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The Epizootic Influenza.

We have been favored with the following memoranda concerning the epizootic influenza among horses in New York during the year 1872, compiled by Dr. E. H. Janes, sanitary superintendent of the New York Board of Health. The extracts we give are from the advance sheets of the report of the board, now going through the press:

The disease first attracted attention at Toronto, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada. In regard to its origin the following extract from a letter written by Andrew Smith, surgeon of the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto will be of interest. On November 20, 1872, Dr. Smith writes:

"The disease first appeared in this district in an epizootic form about the end of September, although possibly a few isolated cases may have existed a short time previous. On Monday, the thirtieth of September, I found fourteen horses affected in one stable, and in three days afterwards I am confident that three fourths of all the horses in this district were affected."

On December 7, 1872, he writes: "As I stated in my former letter, as far as I can ascertain the disease originated in this district, and gradually extended in every direction." * * * * "In conclusion I may again state that from recent inquiries I am convinced the disease first appeared in this neighborhood."

Having appeared in the towns and cities lying on all sides of Toronto, the disease made its appearance in New York on the twenty-first of October.

The following extract is from the report of Alex. F. Liautard, M. D., veterinary surgeon of the health department:

"On the morning of October 21, only a few animals were affected, but on the morning of the twenty-second I doubt if there was a single animal of the family equidæ which was not attacked. Horses, mules, and even zebra belonging to a menagerie, were affected almost simultaneously. More than 25,000 animals were suffering in different degrees, and it became evident that the disease was influenza of the catarrhal form."

An examination of the reports made to the bureau of sanitary inspection after the disease was established, shows, first, that with scarcely an exception, all the horses in the city were affected by the disease; second, that the symptoms appeared suddenly, not only invading nearly all the stables at once, but simultaneously affecting nearly all the horses in each stable; and third, that the disease attacked impartially the well-housed and well-fed, and those exposed to hardship.

The symptoms, duration, complications, prognosis and treatment are considered in the following extracts from Professor Liautard's report, above referred to:

SYMPTOMS.

The symptoms presented by the cases of simple influenza in the city of New York have been, with few exceptions, the following: Rigors, febrile action, impaired appetite, sneezing, cough, nasal discharge, accelerated respiration, weak and compressible pulse, dry faeces.

The attack was very sudden; the animal would be apparently well in the evening and sick the next morning. The chills were generally followed by profuse perspiration. There was repeated sneezing. The cough was hard, difficult, dry and spasmodic, even to such an extent as to threaten suffocation. In the majority of cases there was an abundant discharge from one or both nostrils, first mucous, afterward muco-purulent in character. This flow was rendered more profuse by an excessive flexion of the head; sometimes the discharge appeared entirely purulent, and was often expelled after a paroxysm of coughing or sneezing in large, cheesy masses. In these cases the frontal and maxillary sinuses were principally affected. These symptoms were usually attended with more or less febrile action, though in some cases this was absent.

The larynx and intermaxillary organs were painful, and pressure upon them was followed by a spell of painful coughing. Respiration was more or less accelerated and difficult, depending in the first stage of the disease on the diseased condition of the anterior air-passages. The pulse was peculiar, sometimes forty to fifty per minute, seldom more than seventy. In all cases it was very weak and compressible. The temperature of the rectum varied from 101° Fahrenheit to 105°. In exceptional instances it was as high as 106° or 107°. Thermometric observations indicated that the temperature varied very much in the different stages of the disease. From 101° it would increase to 104° or 105° in a few hours, and then decrease to 103°, these oscillations being noticed as long as the disease lasted. In some cases the temperature remained above 100° for some time after the animal had recovered.

Loss of appetite was often the first symptom, and loss or impairment of the appetite occurred in every case with very few exceptions. In many cases, when dry food was refused, the appetite could be excited by providing fresh carrots, turnips, apples or potatoes, raw or boiled.

The ocular mucous membranes varied in appearance, in some cases being normal, in others slightly congested, and in many cases showing a well marked yellowish hue.

The mouth was sometimes very warm and dry, but in many cases it was quite normal, with the exception of an abundant flow of thick saliva.

The sub-maxilliary lymphatic glands were slightly enlarged and painful, but I saw only one case in which these glands suppurated. The thyroid bodies were more or less enlarged.

The faeces were usually hard, dry and passed with difficulty; occassionally they were soft.

The urine was sometimes voided in great quantity, and toward the end of the disease it was often slightly bloody, thick and turbid.

The movements of the animal were feeble and staggering (the titubante walk of the French). The skin was dry and the hairs dull and staring.

DURATION.

The duration of the mild catarrhal form is from two to three weeks, after which the animal can resume his work. In a few cases it disappeared altogether in eight or ten days, while in others more than a month elapsed before the nasal discharge had entirely ceased.

COMPLICATIONS.

The most common complications were thoracic. Pleurisy and pneumonia destroyed a large number of animals. The history of such cases invariably showed that the animals were put to work while suffering with the influenza. A few cases of tympanitis and of colic from impacted food, or from indigestion were also observed, but none proved fatal. The nervous system was affected in a few cases in the form of cerebal or spinal meningitis. In these the result proved quite satisfactory.

Many of the hard worked animals were attacked with purpura hemorrhagica (the mal de tete de contagion, or anasarque of the French), and a large number of these cases terminated fatally. In these cases the dropsy was general and excessive. The mucous membrane of the nasal passages and of the eyes was marked with petechiae. The nasal discharge became bloody. As the œdema of the extremities increased the skin cracked and permitted the blood to ooze through it. Locomotion was difficult, mastication impossible. The temperature was high and the pulse weak, compressible, small and soft, numbering from fifty to seventy-five per minute. The respiration was accelerated and slow, and an offensive odor was exhaled from the nostrils.

Many animals were destroyed under the impression that they were affected with glanders or farcy. This complication usually terminated in death after a period varying from a few hours to four or five days.

Hæmaturia often existed, either as a primary symptom or as a complication, but never assumed a serious nature. Severe attacks of acute laminitis of two or four extremities were often seen.

Another complication of frequent occurrence, not serious in character, and confined to horses reduced by hard work, poor food and bad stabling, was œdema of the extremities, extending from the knee or hock down to the hoof. This œdema, which was often mistaken for the dropsical swelling of purpura hemorrhagica, disappeared with a little exercise, and appeared as soon as the animal was returned to the stable. This complication permanently disappeared as soon as the animal regained its appetite and strength.

PROGNOSIS.

Influenza being essentially debilitating in its nature, the animals which succumbed to the disease did so from exhaustion, induced by the excessive work to which they had been subjected, or they died from complications.

Sometimes after the disease had subsided a relapse occurred, and careful observation showed that this is to be attributed to neglect of hygienic measures, or that it occurred during the existence of unfavorable atmospherical conditions.

TREATMENT.

The treatment of influenza must be in accordance with the symptoms. During the simple catarrhal form of the disease the diet should consist of dry or boiled oats, mashes, oat, rye or corn meal gruel, roots and fruits. These articles should be varied and given in small quantities. The temperature should be regulated by blanketing, bandaging the extremities and general or local friction. Good ventilation should be secured and disinfectants used in moderation. In the majority of cases the hygienic measures above mentioned, together with rest, will prove entirely sufficient to effect a cure. Rest is of the utmost importance; without it the animal will scarcely escape some of the sequels of the disease. Experience has taught me that rest is of paramount importance, for all those animals whose labors were suspended as soon as they were taken sick, escaped complications and resumed work in a few days. On the other hand, a large mortality occurred among railroad and stage horses.

Many of these animals being kept constantly at work were attacked by serious complications, purpura hemorrhagica being the most frequent, and, perhaps, the most fatal.

If the throat is swollen and painful stimulating liniments, mustard applications and blisters must be used. Fumigations with boiling water and with decoctions of poppy heads or marsh mallow leaves, with the administration of electuaries of belladonna, render the cough less painful, and if mixed with some preparation of antimony, such as kermes mineral, facilitate expectoration. A tendency to constipation may require injections containing soap or sulphate of soda.

Bleeding, sedatives, purgatives and setons must be entirely laid aside, or, when resorted to, it should be with great discretion. The practitioner should ever bear in mind that this affection is essentially of an asthenic character. As there is debility almost at the very outset, the disease requires, not anti phlogistic measures, but supporting treatment almost from the beginning. This is especially the case if the appetite is impaired, the pulse weak and small and the walk staggering. Under these conditions diffusible stimulants, such as preparations of ammonia or camphor, combined with vegetable tonics, such as gentian or cinchona, are indicated. Drenches of ale or of brandy have been successfully administered, but they must be used with care on account of the laryngitis which sometimes exists.

The complications must be met with such treatment as each case may require. The treatment adopted by me in purpura hemorrhagica included stimulating frictions to the swellings, fomentations of decoctions of aromatic plants, drenches of bitter and aromatic tonics, such as chamomile or elder flower tea, and scarification when necessary. Peruvian bark or gentian was used in combination with mineral tonics, especially the sulphate, phosphate, or iodide of iron, or, in some cases, with the bi-sulphate of soda, or a few drops of carbolic acid.

These combinations were given in powders, or pills, or in drenches, according to the appetite and the facility of deglutition. The hypodermic injection of quinine and citrate of iron has been successfully employed. Diuretics may also be administered. Of these, olerim terelinthinæ, in ounce doses is perhaps the best. In larger doses it is liable to give rise to abdominal troubles. If diuretics are used, the urinary secretion is to be carefuly watched, so as to avoid hematuria, which very often appears.

Where the purulent collection in the sinuses is very abundant and the frontal bone displaced by the pressure of the pus, and when respiration is thus impeded, I would recommend trephining, a simple operation, affording immediate relief, not attended with danger, and leaving no disfigurement after cicatrization.

MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.

The average weekly mortality among horses in New York is eighty-nine. This estimate is made without taking into account the months of June, July, August and September, when the death-rate of horses, as well as of mankind, is augmented by the high temperature of summer. The effect of the epizootic of 1872 on the death-rate of horses is found during the nine weeks included between October 21 and December 23.

The following table presents the total mortality, and the mortality due to the epizootic:

1872. Week ending	Total mortality.	Normal average.	Epizootic mortality.
October 26	124	89	35
November 4	364	89	275
November 11	386	89	297
November 18	442	89	353
November 25	246	89	157
December 2	164	89	75
December 9	141	89	52
December 16	119	89	42
December 23	104	89	15
Total	2390	891	1500

A census taken in February and March, 1871, by the bureau of inspection, shows that there were 38,272 horses stabled in the city.

The following are the dates at which the epizootic appeared in some of the cities and towns of Canada and this country:

Toronto, Ontario, September 30, 1872.
St. Johns, New Brunswick, October 18, 1872.
Halifax, Nova Scotia, November 15, 1872.
Bath, Maine, October 28, 1872.
Rutland, Vermont, November 3, 1872.
Boston, Massachusetts, October 20, 1872.
Waterbury, Connecticut, October 27, 1872.
Albany, New York, October 23, 1872.
New York city, October 21, 1872.
Trenton, New Jersey, November 2, 1872.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1872.
Wilmington, Delaware, November 5, 1872.
Baltimore, Maryland, October 25, 1872.
Norfolk, Virginia, October 30, 1872.
Wilmington, North Carolina, November 12, 1872.
Charleston, South Carolina, November 2, 1872.
New Orleans, Louisiana, November 27, 1872.
San Antonio, Texas, January 3, 1873.
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 8, 1872.
Detroit, Michigan, October 16, 1872.
Louisville, Kentucky, November 9, 1872.
Indianapolis, Indiana, November 17, 1872.
Chicago, Illinois, October 25, 1872.
St. Louis, Missouri, December 1, 1872.
Omaha, Nebraska, December 1, 1872.
Denver, Colorado, December 30, 1872.
Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, January 12, 1873.
Virginia City, Nevada.
San Francisco, California.
Portland, Oregon.

The epizootic prevailed in the country as well as in cities, attacking almost all the horses, and causing the same symptoms and mortality.

It is not improbable that in individual cases, immunity from the disease could have been obtained by strict and remote isolation until the disease had passed. But it would be impracticable to protect a city or town, in the settled portions of this country, by isolation or quarantine.

Historical notes and points of interest concerning the conveyance of this disease, and its lesions, are reserved for further consideration.

President Grant's Annexation Policy.

[From the New York World.]

Accepting the inaugural address as an outline chart of General Grant's intentions for the next four years, we may gather from it that he hopes to distinguish his second term by important acquisitions of foreign territory. He does not, indeed, make a direct and explicit avowal of this cherished purpose; but a great deal of what he does not say, and says with most iteration and emphasis, is misplaced and meaningless unless it looks to an enlargement of our territorial borders.

He does not tell with any clearness what the particular object is on which he has fastened his covetous eyes. It is not San Domingo again, for he renounces further attempts in that direction; it can not be Canada, for there is nothing to encourage the belief that Canada can be annexed during his administration; there is no likelihood that he is casting sidelong glances at the Sandwich islands, which would be too small a prize to satisfy his ambition. It must be Cuba or Mexico, perhaps both. It has long been known to the public that immediately after the close of our civil war General Grant favored the marching of an army into Mexico to drive out Maximilian and take possession of the country. It is easy to understand how a dream of acquiring Mexico might arise in his mind. In his youthful and most susceptible days he served in Mexico, during that brilliant and victorious campaign by which General Scott conquered the country. The acquisition of California was a fruit of that war, and Captain Grant was stationed in California when the whole country was set crazy by the discovery of the gold mines, and when an unexampled tide of sudden emigration poured into that Territory, and a new State was created as if by magic. The deepest and most lasting impressions ever made upon General Grant were probably made in those early days when the Mexican war and its consequences were moulding the mind of a young man to whom all life outside of the Military Academy was new. There are some expressions in the inaugural which seem to point rather to Mexico than to Cuba, but the general drift is equally applicable to both. The chronic insurrection in Cuba and crippled condition of Spain would make the Queen of the Antilles an easy acquisition if our government could find a pretext for war with the mother country.

Two of the longest passages in the inaugural address are given to that subject of the extension of territory which lies so near the President's heart. What was the necessity or pertinence of his recurring again and again to that subject, unless he contemplates an extension of our boundaries within the next four years? Why did he make this the capital topic of his address and bestow on it twice the space he gave to any other, if he is not brooding over schemes of annexation to which he wishes to reconcile the people? Again and again, in two different passages, the President calls attention to the facilities afforded by steam and electricity for extending government over wider areas. He expresses the opinion that an enlargement of our territory would make it safe to diminish our army and navy. He carries this theory so far as to avow the belief that things are tending towards the union of the whole world under one government, and that armies and navies will then be unnecessary. The purpose of this train of thought is evident enough. He wishes to familiarize the public mind with the idea that new enlargements of territory would be merely steps in carrying us and the world forward in the path marked out by destiny. The prominence and emphatic repetition given to this idea in the inaugural address, are not pertinent to the policy of this government for the next four years, unless General Grant means to make his second term an epoch of territorial aggrandizement.

Decline in River Freights.

We copy the following from the St. Louis *Democrat* of Wednesday:

The weather yesterday was wet during the morning and clear and bright the remainder of the day. The weather map on 'Change showed clear skies almost in every direction throughout our extended country, and we may reasonably augur therefrom a continuance of pleasant weather until the recurrence of the equinoctial storms, about the twenty-second instant. The rivers are high in all directions, and the ice in the upper rivers is rotting and going out very rapidly, and the prospect of an early opening of Lake Pepin is good. Freights are softening to all points on the lower rivers. The barge line has determined to offer an effective competition for freights this season, regardless of the demands of the steamboats, and therefore we should not be at all surprised if 1873 furnished nearly as low a record of freights as any year of our his-Last year, for quite a long period, the barge line took freights for seventeen cents per 100 pounds, but we remember a year when they carried flour to New Orleans as fifteen cents per barrel, which would be seven and a half cents per 100 pounds, and if applied to corn would not figure more than three and seven-eights cents per bushel. That was the nearest thing to hard pan rates we ever witnessed on the Mississippi river. Whether the probable high water of the coming summer and the increasing competion will drive rates this season to that extremely low point, we can not say, but we believe that the barge line people have quite fully made up their minds to compete for the freighting of the Mississippi river in dead earnest, and no longer permit themselves to be a party to a high freight compact and agree not to cut under the steamer rate more five cents per 100 pounds, which is no cut at all—taking their proper turn in the improvised "line" for loading. From the present outlook we think the St. Louis Exchange now offers a fine field for speculative operations, for, if freights descend to an inordinately low figure on the June rise, no man can make money faster or more certain than to go down to New Orleans, hire a large storehouse, and commence filling it with produce purchased in this market and carried down stream at the lowest rates. Some time during the fall—probably about the time cotton picking begins—the demand for supplies from the South would be so large and urgent that freights would advance 100 or 200 per cent, and then the supplies of the speculator already held in store, and moved at the low rates, would pay a large profit. There are a number of first class steamers at the wharf now seeking loading for lower points, and the Memphis packets have reduced their rates. The rates to New Orleans are totally unsettled and subject to special contract.

More than 9,000,000 of briar-wood and other wooden tobacco pipes are made yearly in this country.

Desperadoes in Texas—Murder of State Policemen.

We copy the subjoined report from the Austin (Texas) *Journal*, of the eighteenth instant:

On Friday last Captain Thomas Williams, with a force of seven men, reached the town of Lampasas, in obedience to orders from the chief of police, to aid the local authorities in quelling a band of desperadoes who were committing outrages and riding over the community. Our readers will recollect the application for help, after the attack of the desperadoes on the sheriff, signed by the five justices of the peace and other officers of the county, published in a former issue of our paper. Upon Captain Williams' arrival he heard of the presence in the town of a number of men who were armed, and one man armed with a pistol displayed himself, and then went into the Lampasas bar-room. This was evidently a decoy. Captain Williams sent three of his men to different points, and then with four men, privates Wesley Cherry, T. M. Daniels and Andrew Melville, he went to the bar-room to arrest the man who had been seen to enter it armed. Williams instructed his men not to draw their pistols or make any demonstration, as he preferred to make a peaceable arrest. He stepped into the room, and seeing the man with a pistol, demanded his surrender; the man refused to surrender, when Williams attempted to wrest his pistol from him, the rest of the men simply looking on, with their backs turned to the bar. At this juncture a volley was fired into the police from behind by at least eight or ten men. Captain Williams and his four men all fell. Williams was shot in the back of the head, and turning about to face his murderers, was again shot several times. Captain Williams and three of his men were instantly killed and Andrew Melville was mortally wounded, and it is from his statement these facts are gathered. Upon the coroner's inquest it seems that no evidence was elicited as to the parties who had committed the murder.

The news of the affair was brought to Adjutant General Britton by the three policemen who escaped the horrid massacre; one of them leaving Friday night. The murder happened about noon the same day.

General Britton organized a force of eight or ten men, and in person has gone to the scene of the murder, if possible to arrest the murderers.

All of the parties killed are well known and good citizens, and have families to mourn their untimely taking off.

Lampasas county has been in a terrible condition lately; the civil authorities proving powerless, the law defied, the sheriff shot down and the peaceable inhabitants at the mercy of lawless men. The Governor had been applied to for help, and in response the State police were sent to the county seat. The action of the Legislature in failing to make appropriations to support the police has caused the force to be greatly reduced, and the operations of this important branch of the public service have been rendered almost powerless. Since the assembling of the present Legislature the desperate element has broken loose, apparently stimulated by the belief that the State authorities were to be deprived of all means of enforcing the laws and preserving the peace. The law is trampled under foot, and the officers of the law shot down while in the act of its enforcement.

We trust that there are sufficient good men in the Legislature, Democrats and Republicans, to aid the State authorities in crushing this malicious spirit out of the community.

The *Journal* says, in another article:

The murder of Captain Williams will cause a shock to our State, and sorrow to the entire community where he has lived most of his life. He grew up in the town of Lockhart, and at the time of his death was a young man. At the outbreak of the war he was conscripted into the Confederate service, but escaped to Mexico, and from there made his way to New Orleans and joined the regiment then being organized by Governor Davis. For gallantry he was promoted to a lieutenantcy, and was known and loved for his bravery and excellent bearing. After the war he returned to his home and settled down.

The disturbed condition of our State would not permit a man of such activity to remain idle, and Captain Williams has filled several positions in the public service of the State. When the present State police system was organized, he offered his services to the Governor, and for his efficiency was promoted to the position of captain. During the recent political canvass Captain Williams was chosen by the Republicans as their candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. At last he has fallen in the path of duty, while enforcing the law, and protecting life and property. He leaves a wife and young child (his wife is the daughter of Senator Baker). With the bereaved relatives, we mourn the death of Captain Williams—so gallant, young, brave, generous—he died in the defense of law and order, and his name deserves to be enrolled among the heroic dead.

Details of the Bank of England Forgery.

London papers of the third and fourth are at hand with the following details of the great forgeries on the Bank of England:

It was discovered on Saturday that bills to an enormous amount had been forged upon all the principal houses in the city of London, and that these bills had been discounted at the West End branch of the Bank of England in Burlington Gardens, which does an entirely different kind of business from the parent establishment in the city. It is intended for convenience of gentlemen and ladies and West End tradesmen who might find it inconvenient to journey to the city in order to transact their occasional business. It is not, therefore, ordinarily concerned with large bill transactions of the city commission, and in consequence is less bound by strict regulations in dealing with any business of that nature which might accidently be brought to it.

The conspirators must have been aware of this, and they laid their plans for approaching the Bank of England by this weaker portion of its defenses. Warren, an American, who managed the plot, was in no hurry and took care to gain good feeling before he ventured on his ultimate enterprise. He behaved for some time past like an ordinary customer of good resources. He drew upon his balance and renewed it, but kept it always at a good figure. After a while he deposited some bills; they were good and genuine bills; still he was careful not to be hasty, and he continued his transactions with the bank until he had acquired a reputation of a person engaged in legitimate commerce and thoroughly trustworthy.

At length the moment came for the presentation of forged bills. They were discounted without hesitation, and the authors of the fraud had to all appearances succeeded safely in pocketing about £100,000. All these arrangements were masterpieces of ingenuity and patience, but the bills themselves must have required the greatest amount of labor. In the first place, many large firms, upon whom the bills purported to be drawn, are in the habit of using a peculiar kind of paper, with certain water marks and printed matter. All this would have to be imitated, and as the bills were drawn on more than one firm, there must have been several such imitations. There remained the drawing of bills and affixing of signatures, and each bill must have required a series of feats in successful forging. Some bills were backed by several acceptors, so that there might easily be as many as half a dozen single bills; yet the bills were so perfect that not one of them was questioned on the ground of the acceptances not appearing genuine.

But the men who had exerted a skill, foresight and perseverance sufficient to insure unhesitating acceptance of forged bills could not escape on a trivial blunder which revealed their plot. They presented two bills on which the date of acceptance had been omitted. Inquiry was of course made of the firm whose acceptance was thus undated. It was discovered that the bill was not genuine, and the whloe series were then found to be forgeries. How much further the plot would have been carried it is impossible to say. Advertisements published caution bankers, brokers and all other persons against dealing in a number of United States five-twenty, ten-forty and funded loan bonds amounting to $237,000, they, it is alleged, having been acquired out of the profits of the forgery. The loss to be Bank of England is stated at £80,000. The Rothschilds is mentioned as one of the firms on which forged drafts were drawn, but no other names are given.

Hon. J. Henri Burch in Pennsylvania.

We reproduce the subjoined report from the Harrisburg *State Journal* of the fourteenth instant:

On Wednesday evening, in the Wesley Union Church, this gentleman delivered an able address on "The freedman of the South—his past and present condition," to a large audience.

Professor William Howard Day was elected to preside; Captain Baxter, Major J. W. Simpson and Henry Marshall, vice presidents, and E. M. Stanton and D. R. Chester, secretaries.

After a brief address by the chairman, Mr. Burch spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—First, by way of congratulation, allow me to rejoice with the colored men of Harrisburg, of Pennsylvania, aye, of the United States, that at last we have been clothed with all the privileges and immunities of a political equality before the law, and I congratulate the colored men of Pennsylvania that after a few years of absence from this State, I return to find them in the full enjoyment of universal suffrage and its concomitant blessings, for which, when I left, they were laboring hard to secure.

Secondly, by way of explanation, I would state that I did not come North for the purpose of making speeches, but upon the urgent request of your distinguished fellow-citizens, Professor William Howard Day, C. M. Brown and others, whom I met in Washington, I thought that I would like to come to Harrisburg and speak to the citizens, especially as a former visit to Harrisburg was the direct cause of my going South. The speaker then referred to his connection with the Garnet League of this city, and of his letter written in the interest of education among the freedmen of the South, and published in the columns of the *Freedman's Appeal* in 1867. Continuing his discourse, he said: I have selected for my subject this evening, the 'Freedman of the South, his past and present condition.' I do not purpose to lift the veil of the past. Suffice it to know that these people were once the helpless victims of an accursed crime, made up of pure, unalloyed wickedness; a crime sparing neither age, sex nor condition, scorning comparison, defying competition, and visiting upon its outraged victims untold horrors. Not only this, but they were subjected to the unrighteous declaration of a partial, prejudiced judge, who dragged his judicial ermine sufficiently low to place them beyond the pale of manhood, by deciding that "a black man has no rights which a white man is bound to respect." Would to God that the author of this infamous declaration could return again to earth and witness the race whom he sought to degrade to the level of brutes, in the full enjoyment of political equality, bestowed upon them by the same people whom he claimed need not respect any of their rights. The colored race was held in the chains of slavery for over 200 years, and for that period toiled and groaned beneath the yoke of a cruel slavery, and without any relief whatever.

The speaker then referred to the breaking out of the late rebellion, and said that when the rebels first opened fire on Fort Sumter, they in reality opened fire on old Fort Slavery, and fired shot after shot at it until they knocked a hole in it sufficiently large to let out over four millions of human beings who had been held as slaves. He spoke of his first impressions of the devotedness of the freedmen to Republican principles, evidenced by their rejoicings over their first victory in Louisiana in 1868. He described their poverty in their churches, their school houses and their homes four years ago, and their present prosperous condition.

He said where the ground was their floor, the sky their roof and the fallen trees of the forest their seats, and which was used as their houses of worship, there now stand substantial and beautiful edifices, erected and dedicated to the uses of Christianity and education. All over the South every means are employed looking toward the education of the masses of colored children, who have heretofore, under Southern rule, been debarred from any exercise of these inestimable privileges. There is, in their efforts, a determined move to sweep away every vestige of their former inexcusable ignorance, and every nerve is strained to accomplish the desired result, and all their powers are brought to bear upon those having power to enact such laws as will secure them the means to drink deep at the fountain of universal education.

The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the loyalty and devotion of the freedmen of the South to the great Republican party, and the many obstacles thrown in their way. He alluded to the defection of those eminent champions of the colored men—Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner and others, but with a fidelity unparalleled, they had refused to follow them out of the Republican party, believing firmly that their only salvation lies within the party that worked out their redemption from slavery. Despite the workings of the midnight assassin who had boldly stalked into the colored Republican's cabin, murdered the father, drove the defenseless widow and children into the swamps and left the cabin in ashes; despite the unjust wholesale arrest of colored Republicans and their confinement in the penitentiary of the State, and for no other reason or crime than that they were Republicans and had voted that ticket, these newly made voters clung to the Republican party, and left it only with their lives. In referring to the subject of civil rights, the speaker drew a strong contrast between that and social equality, and said that the colored people did not desire social equality; all that they desired was the right to travel as civilized men and women travel, and not to be compelled to put up with inferior accommodations while they were charged full fare. In speaking of the advanced condition of the colored people of Louisiana, he said that much was owing to the splendid career of the late Lieutenant Governor Oscar J. Dunn, and he paid a glowing, well merited tribute to the memory of that distinguished colored man. In a few brief remarks he urged upon his audience the cause of the struggling Cubans, and said that it was the bounden duty of every colored man in the United States to give his immediate attention to this cause, and to demand of the government an immediate relief, by according to them their belligerent rights.

In conclusion, Mr. Burch said, since the emancipation of the colored race of this country, every anticipation of philanthropists and friends had been realized. In the South we see them occupying dignified positions in statesmanship, law and medicine. Universities abound and their places of Christian worship are multiplying. Before another generation is born, education and liberty conferred upon the colored people by a Republican administration, will bear its magnificent fruit, and then the people of the United States will be proud to acknowledge the untold benefits that have accrued to our country by means of the immortal emancipation of President Lincoln. After thanking his audience for their reception and attendance, Mr. Burch retired.

Resolutions passed in public meeting in Wesley Union Church, Harrisburg, on Wednesday evening, March 12, 1873, on the occasion of the visit and address of Hon. J. Henri Burch, of Louisiana:

WHEREAS, We have listened with great pride and pleasure to the very able and interesting address delivered to night by the Hon. J. Henri Burch, State Senator in Louisiana, relative to the freedmen of the South and other matters, before the Cato Literary Association and the citizens of Harrisburg; therefore be it

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Burch for the able manner in which he has handled the subject.

Resolved, That we regard him as a faithful opponent of wrong and corruption, a strong advocate of right and justice, and one of the foremost champions in the cause of liberty, education and equal rights to all classes of men.

Resolved, That he carries with him home or wherever he goes, our greatest esteem and best wishes for his future success in life.

Resolved, That we join heart and hand with Mr. Burch and all others who are laboring with all their energies to bring about the emancipation of our enslaved brethren in the Island of Cuba.

The champion ticket-seller was with Barnum last season, and sold 2,500,000 in six months' traveling. This year he will spit on his hands and try and do better than that even.

Stocks of Pork and the Probabilities of the Provision Trade.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Subjoined are the estimates of stocks of mess pork in the West, as made by, and the views of the probabilities of the provision trade of a leading provision and produce house of St. Louis and New Orleans, Messrs. Cobb, Dolhonde & Co.:

For the information and benefit of the "provision trade," we give you the following reports for publication:

The stock of pork at the different points of the West is estimated as follows, and if there exists any differences in the amounts, they are less, we believe, than these estimates at the present time:

	bbls. pork.
Chicago	50,000
Cincinnati	23,000
Louisville	10,000
St. Louis	6,000
Interior points of the West	20,000
Making in all	109,000

Barrels pork of "winter-cure" of the season, 1872 to 1873, from the first of November to the first of March.

In this connection we give the stock of pork reported on hand March 5, 1870, and 1869, from a Chicago standpoint, as follows:

	1870.	1869.
St. Louis	13,000	27,000
Louisville	20,000	25,000
New Orleans	8,000	20,000
New York	41,000	40,000
Milwaukee	6,000	10,000
Chicago	53,000	68,000
Cincinnati	25,000	25,000
Total barrels	166,000	240,000

We have not the separate stocks of pork at different points, for last year, say March, 1872; but all those engaged in the provision trade recollect the heavy stock of Chicago, about 125,000 barrels of pork, with estimate then of 80,000 barrels of pork at the other places of the West.

You will perceive under the above figures that the stock of pork at this time, March, 1873, is smaller at all points than any time previous since 1868, and with a foreign and domestic demand at least twenty per cent larger this than last year. Under the past and present rate of consumption of pork, cut meats and hams, from November 1, 1872, and a continuation of this large demand for four months more, there will not be left any stock of them on hand by the first of August, exclusive, of course, of summer cured meats.

We find at present in the West the total stock of pork of 109,000 barrels on hand, and leaving out the whole West consumption, we believe the Southern States will take the whole of this before October, for the following reasons:

New Orleans market takes an average of 12,000 barrels per month to October	60,000
Other points along the Mississippi river and its tributaries	25,000
Other points in the South reached by "all rail," etc	25,000
Total	146,000

Which makes the present stock short of 50,000 barrels; and at present prices of dry salted, winter-cured meats, barrel pork can not be made for not less than $17 50, and the markets are strong and advancing generally. As to the stocks of bulk meats, we do not know yet, but it is generally believed not near as much are on hand as last year at the same time. Lent will be over early in April, after which we expect a larger Southern demand for meats generally, and from present appearances in the provision markets, with all "bulls" and no "bears," and the strong confidence prevailing, we would not be surprised to see mess pork $20 and bacon sides twelve and a half cents before September, 1873.

The Brazilian Trade.

[From the St. Louis Times.]

In connection with the subject of closer connections with Brazil, to which the *Times* adverted several days ago, it will be of interest to learn that the prospect of establishing a steamship line between New Orleans and Rio Janeiro is rapidly improving. The Chamber of Commerce of the former city adopted a resolution in February indorsing the project, and it has since been ascertained more definitely, through statistical information, what probable amount of trade would thus be secured to New Orleans.

It appears from a statement in the *Times* that the clearances from Rio Janeiro to the Gulf ports during the past three years average sixty-three cargoes of 1000 bags of coffee each, or upwards of twenty cargoes annually for each steamer of a line of three steamships. It further appears that the average of the clearances to other United States ports for the three years specified is 1,017,292 bags, a large and perhaps the greater part of which is for Western consumption. With a regular steam line between New Orleans and Rio it is only reasonable to infer that a considerable portion of the 1,017,292 bags would be diverted from the Atlantic ports to the Gulf, whence the West would be supplied either by the river or by rail. Hence it may be concluded that the present business between the two ports is sufficient to support a semi monthly line of three steamships, with a fair prospect of the trade being doubled within a short period.

Mr. Joseph F. Megridge, of New Orleans, says still further in relation to this subject:

"The coffee demand is increasing, and, to supply it, the South is drained of its gold, when the coffee should be paid for by shipments of Western produce. Brazil, at this hour, has her heart and arms, her merchants and people, waiting and ready to receive our Mississippi valley products, and not a dollar's worth of it do we directly forward to her. The flour, bacon, hams, lard, kerosene, pitch, rosin, turpentine, furniture, agricultural and mechanical implements of industry, all, all are supplied to Brazil by England or New York. Baltimore or other Northern ports. We are loosed thousands of miles nearer to Brazil than these ports, and have just the articles they must have and do consume, and absolutely need in repayment or exchange for their coffee, hides, caoutchouc, and tropical productions. I do not propose at present to enlarge on this subject; but our merchants, on a little reflection, will fully appreciate its importance."

He also quotes from a letter written by Mr. Hinds, the United States consul at Rio Janeiro, in favor of the proposed enterprise, as follows:

"I am satisfied that in a very short time you would get more through travel than the New York line, which does not give general satisfaction. In fact, I believe I am justified in saying that two-thirds of all the travel between Brazil and the United States goes via England, and make the voyage cheaper, and in nearly the same time. When we take into consideration the great number of steamers plying between this port and England; in fact all Europe, and see with what success they are rewarded, it seems remarkable that a great country like ours could not afford trade for two steamers per month. There are at least twelve steamers a month in this port, sailing under the British colors; of the French we have from Marseilles and Havre one per month each; from Hamburg and Bremen each two per month, and from Genoa one steamer per month. So out of the score of steamers entering this harbor every month, we have hardly one; though from the tone of the President's recent message, I am led to believe and hope that