914,792; of all live stock, $17,175,450. There were 90,479 horses, 2,139 mules and asses, 104,434 milch-cows, 18,867 working-oxen, 178,509 other cattle, 552,271 sheep, and 265,061 swine. The chief productions were 3,085 bushels of spring, and 2,480,145 of winter wheat, 277,746 of rye, 8,197,865 of Indian-corn, 2,413,749 of oats, 50,865 of barley, 82,916 of buck-wheat, 2,046,452 pounds of tobacco, 1,593,541 of wool, 31,449 bushels of peas and beans, 1,063,507 of Irish, and 46,984 of sweet potatoes, 6,093 gallons of wine, 5,044,475 pounds of butter, 32,429 of cheese, 144,895 gallons of milk sold, 224,164 tons of hay, 3,392 bushels of clover-seed, 3,588 of grass-seed, 1,031 pounds of hops, 82,276 of flax, 3,303 of flax-seed, 490,006 of maple-sugar, 786,829 gallons of sorghum, and 20,209 of maple, molasses, 376,907 pounds of honey, and 9,917 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 2,444, using 509 steam-engines, of 17,136 horse-power, and 688 water-wheels, of 10,195 horse-power, and employing 11,672 hands, of whom 10,728 were males above sixteen, 287 females above fifteen, and 657 youths. The total amount of capital invested was $11,084,520; wages paid during the year, $4,925,
164; value of materials consumed, $14,503,701; of products, $24,102,301.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 59, having an aggregate circulation of 54,483, and issuing annually 4,013,400 copies. There were 4 daily, with a circulation of 5,192; 2 tri-weekly, circulation 550; 48 weekly, circulation 43,300; 2 semi-monthly, circulation 3,100; 3 monthly, circulation 3,200.

There were 1,728 libraries, having 372,745 volumes. Of these, 1,900, with 229,562 volumes, were private; and 638, with 153,183 volumes, were other than private, including three circulating libraries, with 1,700 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 1,929, having 1,018 editors, with 297,315 sittings, and property valued at $1,863,720. The leading denominations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DENOMINATIONS</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Sittings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>62,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>6,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopal</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutherans</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>139,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>27,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>16,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Brethren in Christ</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>13,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown in the following statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>402,014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870</td>
<td>1,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of annual support</td>
<td>$30,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870</td>
<td>994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons convicted during the year</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons in prison June 1, 1870</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WISCONSIN. The annual session of the Wisconsin Legislature began on the 10th of January, and closed on the 25th of March. That body was composed of 23 Republicans and 10 Democrats in the Senate, and 60 Republicans and 40 Democrats in the Assembly. Its work was unusually difficult, on account of the number of general laws required by an amendment of the constitution, which prohibited a large class of special legislation. Among the general laws passed were those providing for the incorporation of towns and villages, railroad companies, religious societies, and companies for manufacturing and other purposes. The general railroad act carefully defines and limits the powers and duties of the companies, and holds them strictly amenable to the State authorities. An act authorizing municipal corporations to aid in the construction of railroads, by the issue of bonds, limits the amount to be issued, together with all other indebtedness of the town or city, to ten per cent. of the valuation of taxable property therein. Such issue of bonds can be made only with the approval of a majority of the legal voters obtained at an election, of which at least thirty days' notice has been given. An amendment to the constitution, limiting the power of municipalities to contract debts to five per cent. of their valuation, was proposed by joint resolution, but must receive the approval of the next Legislature, and the election of the people at the election of 1873, before it becomes part of the organic law. An amendment of the constitution, proposed by the preceding Legislature, increasing the number of judges of the Supreme Court from three to five, was approved, and provision made for submitting it to a vote of the people. The general act for the incorporation of manufacturing and other companies provides that any number of persons may unite under articles of association, for almost every industrial purpose, and defines specifically their responsibilities and powers. A new law was passed making provision for the government of hospitals for the insane, and laying down all general regulations for the reception and treatment of patients.

An act, which occupied a large share of attention, was entitled "An act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors." It provides that no one shall sell these liquors except under a license obtained by giving a bond "for the payment of all damages to any person or persons, which may be inflicted upon or suffered by them, either in person or property, or means of support, by reason of so obtaining a license, selling, or giving away intoxicating liquors, or dealing therein; and such bond may be sued or recovered upon for the use of any person or persons, or their legal representatives, who may be injured by reason of the selling or giving away of intoxicating liquors by the person or his agent so obtaining the license." It is made unlawful "for any person to become intoxicated, and any person found in a state or condition of intoxication shall, on conviction thereof, be punished therefor by being held in custody by order of the court, before which such person may be so convicted, or by imprisonment in the county jail, not less than one day, nor more than sixty days, and may, in addition thereto, in the discretion of the court, be required to pay the costs of prosecution, and may be retained in jail, or in custody, until such costs are fully paid." Among the other provisions of the law were the following:

Section 5. Every person who shall, by the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors with or without a license, cause the intoxication of any other person, shall be liable for, and compelled to pay a reasonable compensation to any city, town, or village, or to any person who may take charge of and provide for such intoxicated person, and two dollars per day in addition thereto for every such intoxicated person shall be kept, in consequence of such intoxication, which sum shall be recovered before any court having competent jurisdiction.

Sect. 6. Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support, by
any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name, severally or jointly, against the person or persons who shall, by selling, or giving away intoxicating liquors, have caused the intoxication, in whole or in part, of such person or persons, and any person who shall have sustained such intoxication, as aforesaid, and to the school, shall be liable for all damages sustained, and for exemplary damages, and a married woman shall have the same right to bring suits and to control the same as a man; all damages recovered by a minor under this act shall be paid either to such minor or to his or her parent, guardian, or next friend, as the court shall direct, and the unlawful sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors shall work a forfeiture of all rights of the lessee or tenant under any lease or contract of rent upon premises when such unlawful sale or giving away shall take place, and all suits for damages under this act may be by any appropriate action in any of the courts of this State having competent jurisdiction.

Separate penalties by fine and imprisonment are provided for the violation of each provision of the act.

Other acts passed were one authorizing cities and villages to establish free public libraries, and one exempting private property from seizure and sale for municipal debts. A large number of propositions were discussed, which failed to pass. Among these was one for a convention to revise the constitution, and others embodying amendments to the constitution, providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature and minority representation. Bills for the establishment of an Insurance Bureau, a Board of Immigration, and a State Superintendent of Forestry, also failed to pass.

There was no election for State officers in Wisconsin this year. At the presidential election, 192,305 votes were cast, including 834 "scattering," most of which were for O'Connor for President. The Grant and Wilson ticket received 104,992, and that for Greeley and Brown 86,477; giving the former a majority of 18,515. Eight Representatives in Congress were chosen at the same time, of whom those from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 7th, and 8th districts were Republicans, and those from the 4th and 5th districts were Democrats.

The new Legislature consists of 21 Republicans, 10 Democrats, and two Liberal Republicans in the Senate, and 60 Republicans, 36, Democrats, and four Independents, in the House. The constitutional amendment in favor of increasing the number of judges of the Supreme Court was rejected by a vote of 16,279 in its favor, and 29,755 against it.

The material condition of the State is very promising. The public debt on the 30th of September was $2,352,057, consisting of $18,100 of outstanding bonds, $2,233,300 of certificates of indebtedness, and a small amount of currency certificates. Of the certificates of indebtedness, $1,005,000 were held by the school fund, $111,006 to the University fund, $50,600 to the Agricultural College fund, and $513,000 to the Normal School fund. At the beginning of the fiscal year, October 1, 1871, there was an unexpended balance of $329,845.83 in the Treasury; during the year the receipts amounted to $1,829,797.52, and the disbursements to $1,920,324.53; and, at the close of the year, a balance of $239,109.11 remained unexpended. The valuation of taxable property for the year amounted to $390,454,875, and the amount raised by taxation was $765,291.56, the rate being 1.51 mills on a dollar. The estimated revenue for 1872 is $1,087,391.55, and the expenses $1,027,927.55. The trust funds of the State amount to $3,776,185.15, distributed as follows: School fund, $2,482,771.28; University fund, $206,983.88; Normal School fund, $880,371.79; Agricultural College fund, $206,058.20. The amount of public land still held by the State is 2,089,715.75 acres, valued at from 70 cents to $3 per acre. Over 350,000 acres were sold during the year.

There are in the State 423,717 children between the ages of four and twenty. Of these, 288,759 attended the public schools during some portion of the year. There are 518 school districts in the State, not including the cities. The average number of days during which schools were maintained was 153. The number of teachers required was 5,881; average monthly wages of male teachers in the country, $45.33; of female teachers, $27.64; average monthly wages of male teachers in cities, $90.20; of female teachers, $37.60. There are 4,979 public school-houses, capable of accommodating 312,612 pupils. The value of the school-houses is $3,611,607, the value of sites $513,089, and the value of apparatus $87,468. The total amount expended for school purposes during the year was $8,004,154.56, against $1,938,284 in 1871. At the opening of the full term of the State University, there were 203 male and 142 female students in attendance. There are three normal schools in operation—one at Platteville, one at Whitewater, and one at Oshkosh, and a fourth is in process of construction at River Falls. The number of students at the normal schools is 550. Among the private educational institutions of the State are Beloit College, Galesville University, Lawrence University, Milton College, Milwaukee Female College, Racine College, Ripon College, and the Wisconsin Female College.

There is an Institute for the Blind at Janesville, which has been in operation twenty-three years. Its expenses for the past year were $23,218.59. Eighteen pupils were admitted and 13 dismissed during the year, the whole number in attendance being 76, of whom 43 were males and 33 females. In addition to the elementary branches of learning, they are instructed in various industrial occupations. The Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, at Delavan, has been in operation twenty years. During the past year the cost of maintaining it was $84,174.54. The whole number of pupils connected with the institution during the year was 164, of whom 144 were remaining at the close. The sign language is used as the
medium of instruction. Industrial pursuits are
taught here also.

The Industrial School for Boys, located on
the Fox River, near Waukesha, was opened in
1890, and is designed for the reformation of
juvenile offenders against the law. The num-
ber of inmates at the beginning of the year
was 292, two of whom were girls, and the
number at the end of the year was 273. The
number received during the year was 107; 35
were returned to their parents, 23 were placed
out, 10 escaped, and one died. The expenses
of the institution amounted to $36,538. Every
inmate is taught some useful occupation, and
receives intellectual and moral training as well.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home was established
at Madison in 1866, and during the last fiscal
year had 226 children under its care, supported
at a cost of $30,000. There has been a lack
of harmony among its trustees, and serious
charges have been made regarding its manage-
ment. An investigation into the matter is
likely to be ordered by the Legislature of 1875.

The State Hospital for the Insane is situated
about four miles from Madison, and has been
in operation thirteen years. At the beginning
of the last fiscal year it had 173 male and 182
female inmates. During the year 92 males and
74 females were admitted, and 83 males and
65 females were discharged; leaving, on Sep-
tember 30th, 192 males and 191 females. Of
the 145 set down as discharged, 60 had recover-
ed, 26 were improved in condition, 37 were
improved, and 25 had died. The expense
of maintaining the institution for the year was
$105,975.78. A fire on the 8th of August
caused considerable damage to the buildings.
The estimated expenses of the current year,
including those for needed repairs and improve-
ments, amount to $129,500. The Northern
Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh, is not yet
completed. The amount thus far appropriated
for land, buildings, etc., is $893,000. Addi-
tional appropriations for its completion are
asked for, amounting to $255,830.

The State-prison contained, at the beginning
of the last fiscal year, 191 convicts, and at the
close 186, seven of whom were females. Nineteen-four were received and 100 discharged dur-
ing that period. The convicts are employed,
for the most part, in workshops within the
institution itself. The receipts of the year
amounted to $113,446.17, of which $53,993.47
was paid from the State Treasury, and less than
$50,000 was derived from the labor of the pris-
oners. It is nearly twenty years since capital
punishment was abolished in Wisconsin, and
of the result Governor Washburn says:

In July next, twenty years will have elapsed since
the death penalty was abolished in this State. The
experiment met with strong opposition from a large
portion of the people of the State, who predicted that
a large increase of crime would result from the change.
The prediction, however, has not been verified, and
the facts which I am about to state conclusively show
that no State in this Union can boast greater exemp-
tion from crime than Wisconsin.

With a population of 1,200,000, representing almost
every nationality, and two-fifths of foreign birth,
statistics show that crime, instead of increasing with
the growth of the State, has actually diminished.
This is in a great degree due to a high-toned public
sentiment, which causes the violated laws to be
promptly vindicated.

Since the abolition of the death penalty there have
been tried, convicted, and sentenced to the peniten-
tiary for life, 71 persons in all. Of that number, 35
have remained, the rest having died, been pardoned, or
discharged by proper authority.

There can be no doubt that the change in the law
has rendered punishment much more certain, and I
but express the opinion of those who have most care-
fully considered the question, as well as my own,
when I state that, but for that change in the law, at
least one-half of those heretofore convicted would
have escaped all punishment, so difficult is convic-
tion when the penalty is death. In the five years
that have elapsed from 1848 to 1853, I have no knowl-
dge of more than one person having suffered the
extreme penalty of the law. This was not because
of lack of offences, but of the extreme difficulty of
conviction.

In the year 1834, the number of convictions for the
crime of murder was three; in 1835, five; in 1836, six;
in 1837, five; in 1838, six; in 1839, none; in 1840
seven; in 1841, one; in 1842, two; in 1843, four;
in 1844, five; in 1845, six; in 1846, five; in 1847
three; in 1857, three; in 1858, five; in 1859, none;
in 1860, two; in 1861, none; in 1862, two; in 1863,
eight; in 1864, none; in 1865, five; in 1866, one; in
1867, four; in 1868, five; in 1869, two; in 1870,
three; in 1871, three; in 1872, one. I have taken some pains
to ascertain what the conduct has been, since dis-
charged from prison, of those convicted of the crime
of murder. As many of those thus convicted have been
pardoned, and I have failed to learn of any instance where the party had rendered
himself amenable to the law. On the contrary, so
far as known, they have proved honest and peace-
able citizens—extremely careful and circumspect in
their intercourse with their fellow-men.

Rapid progress has been made during the year
toward a completion of the great rail-
road system of the State. The Milwaukee &
St. Paul Railroad Company has completed a
direct line from Milwaukee to Chicago, and is
to extend it westward to the Mississippi; the
Chicago & Northwestern is rapidly pushing forward to the Mississippi, and connects with the
West Wisconsin at Elroy; the Green Bay &
Lake Pepin line has been extended from the
New London to the West Shore; the Michigan
& Merrion, a distance of over one hundred
miles; the Lake-Shore line is in operation to
Shiboygan, and is to be extended to Mi-
now; the Milwaukee & Northern has been
completed to Menasha, and will soon be opened
to Green Bay; the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac
has extended its line to Princeton; a narrow-
gage railroad is in process of construction from
Galena, III., to Platteville; the Wiscon-
sin Central Railroad Company is rapidly com-
pleting its line through the centre of the State
to Lake Superior, and has leased the Milwau-
kee & Lake-Shore and the Manitowoc & Mis-
sissippi roads, which will give it a continuous
line from Lake Superior to Milwaukee.

According to the census of 1870, of the total
population (751,704), ten years old and over,
there were engaged in all classes of occupa-
tions, 292,808 persons, of whom 207,279 were
males and 35,585 females. There were en-
gaged in agriculture, 159,867, including 158,300
males and 1,867 females; in professional
and personal services, 58,070, including 37,898 males and 20,172 females; in trade and transportation, 21,534, including 21,343 males and 192 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 58,517, including 49,738 males and 8,784 females. The State contained 5,899,345 acres of improved land, 3,437,442 of woodland, and 2,378,536 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was $300,414,064, of farming implements and machinery, $14,293,964; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $8,186,110; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $78,097,082; orchard-products, $819,258; produce of market-gardens, $226,065; forest-products, $1,327,618; value of home manufactures, $388,423; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $11,914,493; of all live stock, $45,310,882. There were 252,019 horses, 4,155 mules and asses, 508,377 milch-cows, 53,615 working-oxen, 381,302 other cattle, 1,069,226 sheep, and 312,778 hogs. The crop productions were 3,775,435 bushels of spring, and 1,290,909 of winter, wheat, 1,325,294 of rye, 15,033,998 of Indian-corn, 20,180,016 of oats, 1,045,019 of barley, 408,897 of buckwheat, 900,818 of tobacco, 4,090,670 of wool, 388,425 bushels of peas and beans, 6,646,129 of Irish, and 2,220 of sweet potatoes, 9,357 gallons of wine, 22,473,036 pounds of butter, 1,591,798 of cheese, 2,059,105 gallons of milk sold, 1,287,677 tons of hay, 2,906 bushels of clover-seed, 13,016 of grass-seed, 4,620,155 pounds of hops, 497,398 of flax, 112,019 bushels of flax-seed, 507,192 pounds of maple-sugar, 74,478 gallons of sorghum, and 51,215 of maple, molasses, 200,341 pounds of honey, and 9,945 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 7,018, using 926 steam-engines, of 30,599 horse-power, and 1,288 water-wheels, of 33,714 horse-power, and employing 43,910 hands, of whom 40,296 were males above sixteen, 2,114 females above fifteen, and 1,500 youth. The total amount of capital invested was $41,981,872; wages paid during the year, $13,575,642; value of materials consumed, $45,857,266; of products, $77,214,926.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 190, having an aggregate circulation of 343,385, and issuing annually 28,762,920 copies. There were 14 daily, with a circulation of 43,250; 2 tri-weekly, circulation 3,200; 3 semi-weekly, circulation 6,850; 160 weekly, circulation 266,000; 2 semi-monthly, circulation 1,900; 9 monthly, circulation 22,185.

There were 2,883 libraries, having 905,811 volumes. Of these, 1,551, with 627,131 volumes, were private, and 1,352, with 378,680 volumes, were other than private, including 39 circulating libraries, with 98,587 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 1,864, having 1,466 edifices, with 428,015 sittings, and property valued at $4,890,781. The leading denominations were:

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<th>Sittings</th>
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<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>42,360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congregational</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>44,960</td>
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<tr>
<td>Episcopal</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>21,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evangelical Association</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>24,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>56,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>103,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>23,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>104,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

| Total population | 1,054,070 |
| Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870 | 1,558 |
| Cost of annual support | $1,983,183 |
| Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870 | 1,109 |
| White | 580 |
| Colored | 786 |
| Foreign | 263 |

WOODEN RAILWAYS. The substitution of timber for iron permanent way, which constitutes the great feature of the Canadian wooden railways, is due to Mr. J. B. Hubert, an American engineer, who commenced works of this class during the civil war with the Confederate States, by laying down temporary lines, and renewing roads which had been destroyed. The experience gained during the war gave sufficient promise to warrant the trial at least of similar permanent roads, and, after a short line, 6 miles in length, had been built, and worked for a considerable time, another was commenced, 474 miles long, between Carthage (New York) and Harrisville, and was opened for traffic in 1868. In addition to this a third line was laid down in Canada, in the province of Quebec, and known as the Quebec & Gosford Wooden Railway. This line is 26 miles long, but its extension for 100 miles is intended. Another, the Sorel, Drummond & Athabasca Counties Railway, 60 miles long, is finished, and several short branches are about to be made, while the Levis & Kennebec, Wooden Railway, in the province of Quebec, is in progress. This line will also be 60 miles in length, with 40 miles of extension to be made at a future time.

The traffic upon all of these lines is of course very light, and would not have warranted the construction of the cheapest possible form of railway in which iron permanent way was employed; nevertheless, three through-trains a day are on an average run over the railways already opened, and carry passengers and freight at least equal to what are conveyed over many lines upon which a large construction capital has been expended. Moreover, a fair speed, varying from 18 to 20 miles an hour for passenger-trains, and from 12 to 16 miles for freight-trains, can always be secured, and the amount of adhesion obtained, with the 30-ton engines now running, is sufficient to take any
required load on the gradients, which are severe. Thus on one of the lines, where 20-ton engines are employed, from 60 to 80 tons can be taken up gradients of 1 in 60, while there is no difficulty on far steeper inclines, of 1 in 21, in taking up 20-ton trains with engines weighing 14 tons. Experience has also shown that the wooden rails remain in at least as good a condition in winter as iron ones, and with the use of the snow-plough there need be no check to the traffic even when the snow lies on the ground to a depth of 3 or 4 ft.

In the Levis & Kennebec Railway a somewhat heavier form of construction has been adopted than was considered necessary for the earlier lines. The width of embankments at formation level is nowhere less than 14 ft., and that of cuttings varies from 16 to 22 ft., but the amount of earthwork upon the line is comparatively small, as very steep gradients and sharp curves have been adopted. The permanent way consists of cross-sleepers laid upon ballast 1 ft. deep, and 2 ft. wider than the length of the transverse sleepers, which are of tamarac or hemlock, 8 ft. long, and 8 in. in diameter at their smaller end. The rails themselves are of maple, 14 in. by 1 in. 7 in., cut in lengths of 14 ft., and resting on edge upon the sleepers; the face of the rails is slightly rounded. The sleepers are placed 2 ft. apart, and notches are cut in their upper sides, into which the rails are laid and kept in place by wedges cut from the logs from which the rails are formed.

Although the employment of timber instead of iron forms the chief item of saving in these wooden railways, the utmost economy is observed throughout the whole construction, while the quantity of rolling-stock is reduced to the smallest amount possible for accommodating the traffic. On the Levis & Kennebec Railway, only two locomotives, weighing 30 tons each in running order, are at present to be ordered, and the rest of the rolling-stock will consist of 2 first-class cars to carry each 40 passengers, 2 second-class with seats for 60 passengers; 2 luggage-cars; 4 cattle-cars; 10 freight box, and 30 platform cars, 2 snow-ploughs, and a few minor pieces.

Including the whole of the rolling-stock, the contract cost per mile of the line is $8,600. The total cost of the permanent way is $950.50 per mile, divided as follows: 760 rails 14 ft. long, 7 in. by 4 in., sawn and ready for laying, 60 cents each; 4,300 transverse sleepers, 8 ft. long, 12 1/2 cents; and 9,200 wedges, 1 cent each. The cost of laying the permanent way is $700 per mile, of which $500 is expended in placing the ballast, etc., and $200 in laying and adjusting the track. The average cost per mile of trestle-work, bridges, stations, platforms, water-tanks, turn-tables, and crossings, is $1,250, and that of grading, $2,700, of which $2,300 go to the construction of earthworks, drains, culverts, etc. The prices of the locomotives and stock are as follows:

<table>
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<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td>Engines and tenders, each</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First-class cars</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second-class cars</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luggage-cars</td>
<td>600</td>
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<td>Freight-cars</td>
<td>500</td>
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<td>Cattle-trucks</td>
<td>600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post-office cars</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platform-cars</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand-trucks</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow-ploughs</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The price of labor upon the line averages 90 cents per day of ten hours, and the cost of earthwork is 30 cents, and rock-cutting from $5 to $9 per cubic yard. Timber costs, in logs 12 ft. long, and 14 in. in diameter, black spruce, 25 cents per log, tamarac, 43 cents, white and yellow pine, 30 cents. Squaring the logs adds 25 cents to their prices. The cost of timber and the rates of wages fix the prices of trestle-work at $6 per running foot, and those of wooden bridges complete and over 20 ft. span, at $35 per lineal ft.
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