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THE JETTIES.

Official Report of General Comstock.

The following letter of General Humphreys, chief of engineers, transmitting the report of General Comstock, of his recent inspection of the work of improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi river, was transmitted to the United States Senate on the thirteenth instant by the Secretary of War. It will be seen that General Comstock refrains from expressing any opinion on the work, simply reporting facts as he found them:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., December 21, 1875.

SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith the report of Major C. B. Comstock, corps of engineers, of his recent inspection of the work of improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi river, showing the progress made by Mr. James B. Eads in that work from the date of its commencement up to November 14 last.

This inspection and report have been made in accordance with the provisions of paragraph ten of the fourth section of the river and harbor act of March 3, 1875, and I would suggest that in further compliance with the act, this report be submitted to Congress.

Attention is respectfully invited to the closing paragraph of Major Comstock's report, referring to the importance of an early appropriation by Congress of the amount necessary to carry on the examinations, surveys and inspections now required to be made by the terms of the fourth section of the above named act, and for which no means were provided by the act itself.

In this connection I would refer to the annual report and appendix from this office, wherein will be found the detailed estimates for carrying these objects during the current fiscal year, and also for the year ending June 30, 1877. These estimates have been submitted to Congress, and are printed in the book of estimates, page 123. The amount required for the current fiscal year is $100,000.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.
Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOUTH PASS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

NEW ORLEANS, November 30, 1875.

GENERAL—I have the honor to report the progress made by James B. Eads in the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi river from June 2, 1875, when the work was begun, to November 14, 1875.

The work done is, in general terms, as follows:

At the mouth of the pass, and on its east side, a row of piles has been driven which starts from the land's end, and while following the general direction of the pass, yet curves gently to the westward; it is prolonged till it reaches thirty-five feet of water outside of the bar, the length of the row being about 11,800 feet, and the distances between its piles varying from eight to twenty feet. Excluding the last 1500 feet of the row, its piles were driven in less than ten feet of water.

A parallel row at a distance of twelve feet from it, toward the channel of the pass, and about 5000 feet long, makes a double row, for that distance from the land's end.

A first layer of mattresses (these being two and a half feet thick and from forty to fifty feet wide), resting on the bottom, has been put down along the channel side of the piles for about 11,000 feet.

At different places a second layer thirty-five feet wide has been placed against the piles and on the first the aggregate length of this layer being about 2400 feet.

Sheet piling has been driven along that part of the row, which is double to an aggregate length of 3400 feet.

About 3900 feet below the head of the east jetty, and 1000 feet from it, a row of piles from the west jetty begins. This row has its piles twenty feet apart, is nearly parallel to the east jetty, and its end outside of the bar is opposite to the end of the piles for the east jetty. Its length is about 7700 feet.

Single layers of mattresses, thirty-five feet wide, run down both sides of this row of piles to a point about 4200 feet from its head.

A line of piling 500 feet long runs from the head of the west jetty to the west shore of the pass.

Shops, boardinghouses, and ways for the construction of mattresses have been erected at the mouth of the South Pass.

At the head of the South Pass a line of piles about 3000 feet long has been begun, and 420 piles have been driven, the distances between the piles varying from eight to twenty feet. This row of piles is nearly prolonged to the west bank of the South Pass up-stream into the main river.

Having now given a general description of the work, some details will be added.

EAST JETTY.

Referring to the tracing forwarded herewith for details of location, the work on this jetty is as follows:

Starting from a wharf at the land's end, on the east bank of the South Pass, a line of piles numbered up to 1100, running southeast and bending slightly to the south, has been driven. The outer end of the row is in thirty-five feet of water outside of the bar, and the length of the row is about 11,800 feet. Starting from the upper end, the piles are eight feet apart till the seven hundred and eighty-seventh pile is reached; from the seven hundred and eighty-seventh to the eight hundred and eighty-ninth pile, the distances are sixteen feet; from the eight hundred and eighty-ninth to the ten hundred and seventy-seventh, the distances are twenty feet, the intervals thence to the eleven hundredth pile being ten feet or less.

A second row, parallel to the first and twelve feet nearer the channel, was begun at the same wharf with the same intervals between the piles. It has been carried to pile 621, about 5000 feet from the wharf.

The piles vary from twenty-five to sixty-five feet in length, the longer ones being used at the gulf end of the first row. For the first 5000 feet below the wharf, the bottom was usually soft; after that more sand was found, and in some cases very hard driving was required to obtain fifteen feet of penetration. It is stated, however, that after twelve feet of penetration the piles went down more easily.

On passing the outer crest of the bar and getting into more than fifteen feet of water the bottom was found to be very soft. For example, pile 1065, forty-five feet long, in twenty-six feet of water, after penetrating twenty-four feet, sunk more than a foot under a three and a half foot blow from a 3000-pound ram.

The penetration of the piles varies from twelve to twenty-five feet.

Along the channel row of piles, where the row is double, a line of sheet piling has been partly completed, its length aggregating 3400 feet, the piles having an average penetration of about thirteen feet. These sheet piles rest against six-inch by twelve-inch waling pieces fastened to the main piles.

Along the channel side of the rows of piles, and in contact with it, is laid a line of mattresses in a bottom layer which extends to a distance of about 11,000 feet from the wharf.

These mattresses vary from seventy-five to 100 feet in length, from forty to fifty in width and are two and a half feet in thickness.

A second layer extends from the wharf for 170 feet; from pile No. 601 to No. 745, and from No. 900 to No. 945, making an aggregate length of about 2400 feet. The usual size of these mattresses is 100 feet long, thirty-five feet wide and two and a half feet thick.

These mattresses are made of small willows, from a quarter of an inch to two and a half inches in diameter at the butt; they are built on ways, and pulled from them into the river by a tug.

These ways are parallel, twelve inch by twelve-inch timbers, about six feet apart, placed at right angles to the edge of the river, and with a slope toward it from one-eighth to one-twelfth. On top of each timber is a small joist, with rounded top, which is greased to diminish friction.

Measured along the shore there are about 700 feet of these ways in all.

On the ways, and at right angles to them, are placed parallel strips, five feet apart, of six inch by three inch pine, forming a base for the mattress stakes two feet six inches long and rise along these strips at five feet intervals with their lower ends wedged into holes in the strips. Then between these stakes willows are piled up in layers, in some of which the brush are parallel, in others at right angles to the bottom strips. When the proper amount of brush has been placed between the stakes, the top strips of six-inch by one and a half-inch pine, and six by two-inch pine, are placed at right angles to the bottom strips, and the tops of the lines of stakes are wedged into the holes in them, the brush being somewhat compressed in putting on the top strips. Later mattresses have been strengthened by putting stakes at every twenty feet six inches along the sides of the mattresses; by adding four or six iron bolts to add the stakes; and by putting top strips on the sides of the mattresses parallel to the bottom strips.

The experiment is also being tried of placing the willows diagonally to the sides of the mattresses.

The mattresses being completed and launched, are towed to their places by a tug; here they are tied to the piles by ropes. When the river carries much sediment they sink without assistance in a day or two; at other times they have been sunk by pumping sand on them, or by throwing on gravel or stones.

At present, as the river carries little sediment, rubble stone is used to sink all mattresses, from ten to thirty tons being required for each one.

Slag, which has served as ballast for vessels, has been used in part, and also a chalky limestone, in masses of less than half a cubic foot.

The sea cane which grows at the mouth of the pass was used to construct about one fourth of six mattresses; these formed a part of the mattresses which were destroyed by the storm of September 18, 1875.

WEST JETTY.

Opposite a point about 3300 feet on the east row of piles of east jetty from its head, and 1000 feet distant from it on the west side of south pass, is the head of a row of piles which runs parallel to those of the east jetty for a distance of about 7700 feet, its end being opposite that of the row of piles for the east jetty. These piles are sixteen feet apart for the first fifty-five piles; the distance is then increased to twenty feet. Piles, in the vicinity of the double, arising from a slight change of plan.

The same is true for the east jetty near pile No. 900.

Single layers of mattresses, usually thirty-five feet wide, have been put down on each side of the row of piles, and reach from its head to a point about 4200 feet below.

The head of the west jetty has a line of sixty-five piles nearly at right angles to the jetty and connecting it with the west shore of the pass. These piles are eight feet apart.

HEAD OF SOUTH PASS.

A line of piles about 3000 feet long starts from the east bank of the South Pass at its head, and runs in the general direction of the east bank of the pass out into the main river, curving gently to the west. The piles are twenty feet apart at its root, and the distance diminishes to eight feet at its head, where there is twenty-one feet of water. This line is but partly finished, about 120 piles having been driven at the ends, leaving a gap at the middle.

EFFECT OF STORM.

About September 18, 1875, a rather severe gale displaced piles near the end of the east jetty, five disappearing entirely. It also displaced some of the sheet-piling. It destroyed about 1000 running feet of mattresses, which were in position, but had not been sunk, and disturbed some that were sunk.

On comparing the coast survey map of May and June, 1875, with the survey of October 5-14, 1875, given in the tracing herewith, there appears to have been not much change in the depth of water at the mouth of the South Pass, on the whole. At the upper end of the jetties it may have increased a little; on the bar it appears to have diminished from one to two feet; one and seven-tenths feet have to be added to soundings on the coast survey map to reduce them to the plane of mean high water adopted for the survey of October, 1875.

Under general orders No. 75, War Department, current series, James B. Eads was authorized by me on September 30, 1875, to cut on public lands, in the counties of Jackson and Marion, in Mississippi, and in the parishes of St. Tammany and Washington, in Louisiana, for use in construction of jetties at the South Pass, so many trees as should make the whole number cut 5000.

On the same day a letter, from which the following is an extract, was sent to him giving the regulations deemed necessary to prevent the taking of material from public lands by contractors for other purposes than use in construction of the jetties:

"The aim of the agents of the United States in reference to your taking timber or other material from public lands, of course, is to secure that no such timber shall be taken or cut which is not necessary to and actually used in the construction of the works at the South Pass.

"1. In order that I may act advisedly on your applications for permission to take materials from the public lands, you shall give me details of your plans, and such estimates of the amount of material required in executing a definite portion of your plan as will fully explain the application and enable me to judge of the necessity of the material for which at any time you ask.

"2. I should, when acting on such applications, know the total amount of each material asked for, you or your associates have previously obtained on United States public lands since the beginning of the work, and the total additional amount estimated to be needed in the work.

"Such a statement dated and signed by you should accompany each application, and it should also state that all the material previously so obtained has been applied to the works at the South Pass.

"3. To comply with the instructions sent me, I have to request that you will certify to me September 30, 1875, and at the end of every month following, the total number of trees cut since the beginning of your work, by you or your contractors, in each township containing United States public lands, and the name of the person under whom they were cut. The statement should give the number of trees cut for piles and the number cut for lumber, and the number of feet, board measure, of the latter."

No information in reference to the points mentioned in these three paragraphs has been received by Captain Eads.

I would call attention to the fact that while the law for the improvement of the South Pass requires of the Secretary of War a certain supervision of the work, it has provided no funds to defray the necessary expenses of such supervision, for of the surveys which will have to be made by the engineer officer before he can certify that certain depths of water have been obtained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. B. COMSTOCK,
Major of Engineers and Brevet Brigadier General.
General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

The Church Side of Church Taxation.

The President has stated the question of taxing church property from the side of the State alone. Thus viewed, it is easy to see that the State would gain by an impartial system of taxation. Hence many may suppose that the Church would be correspondingly the loser. But this does not follow since this is very proceeding of true equity all parties are really the gainers, as in an honest inter trade in business. It is not to be denied, indeed, that church expenses would be somewhat increased by the tax; but this would be partly met by the decrease of the individual tax of the members of the congregation, each of whom now pays his own share and a portion of that of the Church also. The poor churches have cheap houses of worship, and their tax would be small. They might think it a burden at first; and so they would think insurance a burden if somebody had always paid it for them; but in time they would become accustomed to the necessary expense. Our forebodings of evil in changing from old customs are usually exaggerated.

Take a parallel instance. The clergy used to be exempt from military service; and some of them were loud enough to complain when they were subjected to the draft in the late war. But cooler thought showed that a nation's claim, in a time of deadly struggle, is upon all citizens alike; and this claim a clergyman should rejoice to meet, that he might exhibit the same patriotism for the public weal as others. To be exempt was an injustice to others; it took from the brightness of his example as a patriot; and it diminished his influence with the people. The case is the same in the States (such as New York) which exempt the clergy from taxation. It was contrary to the spirit of our age of the rights of a right to vote, or to hold office. But who can not see that it is more honorable for the clergy to bear the same burdens of taxation with others, and then to enjoy similar privileges? They are thus more self-respecting, and can freely appeal to others in matters of State; whereas the exemption usage furnishes an argument to infidelity. Thus Morley, the biographer of Voltaire, writes: "The direct refusal of the clergy in 1770 to consent to pay their share of the taxes like other citizens, though owning as much as a fifth of all the property in the realm, involved, like a cheque, a vigorous pamphlet, that the distinction in a kingdom between spiritual and temporal powers is a relic of barbarism; . . . that superstition inevitably tends to make bad citizens, and therefore princes ought to protect philosophy, which destroys superstition. It needs small argument to show that when, in this matter of taxpaying, the clergy and the churches shall set the example of rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," they will have more power in appealing to the irreligious to render unto God the things that are God's.

It is to the true church of Christ that we look to see that she will break this last link which connects them with the State and makes them the recipients of its bounty. The primitive churches had no State charity, in gifts or in exemptions, and why should modern churches receive it, which abound so much more in wealth? If churches are to be viewed as benevolent institutions—which they are only in part—why should they ask others to assume a portion of their benefactions! Let each man do his own giving. As the matter now stands, the State of Illinois gives by tax exemption $250,000 every year to the churches, and this is extorted from the taxpayers, whether they be worshipers or non-worshipers, whether they be Christians, Jews or infidels! And yet men talk of no connection between Church and State, and affirm that in this land no man is compelled to pay anything toward the support of religious ideas and forms in which he does not believe! What party would dare even to introduce a bill into the Legislature which should appropriate from the treasury $225,000, to be distributed among all the religious denominations according to their membership or their property invested in real estate? No matter what arguments might be urged as to the usefulness of churches to the community in moral respects, the proposal would be unanimously rejected as inconsistent with a thorough separation of Church and State. But the principle is not at all changed when the same sum in taxes is remitted to the churches to give it to them before it reaches the treasury is to change the form, but not the reality of the appropriation.

The churches should not be willing to stand in this position, and to give occasion for the taunt of the unbeliever. The sentimental idea that Christianity has a kind of lettuage paid to it by this exemption of church property is a delusion. For the exemption applies equally to heresy as orthodoxy, to Romanism as to Protestantism, to Deism or Spiritualism as to Christianity. Certainly no special honor is put upon the truth as such, while from the point of view of any particular religionist the State does a great deal to aid him in the propagation of error. The United States census of 1870 gives the church property of the leading denominations thus: Roman Catholics, $70,000,000; Methodists, $70,000,000; Presbyterians, $18,000,000; Baptists, $20,000,000; Episcopalians, $35,000,000; Congregationalists, $23,000,000; Liberal sects $12,000,000. We omit the fractions. Now why should Protestant private property be compelled to help pay the annual tax of $700,000 that Romish church property ought to bear? Or why should Romish taxpayers assume part of the $2,300,000 which leading Protestant denominations ought to be paying into the State treasuries? Or why should evangelical and non-evangelical sects be compelled to bear one another's public burdens? But if all church property paid its own tax this confusion and injustice would end, and each class of religionists would draw simply upon its own resources.

And then, so far as this should bring pecuniary pressure upon the churches, as such, the fact would be attended with several compensatory consequences. It would be a stimulus to the laity to pay more careful attention to politics, that the State might not be made heavy by wastefulness and corruption. The spur of self-interest might thus do what right principle has been slow to accomplish. Then, again, in small communities it would operate to produce religious union, and to prevent the needless erection of churches not demanded by the population, but built in the heat of a quarrel or under the prompting of sectarian ambition. And, further, a healthfully repressive influence would be exerted on the erection of unduly expensive and luxurious churches. Why should a single Episcopal or Presbyterian church in tax-burdened New York city, like Trinity or Dr. Hall's, cost $1,000,000, and a Romish cathedral on Fifth avenue $3,000,000 or $5,000,000, and yet be exempt from all taxes? Certainly it is vain to plead the poverty of the builders, and it is subject to throw their proper burden upon others. It is dishonorable to religion in general thus to treat it as a child that can not support itself without State aid, and it is a temptation to Romanists to acquire for their church, here as in the Old World, vast landed estates, to be held free of taxation. The true spirit of Christianity unites with that of our Republican institutions in securing a total separation of church and State, financially as well as otherwise. Let the church no longer play the pauper.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Lady to servant—"Mary, I do not approve of your entertaining your sweetheart in the kitchen." Mary—"Well, ma'am, it's very kind o' you to mention it; but he's from the country, you see, ma'am, and I'm afraid he's too shy and orkard in his manners, ma'am, for you to like him to come up-stairs."

[For the New Orleans Republican.]

DREAMS AND MEDITATIONS ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

BY DAVID C. BROWN.

I looked at my stocking on Christmas eve
And thought of the days gone by,
When child-like fancy used to weave
Air castles frail, but high;
Of the time when my mother's sweet voice said,
"No child, God bless you, good night;
Santa Claus will come to your little bed,
And you'll see what he brings when it's light."
Her voice once again I distinctly could hear,
"Be quiet, down the chimney he'll come
And bring to my boy something pretty to wear,
And a trumpet, a top and a drum.
Then my fancy on wings flew far, far back
To those days of it-little joy,
I could almost see "Kris Kringle's" pack,
And each painted, treasured toy.
Then I thought of my happiest toy-hood days,
When my heart was light and free,
And mother taught me to lisp the praise
Of my God, on bended knee.
But her soft white hand is missing now
From the place it used to rest,
As she kissed my childish happy brow
And chaised me to her breast.
But her image is there deep, deep in my heart,
As sacred and hallowed as same
As in years that are gone, when we did part
And I blessed my mother's name
Now another strange thought crept into my mind,
A sad one, of those, who had gone,
Or the kindred and friends with whom we were kind.
They were dead! and I left alone.
Left alone, quite alone, in this cruel, cold world
With naught but its crosses to bear
And my heart by the sea of misfortune is hurled
Against its shoals so barren and drear.
And I thought of the graves of the silent dead
Where some were wafted above,
Of the sweet, kind words, in my youth they had said
And I yearned once again for their love.
Then weary and sick of thoughts thick and fast
That crowded my fevered brain,
I sank on my pillow, to rest, at last,
And free my heart from pain.
But as dream drew her fanciful mantle around
My thoughts were carried once more
To my childish sports in the old play ground,
In those happy days of yore.
I could see the bright sun sink down in the West,
And again hear my mother's dear voice
As she called me her darling, I sank on her breast,
And my soul seemed again to rejoice.
For I thought 'twas the eve of Christmas, so dear
Mary pinned the stocking that hung
Long ago, on the bed post of pattern so queer,
And I heard happy voices that sang
Merry Christmas, get up, 'tis broad daylight,
Why, your stocking is filled with toys.
I saw the old faces, so pleasant and bright,
Heard sweet laughter, the music of joys.
But I woke—and 'twas gone, all my visions of joy
Were no more—I lie my childhood's home,
Who had gone to Heaven when I was a boy,
And my heart felt quite broken and drear
But my fancy had blended, in colors so bright,
The days that had long gone by,
That I seized my stocking with boyish delight,
And began in its corners to pry.
But, alas, it was empty, like my heart, quite sad
There does not be funds so dear,
There was nothing in life to make me glad
Not a friendly token was there.

Bishop Haven on Woman Suffrage.

At the seventh annual meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association, held in New York city last month, Bishop Haven, one of the vice presidents, spoke as follows:

In appearing before you to-night as the official head, for a very few hours, of the society which holds its annual meeting here, I deem it proper to burden you before you get at the richness of the feast that will follow, with a few thoughts that are, in my own mind, connected with this reform. Every movement which has for its object the improvement of the human race has to pass through various stages and struggles before it reaches its final culmination in victory, and this movement is not unlike its predecessors, but, unlike many of them, the authors of other movements have very rarely been permitted to see so large a measure of success attend their efforts as is evidenced by this large meeting. I think there is upon this platform to-night the first person who agitated the subject of woman's rights in this country. Of course a reform started in the mind of a single person must have certain struggles before it finds acceptance in the minds of the people. All such movements begin at first with contempt. I remember, when I was young, the feeling that ran through our village when the announcement was made that at six o'clock on a Sabbath evening "a hen would crow like a cock." Now that same sneer, perhaps, has never been repeated, but similar sneers have. Well, after contempt comes another action, and that is the effort made to connect with it unseemly associations. But there is another effect. The inevitable effect of every true idea is that it shakes everything that is not firmly fixed, and rises superior to all these associations. Woman suffrage has reached that development, and the public of America and England are beginning to appreciate it. Now, what is this idea? It is simply this—that the right of suffrage has no limitation with the male portion of the human race; that it belongs alike to the whole human family. It is an equal right, a universal right, and a distinction can not be made which will deprive one-half of the human race of the benefit of this great right which belongs to us as a people, representing the government of the people. Woman suffrage is a natural right; it belongs, in the nature of the human race, that every citizen has a right to participate in the government of the country. I am a Democrat, a Jeffersonian Democrat, and I believe in the right of every man to have a voice in public affairs. It is a right that belongs to the very system of our government. Monarchical governments recognize the nation as belonging to a family, but the democratic system recognizes a government by the people and for the people, and, if this be the government, every person in the nation has a right to participate in its administration. There is no partiality possible in such a conception of the system of government under which we live. Woman is considered as distinct and separate from man in every other relation except the political; she can sue and be sued, and she can engage in business in her own name and independent of her husband. It is only when it comes to saying that her husband is claimed to act for her and in her stead. And why should we say that a man who can not touch his wife's property can go and vote that property away? We are told that women do not have the ballot because she can not defend the ballot. But we know that our women did good service in the late struggle, and will anybody say, who has read our history or the history of the world, that they have no power to defend the ballot? We have been told by the Democratic party that the negro race is not a reconstructed woman in the South, and he was not very far from the truth, and the influence of woman on that side was enormous, and on the other side there was a corresponding enthusiasm, and it has been so in all ages and in all countries, and this power given to woman the right to vote, for although they can not carry the sword and the musket, they wield the influence that gives power to the sword and the musket, to say nothing of the instances where they have even wielded the weapons as effectively as men, as in the case of Joan of Arc and others.

Charles Sumner said that "equality of rights is the first of rights," and this will reveal itself in every department of citizenship. Here is a man who pays a tax of $1 50, and he has a right to say who shall be the Governor of the State, but here is a woman by his side who pays a tax of $150, and she has no voice. There is an inequality of rights in this that can not but work mischievously. This city will never be properly governed until the women who help pay the taxes have the right to say who shall spend them. It is the old idea of no taxation without representation; that is not an American idea; the English freeholder asserted that right long before it was proclaimed here. But again, our government requires the expression of the views of the whole people upon every national question; it is a human right belonging to the political status of every individual, the woman as well as the man. We are at this time debating whether our school system shall be touched; now, who has a deeper interest in this question than woman? Can it be otherwise than that she should be deeply interested in the preservation intact of this great gift of our fathers? And deeper than all is the question of the proper handling of the great evil of intemperance. Who suffers from this as woman does? The history of Christianity has been a history of the gradual enlarging of the sphere of woman; and this meeting tonight is one of the effects of Christianity. At one time only the son was allowed to receive a liberal education; but all that has gone by, and now there is a feeling that the sister and brother shall pursue the same studies. We stand now at the beginning of a new century; the last has been one of great development, and yet the very root fact of our national being lies in the first line of the declaration. When we declared ourselves to be a nation, we declared equality for all men, and we never meant by that, equality simply for all males. Jefferson never had that narrow view of human nature. He knew it meant all the people of America. Every one had a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the woman as well as the man.

I have said that in the first stage of every reform movement comes ridicule and contempt, and then follows the attitude visionary and disputable theorists seek to use the movement, and to control it in the interest of their wild or wicked purposes. It was so with the anti-slavery movement; it has been so with this one. But the American Woman Suffrage Association has not been implicated in those follies. It has steadily refused to be involved in the discussion of side issues. It has stood for impartial suffrage; for woman's inherent right of representation. Woman is interested in all the questions which come before the country; still she has no voice in their settlement. Who has a deeper interest in the school question than woman—who has such an interest in the preservation intact of this great gift of our fathers as woman; and why should she not be allowed to participate in its preservation? The subjection of woman is completely passing away, and although America as yet declines to put woman into power, every other nation has done so. If they could put women into some of the executive offices of this country, they would not have as much peculation as existed at present. He alluded to the fact that woman suffrage existed at present in the Territories, and he knew, from having himself visited that community, that the giving of the ballot to woman was a blessing to the Territory. He hoped that the heart of this great city would throb in harmony with the movement.

It is said women can not rule. No man dare say that, alone, to his wife. Not rule! look through history. Where are Cleopatra and Semiramis, and Zenobia and Catharine, and Elizabeth and Victoria? Not rule! Did not Joan of Arc save France when the King had cowardly fled, and the armies were scattered, and English soldiers did their will at all that land? Well, old England burn her as a witch, for she bewitched her nation into hope, unity, zeal, courage and mastery, until it had expelled every triumphant Englishman from its shores. So Elizabeth picked up a prostrate nation, lowest of the low, despised of Emperor, King and Pope, and made it the sovereign power of Europe. So Victoria held back Palmerston and Russell and Gladstone and Derby, who would have plunged England into war with us, and left us free to subdue our enemy. Had not a woman ruled England we should have had a harder task than we did by far.

Christianity has lifted woman to a level with man. It has made this audience possible. It has changed the thick veil which hid the face into the thin one that heightens its beauty. It has given her liberty of movement, of faith, of life. It also demands her political liberation. May this beginning of our second centennial see the perfection of our political system in the admission of woman to all the rights and duties of citizenship. It has worked well in Wyoming. It will everywhere. Let it come.

Morrison's Record.

The following is from the Chicago *Times* of Wednesday:

Morrison, the new Democratic "leader" in Congress, has not hitherto figured largely in the proceedings of Congress. Take, for instance, the first session of the last Congress. The index to the *Congressional Record* shows that he introduced a dozen or so of bills almost entirely of a private character, like the following:

House resolution No. 290, compensating Dr. B. Hahn for a horse lost in battle.

House resolution No. 3373, for the relief of Louisa Bodgley.

House resolution No 3807, for the relief of John Hobson.

He also offered one joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution "to fix the term of the presidential office at six years, and to make the President ineligible for more than six years in any term of twelve years after the next presidential election." He also presented half a dozen petitions relating to some petty local or personal matters in his district. He made no report from a committee, and no speech during the entire session, with the exception of "incidental remarks" on two occasions, the first (*Record*, page 5538) as follows:

Mr. Morrison—I ask leave to have passed a bill for the removal of the political disabilities of Marcellus P. Christian, of Lynchburg, Virginia.

Mr. Ransier—I object.

Mr. Morrison—I move that the rules be suspended and the bill passed.

The Speaker—That can not be done.

The second occasion on which "incidental remarks" was quote from page 5439—still harping on Marcellus Christian:

Mr. Morrison—I move to include in that bill also the name of Marcellus Christian.

The amendment was adopted.

This is the entire record of Mr. Morrison for one session, and the entirely of Marcellus Christian (either with or without the P.) the sum total of his legislative achievements. Elsewhere we give the *Herald's* summing up of the record of his first term.

This is what the *Herald* says:

It so happens that the new chairman of Ways and Means has already served four years in Congress, and has been ranked with the commonplace members. He first came into the House in 1863 as a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress, at the same time with Mr. Blaine. As both of these gentlemen were new members, it is not discreditable to either that they were assigned to low places on an unimportant committee. It so happened that they were put on the same committee and near the tail end of it.

Mr. Morrison, being from an adjoining State, was probably known to Speaker Colfax, while Mr. Blaine was not, for Morrison stood as the sixth and Blaine as the seventh on the Committee on Militia. Mr. Blaine was not the high consideration in that Congress, participating largely in the debates and exercising a decided influence. But Mr. Morrison was a cipher. During the first session he offered one or two unimportant resolutions, but took part in no debate. In the next session, while Mr. Blaine continued to rise in the estimation of the House by frequent displays of ability, Mr. Morrison never rose from his seat to address the Chair but once, and then on a point which was frivolous and ridiculous. On an occasion when many members were called to account and fined for absence Mr. Morrison rose to a question of privilege, saying that he had offered the amount of his fine to the Sergeant-at-Arms in bank notes, and that he had refused to accept it because bank notes were not a legal tender. This piece of small buffoonery is Mr. Morrison's only record during the whole session of 1864.

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We Were Deceived.

Yes, in sorrow we confess it. We had hoped, and persuaded ourselves fondly to believe and expect, that when the present national House of Representatives should open with its Democratic majority—obtained, as it is well known to have been, by a mere "scratch," coupled here and there, as in nearly if not quite every congressional district of this State, and, indeed, throughout the South, with more or less fraud and violence, means unknown to fair elections, and foreign to the better days of the republic—we say we had had fondly hoped and believed that when this Democratic national House of Representatives, with its precarious majority thus obtained through means of doubtful legitimacy, if not of open and defiant disreputableness, should have organized and proceeded to business, some degree of ordinary discretion, not to say an occasional gleam of real conciliation and even magnanimity, would have been manifested and displayed by some of the more prominent and manly of that party—such well known and high toned gentlemen, for instance, as Mr. Wood, of New York, and Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi—but we confess we have been most bitterly deceived and most sorely disappointed, and doubtless almost the entire country shares in the same feeling of disappointment and humiliation.

The first thing these Democratic leaders did was to attempt to deprive Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, of his seat in Congress, and this, too, on the ground, by mere trick of "reference"—Mr. Morey being a Republican, of course, and Mr. Spencer a Democrat. But they failed—signally failed, for the time being, at least. The unbroken thrusts of truth and reason from Mr. Blaine and other Republican leaders, proved too much for the Democratic factionists and would-be parliamentary tricksters, and so Mr. Morey took his seat—for the present—on the certificate of Governor Kellogg, Mr. Spencer having the certificate of "Governor" McEnery!

And the very impudent, not to say ridiculous attitude thus assumed by the ultra-Democratic leaders in the national House of Congress, where they have a temporary stolen majority, in attempting to deprive Mr. Morey of his seat for a single moment will appear the more glaring and inexcusable, when the fact is remembered that in the fifth Louisiana congressional district, from which Mr. Spencer has the unparalleled effrontery to claim to have been elected, we have an open, fair and conceded Republican majority of from 3000 to 5000 votes at least, while it is a further well known fact, and all along openly confessed and declared, that Mr. Spencer never went into the race with the absolute threat that he was going to win, in one way or another, and it is equally well known, if not of record, that the main count or lever of his success was to be through bribery and other means of fraud, and undue and illegal influence and coercion forced upon him, and, if we mistake not, the fact that there was premeditated and systematic bribery in his behalf is and has all along been openly and boastingly confessed.

If not so, then let it be shown upon what legitimate ground Mr. Spencer claims a seat in Congress, while Mr. Morey, from a district overwhelmingly Republican—Mr. Morey being well known to be quite as popular, personally, as Mr. Spencer or any other gentleman perhaps in the district. But let the spurious and fraudulent majority in the national House of Representatives go ahead and finally seat Mr. Spencer over Mr. Morey. It would only be carrying out the programme of corruption and shameless rascality upon which it would seem that certain would-