Weekly Times

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THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
H. D. McCARTY, of Leavenworth.

WE COME TO THE CALL.

The vetern journalist, who writes for the *Call*, and whose large abilities and great experience we hasten to acknowledge, wrote and published in his paper of the 17th, (or the paper he edited) a very indiscreet article in criticism of the action of the properly constituted body, chosen by, and representing the Republican party of Kansas. We supposed the editor of the *Call* was a Republican, a life long and determined advocate of truth against falshood, of righ against wrong, of justice against injustice, of moral progress against the militating tendencies of corrupt practices on the part of our public servants, in fine of a system of political training against that in vogue, which shall carry the masses upward toward an *appreciation* of the simple rudimentary principles, making the foundation for a true system of self government, and so we have a right to express ourself greatly surprised and deeply mortified at this exhibition of a slackening of the force of the moral activities and a depression of the power to stand by this right and the truth on the part of our old Mentor in the journalistic profession.

He has given the best years of his life to the promulgation of such ideas as can be fairly intrepreted from our statement. Now, it seems to us very strange, when we think he knows the *facts* in the case right well, that anything could encourage him to make the assault he has upon the only organization in the State, or that has ever been in it, or that has existed elsewhere in the nation, that is moved, in its organized character, by the *mind* of that part of the people whose aspirations, in the main, are toward the more perfect social and governmental compact.

Let it be distinctly remembered, that the Convention at Topeka, the 8th ult., disposed of Mr. Sidney Clarke, as a party institution.

That Convention, it would be well for Colonel Vaughan to remember, also decided for the Republican party, that its honest, toiling, reading and right-feeling, and right-thinking members, would no longer submit to the misrepresentation, in the character of their servants in the State and national governments, of the quality of their moral thought and conviction, of *their* sense of right action and truthful utterance. Colonel Vaughan champions Sidney Clarke. He is helping with his bugle blast to gather the motley and demagogue clan who are in favor of continuing in power men who garner out of the saving of the well paid service of the servants of the people of Kansas, in the national legislature, hundreds of thousands of acres of land six or nine years. He is in favor—a life-time advocate, as he is of the *underlying* principle of human rights and a standard of public morality, of making chaos in the great Republican party to subserve the base purposes of men who, by their numerous corruptions and plunderings in public office, have justified the inference drawn by observers abroad, that the people of Kansas are the grandest villians in the country.

This is our indictment of the editor of the *Call*.

Now let us justify the presentation by a simple statement of the facts. Mr. Clarke, now Congressman, representing in the lower house of the national legislature the whole people of Kansas, a place he has held for six years, had acquired large power in the direction of the party machinery of the State through the proper influence that his position gave him, but more especially because of the use of the improper and corrupt influences that his place enabled him to command. He proposed to continue himself in his present office. Not content with offering himself as a candidate upon his merits, and upon the record of his public services, he compelled the advocacy and *the needed* cash contributions on the part of every Federal officeholder in the State, and he also secured through a community of interest in unholy official misdeeds and transactions, the earnest and open co-operation of the old United States Senator, the grand old farmer of Muscotah. No legitimate urgency of his claim, no measure of illegitimate practices was left unused by him in his struggle to secure his renomination by the late Republican Convention, for Congress. The higher and better elements of our great party prevailed. Mr. Clarke was signally defeated by the Republican party *for cause*. It was the formal discharge of this gentleman from further service in an official capacity. It was his duty thereafter, if he is what he so noisily pronounced himself to be, a Republican, to accept of this verdict and step quietly down into the ranks of the party. Instead of so regarding the verdict of the party and so conducting himself, he immediately set himself and his partisans at work to divide and distract the party in the nomination of its candidates for the Legislature, with a view to secure, out of the confusion that he might create, the election of himself to the United States Senate the next session of the Legislature.

It is the simple duty of the State Central Committee to organize and run the campaign after the methods plainly indicated by the expressions of the Convention which placed them in their position of responsibility and trust. They undertake to do that duty in that way. Sidney Clarke, for the reasons stated and indicated, objects to their way of discharging their trusts. The veteran editor of the *Call* volunteers, or is procured to say in a clarion way, that if the Committee don't cease their opposition to these violent, hostile, revolutionary movements of Sidney Clarke, that they will be responsible for a factional, internecine contest which will result in the overthrow of the great Republican party. The Colonel evidently, through some means or argument, has been convinced that Sidney Clarke, proscribed by the party, better represents its interests, can better and more honestly and unselfishly direct its force in the ensuing canvass, than the Committee specially charged with that business.

SIDNEY CLARKE'S CARD.

We have published the letter issued by the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee, directed to the office holders; the card of the Hon. Sidney Clarke in reply to it, which appeared in day before yesterday's *Tribune* (Lawrence); and also D. R. Anthony's rejoinder. We purpose to notice Mr. Clarke's reply to the letter, and, before we conclude our mention in this behalf, we will very likely have something to say about the criticism of the *Tribune*, of this paper eminating from the State Central Committee. Mr. Clarke, in the first paragraph of his "card," indicates the *quality* of his conduct in the business discussed by the Central Committee in their letter. He pronounces the statements made therein, so far as they relate to him, to be unqualifiedly false. The central accusation he virtually admits. He did not respond to the assessment. Second, we find nothing in the letter of the Committee under review, nor will our readers, about Mr. Clark's course upon public measures of large moment to the people of Kansas, in his official character. What *specific charge* made against him has he denied? Please, Mr. editor of the *Tribune*, point it out. We have showed as conclusively as the accurate applications of the rules of logic in the statement of a case will enable us to, that he has made a *mistake* in the very outset. He pronounces the statement of the letter of the committee unqualifiedly false, so far as they touch him. Let us repeat. The first charge is that he refused to respond to the moderate demands of the Committee, or to pay *anything* toward paying the necessary expenses of making a canvass of the State. That invalidates the whole denial, when no one better than Sidney himself knows how *true* every charge that is made against him in the letter of the Committee, is, and so he purposely avoids direct denial and runs into eloquent stump speech-making to keep back the inflowing tide, which is set in against his political fortune, and which will whelm him and his few friends if they don't learn to do right. Walk uprightly and tell the truth. We tell him now that we will make the charges of the Central Committee against him specific if he invites such an exposure and the consequent discussion. He is out of the republican heavens for the present, and it is well that he should be told so frequently. He is one of the lights that have gone beyond the horizon. He should not be contending against the inevitable. The laws of the universe must be respected. Sidney—fare thee well.

Now Mr. *Tribune*, a word with you. You go off into heroics over the attempt of the present State Central Committee to bring the party management back to something more nearly showing its harmony of action with its professed principles. You stop one minute and think. Mr. Sidney Clarke is no more nor no less than any other man who votes the Republican ticket.

For the *good* that he *may* do in his character as a citizen for the people among whom he dwells, we shall not be backward in noting. For the wise words that he may utter that look to us as though they were calculated to urge and help the race in its upward way, we shall also quickly and properly advertise. But we take notice of him in no other light at present than as a great political shyster for whose misdeeds the Republican party are in no wise responsible, and for which they *shall not* be made responsible if we can prevent it. Mr. Anthony in this matter does not need our defense. The party, in the same Convention that repudiated Mr. Clarke, put Mr. Anthony in his present position of Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. He is not a lunatic, as the gentleman who indulges in such aspersion will remember (to correct). He goes straight at the work. He understands, as do the other members of the Committee, what is necessary to be done, to secure, so far as it is possible to do so, the permanent success of the Republican party. The Committee are working for the success of the highest interests of an organization which seems to be made up of the advanced mind of the times. Mr. Clarke is no other than a private citizen in the estimation of this Committee, except in the worth of his assessment. About this we have this much to say. While we deprecate the necessity that seems to exist at present for the raising of quite a large amount of money to defray the unavoidable expenses of conducting a campaign, we nevertheless recognize the wholesomeness, the healthfulness of the practice of charging a good share of such expense against the greedy seekers and getters of office. We took occasion to express our belief, or opinion, that the assessment made upon Mr. Clarke was moderate, exceedingly so, when we consider, that by the exceptional partiality of the party, Mr. Clarke has been kept in office, which pays the incumbent from Kansas, including mileage, about $5,000 per annum, over six years, and that he had amassed out of the pay for that term of service, one hundred thousand dollars, after paying the expenses of keeping a family in Lawrence, and defraying the necessary expenses of a jovial and luxurious life in Washington.

Thomas L. Kimball, Esq., the General Western Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Central, at Chicago, has received an elegant present from three hundred Californians. It is a massive gold chain, of elaborate design, containing a series of links of curious workmanship, enclosing settings of moss agate and quartz. Attached to the chain was a magnificent gold locket, representing on one side a grizzily on the railroad track, and on the obverse the following inscription: "California Teachers' Excursion of 1870, to Thomas L. Kimball, General Western Agent, Pennsylvania Central R. R." The present was in acknowledgment of Mr. Kimball's courtesies to the California Teachers' Excursion last summer.

WINE bibbers are alarmed at the continuance of the war. The supply of Heidsick, Verzenay, and the other members of the numerous light wine family of Prussia and France, is getting low. California will come to the breach with 7,500,000 gallons, and the various other vinous portions of the country will contribute several millions more. The corn crop is good, so that whisky will be plenty, although it is estimated that only one-fiftieth of the distilled is converted into a beverage, the balance being used for mechanical and medicinal purposes. If worst comes to worst, or rather to *best*, our people can take to water. The supply of nature's light wine is inexhaustible.

ANOTHER unfortunate lake disaster occurred, Sunday morning last, at Grand Haven, Mich., by which one of the best of the lake craft was completely wrecked, but most fortunately no lives were lost. The side-wheel steamer Orion, Capt. Butlin, of Goodrich's line, left Grand Haven Saturday night on her regular time. After leaving the harbor she encountered a very heavy sea, and toward morning the Captain ordered that the vessel return to the harbor she had just left. Sunday morning, at about 4 o'clock, it being very dark, the pilot missed the channel of the harbor, and the vessel struck the ground and went broadsideashore. She listed toward the lake, so that every sea struck and filled her. She has lain there since striking, the heavy sea preventing any assistance being rendered, and is rapidly going to pieces. Fortunately all the persons and freight on the vessel were saved.

The Orion was built for Mr. Goodrich in the summer of 1866. She was 200 feet in length, was 509 tons burthen, and worth $80,000. There was an insurance of $24,000 upon her, placed in several different companies. Her engines will probably be saved.

THE Census Bureau employs 325 clerks at Washington and 9,000 enumerators, all of whom except proof readers will be discharged after the spring of 1872. The returns will be bound in two large volumes instead of four, as heretofore, and the whole work will cost about $170,000. The bureau had a letter, the other day from a South Carolina man who wanted the old census returns overhauled to determine the precise age of General Sumter, who it seems, died in 1832, and it was supposed that he was then aged 97, but all the biographies differ about it.

THE recent statements as to Miss Charlotte Cushman's being at the point of death are happily contradicted by a friend of hers in Boston, who has received late letters from her in which she said she was in good health and was expecting to sail from Liverpool for this country on the 25th.

SIR MICHAEL COSTA'S new German national hymn, "All Honor to the King," composed expressly for the King of Prussia, and first performed in Berlin before the royal family in 1868, has been published simultaneously in Berlin, Leipsic, and London.

AN armed vessel is to be stationed in New York harbor to see that the provisions of the President's neutrality proclamation are carried out. Certainly unnecessary, as the provisions, if they were carried out, would give little aid or comfort to the belligerents.

THE REV. GEO. WHITE OF 1854.

Alias Senator S. C. Pomeroy in 1870.

The Distinguished Contributor to the Ledger.

"When the Morning Stars First Sang Together."

A few Facts for the Young Men of England.

To the Editor of the Leavenworth Times:

LAWRENCE, KAN., Oct. 18, 1870.

How suggestive are the lines of Burns, as we read Senator Pomeroy's contribution in the New York *Ledger*,

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as others see us."

Still I suppose a Senator has a right to blow his own horn. He says, "on the 15th of September we (Pomeroy and his party,) halted upon the present site of the city of Lawrence. One settler only, had got there in advance of us"—when the facts are, Gov. Charles Robinson came there with a party of emigrants and made the settlement long before Mr. Pomeroy had left his quiet home in New England.

Gov. Robinson crossed through this country on his way to California in 1849, and camped on what is now the town site of Lawrence, and, as he says, was impressed with its beauty of scenery and elligibility as a site for a city. He returned to New England and was known as a man of daring spirit and of terrible tenacity in his adhearance to the principles of free governments and free men. Very early after the first steps were taken to organize the Emigrant Aid Society, Gov. Robinson was selected to visit Kansas, and report upon the feasibility of making settlements under its auspices. He come, returned, reported and was immediately sent back with a party and settled what is now the city of Lawrence. When no danger was apprehended Mr. Pomeroy started with a party and come to the settlement already made by Governor Robinson, left his party and returned to New England. He was reported to be simply the travelling financial agent of the Emigrant Aid Society, and took, nomanally no part in the affairs of the Territory, except to make investments for that company where settlement, had been made. The great leading spirits of the political organization in the Territory, in those days, when nerve and brain were both needed, were Charles Robinson, James H. Lane, Judge G. W. Smith, Wm. Y. Roberts, Wm. Phillips, Samuel N. Wood, and a few others who were less intellectually, but fully their equals in the fixedness of their determination to make Kansas a free State. To them, history will accord the mead of praise for loosening the grasp slavery held on Kansas, when Mr. Pomeroy will have been forgotten. I cannot forbear making one more correction; He says, "I myself was at one time a prisoner in the hands of the Border Ruffians, upon the banks of the Wakarusa, and after nine days captivity I was sentenced to be hanged," and then goes on to state that he was sent by the Free State Government to Iowa to obtain arms. He was arrested and taken to the Border Ruffian camp on the Wakarusa, but as to the time when and who were at the camp, and the time of his captivity his memory is very faulty. In the fall of 1855, Sheriff Jones arrested Mr. Bronson (a free State man), and in bringing him across "Blanton's Bridge" Jones was halted by a party of Free State men, and Bronson was taken from his custody. Jones immediately left for Westport, Missouri, obtained a posse of men, returned to the "Bluejacket Crossing" on the Wakarusa, and there camped. Mr. Pomeroy instantly conceived the idea that his powers could best be exercised in arousing the people of the East to the full conception of the impending crisis, and started "for the States." He crossed the Kansas River at Lawrence to the north side, and was arrested by a party coming to Jones' assistance and taken to Jones' camp, but gave his name as the Rev. George White, an itinerent Methodist minister. Jones believing his claim to be true, kept him that night and the next morning gave him his horse, and bid him go on in his good work.

Mr. Pomeroy mounted his horse and in less than twenty-four hours after leaving Lawrence "for the States" returned and told the story of his exploits, but he never said D. R. Atchison or General Richardson were there, for we all knew they were not. And no one ever dreamed he was at that time "sentenced to be hanged." Mr. Pomeroy himself told the story of his assumed profession, to the great delight of the pent up citizens of Lawrence, and Sheriff Jones persists in calling him the Rev. George White, to the present day.

The expression he uses, "I being President of the Committee of Vigilance and Commander of the Free State forces," will bring a smile to the lips of every one familiar with the history of those days, when it is known he never held either position. Long after the famous "Wakarusa War," Gov. Robinson, Gen. Deitzler, Judge Smith, and Gaius Jenkins, were arrested for treason. All the leading men in Lawrence were gone, and we hastily organized a Vigilance Committee, and Mr. Pomeroy was made Chairman. There was a force of United States troops and Territorial Militia, under command of United States Marshal Donalson, which came to Lawrence to make arrests Those arrests being made under the laws of the United States, and the processes being served by the United States officers. The Free State men thought it not wise to fight, but to hide their arms and play non-resistant, and did so. Among other implements of warfare we had a little mountain howitzer, which was securely hid beneath a house, the under-pinning being taken away to receive it, and replaced in a manner that defied detection. Sheriff Jones demanded all the arms in and around Lawrence. He could not frighten even the smallest boy in town to find a gun. At last he found the "Rev. George White," *alias* Mr. Pomeroy, to whom he said: "White, do you know where these Yankees have hid their cannon?" Mr. Pomeroy had like surroundings in his youth with Washington, and "could not tell a lie," said "Yes, sir." "Then I will give you just five minutes to find it," said Jones. And the Free State men were humiliated in seeing their "President of the Committee of Vigilance and commander of the Free State forces," with coat off, beneath a broiling sun, unearthing the little howitzer and delivering it to the Border Ruffians with his own hands. And they received it with shouts of "bully for Parson White," and left town proud of their conquest. It was to this time doubtless Mr Pomeroy refers when he says "I was so mad I could have been hanged nine times without winking." The drouth of 1860 was a rich harvest to the "Rev. George White," and gave Mr. Pomeroy an opportunity to barter the donations of a generous people, given to rob death of its trophies among a people who had suffered everything for a principle, for a promise to support him for United States Senator, and he embraced it. To these were added to the haters of Gen Lane, which made a Legislative force that elected him to the Senate, not because they admired him but because they hated Gen. Lane. Mr. Pomeroy has now been a member of the Senate for nearly ten years, and has lived in the most economical manner, both while at Washington and Boston, during that time, so much so, that out of a salary of about five thousand dollars a year, he has managed to save enough, so that to-day, he is worth two millions of dollars, all made in the last ten years, for he was a pauper when he was elected Senator. Verily things are not as still now "as when the morning stars first sang together."

Yours, for the truth of history ***

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Discription of a Noted Club House, and a History of Some of its Marai Rules and Regulations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1870.

What Brookes' and Crockford's Club Houses were to the English in the time of the Georges, John Chamberlin's, No. 8, West Twenty-fifth street, is to the American of the present day. We say American—not New York -advisedly, as it is a Club House for the whole American people, not a resort for mere local celebrities, as we will presently show.

The English Club Houses, Brookes' and Crockford's, were frequented by the highest dignitaries of the land, and it was at Brookes' that George Fox, then Prime Minister of England, after a most exciting and wearisom Parliamentary debate, lost $60,000 at a single sitting. Sherridan, Beau Brummell, Pitt, the Prince of Wales, all were members of this Club, and in fact, not to belong to it was to place yourself at once outside the pale of refined society.

It would be utterly impossible in a paper like this to give a detailed description of the great taste and elegance displayed in the painting, furnishing and general arrangement of valuable statuary, and other works of art and refinement. Suffice it to say, there are no parlors in the Metropolis that can exceed them in magnificence or cost. A brief description of the visitors and the objects, and some of the rules of the concern must suffice me at this time.

The idea of the proprietor is to not merely make his establishment a saloon, where games are played to the exclusion of other aminities of business life, but a kind of exchange where merchants and business men can meet each other after the usual hours of change. For instance, we will imagine a merchant, a sporting man, a lounger, or in fact any class of business or professional man has arrived in the city at nightfall from your city or any point South or West, and he has to leave for Boston on the early morning train. The usual places where "merchants most do congregate" are closed, and it is important that he should see a certain gentleman before he leaves for the East. Chamberlain's is open; he visits there, finds the party he is in quest of, transacts his business, and after partaking of a supper that Epecurus himself might have envied, takes his leave. And all this without the payment of a cent, or, it may be, after his long and tedious journey, he may want some little relaxation from the cares of business, and other excitement than that of commerce. If so, as in the case of the English Clubs—Brooke's and Crockford's—he can find it by entering the back parlor, where the game of faro is played.

Many people have a general idea that the game of faro is a one-sided affair and those who play must inevitably be beaten. This is not so. Faro is one of the fairest gambling games played. It is true that there is a certain percentage in favor of the dealer, but the profit comes mainly from the magnitude of the plays.

On entering the room in which the game is played the visitor is surprised, if he is posted on the celebrities of the county, at the people he sees seated around the table playing. Judges, bankers, artists, literary men, merchants, politicians, and even divines can be seen occasionally. There is no noise, everything is as quiet and orderly as in yours or my parlor, reader. The men who are playing are so used to speculation, in their various business, that they accept their losses or gains with the same apparent indifference.

Although this Club House is open to all, and refreshments and supper denied to none, yet the proprietor does not allow everyone to play. For instance, clerks or cashiers of banks, who have no other ostensible means than their salaries, he promptly refuses permission to them to woo the blind goddess, Fortune, in his house, as no one knows better than he, "how easy is the descent," &c.

Another no less praiseworthy feather in his cap, is his strict rule in not accepting pledges from anybody. For example, a man looses, and in the excitement of the play he wishes to stake his watch, chain, diamond ring or studs, but these will not be accepted—money alone must be staked. This rule, though often irritating to the player at the time, is invariably, in calmer moments, applauded as a wise and just one. Though pledges will not be taken, a visitor's check—if he is known to be in good standing—will be cashed at once. Indeed, it may be said that he acts as money broker for his entire neighborhood. If any trustworthy house keeper wants a check cashed after banking hours, all he has to do is to send it to No. 8 and he is at once accommodated.

Mr. Chamberlin is a "sporting man" in the truest and strictest sense of the word; honorable in all his dealings, he has found his reward in a rapidly accumulating bank account. And now, though rich both in worldly possessions and troops of friends, he has turned his attention to the improvement of the breed of horses. To this end he has purchased a large tract of land at Long Branch, N. Y., where he has built one of the finest, if not the finest, race courses in the world. It is called the "Monmouth," and cost over $175,000. To give but a faint idea of the estimation in which he is held as a "sporting man" it would be simply necessary to mention that some of the most respectable, refined and wealthy gentlemen residing at the Branch are stewards of the course.

There are people who decry gambling altogether and think it one of the seven cardinal sins. Be that as it may, we offer no defence of the game of faro; but we do say that the Americans are an impetuous, volable race, and if they must find excitement in cards, it is well they can do so under the auspicies of a high-toned, honorable gentleman.

In manners he is affable and pleasing to a fault; his cordial laugh is only equaled by his cordial smile, and his benevolence is well known, though he is one who does not let his "right hand know what his left doeth." [illegible] the magnificent sum [illegible].

Take it all in all John Chamberlin's Club House is decidedly one of the institutions of New York, and Mr. Chamberlin is one of its representative men.

IMPROMPTU.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Olathe—A Visit to the Institution—Its History and Growth—The Grounds and Buildings, with their Wants and Needs—Officers and Pupils—History and Character of Instruction, etc., etc.

How do the blind see, and the deaf hear, and the dumb speak? Nothing is more melancholy to dwell upon than what is suggested concerning the three classes indicated in the foregoing sentence when viewed in the light of misfortune; or more wonderful to contemplate when we search for the great living principle of man—that principle which is mysterious man. The link that connects the mind with material things and produces recognition, we are prone to regard with but a passing attention in our familiar intercourse with nature; and it is only when we meet with those instances of what are called uncommon misfortunes that it is divested, somewhat, of the mystic mantle that obscures it, and we are awed in the presence of man and the majesty of God.

The great natural means for the development of the mind is spoken language, conveyed through the sense of hearing. Whenever both, or either, of these faculties cease, other means must be adopted for communication, or the acquirement of ideas is at once limited to mere observation with the brute.

These reflections were very forcibly brought to our mind through a recent visit to the Kansas Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Olathe, where all that is valuable of the discoveries wrought by the best ages of reason, is devoted to the amelioration of the condition of this portion of our unfortunate, and the development of their minds and intelectual faculties.

Before entering into details concerning this institution, we may, for the purpose of conveying a better understanding of the general subject, note a few of the important points in the history of the treatment of the deaf and dumb in all ages, and, in a quotation from some of our most eminent writers and thinkers, whose eliminations leave the deductions which govern the opinion of to-day, exhibit the elements now accepted as lying at the foundation of true progress in this noble work.

The idea of attempting the restoration of the lost faculties, or of repairing the loss by education, seems never to have occurred to the ancients. In fact, in many instances, the authorities connived at the destruction of such children as were born without all of the usual faculties, as they might become more or less a burden to the State. The laws of the different nations, in former times, seem to find a general expression in the code of Justinian, promulgated in the sixth century, A. D. It assumes throughout that deaf mutes from birth are incapable of managing their own affairs; placing them in this respect on a footing with the insane, idiots, and those suffering from permanent and incurable disease, in requiring guardianship. They could only buy and sell by the aid of a curator or guardian; they could not alter the descent of property, make a gift, will or codicil, or create a trust estate, or make a donation contingent on the death of the donor, or emancipate a slave. Those deaf from birth, but yet able to speak, were allowed the privileges denied deaf mutes. Pitiable indeed was the fate of these children of silence during the long ages of ignorance and darkness. With outstretched hands some sought the alms they could not ask; others, grovelling in indolence, sank to the level of the idiots with whom alone they could associate. "Without instruction, or the means of acquiring it," observes the historian, "they knew nothing of the earth on which they trod, or the heavens above them; if their powers of imitation enabled them to acquire some facility in the mechanic arts, this might suffice to supply the craving of the body for employment, but what should satisfy the longings of the restless spirit?"

In 690, it is related that John, Bishop of Hagulstad, taught a deaf mute to speak, and to repeat after him words and sentences, which is the first account of an attempt being made to educate any portion of this class. In 1112, we have an account of a deaf and dumb person who could understand and practice writing.

In 1620, Paulo Bonet, a Benedictine Monk, of Spain, published a treatise in which he represents himself as the inventor of the processes which he describes, viz: Mimic signs, dactylology, the oral alphabet, and writing. This work contains the first engraving of the single-hand alphabet so generally in use throughout Christendom, and he is supposed to be its inventor.

In 1653, Dr. John Wallis, mathematical professor at Oxford, speaks of having instructed two deaf mutes to articulate distinctly, and to understand the meaning of language, thus to use it in speaking and writing.

In 1680, George Dalgarno, a Scotchman, dissented from the policy of articulation and reading from the lip, expressing a preference for written language and a manual alphabet. He invented the two-handed alphabet now in general use in England.

It is stated, however, that the man to whom the deaf and dumb are indebted more than any other, is the Abbe de l'Eppee. His first pupils were gathered at Paris in 1755, and entirely from the indigent deaf and dumb. Upon these he lavished a life of philanthropy and his little patrimony. He propounded the interesting idea that "there is no more natural and necessary connection between abstract ideas and the articulate sounds which strike the ear, than there is between the same ideas and the written characters which strike the eye." His system was was the sign language.

In 1815, some gentlemen in Hartford, Connecticut, sent the Rev. Thomas N. Gaullaudet, a young and highly educated gentleman, to England, for the purpose of qualifying himself for conducting an asylum in this country. On April 15, 1817, the New England, or, as it was soon after named, the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, was opened at Hartford, with Mr. Gaullaudet for principal, and M. Clerc, an educated deaf mute and a highly successful teacher of the Abbe's school, who accompanied him from Paris, as assistant. Other institutions have since sprung up, and the system which the American asylum adopted governs in all, and is called the American System. Interesting statistics could be adduced concerning institutions in all countries, but we have not space to introduce them here.

Our own institution was originally founded at Baldwin City, in Douglass County, by a deaf mute named Emery. For a time it was continued at Topeka, under Mr. Nordyke, and then removed to Baldwin again. The State Legislature having taken cognizance of it, an act was passed, through the efforts of Gen. Fishback, fixing its location in Olathe, and, in 1866, the present building was erected by Col. Hayes at a cost of nearly $12,000. The school at once took possession of the building under Prof. Joseph Mount, a deaf mute, as Principal, and Capt. J. R. Kennedy, Steward. A short time elapsed, when Prof. Mount resigned, and was succeded by Prof. Burnside. He was succeeded shortly after by Prof. L. H. Jenkins, who fills the Principal's chair at the present time. Capt. Kennedy resigned his place as Steward last spring, after a long and faithful term of service, and Mr. John Morrison, of Johnson County, a very capable gentleman, has filled the place ever since. Mrs. Kennedy also resigned her position as Matron, and Mrs. L. H. Jenkins now performs those duties. Mr. C. C. Curtis, of Topeka, a deaf mute, has been engaged as assistant teacher for the present year. He understands his duties well. Board of Trustees: A. S. Johnson, President; F. E. Henderson, Secretary; G. H. Lawrence, Treasurer; J. B. Bruner and D. L. Lakin.

The grounds belonging to the institution are nicely situated in Hayes' Addition, east of the town site proper, and immediately on the main thoroughfare to the railroad depot. The plat comprises sixteen acres, and when the trees and shrubbery already planted attain their growth, it will be one of the prettiest spots in the State. In addition to the attention paid to the horticultural department, gardening is the only labor in which the male pupils now engage.

The building, although a substantial stone structure, has always been too small to effect the purposes for which it was intended, and the present year more than ever demonstrates the want of room. The Legislature should, by all means deal liberally with the institution in this as well as other respects. And it is a palpable fact that every term that passes without the necessary steps being taken to enlarge the Asylum, only allows these difficulties to accumulate and become still more deplorable. A few of them we shall here enumerate.

First. The number of pupils last year was thirty-four. Thirty-six are now in attendance, and during the present year [illegible] will demand admittance, making forty-two in all. This increase will go steadily on, and it is easily seen what the result will be in a few years. The present building is 46x64 feet, three stories high, and has three floors. Adding the officers and their families to the number of pupils, and we see that they cannot be comfortably accommodated. Dining rooms,, cook rooms, bed rooms, and all, must be without arrangement end entirely inadequate to the demands.

Second. Buildings should be provided for shops in which the various trades could be taught, and thus a benefit accrue to the State, and the inmates acquire an education in the practical walks of life. These are, for instance, such as cabinet-making, shoe-making, printing, &c. The present structure would serve for this purpose admirably.

We need amplify these suggestions no further, as they are of such a nature that they push their own way through.

The internal arrangements are now disposed in the best manner possible, and reflect great credit upon the officers. Bathing tubs have lately been ordered and constitute a splendid feature.

A new cistern has been lately constructed, and arrangements are being made to convey water throughout the premises by means of pipes.

We will now give, briefly, the results of a stroll through the various departments: On the first floor are the cook, dining and wash rooms, with store rooms, &c. The dining rooms, one for the males, and the other the females, are separated by a partition, in which there is a door. The table of the Principal and Steward is also spread in the females' dining room, so that they are always present at meal time. The pupils are formed in lines and marched to the tables in perfect order, and always before beginning their repast grace is said by the Principal in the beautiful and impressive sign language.

On the second floor are the sitting rooms, parlor, class rooms, and sewing rooms, and on the third, are the sleeping rooms, &c. Everything in these departments is as well ordered as it can be, which is all that is necessary to say.

We pass now to speak more particularly of the pupils, their treatment, instruction and progress. And here let us say parenthetically that no deaf mute in the State should be kept away from the Asylum after he has attained to 10 years of age. Here they receive all the kind attention they receive at home, and more too. There are more deaf mutes in the country than most people imagine. Fifteen have been admitted this year, who have never attended before.

The Principal is a teacher of more than twenty years' experience, and having been in charge of this institution for the three years past, we naturally expected a great treat, and were not disappointed.

We first visited the new class, and met with some of the most surprising evidences of improvement. Little fellows who have but just entered are so far advanced as to begin to speak quite intelligently.

All the classes were visited, and the same pleasing surprise greeted us in every one. The Professor was long a practical printer, and, hence, one beautiful feature he is enabled to add in great perfection—that is, the grammatical and literary finish in writing sentences, and their perfection by the art of punctuation. There are no scholars in the country who continue these elements, with beautiful penmanship, to a greater extent than the advanced pupils here; and there is not an exception. But the Professor observed that the deaf mute language is eminently a picture language, and when we came to witness some of the exercises of a few of the more advanced in pantomime, the perfection of this language, we were struck with a feeling more grand and solemn than can be expressed. We will mention Miss Parson's pantomime of "Christ Stilling the Tempest," and Miss Snow's "Delineations of the Passions"—love, hate &c. Volumes would be required to do justice to this splendid converse of nature with nature, and then language would fail to portray the grand effect. Miss Snow has also accomplished, in an eminent degree, the faculty of reading from the lips. There is a class being instructed in lip-reading.

The order of exercises for each day, are as follows:

Rise, at 5 a. m.; breakfast, at 6½; school, 9 to 12 m. Afternoon: school from 1 to 3; labor, 3 to 4; supper at 5; play till 7; study, 7 to 8; retire at 8. Sabbath: lectures in the chapel from 9 to 10 a. m., and from 2 to 3 p. m.

Thus it is seen that all duties are regulated with exact, system, and ample time allowed for play and social enjoyment, of which all the inmates avail themselves to the full extent.

The parents of children are at no expense except for clothing.

We are constrained to close this article with the following valuable quotation from the Rev. W. C. Woodbridge, a great man who took an eminent part in the construction of the American system of instruction, and thoroughly understands the philosophy of the development of the minds of deaf mutes. But, before we proceed, let us ascertain the condition of the mind of a deaf mute before his education begins. Thousands, after having become intelligent, educated persons, have been questioned as to their ideas before receiving any instructions—as, for instance: "What were your ideas of God? "What of the creation of the world?" "What of the sun, moon and stars?" "What the object of religious service on the Sabbath?" &c. The answers in nearly all cases were such as these: "I had no idea of God;" "I supposed God to be a strong, cruel man, who made the thunder and lightning to frighten us;" "I supposed the world had always been;" "I had no ideas of the origin of the world;" "I supposed the earth was very much larger than the sun;" "I thought the sun was a man and the moon another;" "I thought people went to church to worship the minister;" "I supposed it was a holiday and the people were playing."

Then, says Mr. Woodbridge, "Mr. Gaullaudet has combined the fundamental principle of Heinicke, 'first ideas, then words,' with that of De l'Eppee, that 'the natural language of signs must be elevated to as high a degree of excellence as possible, in order to serve as the medium for giving the ideas clearly, and explaining them accurately.' He has added another of no small importance, that, as words describe rather impressions or states of mind produced by external objects than those essential qualities which are beyond our reach, the process of learning them would be facilitated by leading the pupils to reflect on their own sensations and ideas; and he states as the result of his experience, that among deaf mutes of equal capacities 'those who can be led to make or describe, with the greatest precision, the operations of their own mind, uniformly make the most rapid progress in the acquisition of written language, and of religious truth.' A leading object, therefore, in connection with the first lessons, in which sensible ideas are presented and named, is to establish a free communication with the pupil in the sign language in reference to his feelings and thoughts as excited by the objects which he sees, or the events of his own life. He easily comprehends those of others, and is told to learn the names of the simple emotions and acts of the mind. Thence he is taught to think of an invisible agent, which we term the soul, as the feeling and percipient being; and by a natural transition is led, by the use of signs alone, to the Great Spirit as the first cause; to His character as our creator and benefactor, and to a knowledge of His law and our future destiny. In this manner the deaf mutes in the institutions of this country are made acquainted with the simple truth of religion and morality in one year, a period in which, in most European institutions, they are scarcely advanced beyond the knowledge of *sounds*, and the names of sensible objects, qualities and actions, or the most common phrases. By communicating this instruction in the natural sign language, pupils, whose inferior capacity or advanced age, would not allow them to acquire enough of written language to receive religious truth through this medium, have been early prepared to enjoy its blessings and hopes, and feel its sanction as a restraint upon their conduct, which renders their government more easy, while it aids them in the formation of correct habits."

We add one more remark on instruction: "The signs are divided by the teachers of deaf mutes, into two classes, descriptive and methodical; the first consisting of those which portray the object, or, by some accepted conventionalism, imply some mental action or abstract idea; the second representing those connectives inflections, and other changes in the form of expression, which vary the meaning of language. The latter are, of course, arbitrary, but are at the present day generally agreed upon, and easily acquired by the learned?"

Thus have we endeavored to give as full an outline of the history of this class of the unfortunate of our race, the principles which have been devised to bring them into the ranks of ordinary men, and as full an account of our own institution as the limited space we have at command will permit. We have but a word more to say: Here is a noble work to be done, and that which has been begun under such favorable auspices should never be allowed to become hampered by witholding the means necessary to keep the capacities of the institution up with the progress of the State in population and the [illegible] increase of subjects for our charity. What pleasure exists, after the work is done, in contemplating the fact that we have taken a human being unfortunately wrecked on the billows of fate, and, at the expense of a mere mite to the Commonwealth, raised him up to shine in the light of God's perfect image! When poverty and indigence are added, of how much greater consequence has been our care? Here all find a pleasant home—the poor, the orphan, the soldiers helpless orphan. Let us foster the institution, and make it in all respects a perfect home.

W. F. G.

Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

We copy the following report of the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Kansas I. O. G. T., from the Lawrence *Tribune*:

TUESDAY, Oct. 18.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Grand Lodge of Kansas of I. O. G. T. met at 2 p. m., in the hall of Lawrence Lodge, No. 31, G. W. C. T. George S. Evarts, of Topeka, presiding. The officers present were G. W. C. T. George S. Evarts and W. V. T. L. W. Burbank.

The vacant offices were filled by appointment from the chair, after which the committee reported on the credentials of about forty delegates, and they were duly initiated into the Grand Lodge degree.

It was resolved that the sessions of the Grand Lodge shall be from 9 a. m. to 12 m., from 1½ to 5 p. m., and from 7½ to 10 p. m.; after which the lodge adjourned until 7½ p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Grand Lodge met pursuant to adjournment. The Committee on Credentials reported upon the names of several delegates who had arrived since the afternoon session, and being found correct, they were duly initiated.

The lodge then listened to the able and instructive reports of the G. W. C. T. and G. W. S., from which it appears there has been an increase of membership in the State of 1,132 during the past year, making an aggregate of 3,772; number of lodges last year, sixty; instituted during the year, forty-six; surrendered charter, two; forfeited charter, nine; number of lodges at this report, ninefive.

The reports having been referred to the committee on distribution, the G. W. C. T. proceeded to exemplify the unwritten work of the order.

The committee on distribution then made a report, after which the lodge adjourned till to-morrow at 9 a. m.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

Lodge opened in due form, G. W. C. T. in the chair.

The committee on credentials made an additional report, and the delegates were duly initiated.

The most of the session was occupied in hearing and acting upon the reports of committees.

On motion, it was resolved that the election of officers be made the special order at 3 p. m.

There being no further business, the lodge adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Lodge opened in due form, and the committee on credentials having reported upon the names of applicants for admission to the Grand Lodge, they were duly initiated.

The reports of the committee occupied the time until 3 o'clock, when the lodge proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing term: For G. W. C. T., J. R. Powell, of Leavenworth, G. S. Evarts, of Topeka, J. R. Spooner, of Humboldt, and H. N. Elliott, of Manhattan, were the nominees. On the second ballot, Mr. Elliott was elected. On motion, the vote was declared unanimous.

For G. W. Counselor, on second ballot, J. R. Campbell, of Fort Scott, was declared elected.

For G. W. V. T., there being but one candidate, the G. W. M. was instructed to cast the vote of the lodge for Sister Angie Deeds, of Leavenworth, which was done, and the sister declared duly elected.

For G. W. S., on the third ballot, Wm. F. Peck, of Hope Lodge, Topeka, was declared elected.

For G. W. T., Sister Ada M. Brooks, of Lawrence, was duly elected on the first ballot.

For G. W. Marshal, R. F. Robinson, of Wabaunsee, was elected on first ballot.

For representatives to R. W. Grand Lodge of North America, S. A. Frazier, of Atchison, and G. S. Evarts, of Topeka, were elected. R. W. Spooner, of Fort Scott, and Sister Lydia Burbanks, of Leavenworth, were elected alternates.

On motion, the Lodge adjourned till 7½ p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Lodge met pursuant to adjournment, G. W. C. T presiding.

The reports of committees were received and acted upon.

On motion, a ballot was had upon the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge next year. Manhattan having received the largest number, it was declared to be the place for the next meeting.

On motion, the Grand Representatives were, by ballot, instructed to use their influence to secure the meeting of the R. W. G. Lodge of North America at Topeka, in May, 1872.

After a short intermission, the Lodge proceeded to the work of installing the officers elect. J. V. Detwiler, Past G. W. C. T. of the State of Iowa, conducted the installation ceremonies. The newly elected officers then took their respective stations.

On motion, the Lodge then proceeded to an exemplification of the unwritten work of the order.

On motion, adjourned to 9 a. m. to-morrow.

Future Mothers.

An English paper says: We spoke recently of bringing up our girls to stand alone, but even more than for her whose fate is a single life, is a high class of education necessary for her who is to become a wife and a mother. The men of the twentieth century are literally in the hands of us who are bringing up the girls of the nineteenth. No sovereignty can be so complete as that of the mother over her boy, till he reaches a certain age. Her way of thinking, her way of speaking, her way of acting, forms the standard to which he brings everything in himself and in the world around him. He sees with her eyes, and hears with her ears; his very heart beats in unison with hers. When he goes out into the world this power is of course weakened—nay, sometimes, in the hour of passion or pleasure, it almost dies out. But sooner or later that old influence will be awakened within him, and the perhaps dead mother will through memory again reign in the heart of her son. Thus it comes to pass that his mother colors, in general, more or less of a man's whole life. This is why the unfolding of one single blossom "in the rose-bud garden of girls" cannot be looked on as a matter of slight import to the world.

Again, what is so much the shaper of a man's story as the mind of his wife? If she is ambitious for him, he is ambitious for himself. If, out of a selfish wish to keep him at her side, she lulls him into idleness, he becomes a useless member of society. If she is an agreeable companion, he stays at home. If she is frivolous, and can talk about nothing but lace and ribbons, he goes to his club. She strikes the moral and religous key-note of the whole family. We may then judge whether it is necessary to give our girls breadth and firmness of character, and to make them something more than pretty pieces of furniture in their husband's house.

A Rare Invention.

An ingenious piece of mechanism is now on exhibition in London, which it is claimed will do up any reasonable amount of talking on purely scientific and artificial principles. A correspondent says that he has examined the machine, and found it to consist of a false face, a queer mouth composed of wood and india-rubber, a tongue made of some flexible material, and an intricate combination of rods and tubes which supply the place of the vocal organs in the human form. Two sets of keys control the voice, and the breath is supplied by a pedal-worked pair of bellows. The singular apparatus, our informant declares, can distinctly pronounce many words and phrases in the English, French, German, and Italian languages, and rattles through the consonants and vowles, with a facility and energy quite delightful to behold. Unfortunately, however, it requires a man to finger the keys and foot the bellows, so that there is nothing really gained after all. What the world wants is a talking machine arranged on the eight day clock principle, which can be wound up, set going and will run until the motive power is exhausted. When such a thing is invented and reduced to perfection, mankind can dispense with most of its deliberative assemblies. Parliments, congresses, legislatures, synods and conventions would be supplanted by a nice assortment of these machines regulated to talk eloquently on all sides of all subjects, and for an indefinite time. Thus we should not only get rid of a vast amount of wear and tear of human lungs and ears, but the able-bodied men whom we are now forced to employ in framing useless laws and participating in buncombe debates, might be earning an honest living in some other vocation.

GUS FOOTS, formerly of this city, is now managing a minstrel troupe in Denver.

EARTHQUAKE.

Shocks Felt at New York, Boston, Cleveland, Montreal and Various other Places.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE DONE ANYWHERE.

MONTREAL, Oct. 20—At a quarter past 11 this forenoon, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt here. Buildings rocked to and fro and everybody rushed into the streets in great alarm.

NEW YORK, October 20—A sharp earthquake shock was distinctly felt in this city this forenoon.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 20—A very visible shock of an earthquake was felt here this forenoon at about 11 o'clock, lasting 15 or 20 seconds. The National Bank building and Atwater Block, and other large buildings swayed to and fro and caused persons occupying the upper stories to flock into the streets. The greatest confusion prevailed. The shock was also plainly felt in Meadville, Pennsylvania.

CONNEAUTVILLE, Oct. 20—At 11 o'clock this forenoon we felt two distinct shocks like that of an earthquake, from two to five minutes' duration. Many persons ran into the streets in fear that the buildings were falling, and some were quite sick from the effect, but no damage was done to the buildings.

BOSTON, Oct. 20—An earthquake was felt here at 11:26, causing a perceptible vibration of buildings, and displacing and cracking portions of walls. The shock was felt at Burlington, Montpelier, Providence, Portland, Lewiston, Montreal, Sackvill, and a large number of other places in New England and Canada. No serious damage anywhere.

TROY, Oct. 20—An earthquake shock was felt here at 11:50 this morning. School houses were severely shaken, causing a panic among the scholars. The shock was felt at Sandy Hill, Cambridge, Warrenburg, Saratoga, Syracuse, and many other places.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—This city was visited with an earthquake at 11:15 this morning. All the inhabitants rushed into the streets, terror stricken, and the excitement was intense. Much confusion prevails, and it is impossible to ascertain whether any damage is done.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Walnut Hills, within the city limits, about 10:30 a. m. Students at Lane Seminary noted it very perceptibly.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The earthquake this morning passed harmlessly through several school buildings. Tenement houses were suddenly vacated, and higher towers and spires, in the lower part of the city, were made to vibrate perceptibly. Prof. Hough, of Dudley Observatory, Albany, thus describes the event: The shock of an earthquake was felt here at 11:15, a. m., which lasted about two minutes. The walls of the building had a very marked vibration; open doors were made to vibrate very much, and objects hanging on the walls were put in oscillation, and even tables and chairs on the ground floor had a sensible tremor. At the time of the shock a rumbling noise was heard. The clock pendulums that were swinging north and south, were made to vibrate east and west, showing that the earthquake passed in an eastward direction.

PORTLAND, ME., Oct. 20—Three hundred feet of the bed of the Ogdensburg Railroad, across Otter Creek, in Standish, sixteen miles from here, settled ten feet, to-day, at the time of the earthquake.

THE FISHERIES.

Gen. Butler Makes a Speech.

War or Non-intercourse with England.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The following is an extract from the speech of Gen. Butler, in response to his nomination, yesterday, at Salem. He said, referring to the fishery question: "What is to be done with England? Great Britain's scheme is this: She favored the South during the war, and hoped, by annoying us in Canada, at the same time to close us between two belligerent powers. But she failed in her scheme in the South. It remains for us to say whether she shall not fail in her scheme in the North, also. Law after law has been passed; act after act has been enacted by the Canadian Government to interfere with our fishermen—to deprive them of supplies, of the benefit of refuge in storms, and, within a few years, vessels belonging to this District, and to the State of Massachusetts, have been seized for no other reason than for buying provisions in a British port. Great Britain, professing to be our friend, fitted out the Alabama and other cruisers, and allowed them to prey on our commerce, to-day refuses to allow our fisherman to enter her harbors, and yet she calls herself a friendly nation. I shall continue to vote against any renewal of the reciprocity treaty. If Canada wants the advantage of our trade, of our commerce, of our lands, of our interest and prosperity, let her become a part of the United States. We grant no marriage privilege until after the marriage rites have taken place. To-day we are in this difficulty, as regards the prosperity of this district. The six vessels which have been seized belong to this district, and two others belonging in different parts of the State, which, with the necessary costs and damages, represent more than $100,000. There seems but two solutions to this matter. One is, that we take the whole matter into our own hands and defend ourselves. This is very easily done, and a single shot fired in answer to the British guns calling our vessels to heave to, will bring the matter to the crisis. If we should get hold of one of those British cutters and bring her into a United States port, and try the men for piracy—for their actions have been nothing less—perhaps the diplomats would fly a little faster. [Applause] There is another remedy open to the United States. Let us say to Great Britain we will have non-intercourse so long as the Alabama claims are unsettled. We can afford to wait and she will be the loser.

Gold in Ohio—A New Discovery.

The Mahoning *Register*, of last week, says:

Within the past week a new discovery has transpired, which bids fair to electrify this part of the State, and add greatly to the fame and wealth of Northeastern Ohio. It is nothing more nor less than the discovery of gold-bearing quartz rock at Nelson's Ledge, near Garrettsville, and the leasing of the surrounding country by a number of Youngstown capitalists, whose fame and enterprise alone give credibility to a report which otherwise might seem sensational and groundless. The facts, as reported to us, are as follows: Some time since a returned Californian, visiting Nelson's Ledge, noticed that the rock in that vicinity bore a great resemblance to the gold bearing quartz of California. The matter was communicated to some of our Yorktown men of enterprise, and immediately a company consisting of Messrs. Thos. Struthers, John Stambaugh, John Todd and Evan Morris, leased all the land in that vicinity. They now hold leases of the land around and including the ledge to the extent of twenty-five hundred acres. A specimen of rock has been sent to the Assay Office at New York, and the assay which has been received shows a yield of nineteen dollars and fifteen cents per ton, which can be made a profitable yield in this country. The assay is in this city and no slight sensation has been aroused over the discovery of this new mineral wealth in our vicinity. What degree of reliance may be placed upon the new enterprise is difficult to tell. The extent of the field or the average richness of the rock is as yet absolutely beyond conjecture. The gold bearing quartz is, as every one knows, among the lowest strata, and to find it there indicates a freak of nature which precludes all reliabe calculations as to the results. One thing is certain, that the gentlemen who have charge of the matter are able to test it thoroughly, and if they find success they will receive the harty congratulations of all who know them.

IN a letter from a German soldier in the *Tageblatt* we read:

"When one has seen the dreadful wounds of many of one's comrades one feels doubly thankful to one's Creator for having escaped unscathed; and yet I confess that the second time, at Sedan, I faced the bullets even much more calmly and coolly than the first time. I do not know how it is, but one wholly forgets the danger one is in, and thinks only of the effect of one's own bullets, rejoicing, like a child, at the sight of the enemy falling like skittles, and having scarcely a compassionate glance to spare for the comrade falling at one's side. One ceases to be a human being and turns into a brute, a complete brute."

THE Workingmen's County Convention is to be held on Friday next.