Best Image Possible

...ave States," and assert the right and power of Congress to mould the character and institutions of the Territories in the glorious image of Liberty and equal rights to all.

Congress.

The present session of Congress is st drawing to a close, and as yet thing has been done of benefit to the ntry. All that has been accomplished has been condemned by the mmon mass of the people as unworthy f emanating from so high and wise a ody of men—men who are chosen by the majority of the people, to rule over them and make their laws, and in hom they have placed implicit confidence in committing to their care so mportant a trust. Millions of dollars have been squandered during the present session of Congress in sustaining this body, and to no purpose as yet save the fastening of the cursed yoke of slavery upon an unwilling people. This, with one or two other acts equally s contemptible, is the result of their abors thus far.

Who are responsible for this trifling, ad the squandering of the people's money? Who is it that is working the mischief, and upon whom must rest the blame? It certainly is chargeable upon the party holding the balance of power in Congress. The Democratic party is largely in the majority in this body, and must certainly be held responsible for whatever is done, as they now have things all their own way. Look at what has been done, and the manner in which it has been accomplished. Corruption and infamy have characterized all their acts, and bribery has been at the bottom of them. The public lands have been used with impunity to buy up the votes of members to further and carry out the designs of scheming politicians. Land reservations are sold for almost nothing to reward men for services rendered in getting certain pet measures through Congress, and fraud in every conceivable shape is constantly being practiced. An innumerable number of such cases have been brought to light during the past year.

We trust the people will bear these things in mind, and this Fall give expression to their views upon such matters through the ballot box, the speaking trumpet of the masses. Show these demagogues their places, and elect none but good and true men to office. Our present delegation in Congress from this State have acted nobly, and fought manfully in defence of freedom, and the rights of the people. They have been tried and found true. They have not wavered, nor turned to the one side nor the other, but have pursued a straightforward course like honest men. This Fall we shall be again called upon to choose delegates to Congress. We feel certain that the Republican party will come out of the contest victorious, and Locofoco demagogues and traitors be taught that the people now have their eyes open, and cannot longer be deceived.

A Judge's Opinion.

A young man named Hardesty, of Boone county, Ky., was recently tried and acquitted, for killing another young man named Grubb, who had seduced his sister. It appears from the evidence adduced on the trial, that Hardesty told the seducer that he would give him six months in which to make his choice between marrying the girl and being killed. The six months expired, and Grubb not having married the girl, Hardesty met him, and shot him. It was also proven that Grubb was likewise armed in expectation of the attack, but was shot in the act of drawing his weapon. The following is the substance of the judgment pronounced by the Judge upon the verdict of not guilty by the jury in behalf of Hardesty:

Sir:—You have been indicted by a grand jury of your country upon a most henious charge. You have put yourself upon your country and your God for deliverance. You have had a fair and impartial trial before them, and they have pronounced you not guilty, and so say I. It may not be proper for me to express my sentiments, yet, nevertheless, I will do it. Young man! had I been wronged as you have been, I would have spent every dollar I had on earth, and all that I could have begged and borrowed, and then starved upon the track of the villain, but I would have imbrued my hands in his blood. Go hence without delay. You are acquitted!

☞ The weather for the past few days has been wet and disagreeable.

...nodifie... a luckles... triumphed.

...ed, from the first ...st bitter opposition ...epublican party. But ...ve availed little, as that ...s largely in the minority in ...h branches of Congress, had there not appeared allies in the field of strife. A portion of the Democratic and American members had become so thoroughly disgusted with the ruffianism and tyranny of the slave power, and were so loth to sanction the palpable and disgraceful frauds perpetrated in the election of delegates and pretended submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas, that they were compelled to oppose its adoption. Another portion headed by Senator Douglas, pretending to stand upon the doctrine of popular sovereignty, but really out of pure spite to the Administration, entered the lists with the opposition. Thus assisted and fortified, the Republicans succeeded for months in holding the monster at bay; until treachery—the base and disgraceful treachery of a portion of the Douglas party gave the victory to the President and slavery.

The "principle" upon which the few Democrats who at first opposed the Administration planted themselves, was, as they explained it, the right of the people to decide for themselves the character of their domestic institutions. They disclaimed all desire to control by Congressional will or interference the affairs of the territory, but contended that the Constitution should be fairly submitted to a popular vote. The position of the Republican party was an advance upon this—that slavery has no rights which the people should or can respect, and that common justice and the general good require its restriction—hence they could not consent to admit Kansas with a slavery tolerating Constitution, under any consideration. It has excited some remark, and some pretend to think it very strange that the Republicans should have sustained, with Senator Douglas and his adherents, what has been termed the Crittenden amendment. But there is no strangeness about it. That amendment referred the Constitution directly back to the people for their approval or rejection, and even then there was nothing binding upon Congress to accept or reject it. Of course this did not cover the whole ground of the Republican party, but it was supported as the best thing that could be done under the circumstances. In supporting the Crittenden amendment the Republicans did not, in any degree, endorse the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty"—they voted to enforce by Congressional legislation a plain and inherent right of the people to form their own Constitution. Instead of a vote for the bogus Douglas principle, it was a palpable act of direct interference by the Congress with the affairs of the Territory.

But this step of the Democracy was too great an advance for them to take. A portion of them seeing and feeling that they were treading upon Republican ground, made quick haste to retreat. To enable them to do this decorously the English conference bill was gotten up. Now mark the sincerity of these squatter sovereignty men. This bill instead of submitting the Lecompton Constitution directly to the people, submits only to the question—"Do you desire to be admitted into the Union?" If the people say "Yes," they are to come in under the Lecompton Constitution with its pro-slavery clause in full force, and receive for their condescention a large grant of the public

...Republican ...County Officers, with ...members of the party, was held ...Court House in Cassapolis, Jan... ...th, to consult upon the course to ...rsued under such circumstances. ...as the unanimous opinion of those ...resent at this meeting, that the unjustifiable course pursued by the *Tribune* for some time previous, was chiefly owing to the influence and control of S. N. Gantt over the editorial department of the paper, and that suitable arrangements should be made, by setting aside that influence, to restore the *Tribune* to its former standing and usefulness as a party organ. Laboring under this impression, and actuated by these motives, the meeting passed a resolution of confidence in James L. Gantt as a good Republican and an active publisher. They also appointed a committee of five, composed of the following persons, to-wit: Justus Gage, W. G. Beckwith, Joshua Lofland, C. Shanahan and J. Osborn, to confer with Mr. Gantt on the subject of making such an arrangement as might be mutually beneficial to the party and the pecuniary interests of the paper. Mr. Shanahan and Mr. Osborn not being able to act with the committee, Jesse G. Beeson and Wm. Sprague were appointed substitutes. All of these men were friendly to James L. Gantt, three of them warmly and personally so.

After considerable difficulty and delay, occasioned chiefly by the opposing influence of S. N. Gantt, the committee obtained an interview with James L. Gantt, with whom an arrangement was effected, by which it was agreed in substance that an editor should be associated with James L. Gantt, whose services should be paid by the committee; that in case of disagreement in regard to any article proposed for insertion, the question should be determined by the committee for the time being. S. N. Gantt verbally agreed to step aside, and have nothing more to do with the editorial course of the paper. Justus Gage, who for two years prior had been connected with the paper as Agricultural editor, a personal friend of James L. Gantt, was agreed upon by solicitation of Mr. Gantt, as associate editor for the time being. This arrangement was to be continued until after the next gubernatorial election.

With what degree of faithfulness this arrangement was carried out, may be seen by an examination of the succeeding numbers of the *Tribune*, and in the general conduct of S. N. Gantt in regard to the paper up to the time of the adjourned meeting on the 2d of January following. Low scurrility and personal abuse continued to disgrace the columns of the *Tribune*. Not one article of Mr. Gantt's was ever submitted to the inspection of the associate editor, and their character was unknown to him until after their publication; and the whole course of Mr. Gantt and his father demonstrated what they in private declared—that they had made the arrangement merely as a stroke of policy, which they intended to throw off on the first favorable opportunity.

At the adjourned meeting on the 2d of January, had for the express purpose of hearing the report of the committee in the premises, and for further consultation if necessary, of which both James L. Gantt and his father were apprised and invited to attend, it was the unanimous opinion that the arrangement had been violated by both father and son in letter and in spirit, and that it was absolutely necessary some further means should be had to further the interests of the Republican party in the County. It was therefore *Resolved*, That the committee be authorized to procure the publication of a newspaper which shall be the approved organ of the Republican party; and out of regard to the interests of James L. Gantt, which might be made to suffer in consequence thereof, negotiations should in the first place be opened with him for the purchase of the Cass County *Tribune* upon fair and liberal terms. Justus Gage was appointed by the committee to negotiate with Mr. Gantt for the purchase of his press and paper. The Gantts professed in the first place their willingness to sell, but put the price of their office about one-third higher than its true value. But in the meantime, having secured as they supposed the State printing, and obtained other assurances of support outside of the party, they finally refused to sell at all, and published an article repudiating the arrangement previously made with the committee, took upon themselves again the exclusive control of the paper, and set the committee at defiance; but at the same time promising to comply in future with the wishes of the party, as expressed through the committee, in rendering the paper an approved and deserved organ of the Republican party for the County. (See *Tribune* of Feb.

...at, ...sincerity of ...of fidelity to the in... ...party, and of common ...ne conduct of the paper, ...taking further measures in the premises; but with what result the succeeding numbers of the *Tribune* too fully demonstrated. S. N. Gantt, the senior editor in fact, repeatedly declared that he would break down the Republican party at the Fall election, and James joined his father in asserting in substance that he would not feel himself bound to sustain the nominations of the party unless made in accordance with their wishes and personal approval. S. N. Gantt declared himself a Douglas Democrat over his own signature in the paper; voted the Democratic ticket at the township election; gloated over the defeat of the Republican ticket in his own township; and continued his unjustifiable attacks upon reliable and sound men through the columns of the *Tribune*, claiming still to be the organ of the party to which they belonged. (See *Tribune* of April 9th.) Under such circumstances, with no further reliance upon the stability or fidelity of the *Tribune* as a party organ, the committee deemed it essentially necessary to carry out the resolutions of the meeting of the 2d of January, in procuring the publication of a newspaper which should be an approved organ of the Republican party, and the Cass County REPUBLICAN now comes to you as the result of their efforts.

Deeply deploring the state of things by which such a measure has been rendered necessary for the support of the party organization, and the success of its measures, we call upon all true Republicans to give it their confidence and support.

The press and material of the Cass County REPUBLICAN are all new and good; the official patronage of the County has been secured; the editors and proprietors come to us highly recommended, as active and reliable men; a large and rapidly increasing list of subscribers has been obtained; so that we have every assurance that the Cass County REPUBLICAN is a fixed fact, devoted to the success of the party and the best interests of the County.

JUSTUS GAGE,
JESSE G. BEESON,
WALTER G. BECKWITH,
JOSHUA LOFLAND,
WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
Republican Committee.

Another Official Decision.

Our readers will, no doubt, remember that a short time since, a colored man of Boston, applied to the Secretary of State for a passport, to enable him to travel in safety on the continent of Europe. Gen. Cass denied the request on the ground that a black man, not being a citizen of the United States, was not entitled to a Passport from the government. By the following official manifestoes, it will be seen that a negro, on the same ground, is denied the privilege of pre-empting a quarter section of public lands, and that of commanding an American merchant vessel even though his own:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, April 23, 1858.
Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, House of Representatives.

SIR:—I have received your letter of the 20th inst., desiring to ascertain in behalf of a friend, whether people of color are allowed to pre-empt public land, and have the honor to reply that the ruling of this office is, that not being citizens of the United States, as decided, they are not entitled to the right of pre-emption, that privilege being restricted by positive law to citizens of the United States, or such as have filed their declarations of intention to become citizens, as required by the naturalization laws.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 22, 1858.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., addressed to the Secretary of State, and by that officer submitted for the consideration of this Department; and in reply to the question propounded, to state that a free negre, not being a citizen of the United States, cannot receive a register for a vessel owned by him, nor can he command a vessel sailing under United States marine papers.

By reference to the Registry act, approved December 31, 1792, and the Coasting act, approved Feb. 18, 1792, you will perceive that to entitle a vessel to United States marine papers, she must be wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, and that the master of such vessel must be a citizen of the United States.

Very respectfully your obd't serv't,
HOWELL COBB, Sec'y of Treasury.
Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, House of Representatives.

Large Amount of Gold.

Gold is now very plentiful. There is an almost incredible amount of it in the country. About $400,000,000 are now piled up in the vaults of the banks of this country and Europe, not far from half of the yield of the gold mines of California and Australia since 1848. It is a matter of wonder with some where all this gold has come from, since there never was near so much in the banks before. The answer is, from the private hoards of the people, where are still deposited the immense balance of the $800,000,000, derived from California and Australia during the last ten years, after deducting what has been absorbed in the arts or lost. And this does not embrace the whole amount of gold in the banks of the people of this country and Europe by a great many, possibly a hundred millions; so that while there are $400,000,000 in the banks, there are probably $500,000,000 hoarded or in general circulation. This large amount is being constantly augmented by fresh arrivals from California and Australia, whose mines seem to be almost inexhaustible. New discoveries are also being made, which promise to make the supply still larger. Gold has been discovered in Vancouver's Island, and large crowds are flocking thither. The mines in Oregon are also being worked with fair success. Mexico is also known to abound richly in gold and silver, which at no distant day will be extensively worked. Were it generally thought advisable, a hard money currency could now be easily established.

...e English Bill, as Passed.

Below we give a synopsis of the bill which the traitors, Messrs. English & Co., hatched for bringing Kansas into the Union as a Slave State. This bill passed both houses of Congress on Friday last, by a vote of 31 to 22 in the Senate, and 111 to 102 in the House. Congress thus endorses the infamy of the Administration and does all it can to fasten Slavery on an unwilling people. This bill exceeds in impudence and audacity any other proposition for the humiliation of the North, that the South ever devised. The odious Fugitive Slave Law, which converted the soil of the North into a hunting ground for the capture of men, women and children; the breaking down of the Missouri Compromise, which created a political revolution in all the free States; the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, sink into comparative insignificance, when placed by the side of this last grand swindle, by which the humiliation of the North is completed.

It will be seen that this bill provides that Kansas, now containing a population of some 35,000 souls may come into the Union as a Slave State under the Lecompton Constitution, if she desires so to do; but, that if the proposition of Congress is not accepted, and she expresses a preference for white men and white labor, she must wait until her census entitles her one representative, or, in other words, until she has 93,000 people within her limits.

The question now naturally arises: What will the people of Kansas do? Will the Free State men—who are acknowledged to be in the majority in the territory—be *allowed* to vote on this question, and thus vindicate their own honor, and forever crush the machinations of the slave power there? Or will the Administration use all the means which it possesses to fasten this iniquity upon them? Now what power does the Administration possess for the accomplishment of the end sought in this English bill—the enslavement of Kansas. Let us see. In the first place the control of the election is placed wholly within the power of the Executive. It will be conducted by a Board consisting of three Federal office-holders and two Republican heads of the Kansas Legislature. Will the President constitute this new Board fairly? Has anything been done fairly by the Administration in Kansas? Then it will be recollected that he has lately removed a man from the post of Mashal of the Territory, for the reason that he would not connive at and assist in consummating the enormous and palpable frauds perpetrated on the 21st of December and 4th of January last. Will he not, also, remove any man who may attempt to conduct this election fairly and honestly? We think it is plain that he will. Again, the District Attorney, who is *ex-officio* one of the Board of Election Commissioners, gave an opinion last fall which, if enforced, would have disfranchised nearly the whole body of Free State inhabitants. He will, no doubt, renew that opinion, especially when he remembers that Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton were removed for opposing it.

Thus it will be seen that in order to make Kansas a Free State, and crush this iniquity, the advocates of freedom must go to the polls prepared to suffer even martyrdom at the hands of the President and his minions, or see Kansas forever doomed.

We omit the formal statement of the land grants, which are as follows: For school purposes, sections 16 and 36 of each township; seventy-two sections for a State University; ten sections to pay for public buildings. All the salt springs in the State, not exceeding 12 in number, and six sections of land with each; five per cent. of proceeds of sales of public lands for the construction of State roads. With this bribe held out to the people of Kansas for submission, here is the Act:

SEC. 1. That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the orininal States, *with the Constitution framed at Lecompton*, and this admission of her into the Union as a State is here declared to be upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: That the said instrument shall be first submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them or a majority of the votes, at an election to be held for that purpose. At said election the voting shall be by ballot, as each voter may please, "proposition accepted," or "proposition rejected." Should the majority of votes be cast for "proposition accepted," the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation, and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute; and said State shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States until the next census shall be taken by the Federal Government. But, should the majority of votes be cast for "proposition rejected," it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said Constitution, under the conditions set forth in said proposition; and in that event the people of said Territory are authorized and empowered to form themselves a Constitution and State Government, by the name of the State of Kansas, according to the Federal Constitution, and may elect delegates for that purpose whenever, *and before it is ascertained by a census* duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals the ratio of Representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States; and whenever the delegates shall assemble in convention, they shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and if so, proceed to form a Constitution and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government in conformity to the Federal Constitution, subject to such limitations as to the mode and time of the proval or ratification of the proposed State, as may be prescribed by law, and shall then be to admission into the Union under such Constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said Constitution may prescribe.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the election authorized by this act may be fair and free, the Governor, United States District Attorney, and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of its Legislature, namely, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives, are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. Any three of them shall constitute a Board, and the Board shall have power and authority to designate and establish precincts for voting, or to adopt those already established; to cause polls to be opened at such places as it may deem proper to the respective counties and election precincts of said Territory; to appoint, as judges of election at each of the several places of voting, three discreet and respectable persons, any two of whom shall be competent to act; to require the sheriffs of the several counties, by themselves or deputies, to attend the Judges at each of the places of voting for the purpose of preserving peace and good order; or the said Board may, instead of the said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint, at their discretion and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose. The election hereby authorized shall continue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sundown on that day. The Board shall appoint the day for holding said election, and said Governor shall announce the same by proclamation, and the day shall be as early a one as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Territory, subject to the provisions of this act. This said Board shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner, place of said election, and the time and manner of the returns thereof; which returns shall be made to said Board, whose duty it shall be to announce the result by proclamation, and said government shall certify the same to the President of the United States without delay.

NEW YORK CANALS.—On the 28th of April last, the New York Canals were opened. The Albany papers say that up to noon of that day, 24 boats had cleared west from Albany. The Erie Canal is reported to be in excellent condition, with seven feet of water most of the distance between Buffalo and Albany. About twenty boats cleared from Buffalo on the 29th. The New York Central Railway have reduced the freight on flour to 50 cents per bbl., from Buffalo to New York, since the opening of the canals.

☞ In the Lecompton Conference Committee, Mr. Howard, of Michigan, offered an amendment to the proposition of Mr. English, so as to allow the people of Kansas to vote on the Leavenworth Constitution at the same election, and give them an opportunity to adopt such a Constitution as they wish; but his amendment received no favor from the majority of the Committee.

ANOTHER CHAIN ADDED.—The U. S. Supreme Court forged a strong chain with which to bind a whole nation in remediless bondage, when it gave to the world that never-to-be-forgotten infamy, the Dred Scott decision. The Supreme Court of Virginia has just added another chain with which to bind three millions of human beings in fetters as galling as death. This Court, Judge Daniel giving the opinion, decided that the provisions of a will giving to slaves the option, at the death of a life-tenant, of being emancipated or sold, are void, the slaves having no legal capacity to make such election—*that slaves have no civil or social rights*, no legal capacity to make, discharge or assent to contracts.

'No civil or social rights'—no rights of parent or child, of man and wife, right to choose by permission of whether they will be free or bondmen—'no rights which a white man is bound to respect.' And this is Law, Justice, Equity! And there are men and parties to be found in our midst who will uphold such iniquity!—*Det. Tribune.*

M. F. Conway, President of the Convention which framed the Kansas Constitution at Leavenworth City, has issued his proclamation that the Constitution shall be submitted to the people of Kansas for approval on the third Tuesday in May. The vote shall be by ballot; and those in favor of the Constitution shall write or print on their ballots the words "for the Constitution," and those opposed to the Constitution shall write or print upon their ballots the words "Against the Constitution."

Russell, Scott, Searing, Sickles, Ward, White, Wortendyke—36.

Southern Americans—Eustis, Gilmer, Maynard, Ready, Trippe, Woodson, Zollikoffer—7.

NAYS.

Republicans—Andrews, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burroughs, Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Clark, Clawson, C. B. Cochrane, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Curtis, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Goodwin, Granger, Grow, Hall, Harlan, Hoard, Howard, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Leach, Leiter, Lovejoy, Morgan, Morris, Morse of Me., Morse of N. Y., Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Sherman of Ohio, Sherman of N. Y., Spinner, Stanton, Stewart, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Me., Washburne of Ill., Wilson—82.

Northern Democrats—Adrian, Chapman, Clark, Davis, Harris, Haskin, Hickman, McKibbin, Marshall, Morris, Shaw, Smith—12.

Southern Democrats—Bonham, Quitman, Goode—3.

South Americans—Davis, Harris, Marshall, Ricaud, Underwood—5.

Things Proved by the Passage of the English Bill.

1. That a State Constitution framed in violation of the expressed wishes of the people for whom it is to serve as the fundamental law, by a miserable, factious, dishonest minority, and for the express and avowed purpose of establishing Slavery, which is hateful to nine-tenths of those among whom it is to be maintained, can be forced through Congress by the sting of the party lash and the power of Executive corruption, in defiance of the remonstrances of that people almost unanimously expressed at the polls—in defiance of the ablest and most popular leaders of the Democratic party—in defiances of the wishes of the masses of that party wherever expressed, and at the expense of Justice and Humanity which are the foundations on which all good government rests.

2. That, in the opinion of the Congress of the United States, containing in both branches a majority of "Democrats," 40,000 men, who are willing to submit to live in contact with Slavery are equal to 93,000 who desire Freedom as the basis of their institutions.

3. That in this Republic, Right and Justice are nothing as compared with partizan policy and Executive dictation.

4. That a revolution in the affairs of the nation must occur, whereby the old ideas of Equality and Freedom will be restored, or the liberties of the people are at an end.

We beg our readers to ponder on these things, with a view to another chore which must be made to save our country, our institutions and ourselves from the tyranny with which all are threatened.—*Chi. Tribune.*

A few days since, a farmer, living near Galena, Ill., carried a load of potatoes to that place to sell. The highest offer he he could get was ten cents a bushel, and rather than sell them at that rate, he tipped them into the Fever River. The result was that he was fined $14 for obstructing navigation.

At a recent meeting of the New York Historical Society, Dr. Bacon read a paper on the languages spoken in New York. He said that eighty languages are used in business and social intercourse among the inhabitants of that city, and asserted that more languages are spoken there than any other city of the world.

Damaged Paper

Print Lost