Special Advertisements

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE FOR THE HAIR.—IT IS NOT A DYE.

BRIEST'S
CAPILLARIUM,
FOR
RESTORING GREY HAIR
TO ITS
ORIGINAL COLOR AND CONDITION.

This excellent preparation, for Restoring Grey Hair to its original Color, and which has been for a short time offered to the Public, has met with a success far greater than was anticipated. In so short a time. Every one who has used it speaks of its merits in the most flattering terms. As it acts as a

DRESSING FOR THE HAIR,

as well as a Restorative, it is just the article that has been so long needed by the Ladies.

It is not a sticky, disagreeable preparation, but one that is perfectly free from all impurities and dirt, and makes the most harsh and wiry hair

SOFT AND GLOSSY.

After using the CAPILLARIUM a short time, the Scalp becomes clean, and free from DANDRUFF, and assumes a Healthy and healthy action, causing it to give out the secretion so absolutely necessary for the growth and embellishment of the Hair.

The CAPILLARIUM is a combination of Stimulants, Sulphur and Oil, and

It is a sure Preventive of Baldness.
It will cure all Diseases of the Scalp.
It will Prevent the Hair from Falling Off.
It will make the Hair Soft, Glossy and Flexible.
It will remove all Dandruff and Scurf.
It will restore the Natural Secretions.

Depot 46 South Second Street, Williamsburgh. For sale in New York by Miller & Co., cor. of Adam and Canton st.; cor. of Avenue D and Houston st; and in East Brooklyn by Young & Husted, corner Myrtle and Kent avenue, and all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers generally.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR. 552

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION of Cruelty to Animals—Rooms No. 306 Broadway—All Police Officers are instructed by Order of the president to arrest cruelty to animals. Call the attention of officers to cases as they occur, and report the number of the officer to these Rooms, that the officer may be complimented for well doing. 448

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN ALL THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES, AT THE PUBLISHERS' LOWEST RATES.

A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.
No. 41 Park Row.
Reference—M. S. BEACH, Proprietor of "Sun." 442

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT AGENCY.—MESSRS MUNN & CO., Publishers of the "Scientific American," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for New Inventions in the United States, Germany, France, England, &c.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than Twenty Thousand inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information to inventors, published, free to applicants.

Consultation and advice free. Address

MUNN & CO.
Park Row, New York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C. 19

BUY IT—TRY IT—AND YOU WILL USE no other.

BRIEST'S HAIR DYE

has been before the public for over eight years, and in the time has an article of a similar nature, called such a vast number imitations. Every year increases almost double, and yet we hear no complaints—which is a sure sign it is all that the proprietor has claimed for it.

BRIEST'S HAIR DYE is not an injurious article to the hair.

BRIEST'S HAIR DYE colors the hair a Natural Black or Brown.

BRIEST'S HAIR DYE improves the condition of the hair, instead of injuring it.

BRIEST'S HAIR DYE colors the hair instantaneously, and does not require a week to change the color.

BRIEST'S HAIR DYE is sold by all respectable Druggists at $1 PER BOTTLE per box.

BRIEST'S HAIR DYE is without a single rival in the world.

BRIEST'S HAIR DYE is prepared for different Nos. as others and after using will defy detection by your most intimate friends.

DEPOT, No. 68 Southe second st, Williamsburgh. To be had of all Druggists. 502

DWARF PEAR TREES.—3,000 BARTlette, Duchesse d'Angoulemes and Louise Bonne de Jersey, 2 to 7 years old, 4 to 6 feet high, in bearing condition, at one third price to thin out orchards.

WILLIAM Y. BEACH,
Wallingford, Conn.
439

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next school year of this Institution commences on the 12th of September.

The Trustees feel happy to inform the community that during the vacation a large building has been erected, containing a Gymnasium, a Studio, and three additional lecture rooms, and it is announced that the former large corps of Teachers, with one exception, has been reengaged; while others, of eminent ability and reputation, in the various professions, have been added to the number among whom are Miss M. BROUGHTON, to act as assistant in Elocution, and Mr. ALEXANDER, teacher of Drawing. 149

Catalogues containing all necessary information, upon application, may be had of the Principal, Rev. D. G. WILLIGO, or

H. S. VARICK,
Secretary of Trustees.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 15, 1866. 447

PATENTS—PATENTS—PATENTS.—MUNN & CO. continue to solicit Patents and obtain extensions thereon for New Inventions in Europe and America.

Office of Park Row,
Publishers of Scientific American. 449

SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
122 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

February 1st, 1867.

[illegible]

WILL YOU HELP?

The present financial year of the Society ends with March next. All its obligations to missionaries must be met. This ought to be, and will be, if all friendly to the cause will come at once to the rescue.

If all the Sunday Schools which have not contributed this year, or have not filled up the measure of their ability, will do this on the next Sabbath, and the Pastors will make prompt payment, all will be well.

The Annual Sunday School Missionary Meeting, in this City, in behalf of the American Sunday School Union, will be held next month (probably as usual, when the severe anecdotes given by the Sunday Schools in this City and vicinity, will be publicly acknowledged.

Remittances may be made to GEORGE S. SCOFIELD, Agent, No. 599 Broadway, New York.

S. S. S. BESSELL,
Secretary for New York.
514

TEMPERANCE CHIMES.

This new Temperance Hymn and Tune Book, of 128 pages, comprises a great variety of New Music, Tunes, Songs and Hymns, designed for the use of Temperance Meetings and Organizations, Glee Clubs, Bands of Hope, and the Home Circle. Many of the hymns have been written expressly for the National Temperance Society and Publication House by such writers as Lucy Larcom, Sarah Flower, George Lansing Taylor, Fanny Crosby, Alexander Pollard, George W. Bungay, Rev. John Pierpont, Rev. J. R. Dunn, Mrs. F. D. Gage, Mrs. A. Ridder, Kruna, and others. Some of them are set to old familiar tunes, and many to music written and arranged expressly for this work and no pains or expense has been spared to make it worthy the just and noble cause it is intended to advance.

Edited by
WM. B. BRADBURY and J. N. STEARNS.

While we have taken great pains and care to provide words and music particularly adapted to public Temperance Meetings and Church Organizations, there will also be found a choice selection of Glees and Songs for Glee Clubs and Quartet singing.

The order of the Order of the Sons of Temperance are given in full, with the music for Grand and subordinate Divisions. In some instances two tunes are given, either of which can be used. The rules of the Order of Good Templars are followed in Lodge and Degree Temples, have also been selected appropriate music and, it is believed, will be found universally acceptable and convenient. This book will not only supply the wants of Divisions and Lodge Rooms, but at the same time is suitable for Public Meetings, Bands of Hope, and Juvenile Temperance Societies.

The Temperance reformation has been greatly in need of good music, and no meeting should be held without it.

The TEMPERANCE CHIMES will be found to contain suitable music for all kinds of Temperance Meetings and all classes of singers.

Price, in Paper Covers, 30 cents, Single Copies; $25 per Hundred.

Price, in Board Covers, 35 cents, Single Copies; $30 per Hundred.

J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent,
c11 175 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

TWO CENTS IS THE PRICE OF THE paper which is known and recognized as the best medium for advertisers who do business in the city—The New York Sun.

TO EMPLOYERS—ORDERS ARE SOLICITED for every description of work at the Workrooms of the Working Women's Protective Union, located on the 4th floor of 105 Fulton st. Every description of family sewing and repairing will be done at the shortest possible notice. 447

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY and Publication House, Office 172 William st., New York City. The National Temperance Advocate and Youth's Temperance Banner, and all other Temperance publications. J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 172 William street, New York City. 522

$25 PAYS FOR AN UNLIMITED BUSINESS course at BROWNE'S Business College, 263 Fulton st, Brooklyn, with privilege of review at any time during the entire day and evening. Proprietary course for boys in English branches, $15 for 3 months. Ladies Department, exclusive, $15 course $25. For sale, Philadelphia Penmanship and Bookkeeping. 209

THE NEW YORK SUN.

"IT SHINES FOR ALL."

84TH YEAR!

THE OLDEST DAILY MORNING PAPER
In New York City,
EXCEPT THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE,
AND WITHOUT EXCEPTION,
THE
Cheapest Daily Newspaper in the World!

THE NEW YORK SUN

possesses every facility for obtaining the news of the day from every part of the world, whether by Atlantic Cable, by Telegraph or by Mail, and presents THE WHOLE, in a compact form,

AT ONE-HALF THE PRICE

of other city papers.

The Sun is read, every day, by nearly a quarter million persons, and thus becomes (its single sheet exposing its entire contents at a glance) a medium of advertising rarely to be found.

THE PRICES of the paper, at the publication office or furnished by news venders, is

TWO CENTS PER COPY,

and is delivered by carriers at the House, Store or Shop of any who desire it, for TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, or sent by mail at SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE PRICES FOR ADVERTISING vary, according to location, FROM TWENTY TO FIFTY CENTS PER LINE, for each insertion. Special arrangements may be made for advertisements of unusual length.

The Editorial Department of THE SUN is under the charge of JESSE P. BEACH, to whom communications should be addressed.

All letters relating to advertisements, subscriptions, or any branch of the publication business, should be addressed to the Proprietor,

MOSES S. BEACH,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.,
New York City

Evening Amusements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Afternoon and evening. Van Amburgh's Collection of Wild Animals, Show curiosities, "The Christian Martyrs."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Investment."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The Streets of New York

WINTER GARDEN.—Merchant of Venice.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"Perseus and Andromeda."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"The Black Crook." Great Lafontaine Ballet Troupe.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Timon, the Tartar.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE.—Corps de Ballet, songs, ventriloquism, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—"Songs, dances, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Bullworth's Minstrels. Songs, dances, burlesques.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, dances, etc.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.—Melville. New York Circus Troupe, Madames et al.

THE NEW YORK SUN.

"It Shines for All."

THURSDAY MORNING, MAR. 7, 1867.

False Lights of Democracy.

The assumed leaders of the Democratic party are now doing everything in their power to dissuade the Southern people from accepting the new basis of reconstruction. They characterize it as an infamous measure, and the journal in this city which pretends to be the head centre of Democracy, goes so far as to give it the appellation of a "bill to organize hell." There is nothing surprising, however, in this attitude of the Democratic leaders, for it is entirely in keeping with the course pursued by them for several years. Any political measure that Congress might frame would meet the same reception at their hands. Their policy is to oppose any movement that conflicts with the state and misty notions of olden time Democracy, regardless of the practical interests of the party, the country and of the advanced civilization of the age. To this policy and to such leaders the Democratic party owes its downfall. If it had kept up with the liberal and progressive spirit of the times, advancing with the enlightenment of the country, and adapting itself to the changes which such progress demands, that party would to-day occupy the same relative position which it held in the days of Jackson. During the last decade, however, the Democratic party has been nothing but a clog upon the wheels of national advancement. It has been in the hands of a class of men who either could not appreciate or would not recognize the fact that politics and everything else have undergone great changes within the last half century. At the time the Democratic leaders oppose the new plan of reconstruction upon the same ground that they opposed coercion of the Southern States at the beginning of the rebellion—that it conflicts with the doctrine of Reserved State Rights. Clinging to that antiquated idea these leaders have dragged the party down to its present level, and unless they now abandon it, or unless the masses of the party abandon them, which would be much better, the final scene in the Democratic tableau will not be long delayed. In respect to reconstruction the Democrats must accept things as they are, not as they would have them. They must recognize the fact that war is the final arbiter of political disputes, and that the State Rights doctrine upon which the rebellion was contested, went down on the fall of the Confederacy. It is worse than folly to ignore the political changes that were wrought by the war, and it is an absurdity to say that the people who put down the rebellion shall not guard the Union from rebellions hereafter. The people are determined to settle the reconstruction question in such a way that it will stay settled, and the Democratic party is committing political suicide when it interposes the old state right fallacies to prevent such settlement. The reconstruction bill is not what the people wanted, but as Reverdy Johnson truthfully said, the choice is between that bill and something worse. It offers a means whereby the present difficulties may be adjusted and it is no time now to quibble about details. REVERDY JOHNSON is a type of the true Democratic leader. He is clear-sighted enough to see and clear-headed enough to understand that the new plan is the best that can be obtained, and hence he does not hesitate to declare himself in favor of it. How long will the Democratic party follow the false lights by which it has been led to the brink of destruction? How long will it suffer political fools to guide and control it? One thing is certain, unless it abandon such leaders, follow the example of REVERDY JOHNSON, and accept the political situation as it is, it will soon need no leaders, for there will be no such thing as a Democratic party.

A Peace Conference.

OUR Government has made a proposal to Spain and the several belligerent Republics of South America, that each of these powers shall send a representative to Washington, to form a Peace Congress, for the consideration of the matters in dispute between them, with the view of agreeing upon terms for a permanent peace—such Conference to be held on the 1st of April. The apparent hopelessness of settling existing disputes by means of the destructive war so long maintained, and the great detriment to the commercial and other interests of the nations concerned, fully justify this friendly offer on the part of the United States, and it is believed that the terms of the offer will appear sufficiently reasonable to induce its acceptance by those to whom it is addressed. Spain, Peru, Chili, Ecuador and Bolivia are each invited to send one plenipotentiary to the conference; and no resolution is to be binding unless agreed to unanimously, and subsequently ratified by the government of each belligerent State. The President of the congress is to be appointed by the President of the United States, but to take no part in the debates beyond facilitating the proceedings by giving information and good advice. In case of disagreement among the plenipotentiaries, an umpire will be appointed by the President of the United States, from some foreign State, to decide the questions in dispute. Should these proposals be accepted, an armistice will prevail from the date of acceptance until the termination of the conference. If this peaceful method of settling the many vexed questions between the States for whom it is designed proves a success, it will be an encouraging example to the rest of the world. If all nations would thus refer their differences to Conventions of their own appointment before rushing into war about them, the necessity for wars might be almost entirely obviated. The great error committed is that of going to war first, and after vast expenditure of life and treasure, resorting to the very means of settlement which should have been adopted at the outset. There is no reason why the differences of nations might not be disposed of as those of individuals are—by discussion and argument, and in case of need by the intervention of a third party.

Rogue Benefactors.

THE desirability of owning a home was never more forcibly impressed upon the minds of house renters than it is at the present time. The patience of that class, which was stretched to its utmost tension before, has given away under the pressure of increased rents for the present year. The consequence is that they are now generally ready to go anywhere, do anything, or accept any plan that promises to relieve them from extortionate landlords, and at the same time furnish them with homes. This is all well enough, but there is such a thing as making a bad situation worse. Speculators and sharpers are always ready to take advantage of people's necessities by offering them apparent benefits. For instance, when coal was up in the neighborhood of fifteen dollars a ton, certain sharpers started mutual benefit coal companies, with the ostensible object of furnishing fuel to stockholders at prices far below the market rates. The plan was perfectly feasible and in every respect good, but the rascals used it simply as a means with which to cheat honest people out of their money. It will not be strange if this same class of sharpers now attempt to profit by the troubles of house-renters. Schemes for furnishing houses to people of limited means on payment of small sums weekly or monthly, would naturally be good baits with which to catch the unwary. Such schemes, as the counterfeit detectors say, are "well calculated to deceive." Building associations might be formed in such a way that participants could really obtain homes, in a reasonable length of time, by the appropriation of savings from wages. We would encourage rather than discourage such enterprises; but the first point is to know that the men who are to receive and handle the funds are men of responsibility and irreproachable character. It is an easy thing to get up a project that looks well on paper. A man may have a pocket full of fine money-making plans, and yet not have money enough to buy a dinner. The first thing for a man to examine, when a scheme is presented which asks his money, is the character and standing of the parties who are to manage the funds. If the names are those of well known citizens—men whose honor, integrity and responsibility are above suspicion—then it may be assumed that the concern is not a swindle. Unless this test be satisfactory, it may be concluded at once that rascality is at the bottom of the scheme. It may not always be so, but the only safe course for workingmen is to treat as swindles all schemes which aim at their pockets, and which are not controlled by men in whom they can place implicit confidence.

Aggravating Capital Punishment.

When a human being has forfeited his right to live, and the law takes upon itself the responsibility of ridding the community of his presence, humanity demands that the unfortunate criminal be sent out of the world in the most expeditious and least painful manner possible. Hanging is considered by the most civilized nations as the least revolting means of carrying out the sentence of capital punishment, and if it result in a dislocation of the vertebræ of the neck, death is instantaneous and painless. But the bungling manner in which executions are performed, in nineteen cases out of twenty, subjects the victims to cruel and tedious death by strangulation, the published accounts of which are absolutely sickening. It frequently happens that the rope breaks, as in the execution at Elmira on Friday, and the wretched man has his agony and suspense prolonged until new arrangements can be completed. All this is barbarous and repulsive in the extreme. Some means should be taken to prevent the possibility of aggravating the severest penalty the law inflicts by needless and unwarrantable cruelty.

The Father Mathew Societies and the Newspaper Reporters.

Not long since we had occasion to warn the Father Mathew Societies against an individual who represented himself as a SUN Reporter, and who had, as occasion offered, obtained sundry sums of money in payment of, or for the insertion in the SUN of favorable notices of the aforesaid Societies, as members connected therewith. At that time we informed all persons interested that the Reporters of the SUN were prohibited from receiving pay from outside parties for reports they were required to make for this journal, and we hoped no one would be imposed upon by demands for money made by individuals claiming to be reporters for this newspaper. Our remarks were called for by the numerous statements and the evidence which reached us, that money had been paid to individuals for their supposed influence in causing the publication of articles in the columns of the SUN. We were also credibly informed that the demand for this money was coupled with a statement that the salaries paid to reporters and others connected with this journal were inadequate, hence they sought to make "both ends meet" by imposing upon the credulity of outside parties, and obtaining money under false pretences.

We are not accustomed to vindicate ourselves from charges of this nature, because their utter absurdity is sufficient, but we are quite willing to credit the statement made to us by EDWARD MULVANY, President, and CHAS. A. CRAMS, Secretary pro tem. of the Convention of Father Mathew T. A. B. societies, on behalf of eleven organizations, representing that they have not paid money for the purpose referred to. The societies enumerated are, the F. M. T. A. B., No. 7, of Manhattanville; Nos. 3, 4 and 6, of New York; No. 8, of Yorkville, and No. 1, of Jersey City; the Young Men's F. M. T. A. M. B. Societies, Nos. 1, 2 and 4, of New York; No. 6, of Harlem, and No. 2, of Jersey City. We have no doubt that other Associations have refused to be "blackmailed" by newspaper reporters, and we hope that hereafter no person will be swindled out of any money by individuals representing themselves as connected with the New York press. A large number of people appear to imagine that all newspaper offices are so stocked with reporters that our establishments are like Banks, upon which every Society can draw for a reporter, when it desires to have "notes" taken of their proceedings. While we desire to report every meeting of general public interest, it is unreasonable to expect that we will send reporters to gatherings merely representing local interests. Whenever we are favored by the officers of a Society with reports, we shall, if practicable, publish them without "fee or reward," but in no case consider ourselves under any obligation to do so, by reason of any alleged patronage, or the declaration that our reporters have been paid for such services.

The California Emigration Scheme.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have received scores of communications concerning the Newport, California, emigration scheme, which we are now engaged in investigating, and propose at an early date to place the result before our readers. Meantime it would be well for those who are induced to examine into the matter, to refrain from acting thereon upon representations of interested parties—until they hear from us again.

Excursion to Paris and Holy Land.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Sun:—Will you allow me through your columns to state, in reply to questions that are coming in from all parts of the country, that though the above enterprise was started in Brooklyn, and a number of its citizens will join in it, yet it is not confined to that or any other place, but that the limited amount of room we have is open to any and all, under such restrictions as the Committee have for mutual comfort adopted, viz.: the applicants to be accepted must have good moral character, good health and a fair share of good humor. On this basis, and this only, we are rapidly making up what we think will be a good company.

Truly Yours,
C. C. DUNCAN,
117 Wall Street, Manager.

Tenant Right in Ireland.

The subject of Tenant Right for Ireland is likely to be again agitated in the British Parliament. It is time legislation defined clearly the relations of landlord and tenant, and took from the former the absolute power he has so long exercised over the general welfare of the latter. The tenant, at present, has no lease, no hold on his land. He may be evicted at a very short notice, and he and his family be sent out on the world to find a new home in the United States, or if he cannot scrape together enough to pay his passage to this country, his fate is a paupers grave in the land and a paupers grave in an Irish workhouse. If the tenant spends years of labor in improving his farm, he has no guarantee that he will be permitted to reap and enjoy the fruits of his labor. The landlord may quietly get rid of him by raising the rent to an exorbitant rate, which the tenant cannot afford to pay. The poverty of the small farmers in Ireland, the miserable state of their dwellings, and the manifest want of care in the cultivation of the soil, arise from the fact that there is no encouragement held out to induce them to be careful and industrious. On the contrary, by so doing they do just the reverse, as visible they make their holdings, the more sure they are of being evicted, they naturally endeavor to defeat tyranny by stratagem, and though they may have saved a little money which might be advantageously expended in improving their farms, they will not expend it for that purpose, or let it be known that they have money, fearing the landlord will raise the rent. The unfortunate people dare not dress decently, or exhibit any outward signs of prosperity, if they were prospering, and for a like reason. It is not much wonder, then, that Fenanism, and its prototypes in Irish history, have received sympathy and support from the mass of the Irish people. They cannot, can they, be much worse off than they are, and any change must be for the better. And it is only where the English Government have reason to fear rebellion in Ireland, that they propose to legislate for the amelioration of the condition of the people. It was policy and not honest intention that dictated the passage in the Queen's speech referring to Tenant Right in Ireland. It was written to counteract Fenianism, and if a Tenant Right bill is introduced and becomes a law, it will be owing to Fenianism, and not to any inclination on the part of the British House of Commons to do justice to unhappy Ireland. Should Fenianism, which appears to possess vitality, be crushed out effectually and entirely played out, a Tenant Right bill, though introduced in Parliament, will not be passed. Such is the poor prospect of the Irish farmer depending for justice on English legislation.

Excoriation in the South.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Era of Sunday says:

"We now have three parties in our very young, and flourishing city. The first is headed by ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, who favors the adoption of the Sherman reconstruction policy as the surest method of saving the South from total ruin and bankruptcy. The second disapproves of the Governor's action and denounces it as a monstrous, illtimed political suicide. The third propose to wait and see, believing all action on the part of the people at this time premature and impudent. The Era smiles upon the wait and see-ites, and still adores a swaggering schemer and an open rear."

Mrs. Jeff. Davis.

The Wilmington Dispatch says:

"Mrs. Jefferson Davis passed through this city last evening accompanied by a servant, en route to Charleston. A number of ladies and gentlemen were at the train to meet her, to whose earnest solicitations to tarry with us she could not comply at this time, but promised to endeavor to spend a few days in our midst after a short stay in Charleston."

Doings at the Springfield (Mass.) Armory.

An interesting trial took place on the armory grounds, Saturday afternoon, with two steam fire engines, the Waterspout, owned by Uncle Sam, and the L. O. Hanson, owned by the city and stationed on Walnut street. The former machine is exercised on the first Saturday afternoon of each month, and her company invited the L. O. Hanson for the purpose of trying the experiment whether, in case of a fire along the extensive Hanson, one machine could play into another and the latter on the fire. This used to be frequently done with the old-fashioned hand engines, and Saturday's trial showed that it is equally feasible with steamers. The stream when both engines were running, the Waterspout playing into the Hanson, was very powerful, but the Waterspout also threw a heavy stream directly through the Hanson and a long way beyond, when the Hanson was not running. By this arrangement, with both machines running, a stream might easily be thrown on a fire 1,000 feet (nearly seven-eighths of a mile) from a reservoir, as the Waterspout has 3,000 feet of hose and the Hanson 1,000.

The first shipment of the new breech-loader to the army was made on Saturday, 161 boxes, containing 3,888 guns, being started for Omaha City, Nebraska, in charge of a special messenger, a practical armorer, from S. W. Porter's department. This breech-loader is known as the model of 1866, and its caliber is fifty-hundredths, or exactly half an inch. Among the recent arrivals of old guns at the armory are 207 boxes from Baton Rouge, La. Although badly battered, most of them will be repaired at a small expense and made into good serviceable muskets. The Springfield arsenal, now filled with repaired guns and machinery, was usually in a busy condition, and employed a large number of men, while the great arsenal, built since, holds 92,876 guns, on each floor. A large quantity of spare parts, which were kept in the upper stories of the last named building, have recently been transferred to the "east arsenal."

The payment of their January wages to the workmen was completed, Saturday, $75,952 being disbursed to 1067 men. Of this aggregate, 12 clerks took $831, carpenters and watchmen to the number of 97, $3,232; 146 machinists, $14,001, 20 men in the arsenal, $897; 20 in the stocking department, $1,976; 154 in the filing department, $14,661; 344 in the milling, $24,889; and 264 in the finishing, $18,749. The advance of the pay of clerks from $800 to $1,200, recently voted by Congress, applies only to the four chief clerks, and not to the whole force, as is generally supposed.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Reform Measure—A Mystery—No Hopes of a Satisfactory Bill—Trades Unions—Their Legality—The Fenians—The Week's Fair—Spurgeon Snubbed, Etc.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1867.

Mr. Disraeli having given a very misty notion of the proposed measure of Reform the Government is willing to concede; he is now enjoying the appellation of the "Mystery Man." For two hours and a half he held forth in St. Stephen's Hall, and when he resumed his seat the House awarded him anything but enthusiasm, for his plan of proceeding by resolution on the Reform question is not at all popular, or likely to lead to a satisfactory settlement of the matter. Previously to the Chancellor-of-the-Exchequer's speech, the Cabinet secret was so well kept that members of the Government, in subordinate positions, were unaware of the exact nature of the proposals to be made, and, if report be true, they were so dissatisfied that resignations either have or will be tendered. Certain it is that even Mr. Disraeli's well-known oratorical powers failed to elicit from his own side of the House anything like a genuine, spontaneous and hearty cheer. A meeting of the prominent members of the Opposition has been held, and opinions were declared so much in disapproval of the resolution, that this feeling of dissatisfaction may be expected to take a distinct shape at a meeting of the Liberal party, to take place on Thursday next, to decide on the course to be pursued on Monday (the 25th), when Mr. Disraeli is to proceed with his Reform resolutions. The Reform League and the various Trades' Unions have already pronounced strongly against the Government propositions, and called upon the Liberal party not to support them. Mr. John Bright, whom fourfifths of the workmen of the country are prepared to follow, says: "The proposals of the Government are only calculated to disappoint and irritate all who are asking for an honest reform in the representation;" and a meeting at Birmingham of the honorable gentleman's own constituents has declared by resolution "that the propositions are an insult to the country, and a deception attempted on the people." A similar verdict has been passed in a good many other towns, so that both the Government and its scheme may be said to be doomed. The working classes don't believe in Conservative Reform measures. An instance of this—a rather unfortunate one—occurred on the evening when Mr. Disraeli made his mysterious speech. After the Leaguers had made their grand demonstration they held a meeting, attended by between 30,000 and 40,000 persons, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, and the resolutions to be proposed were printed and circulated amongst the reporters and committees; and amongst them was one which showed that, whatever the government proposed might be, it was to be condemned without any consideration whatever. The resolution, of which the subjoined is an exact copy, was circulated some hours before the government views were made known to the House of Commons: "That in the opinion of this meeting the proposition made in the House of Commons this evening is entirely unsatisfactory and completes the proof of the present Government being unworthy of the confidence of the country." The way this was afterwards filled up is shown by the following: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the statements made in the House of Commons this evening on the subject of Reform in the representation of the people in Parliament are eminently unsatisfactory," &c. Of course, this ready-determined condemnation has been made capital of by the Government organs, and Mr. Beales, the author of it, has not been able to clear up satisfactorily the reason of its being concocted before Mr. Disraeli explained what the Government intended to propose.

To sum up all, it may be assumed that this much vexed question of Reform is just as far from being settled as ever it was, and it seems more and more probable that nothing will really be done until a force more potent than moral will be brought to bear upon it. Whatever the issue may be, the responsibility will rest with the Government alone.

Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, has stated the object intended by the issuing of a Royal Commission on Trades' Unions, and which is also to inquire into the outrages at Sheffield, with power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to give indemnities to witnesses confessing to acts of illegality. These powers, however do not apply to the inquiry into the general working of trades' unions. A deputation from the trades' societies waited upon Mr. Walpole the other day, to ask that one or two workingmen might be placed upon the Commission, but he replied that if that was done, other employers must also be represented, and the enquiry, as well as the report, would become partizan, whereas he wished them to be impartial. He, however, consented to put one gentleman (Mr. Harrison), in whom the workmen have the fullest confidence, on the Commission, in place of Thomas Hughes, M. P. for Lambeth. The right honorable gentleman expressed a wish, in which all join, that the enquiry may end in the establishment of courts of conciliation and arbitration.

As regards the law, trades' unionists occupy a rather equivocal position. Recent legal decisions have shown that the Friendly Societies' Act does not apply to trades unions, the members of which have not the protection which the former enjoy. Only last week, at the Hull Police Court, a solicitor applied to the stipendiary magistrate, to institute legal proceedings against a trustee of the Hull Carpenters' and Joiners' Friendly Association, for having appropriated £35 of the funds of the Society to his own use, when the magistrate ruled that he could not interfere, because the trustee was acting by being to support its members when on strike. It seems, therefore, that the trustees of Trades' Unions may pocket the whole of the funds entrusted to their keeping, and yet not render themselves amenable to the law. To try the validity of this and similar decisions, the London Trades' Council are collecting subscriptions with the view of having the matter definitely settled in a superior court. It is time that these powerful organizations should know exactly how they stand; and if the law cannot punish those who misapply their funds, it is but right they should know "the reason why."

The Fenian movement is a failure, and it has left a deficiency in the exchequer of the Reform League of about £900, and strenuous efforts are now being made to raise this amount and other sums to carry on the work so vigorously undertaken. Neither Mr. Beales nor Colonel Dickson are blessed with riches, and nearly all the supplies to carry on the business of the League come from without, the donors in most cases refusing to make their name public. One gentleman the other day generously offered to pay £5 a week for 13 weeks, towards the expenses of the Commonwealth, the organ of the League. Of course the offer was accepted. But for those gifts the paper would not survive a week, so little interest do workingmen take in Reform literature. Last year a Mr. Coningsby, an artizan, wrote a letter to the Times, saying gratuitously on behalf of the workingmen of England, that they did not want votes, and that the agitation for Reform was the work of a few demagogues. This same Mr. Coningsby was taken to task by those who really wish to come within the pale of the Constitution—and their name is legion—and as a sort of sop the League offered him £2 a week to become the subeditor of the COMMONWEALTH. He assented, wrote to the TIMES saying he had changed his opinion on the question of Reform (which of course the TIMES did not insert), and is still identified with the paper, with what success I have already indicated.

We have heard a real Fenian "rising" at last in Ireland, the particulars of which you will have received by telegraph. Our old town of Chester has also been the scene of a Fenian outrage.

individuals who gloried in the name of Fenians. If Fenianism did not now and then force itself into public notice we should be likely to die of *ennui*; as it is we have something to talk about occasionally.

The all-absorbing topic at the present time is that of the forthcoming Exhibition at Paris, to which all the world is expected to repair. The Great Eastern steamship is being fitted out on the Chester bank of the Mersey, to be in readiness to bring your countrymen to England and France during the summer. In England there are several societies established to enable the working classes, by weekly payments, to spend a week in Paris, lodgings and board being found them. Mr. Cook, the excursionist manager, has been trying to make arrangements for visitors to the Exhibition, but the terms asked by the hotelkeepers are so monstrous that he has given up the idea of a cheap trip as hopeless. All sorts of people are trying to make arrangements with the Parisians, but they ask the most exorbitant prices. Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, the popular preacher, has been trying his hand at the game, his great desire being to find a room in which Baptist services might be conducted during the time of the Exhibition, but has found that "the wants of the English will be well provided for by other denominations." As each member of the Independent Church costs the mission £25 per annum, he thinks if they are not first-rate members at that cost, they ought to be.

NEEDLEGUN.

Drawing for Seats in the House.

The Washington STAR of Tuesday says:

The amusing performance of drawing for seats has been gone through with at the House to-day. The members were sent to the rear of the hall, and a boy, blindfolded, drew from a box, name by name, and the parties so drawn advanced in turn to select seats. By resolution, the seat of Mr. E. B. Washburne (absent) was reserved for him, and Messrs. Thad. Stevens and Frank Thomas were allowed to select seats prior to the drawing, and they chose their old seats. Quite a number of prominent Republicans selected seats in proximity to the "Great Commoner"—Butler, Schenck, Shellabarger, Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Wilson, of Iowa, &c. John Covode got a front seat and Gen. Garfield a rear seat in the same section. Blaine's name was drawn late, and he went back to a rear seat near Garfield. Ingersoll, of Illinois, was unlucky in a late drawing, and his usually jovial face laughtened considerably as one by one all the choice seats were taken. Amid considerable laughter he started over on an exploring expedition amongst the eligible seats on the democratic side of the chamber, but apparently not liking the hang of that part of the school house, he shot off to the undertaken rear seats on the Republican side, and dropping into one, "preempted" it until his turn came. Mr. Impeacher Ashley got a back seat near Mr. Garfield. Fernando Wood was drawn late, but stood imperturbable, with arms folded, smiling at fate. Mr. Bingham was one of the unlucky ones, and when drawn, came down the aisle looking decidedly woolish over being obliged to colonize on the Democratic side. Mr. Fernando Wood got placed three seats in the rear of Mr. Bingham. Mr. Eldridge, while looking about amongst the Democratic seats, was invited laughingly to 'come over' to their side. Mr. Brooks, of New York, got a seat two back from Mr. Eldridge. Mr. Morrissey chose a place in the rear of the section to the right of the Speaker. Mr. Cadwalader C. Washburne took a seat next but one to that of his brother, E. B. Washburne.

General Intelligence

(By Mail to the New York Sun.)

THE debt of Atlanta, Georgia, is $16 for each inhabitant.

A FUSE factory is about to be started at Grass Valley, Nevada Co., Cal.

AN Irishman says that a coffin is the house a man lives in when he is dead.

TWENTY THOUSAND of the Sultan's troops are said to have perished already in the Candian war.

ON hearing the death of his wife, recently, Albion M. Heath, of Bridport, Vt., sank down and expired in a few minutes.

MONTGOMERY and Mobile, Ala., are in a lively contest, the former to keep and the latter to get the State capital.

HENRY SHAW of St. Louis, Mo., has given that city 190 acres of land for a public park, and 120 acres for a botanical garden.

THE Methodist Centenary collection now foots up over $3,800,000, and it is not yet all in. It will undoubtedly reach $4,000,000.

THE Eau Clair, Wis., FREE PRESS says that small-pox has made its appearance among the men in the Chippewa pineries.

The venerable Father Webb, the oldest Methodist clergyman in the world, is said to be very ill at his residence in Barnstable, Mass., and is not expected to recover.

REV. THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D., one of the most eloquent of Scotch Presbyterian divines of the present day, is coming to this country.

THE Victoria Cross has been conferred, for the first time in England, on a colored man, private Samuel Hodge, 14th West India Regiment.

A MAN in Napoleon, Ark., drank a gallon of rum in a day, recently, for a wager, and as he finished the rum so he finished himself.

A SEASON ticket to the Paris Exhibition, including admission on the day of opening, costs 60 francs, is strictly personal, and accompanied by the signature or photographic representation of the owners.

THE mortality of this city is extraordinary good for a new and mining country, says a Helena, Montana, correspondent—only a dozen men killed within the last four weeks.

It is reported that the "water" of an Artesian Well at Corpus Christi, Texas, which the people of that place have been using for various disorders, turns out to be pure kerosene oil.

A CORRESPONDENT says the city of Norfolk, Va., looks for all the world as if it had been dug up in a fossil state out of the ruins of a very ancient instead of a very late "Confederacy."

THE editor of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE says from a conversation with Gen. Sheridan he thinks the latter is of the opinion that before affairs are permanently settled at the South, another appeal will be made to the sword.

AT Napoleon, Ark., a new radical paper was issued on a recent Monday, and the following Tu