

SELLA MARTIN, Editor. FRED K. DOUGLASS, Corresponding Editor.

Communications for the editorial department should be addressed, Editor New Era, Lock Box 31, Washington, D. C.

Business letters and communications from subscribers and advertisers, should be addressed, Publishers New Era, Lock Box 31, Washington, D. C.

The leaders of Frederick Douglass, Esq., our Corresponding Editor, will be designated thus.

This paper is not responsible for the views expressed by Correspondents.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1870.

Subscription Price of the New Era.

Table with 2 columns: Subscription duration and Price. Includes rates for 1 copy one year, 1 copy six months, 1 copy three months, 5 copies one year, 5 copies six months, 11 copies one year, 10 copies six months.

Do not delay subscribing. If it is not convenient to subscribe for a year, send \$1.25 for six months. If it cost a little personal sacrifice the investment will pay.

To prevent loss send all money in Post Office Orders, Registered Letters, or Drafts.

ALL POSTMASTERS ARE OBLIGED TO REGISTER LETTERS WHENEVER REQUESTED TO DO SO.

The fee for registering is fifteen cents.

Address—Publishers New Era, Lock Box No. 31, Washington, D. C.

SEND ON YOUR MONEY.—We receive a great many letters, saying that several subscribers have been obtained, and requesting us to forward the papers, and they will remit as soon as a certain number of subscribers are procured.

The free trade organs are exulting that a few Republican papers like the New York Evening Post, the Chicago Tribune, the Springfield Republican, and a few others, have decided to make their Republicanism subservient to their hatred for American manufactures and American labor.

The introduction of 75 chinamen into Massachusetts has made more excitement and engendered more animosity than the 90,000 who have landed in California.

It is asserted that Mr. Bailey, the defaulting internal revenue collector of New York, is daily seen on the streets of that city by every body but Government detectives.

It will not be many months before the issue will be squarely presented to the people whether they will retain a Republican Administration in power and continue to pay off the public debt like honest men, or elect a copperhead President pledged to repudiation, like knaves.

It is not to be doubted that the issue will be squarely presented to the people whether they will retain a Republican Administration in power and continue to pay off the public debt like honest men, or elect a copperhead President pledged to repudiation, like knaves.

It is not to be doubted that the issue will be squarely presented to the people whether they will retain a Republican Administration in power and continue to pay off the public debt like honest men, or elect a copperhead President pledged to repudiation, like knaves.

It is not to be doubted that the issue will be squarely presented to the people whether they will retain a Republican Administration in power and continue to pay off the public debt like honest men, or elect a copperhead President pledged to repudiation, like knaves.

It is not to be doubted that the issue will be squarely presented to the people whether they will retain a Republican Administration in power and continue to pay off the public debt like honest men, or elect a copperhead President pledged to repudiation, like knaves.

It is not to be doubted that the issue will be squarely presented to the people whether they will retain a Republican Administration in power and continue to pay off the public debt like honest men, or elect a copperhead President pledged to repudiation, like knaves.

It is not to be doubted that the issue will be squarely presented to the people whether they will retain a Republican Administration in power and continue to pay off the public debt like honest men, or elect a copperhead President pledged to repudiation, like knaves.

It is not to be doubted that the issue will be squarely presented to the people whether they will retain a Republican Administration in power and continue to pay off the public debt like honest men, or elect a copperhead President pledged to repudiation, like knaves.

It is not to be doubted that the issue will be squarely presented to the people whether they will retain a Republican Administration in power and continue to pay off the public debt like honest men, or elect a copperhead President pledged to repudiation, like knaves.

It is not to be doubted that the issue will be squarely presented to the people whether they will retain a Republican Administration in power and continue to pay off the public debt like honest men, or elect a copperhead President pledged to repudiation, like knaves.

It is not to be doubted that the issue will be squarely presented to the people whether they will retain a Republican Administration in power and continue to pay off the public debt like honest men, or elect a copperhead President pledged to repudiation, like knaves.

A "Conservative Governor."

Mr. WALKER, of Virginia, was elected Governor as a "conservative" Republican. His friends claimed that he was not only a better Republican, but a truer friend of the colored man, than the regular Republican candidate.

On the strength of this claim, noisily sounded from the hustings through the campaign, he received a very large number of colored votes. Of course, he meant to falsify his Republican pledges, as he has; and of course, he meant to betray the colored people, as he is every day doing.

He has given a recent striking instance of his treachery to them. Most, if not all, of our readers will remember that during the early days of the war Gen. BUTLER put a large number of contrabands upon some rebel plantation, that the Government had taken possession of, and told them to occupy and work them.

The President referred this letter to Gen. SHERMAN, and he in turn referred it to Gen. CANBY, with the indorsement: "Gen. CANBY is warranted to assist the civil authorities when, in his judgment, a case arises that warrants the use of soldiers, and when he has men to spare. But the military forces should be used with extreme caution, and only on the special orders of the Department Commander."

Gen. CANBY subsequently addressed Gov. WALKER a note, informing him of his instructions. Gov. WALKER called on Gen. CANBY for the men, "twenty-five, with an officer," and in some cases they were used to drive off the squatters.

On May 21st, Gov. WALKER called on Gen. McDowell for troops to carry out civil processes in Norfolk, Elizabeth City, and York County—that is, to drive off squatters from the farms of W. E. TAYLOR, WILLIAMS, ENGLE, and COOK, the owners of the property referred to above.

Gen. McDowell referred the application to Gen. BARRY, in command at Fortress Monroe, with the order that he furnish the troops, but that he be governed by the orders as previously given by Gen. SHERMAN.

Gen. BARRY accordingly detached a company of the 5th artillery, under Capt. Tiffin, and they proceeded to assist the Sheriff to dispossess the squatters. In the meantime, while they were at work, Congressmen BUTLER and PLATT secured the intervention of the Secretary of War, who ordered Gen. BARRY to recall the troops, which was done.

Gov. WALKER then requested the Secretary of War to rescind his order of recall, and he refused, and thus the matter stands. Gen. SHERMAN disclaims any action in the matter, but as the Chief of the Army, carrying out the orders of the President.

The New York Tribune has sharply condemned Gen. SHERMAN for ordering the troops to dispossess Gen. BUTLER's contrabands. But it will be seen by this plain recital of the facts that very great injustice has been done him, and that the whole odium belongs to Gov. WALKER.

He asked for troops under the pretext of suppressing civil disturbances, and then sought to use them to drive off colored men and aid rebels to regain rights that had been forfeited by their treason.

For the prompt interference of the President and Secretary of War he might have succeeded in his purpose. And he may yet, as the policy of the Government seems to be to restore to rebels every dollar of property taken from them, no matter how loyal men might suffer in consequence. But it is to be hoped that, if the colored men who have so long occupied these plantations are driven off, they will be paid for their improvements, if nothing more.

Political Madness.

The Northern Copperheads are blunder, if possible, than ever were their Southern brethren. The war has taught a few of the latter a little common sense. But neither the war nor their disgraceful defeat for the last ten years have wrought a change in their prejudices or principles.

While there is now and then a rebel who has unconditionally accepted the situation, and is striving to make the best of it, the Copperhead Democracy seem more infatuated than ever. They exhibit this stupid blindness in their treatment of the colored men. Of course, nothing like justice towards them is expected from the Democratic party. Their hatred for the lowly, the poor, and the oppressed is too deep-rooted for that.

But it is a little singular that a party so greedy for office as they are, and formerly so successful in winning the votes of the people, should now adopt a course not only not designed to conciliate any portion of the 800,000 new-made voters, but expressly intended to keep from their ranks every one of this mighty power in the land.

Everywhere at the North, through all their papers, and by all their public meetings and legislative bodies, with rare exceptions, they denounce, ridicule, and insult the colored people. And, what is worse, to the extent of their ability, they are withholding from them the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

As an instance of their determination to continue their oppression towards him, the Democratic majority of the Connecticut Legislature have refused to amend the State constitution by striking from it the word "white," so that it shall agree with the Fifteenth amendment.

This action seems to show their spiteful folly. Colored men will vote in that State, as well as in others, because the National Constitution is the "higher law," and will override both the State and the laws of Connecticut. The Connecticut copperheads, therefore, in retaining this word white in their State constitution can only intend to make trouble, possibly create a collision between the General and State governments, in hopes of exciting sympathy in their behalf.

Of course these stubborn and malignant prejudices have something to do with the act. But they cannot expect to accomplish anything more than a riot, and make costs for the taxpayers. The colored men of Connecticut are legal voters by the Constitution of the United States, and they will exercise that right, let copperheads squirm and howl as they may.

The copperhead Democracy of Pennsylvania are quite as bitterly opposed to the political and civil rights of the colored man. They, like their blind and malicious Connecticut co-laborers in evil, are fighting against fate, and illustrating the old truth that the gods having resolved to destroy them, have first made them mad.

They are resolved to set the Constitution, so far as it confers equal rights upon colored men, at defiance, and withhold the franchise from the colored men of the Old Keystone.

The Philadelphia Age, the Organ of this class antediluvian malignants, has pronounced their edict against the colored man. In the following terms it lays down the Democratic platform. We wish them much joy in the issue they have resolved to make at the coming elections in that State:

"The Pennsylvania Democracy are speaking upon the white man's question. They are determined to make this the issue of the coming contest. On the 5th inst. the Democratic convention of that State assembled at Harrisburg, and, after nominating a good ticket, commenced a series of outspoken resolutions by declaring that the fraudulent and forcible adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment was a flagrant outrage upon the rights of the States, and an intention to perpetrate the crime of the same convention also urged the forming of white men's clubs for the purpose of restoring the power of this Government to the keeping of white men, and urge all men who prefer the rule of white men to that of Negroes to unite with the Democracy in an effort to perpetuate the institutions of our country in the hands of the white race. This is the path in which the Democratic party in the Old Keystone State will travel in the future. Negro suffrage was forced upon the white men of this State by fraudulent means. They were not all-wed to have a voice in the matter. A Legislature was elected upon a far different issue, and then the majority of that body ratified the Negro amendment. Had the question of Negro suffrage been submitted to the voters of Pennsylvania, then it would have been defeated by a large majority, and the same result would follow an election to-day. The Radicals are well aware of that fact, and hence the cheat and swindle. But it is not too late to administer an antidote for the infection, and that is the Democratic ticket. White men will never allow Pennsylvania to be ruled and ruined by Negroes."

A Service to be Shunned.

In the distribution of the patronage of the Government it is but a matter of its simplest justice that an equal proportion of favors should be bestowed upon our people. It is right and proper that colored men, feeling competent to fill clerkships, and higher or lower positions under the Government, according to their qualifications should seek them.

Colored men must have the same impartial, even-handed justice dealt equal to them as white men, ever thing else being equal. If their ambition leads them to seek employment in the Departments even here at Washington, and to enter into the same fierce scramble for place as white men, they have an equal right to fair dealing, and a share of clerkships, messengers' places, and even heads of bureaus, in proportion to their merits.

But while we claim for colored men the same right to hold office, here or anywhere else, if equally well qualified, as white men, we hope never to see them engage in this hazy scramble for place under the Government. No greater calamity could befall our people than the disease for office which has aged for so many years amongst the Caucasian race, especially amongst such of them as aspire to that Paradise for Fools—a clerkship in the Department at Washington.

It is quite natural that men living here in Washington, out of employment and with no business prospect before them, should seek a clerkship in one of the Departments. But even then the chances are that it will prove a curse to him. It is no place for a man of any spirit and self-respect, young, old, black or white—especially is it no place for a young man. A dependence on Government for support, soon begets a time-serving, timid, and unmanly spirit. In nine cases out of ten a clerk who enters one of the Departments with the intention of making it his life-long business ends in becoming a hypocrite and a coward, ready to cringe and fawn upon those above them, and to play the informer against those who they sadly revere. Its effect is to deprive such men of every generous, independent, and kindly impulse. It makes them cold, selfish, and treacherous.

Most of this class of men—we mean the professional clerk, resolved, by hook or by crook, to spend his life in the service he has entered upon—will sacrifice his best friend to promote his own interests, and not one of them ever exhibits manliness or generosity enough to utter a word in defence of an associate, lest he might incur the displeasure of some one whose good will he deems it advisable to retain.

The whole effect of a dependent position in one of the Departments here is to demoralize and unman those who have entered upon this life. There are hundreds of high-minded, honorable, and true-hearted men in position in the Departments, but they are exceptions to the general character of clerks. They may, and we think, they do, as a class discharge their duty to the Government with reasonable fidelity. We do not mean to discuss that point, however. Our purpose is simply to advise our colored friends everywhere to eschew the office-seeking as a rule, and especially clerkships in Washington.

Working on the streets, sawing wood, keeping shop, digging potatoes, or doing any kind of menial labor is quite as honorable, and far more independent, if not paid quite so liberally. At any of these employments a man may maintain his self-respect and be his own master. They will also be infinitely more respected by the people. Leave the clerkships to the "poor whites." It is a pity to spoil good material by putting them in such demoralizing positions.

Supposed Tragic End of a Celebrated Union Scout.

A communication in the Galveston (Texas) Daily News of the 15th instant, dated at Clinton, June 7th, mentions the fact that that place had been "plunged into the greatest excitement" over the killing of C. S. BELL, the famous Union scout and spy, by five men who waylaid and attacked the intrepid man in the Gaaldupe bottom, about two miles from Clinton. A silver-handled manly revolver was found near the scene of conflict, with "C. S. BELL, scout," engraved on the handle. Five barrels of the pistol had been freshly discharged. A negro who witnessed the attack says that one man was shot off his horse and fell, and then five men rode off, leading the fallen man's horse. They passed near him, and three of the party were wounded and bleeding. It was generally believed that BELL was the party killed. A sheriff's posse had started in pursuit of the murderers. BELL was a very brave and sagacious man, and performed most signal services for the Union cause during the war. The adventures of Mr. BELL during the rebellion were published in a series of articles in the New York Ledger, the past year, extending through nearly fifty numbers. The story constitutes one of the most remarkable chapters of personal heroism and bold adventures of the whole war. We are only surprised that he was not murdered long ago.

The Funding Bill.

The bill to fund our national debt at four per cent. has passed the House, and is now in the hands of a committee of the Senate. Whether it will pass the Senate or not is more than we will venture to predict. But we can imagine no conceivable reason for its defeat, or for suffering it to die in the hands of the committee. The bill, as it came from the House, simply gives those who may desire to invest their money in such securities a chance to do so. Financiers, both in this country and in Europe, seem to find ready purchasers. The certainty that our debt will be paid off, at the present rate, in fifteen years or so, and our bonds bearing five and six per cent., all taken up, is a strong reason why capitalists will invest even in those at four per cent. having a long time to run. They like the security, and Europeans understand that it is a higher rate of interest than they can obtain at home. We trust, therefore, that the Senate will not incur the grave responsibility of defeating this important financial measure.

New Railroad Enterprise.

We learn from the Shepherdstown (W. Va.) Register that the survey of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, running from Hagerstown to Salem, (via Shepherdstown, Charlestown, Berryville, Front Royal, Lora, Waynesboro, from thence to Salem,) are nearly completed, and the road will soon be under construction. This road will cross the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Duffields, in this county; the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, at Charlestown; the Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas Railroad, at Front Royal; and the Chesapeake and Ohio at Waynesboro; and will open a large scope of rich iron country to the markets. The Shenandoah Valley Road will probably connect at Hagerstown with the Reading, Pa., Road, which is now under construction to that town. The Register states that the President and Directors of said road are very anxious to connect with the Shenandoah Road, and have been negotiating for that purpose for some time past. But if this connection should not be made, the Western Maryland Road will be the connecting link at Hagerstown.

Republican Economy.

If one-half of the wild charges of extravagance and corruption preferred against the Republican party were true, we should despair of ever achieving another national victory. Not only are they not half true, or half of them true, however, but the people cannot be made to believe any of them. The copperhead press and politicians have achieved so bad a reputation for "truth and veracity" that no reliance is placed upon their word. Even if the Republican party should commit any wrong, their testimony against us would receive no credit whatever. On the contrary, it would be presumptive evidence that the charges were false. This is the penalty they have brought upon their heads by their uniform disregard of truth. They are a living illustration of the old adage, that a certain class of bad men won't be believed even when they tell the truth.

The Republican party are charged by these bearers of false testimony against their neighbors with creating the present public debt, and then of every conceivable fraud and extravagance. The people are told that the taxes they have been compelled to pay in consequence of the Democratic war for slavery are systematically stolen by Republican officials; that the debt is growing larger rather than smaller; that the expense of every department of the Government is increased under Republican rule, and is far greater than its necessities demand; that Congress is perfectly wild and reckless in its appropriations of the people's money and of its own expenses.

The facts will prove how unfounded are all these charges; and at some future time we shall lay some of them before the people. We will now only quote one single instance of Republican economy, and that upon a subject that certain reformers have howled almost loudly about as over the franking privilege. We refer to the item of mileage. Our readers remember how much abuse Congress has received for the mileage they have voted themselves for some years. In 1859 there was paid to Senators, as mileage, the sum of \$75,911. In 1869, with six more Senators, there was paid them for the same purpose only \$23,312.40, a reduction of more than \$46,500, or nearly two-thirds. Assuming the same rate of reduction for the House, which is near the truth, and the total amount paid to members of that body for mileage in 1859 was, in round numbers, \$363,000, and in 1869 only \$109,000, making a yearly saving to the people in this single item since the Republican party came into power of \$254,000. It will turn out, we think, that all the other items of expense, especially printing, will be found to be a great saving from old Democratic times, and the necessity of the increase of population and the necessities of the war into consideration. But of that hereafter.

Mr. Alvord's Letters.

We call attention to a series of letters we are publishing on the condition of the freedmen, constituting the report of Mr. Alvord to Gen. HOWARD, as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Just at this particular juncture, when the Democrats, inspired by their intense hatred of everything and everybody that has been instrumental in elevating the negro to his present condition, are pouring out the vitals of their wrath upon the head of that Christian soldier, who served his country while they were seeking its destruction, anything that demonstrates his claim to our sympathy and confidence challenges attention.

These letters show how much the country is indebted to this Bureau for the state of prosperity the South exhibits in the material, moral, and educational progress of the colored people. Had the party, of which FRANKNO WOODS is a representative man, held the reins of power, we should have had a different state of things to record; and we gladly seize the opportunity to reiterate our confidence in General HOWARD, and our conviction that he will come out from the furnace of persecution brighter than ever.

Anathema.

The following is a correct translation of the dogma of infallibility agreed upon by the Ecumenical Council, to be promulgated throughout the world on the 29th instant. We are left to the alternative of swallowing its enormities with unquestioning credence, or being cursed after the usual papal fashion.

First. If any one shall say that the Episcopal Chair of the Roman Church is not the very true and infallible Chair of the Blessed Peter, or that it has not been divinely chosen by God as the most solid, enduring, and incorruptible rock of the whole Christian Church—let him be anathema.

Second. If any one shall say that there exists on earth, distinct and separate from the Chair of the Blessed Peter, any other Infallible Chair of the Truth of the Gospel of Christ the Lord—let him be anathema.

Third. If any one shall deny that the Divine Supremacy of the Chair of the Blessed Peter is to all men, whether unbelievers or believers, whether laymen or bishops, necessary as the true road to eternal salvation—let him be anathema.

Fourth. If any one shall say that each and all of the Roman Pontiffs, legitimately elected, are not true successors of the Blessed Peter, in the gift also of Magisterial Infallibility, and shall deny to any one of them the prerogative of Infallibility to teach the Church and the Word of God, pure from all corruption and error—let him be anathema.

Fifth. If any one shall say that Ecumenical Councils are a power placed by God in the Church for feeding the Divine flock on earth, and that the Roman Pontiff, or equal to him, or necessary, by Divine institution to the completion of the Infallible Magisterium of the Bishop of Rome—let him be anathema.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The average of the public debt per head of population in the United States is \$74.42; in Great Britain \$134.89; Holland \$107.9; France \$68.16; Spain \$50.32; Italy \$60.27; Austria \$38.45.

Taking what appears to be the present law of increase, the wealth of the country for the next four decades would be represented as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Wealth. Shows exponential growth from 1870 to 1900.

Mr. Motley is said to be preparing the way with great skill and tact for the eventual withdrawal of the English flag from this continent, as the only practical settlement of the Alabama question.

The Herald reports that at a picnic party the other day up the Hudson, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was put through a series of ordeals and sentenced to be kissed by six ladies of Plymouth Church, who were present. The sentence was instantly executed. He liked it, and demanded a new trial.

Judge How left a practice at the bar annually yielding from \$15,000 to \$18,000, to take his seat on our Supreme Bench. Lawyers now think he will soon have a practice worth double those sums.

When the Massachusetts Senate finally adjourned last week, the members assembled in the open circle in front of the President's chair, and joining hands, all united in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Lord Eldon, who has just died in London, has left his whole fortune for the establishment of an insane asylum. "I restore to madmen," said he, "the fortune I owe to them." Lord Eldon was a lawyer.

The King of Bavaria has a habit of getting up in the night, attire himself in silver armor, and going out to feed the swans in one of the ponds of his gardens. This he does, partly through original folly and partly in imitation of one of his favorite operative heroes.

The Rev. Theo. E. Cuyler denies himself for condemning the religion of Chas. Dickens, on the ground that Dickens is a profane and vulgar wine-up and punch-bowl in his stories with evident approbation, and made frequent caricatures of Christian ministers.

The Republicans of Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton counties have instructed their conferees in favor of the renomination of the Hon. John Cressa as their candidate for Congress for the 15th District of Pennsylvania. Franklin and Adams counties also belong to the district, and have not yet expressed their preference.

The Hon. Glenn W. Scofield has received the unanimous nomination for re-election to Congress by the Republicans of Erie county. The district (XIXth) are, Elk, Forest, Cameron, Jefferson, and Clearfield. Mr. Scofield will no doubt receive the nomination by the conf. res.

Jean Inglew says of Dickens, in a private letter: "He was the lord of laughter and of tears. The old dress in which mortals used to be presented to us by authors had grown shabby, but he dressed human nature for show, just as we had never seen it before. He made what was homely and lowly draw, to be looked at and loved."

At Montgomery, White Bluff District, Ga., on Sunday last, a quarrel between two colored men in the employ of William Coolidge, of Vermont, resulted in the fatal stabbing of one of them, Alford Marshall, the black clerk. Andrew Kirby, narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the colored people who witnessed the deed.

A correspondent from Marian District, S. C., says the Charlotte Bulletin writes as follows: "I have discovered and fully tested a new honey plant which abounds here, and blooms from May 10 to June 20. My yields a large supply of the purest honey, delicious to the palate and clear as spring water. The bush is suitable for yards as it is very ornamental."

In Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, a young man named Robert Boyd, shot a friend, Jesse Owens, killing him instantly. The New Era says: "They had been playing during the afternoon with an unloaded Derringer. They took a walk and in the interim the pistol was loaded by honey, during the return Boyd took up the pistol, and supposing it to be still unloaded, snapped it at Owens and shot him through the head, the ball entering just over the eye and passing through the brain. He died instantly."

The Supreme Court of Florida has decided that Edmund C. Weeks is Lieutenant Governor of that State. The office of Chief Justice, Gov. Owen having become vacant, Mr. Weeks was appointed to the vacancy by Governor Reed. The Controller of the State refused to pay the Lieutenant Governor's salary, and the case was thus brought to the Supreme Court with the result already stated.

A Boston paper complains because its preachers are not paid as well as those of New York. The highest salary paid to a clergyman in England is \$7,000, we believe, to the Rev. E. E. Hale; but \$5,000 is the running price over our first-class ministers. More get \$3,500 than \$5,000, however. It pays to be an Episcopal or a Unitarian clergyman. The best Methodist preachers do not get over \$3,500.

Morrissey sat on the piazza of Congress Hall surrounded by his friends. He eyed Morrissey sharply, and the "Member from N. Y." eyed the Judge. Some years ago, when Morrissey attempted to fight over the line, he was arrested and brought before Judge B-shop and was fined \$200. He refused to pay the fine, and was committed to his parole, paid the fine, bowed to the Judge, and departed. Neither spoke, but it was evident that the recognition was mutual.

The population of France consists nominally of 36,390,664 Romanists, 1,591,250 Protestants, 188,991 Jews and 16,000 of other sects. The Roman Catholic receives from the State Treasury nearly \$2,000,000; the two Established Protestant Churches \$29,737, amounts increasing to \$4,000,000. The State church has contributions and resources of all sorts. The Lutherans are governed by a General Consistory at Strasburg, and the Reformed by a Council of Administration at Paris.

A San Francisco paper, speaking of church-going in that city, says: "Dr. Stone's congregation does not average over 250, and the attendance at the Methodist church is scarcely less. If these really able and distinguished clergymen cannot collect a congregation of reasonable magnitude, it must be hard with the smaller ecclesiastical fry on the outskirts of Zion. By resorting to a little extra clerical clatter, Dr. Scudder is enabled to hold his own, but, as a general rule, the churches are lamentably empty."

A Boston correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial describes the Boston sensation preacher, Mr. Murray, as a rather tall, fine looking man, with a moustache, and otherwise smooth face, young, and well-dressed. He is very much respected and liked, though his preaching is a motte, smoke cigars, drive a fast horse, and go fishing. How Boston is changed! 'Tis but a few years ago that any one doing these things would be a marked man, and one to be shunned by the young men and women of Boston, and the old fogies had to stand by and stare.

Mrs. Mary Chamber Ames doesn't like the style of Miss Tremain C. Claffin, the Wall street broker. "Why don't you drop the foolish little school girl name 'Tennie'?" A lady who wears a man's hat, and appears in the office of gentlemen with the same man's hat in hand, surely should never write herself for the world "Tennie," like the silly daughter of a dotting man. To publish a paper is one thing, and a very honorable one; to offer one's self for the Presidency, and to provoke remark by one's treatment, is quite another. It is a pity the two should go together—that the one should be so badly harmed and hindered by the preposterous.

M. Laboulaye, in replying to an address from a number of students disapproving of the recent disturbance, says: "If violence had not ceased my month, I would have shown by the example of America and Switzerland, that the resistance to the Government is a just and noble triumph for democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be the future form of liberty. You would then feel that I alone perhaps among the Democrats had the sentiment of the future. The letters I received from Switzerland are unanimous in approval of the part I have taken. I am glad to hear that the triumph of democracy, and will be