The Perrysburg Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, Devoted to the Interests of Wood County, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, the Arts and Sciences, Home and Foreign News.

VOL. IV. PERRYSBURG, O., THURSDAY, APRIL. 30, 1857. NO. LI.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS.

AMENDMENT NO. I.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members elected to each House concurring therein, That it be and hereby is proposed to the electors of this state to vote on the second Tuesday of October next, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the twenty-fifth section of the second article of the constitution and for the second section of the same article, and for the third section of the eleventh article, viz: all regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday of January, annually. Senators shall be elected bienially, and representatives annually, by the electors of their respective counties or districts on the second Tuesday of October. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and that of senators shall continue two years, and that of representatives one year. The senators elected in October next shall hold their offices for two years, and the representatives elected at the same time shall hold their offices for one year. Provided, that seventeen of the senators elected on the second Tuesday of October, 1857, to be ascertained by lot, as the President of the senate may direct, shall hold their office for only one year, and their successors shall be elected on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and biennially thereafter. When any county shall have a fraction above the rates for representative so large that being multiplied by ten, the result shall be equal to one or more ratios, additional representatives shall be apportioned for such ratios among the several sessions of the decennial period in the following manner: If there be only one ratio then a representative shall be allotted to the tenth session of the decennial period.

If there are two ratios representatives shall be allotted to the ninth and tenth sessions; if three to the eighth, ninth and tenth; if four to the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth; if five to the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth; if six to the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth; if seven to the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth; if eight to the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eight, ninth and tenth; if nine to the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth sessions of the decennial period respectively.

In determining the number of senators to which any senatorial district might be entitled in any decennial period, by reason of any fraction of a senatorial ratio, the fraction shall be multiplied by five, and if the result be equal to one senatorial ratio, an additional Senator shall be allotted to said district for the ninth and tenth sessions. If it be equal to two such ratios an additional Senator for the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sessions shall be allotted to such district. If three then to the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth ninth and tenth.

If four, to the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sessions respectively. If this amendment be adopted by the electors, the counties now entitled to more than one member in either or both branches of the Legislature in the fourth and fifth sessions of the present decennial period as now provided, shall have a like number of members in each branch thereof for each session of the remainder of the present decennial period.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

Dated April 3d, 1857.

AMENDMENT NO. II.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members elected to each House concurring therein, that it be, and hereby is, proposed to the electors of this State to vote on the second Tuesday of October next, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment, as a substitute for the fifth and sixth sections of the fourth article of the Constitution, viz: Sec. 5. District Court shall be held in each county at least once in each year, by one or more District Judges elected by the electors of separate districts to be prescribed by law, who shall hold their office for five years; and during their continuance in office shall reside in the district for which they are elected. The provisions of the fourteenth section of this article shall apply to District Judges.—The General Assembly may by law authorize the judges of the District Court, and of the courts of common pleas, to fix the times of holding their respective courts until District Judges shall have been elected and qualified. District Courts shall be held by the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Common Pleas, as now authorised. Sec. 6. The district court shall have such jurisdictions as may be provided by law, and the judges thereof shall have and exercise such power and jurisdiction at chambers, and may be required to sit as judges of the courts of Common Pleas as shall be directed by law.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

Dated April 2d, 1857.

AMENDMENT NO. III.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, three-fifths of the members elected to each branch, concurring therein, that it be and hereby, is proposed to the electors of the State, to vote on the second Tuesday of October next, to approve or reject the following amendment as a substitute for the second and third sections of the twelfth article of the constitution.

All property, personal and real, shall be subject taxation but a uniform rule, at the true value thereof in money, by such deductions from credits may be allowed as the General Assembly may deem expedient; Provided, that burying grounds, public school houses, and all public property, and all institutions of purely public charity, and all houses used exclusively for public worship, shall be exempt from taxation; and if the total value of the personal property of any person shall not exceed fifty dollars, the same may be exempt from taxation. All property employed in banking shall always bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed on the property of individuals.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

Dated April 3, 1857.

AMENDMENT NO. IV.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring therein, That it be and hereby is proposed to the electors of the State, on the second Tuesday of October next to approve or reject the following amendment as a substitute for the first and second sections of the thirteenth article of the constitution, viz: Corporations of every description shall be created, and corporate powers granted only by general laws which shall define the powers, privileges and immunities and prescribe the duties and liabilities of each class or descriptions of corporations, but the general assembly may enact special laws for the relief of corporations in peculiar cases, and may make special provisions in regard to corporations in cases wherefrom their peculiar location or interests such special provisions are required, and may from time to time alter or repeal all such laws, as are authorized by this section.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

Dated April 3, 1857.

AMENDMENT NO. V.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring therein, that it be, and here, by is proposed to the electors of this State to vote, on the second Tuesday of October next, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as an additional section to article eleven of the constitution. Every county which now is, or may hereafter be entitled to more than one senator, or representative for the residue of the present decennial period, or for all, or any portion of any subsequent decennial period shall be divided into as many senatorial and representative districts as there may be senators or representatives elective in any one year of the present, or any subsequent decennial period, which districts shall be of contiguous territory, and each district shall contain as nearly a ratio for senator or representative as is attainable, without violating the rule herein given as to contiguity of territory, and without dividing any township, election precinct, or ward. If any representative or senatorial district, composed of two or more counties shall by reason of any excess of population over a ratio, be entitled to additional representatives or senators for any portion of the present or any subsequent decennial period, the district shall be divided into two districts, for each portion of such decennial period, which shall be contiguous territory, and each shall contain as near a ratio as is attainable without dividing counties.

If by reason of the annexation of one senatorial district to another, there shall be any excess of population over a senatorial ratio, which shall be entitled to additional representation for any portion of any decennial period, each district, as now constituted, shall elect one senator.

Counties shall be divided into districts by the county commissioners or such other board of officers elective and resident in the proper county as may be provided by law. At least four months prior to the general election in 1858, the counties entitled to more than one member of either house shall be divided into districts for the residue of the present decennial period, and at least four months prior to the general election in the first year of each subsequent decennial period, the counties entitled to more than one member for all, or any portion of such decennial period, in either or both houses, shall be divided into districts for the whole of the decennial period. A description of the district of each county shall be published as may be directed by the county commissioners or as may be prescribed by law.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate

April 3d, 1857.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Columbus, April 4, 1857.

I hereby certify that the foregoing proposed constitution amendments are correctly copied from the original rolls on file in this office.

JAMES H. BAKER,
Secretary of State.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

FROM
ALBERT G. RICHARDSON'S
Advertising and Correspondence Office, 300 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR.

An infallible destroyer of RATS, *Mice*, ANTS, GROUND *Mice*, *Moles*, *&c. &c. &c.* (Not dangerous to the Human Family.) Rats do not die in their holes, but come out and die.

"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator.

Never known to fail—and used every day by thousands in New York and elsewhere.

"Costar's" Electric Powder.

For the destruction of MOTHS, MUSQUITOES, FLIES, FLEAS PLANT INSECTS, VERMIN ON FOWLS AND ANIMALS, &c. &c.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at **"Costar's" Principal Depot, 388 Broadway, New York** and by the principal **Druggists** and **Dealers** throughout the *United States*, the *Canadas*, *West Indies*, *California* and *South America*.

☞ Orders must *always* be accompanied by the cash.
☞ No goods sent on commission.
☞ Small *Sample Packages* put up at the lowest wholesale prices for first orders in new places, with Cards, Show Bills, Posters, &c. &c.
☞ Packages expressly put up for Ships, Steamboats, Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.
☞ A Paper with full particulars—terms to *Wholesale Dealers*—scales of prices, &c. &c., will be promptly mailed (prepaid) to any address on receipt of a 3 cent P. O. stamp.

Address **"COSTAR" No. 388 Broadway, N. Y.**
March 28, 1857—21m3

Lyon's Kathairon

Has now become the standard preparation for the hair. Its immense sale, nearly

1,000,000 BOTTLES

per year, attests its excellence and great superiority over all other articles of the kind. The Ladies universally pronounce the

KATHAIRON

To be, by far, the finest and most agreeable article they ever used. It restores the hair after it has fallen out, invigorates and beautifies it, giving to it a rich glossy appearance, and imparts a delightful perfume. Sold by all dealers throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and South America.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
Proprietors, 63 Liberty St., New York, Manufacturers of Perfumery of all kinds, and in great variety.
Dec. 18, 1856—32m6.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye!

Within a nut-shell all the merits lie,
Of Cristadoro's never equalled Dye;
Red it makes black, to brown transforms a grey,
And keeps the fibres always from decay.

This matchless revitalizing Hair Dye, still holds its position as the most harmless and efficacious Hair Dye in the WORLD. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and applied in ten private rooms, at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6, ASTOR HOUSE, Broadway, New York, and by all Druggists and Perfumers in the United States.
Jan. 15, 1857—36y1.
Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio, John D. Parks. Solon Palmer.

☞ Phalon's
CHEMICAL HAIR
INVIGORATER.
The most complete article of the kind ever before offered to the public. It has stood the test of twenty years in this country, and not one of the many hundreds of imitations have been able to compete with it for preserving, dressing, and beautifying the Hair, and keeping the head clear from dandruff, &c. It is inestimable: In short, it is everything the hair requires. Price 50 cts. and $1 per bottle.

☞ Phalon's
PAPHIAN LOTION,
OR FLORAL BEAUTIFIER.
A great Cosmetic for beautifying the skin and complexion, and perfuming the breath, for curing Chapped Hands, Face Lips, Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, Scalds Burns, &c. A sure and safe cure for the piles; one washing will give instant relief. After shaving, it is very soothing to the skin. It keeps the hands soft and white, and for inflamations of the skin it will be found to be a great remedy. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

☞ Phalon's
MAGIC HAIR DYE.
One of the very best Natural Dyes in the world. Its long use has proved it to be beyond comparison; and being a vegetable production, no injury can possibly be done to the skin. It is easily applied, and you can obtain a black or brown, which will defy the best judges to tell it from nature itself. Price $1 and $1.50 per box. Made and sold by E. PHALON, at 197 Broadway cor. Dey street, and 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel N. Y. and all druggists and fancy stores in the United States.
Feb. 12, 1857—31m6.

CROCKERY WAREHOUSE.

ALLEN & WHITE,
Successors to H. W. HAYDOCK & Co.,
OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE,
AT
71 JOHN STREET, New York.
March 28, 1857—21m3

$1. NO PEN NOR INK USED $1.

No copy imitated. No teacher required. MACLAURIN'S PATENT SELF-INSTRUCTING PROCESS IN PENMANSHIP enables every one to write with the greatest ease, elegance and rapidity.—It has been adopted by the Public Schools of New York, and by our first merchants. The process, complete, with full directions for use, will be sent prepaid on the receipt of $1. To clubs or agents, six copies for $5. A liberal discount on large orders. Address Leland & McLaurin, 345 Broadway, New York.
Feb. 26, 1857—42m3

Original.

DEDICATION,

Or Introductory Lines to any Lady's Album.

Ho! every one that hath the power divine—
Here, let your skill, in flowing numbers, shine!
Securely here, in modest notes rehearse
Your heart's pulsations in immortal verse.

Act not the flatterer's part, but plainly tell
The glowing thoughts that in your bosom dwell;
Pure, virtuous thoughts, and sentiments sincere,
Such, and such only, find a welcome here.

'Twas Franklin said, I mind, and so may you,
"Some wit of old,"—it makes no difference who,
Compared all men, and women, of diviner minds,
To paper, of all varieties and kinds.
The pure unsullied maid was likened to
Such fair and spotless sheets as here you view,
"Whereon the happy man, whom fate ordains,
Might write his name and take her for his pains:"
And you, kind reader, when you've looked this o'er
May write *your name*, at least, if nothing more;
So when at last, our fair, and gentle friend,
Shall find her book is filled unto the end,
As she reviews it through, in later age,
Shall find at least one friend for every page.
Then freely write whatever sense enjoins,
Nor pattern after these two dozen lines.

MT. VERNON, O., April 1857. E. S. S. ROUSE.

Original.

EDUCATION.

NO. II.

ITS AIMS AND METHODS.

Education, in its broadest sense, is a *leading out*, a development of the various powers of body and mind. In its highest sense, and the only one worthy to engage the life-long and earnest faculties of an immortal being; it is a development of *all* that is good, noble and truthful, generous, loving and beautiful; a subduing and eradicating whatever is baleful or truthful or ignoble and bearing the mind gently on toward that glorious perfection which we hope to attain in an endless hereafter.

In the physical world, a war for power and dominion is waging ever. So in the human soul, between truth and falsehood; virtue and vice. Who can look out without painful emotion, upon the great battle-field, and behold the strangely differing combatants thronging its crowded arena?—Each soldier wears his leader's uniform—upon each brow rests the signet of laudable or base control. Each bears in his bosom a well-spring of life, of joy and beauty which glorifies the happy home of those pure and trusting ones whom God hath given to his manly keeping; and in bright, gushing streams flows forth in genial influence upon all around him;—or like the fabled waters of the Dead Sea, gathers in his loathed embrace, the miserable victims whom fate hath linked with his darkened destiny, and rolls back upon society a terrible flood, all seething with crime and death. And *this*, too, is *Education!* Each human soul now a Teacher—now a Pupil; and *each* accountable for the lessons imparted—the lessons received.

In the political world, the aim of Education is the total overthrow of tyranny, oppression and wrong; to draw all nations into one vast brotherhood of enlightened harmony, bound by the mystical tie of Charity and Love. In the intellectual, she would disarm bigotory and prejudice; arouse indolence and apathy, and lead the captive mind forth into the beaming light of wisdom and knowledge. She would take in her own, the soft palm of the little child, look down through the loving depths of its clear eyes into its pure heart; gently guide its yearning thoughts out into the flowery fields of science, literature and arts; carefully enabling it to avoid the poison and the night-shade, and gather only those bright germs of soul, of feeling and of intellect, which are more precious far than all the shining treasures, deep-buried in the darksome mine. Aye, she would fain call forth, strengthen and invigorate all the noble and god-like powers, which perchance lie hidden away, like pearls on ocean's bed, in the minds of a countless host of earth's weary, desponding children and only wait her sybil voice, to rouse into action, energies which, like the unslumbering eye of Deity, will rest again—never.

Behold the boundless fruits of her wondrous teachings! They lie all along your crowded pathway, and from her radiant wings, bright showers are falling—falling ever. Worlds have been brought up from the bosom of unknown seas—subdued and peopled! Mighty inventions, wrought out from the heated laboratory of many a burning brain, have flashed with meteor brightness upon the startled world; but unlike the falling meteor, their light shines on with undying brilliancy—, and who shall say to the immortal mind, "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther?" None but He whose finger shall dot a period to eternity itself! The aim of Education, then, is "Excelsior"—Onward—Upward—Higher—Higher!

Of the methods of Education, it is impossible here to speak with justice, and we deem it difficult even to allude to them in the short space allotted us, for whatever is to be impressed upon the mind, must be adapted to the capacity of the mind to be acted upon, and none but the teacher can so adapt it.

"There are moments, I think, when the spirit receives,
Whole volumes of thought on its unwritten leaves."

Patiently, prayerfully, hopefully should the teacher await those blessed moments, faint shadowings of Heaven's pure light, then earnestly strive to enstamp upon each immortal soul an impress worthy the glorious destiny of eternity—an impress which will deepen and brighten ever, unto the "perfect day." But, alas, how often are "whole volumes" of throbbing, beautiful thoughts poured freely out, and fall a "wasted shower," leaving still a blank, or at best, a tracery so slight that the next wave will wash it quite away! Yet faint not, Oh weary watcher beside the shrine of knowledge! but take this truth to thy heart, that—the *true* teacher's labors are never lost; he will most surely receive his reward.

Books, charts and apparatus of all kinds, are now scattered everywhere with lavish profusion, but these are only the instructor's "helps." They cannot reduce the truths they bring, to the capacity of every student, for the mind is more varied than the earthly temple which enshrines it. Normal Schools and Institutes have been established to assist in this arduous, and too often thankless, task. There the teacher may receive the assistance and advice of the learned and wise; may learn from the experience of those who have long labored zealously in the noble cause; there select and treasure up modes of teaching, thoughts and hints to guide him in his future career. It is greatly to be regretted that Teacher's Institutes are not of more frequent recurrence. We would humbly suggest that Town Institutes be organized, to meet semi-annually. The advantages to be derived therefrom, are various. Each *teacher, student, parent or guardian* could then attend and become equally interested, instructed and benefited at a very trifling expense. Such cannot be the case at our County Institutes. They would afford excellent facilities for engaging competent and worthy teachers, and we can but believe, that a faculty, such an one as should preside over institutions of a similar character, would be far better judges of the qualifications of candidates, than those generally elected by our present regime. They would serve to interest parents and guardians whose apathy has so long and so cruelly, more than anything else, retarded the rapid and happy advancement of the cause of education. Aye, they may pour freely out, the means to supply all educational facilities, yet, unless they take an earnest, active interest in the *substance* instead of the *shadow*, they have done comparatively—nothing.

In organizations of this kind alone can the teacher acquire so great an amount of useful knowledge, or become more deeply imbued with a just sense of the important trust committed to his charge. To him, thus aided, must we leave the method by which he may draw around him those whom Christ deigned to bless, assured that his influence and teachings will swell the grand "Te Deum" around the "great white Throne."

Wherever the influence of Education extends, schools, colleges, seminaries of learning spring up as though at the wizard touch of the magi's enchantment. Yet these are but cold, senseless walls, and nothing worth, if within them her living, breathing, acting spirit moves not over the chaos of ignorance, starting into life energies, thoughts and emotions, which like the pure light of Heaven, will beam but to beautify and invigorate; to throw over all an Eden halo, all trembling with light and truth divine.

Around the holy altars of knowledge, none save the true and loving should ever wait; those whose hearts are deeply imbued with the conviction that into their charge, with every youthful mind, is committed a harp of exquisite, divine workmanship, whose keys as they are attuned here, whether to sweet harmonious strains; or harsh discordant sounds, will thus play on forever. How comparatively few, even after years of unremitting toil, can call forth the full, rich, thrilling melody which seems to burst spontaneously up from the quivering strings, at the lightest touch of the Master's hand! Fewer still can sweep the delicate chord which interlace the human heart, and call not into action more of its wild and strong passions, than its noble and magnanimous attributes. Thus Education, like the religion of our Saviour is disregarded, retarded ever, by those who serve her unworthily, or rather serve themselves at her expense.

The mind is a spark of immortality, of Deity; and can never be reduced to geometrical rules and forms. No Procrustean couch can, or should ever seek to measure or bound its ethereal proportions. And none save those, who with clear intellect and winning, loving heart, can look down into the deep fountains of the human soul, whether enshrouded in the storms or bathed in the sunshine of life and trace in their darkened depths, the star, obscured or burning but dimly there; brush away with kindly hand, the dust of error, of ignorance and perchance of sin; lead it gently up from its gloomy thralldom and place it upon the firm basis of moral and intellectual grandeur; should ever be permitted to minister at her sacred shrines. They may be able to trace the erratic pathway of the wheeling comet; point out the mazy course of the ever circling stars, or lead the quivering lightning with silken reins; they may rival in wisdom the mystic lore of the ancient sage and philosopher, and grasp with mighty mind, the proud inventions and improvements which place our century preeminent above all modern times; and yet be devoid of the highest qualifications which should characterize those into whose charge are committed the priceless germs of mind, which are to expand for a brief season on the shores of time, then be borne aloft into the blissful presence of the Great Teacher—God, our Father.

C. D. P.

☞ A heavy frost on the morning of the 9th of April killed the corn, cotton and wheat crops in the vicinity of Augusta, Georgia.

☞ The court-house at Mount Carmel, Ill., was burned on the 8th of April. All the records which have accumulated since the formation of the county were consumed. It was the work of an incendiary.

☞ The Exter Bank, N. H., Tiverton Bank, R. I., the Farmer's Bank, Wickford R. I., and the Commercial Bank, of Perth Amboy, N. J., are reported *down*.

From the Cayuga Chief.

ON!

BY ADA M. KENNICOTT.

Let us on! for the world is before us,
With its Alps and Andes in view;
Let us on—to the march of Life's mystical chorus,
Let our hopes be as bright as the blue heaven o'er us;—
To the Right—ever loyal and true.

Lo, the storm-cloud of battle is breaking,
O'er a world from deep slumber awaking,—
The foundations of error are shaking;
Let us on—even now they may totter and fall—
'Tis no time for the bugle to sound a recall!

Let us on! there's a wreath for the mighty, who tread
On those cloud-girded summits afar,—
Let us on—for the shades from our future have fled,—
Past sorrows and cares,—let them lie with the dead,
'Neath the rays of the new-risen star.

Let us welcome the light of the morning,
With splendor our pathway adorning,
And the glorious day that is dawning,
Through the proud, glowing arch of the broad, burning sky,
Let our peans triumphant, float fearless and high!

BALDWINSVILLE, Mich.

A Picture.

The Cooking controversy has deluged us with letters, several hundred in number, from various parts of the country, chiefly written by women. Not a few of these communications give a certain complexion to the discourse, or a turn to the argument, to which heed is due. In one word, the writers complain, in the roundest terms, in the bitterest Saxon, that they are the drudges, the household slaves of money-getting husbands, who, provided they can lay by year after year money (one lady says $3,000) of profits, are either indifferent to, or do not appreciate the cares, sorrows and over-toil of their wives. We do not make these charges, but they come thick and heavy in various letters, the writing of which may be bad, but the thoughts come hot from the heart and brain. What, asks one lady, is a farmer's wife as often found? A drudge, a slave! Sharp terms, these. What does she do? asks the same queriest. Everything but instruct her mind. She has no time for social enjoyment, for domestic adornment, and hardly leisure to go to church even occasionally. She toils with all the heavy claims of maternity—child-bearing, suckling—as though a woman's lot was not hard enough without being made to work full up to the mark like the man day-laborer. From morn to night, and night interrupted by the thousand anxieties of a mother, she is going in the kitchen, the nursery, the wash house, the dairy, a ceaseless round of hard and unrelieved drudgery. What time asks our fair correspondents, can such a woman have to learn to do anything intelligently? learn to cook as cooking should be learned? What time to give grace and beauty to the table, when it is spread, by her toilette, her leisure and her accomplishments? What is life to her but a slavish burden? shout a chorus of feminine correspondents.

We are implored, conjured to appeal to "the blunted or undeveloped senses" of many men in the country in regard to the treatment of their wives, dooming them to "a dreary slavery in the Free States. A girl, we are told, is married at 17, "and from that her slavery begins: children come thick as blackberries; births follow in furious succession; and the matron is but the cook, washerwoman, dairywoman, housemaid scullion, nurse, slave." The husband in this case, "what is he but a tyrant?" He is penurious—he grudges everything except his own "mod st" vices: that is, he drinks, perhaps—he certainly chews and expectorates his filthy tobacco, and as certainly smokes; and occasionally "frolics;" but his poor wife, what care is there for her? Then in America, whether of the country or the town, you have a great deal to learn before you appreciate the rights of woman, and as we use these words we hope no one among you will grant "strong-minded," "bloomer," "nous-marine," &c. The great poet says:

"Man so oft unjust to man,
And always so to woman."

But yesterday woman in European Christendom was relieved from absolute slavery—from being bought and sold like dumb beasts, or like 2,000,000 American-born women. Now, in Europe, it is a fact that when one occupation is harder or more repulsive than another, a woman may be selected to do it. We have seen such scenes as this, which we give to exemplify our position; at a French port a wharf was being repaired; it was necessary to drain a portion of the dock round about it; the operation engendered a stench so intolerable that the workmen recoiled,—and workwomen accordingly were sent down to complete the operation.—In France we have seen a woman, geared with a quadruped, plowing. On the Rhine they drag the boat. In Vienna they carry hod. And so through the whole catalogue of masculine meanness, cowardice, cruelty and infamy. Every scoundrel called great—the Napoleons, the Cesars, the Alexanders—doom women to yet more ghastly drudgery by the wars which kill of their natural protectors, destroy capital, and multiply pauperism. "I was," says an American, "six months in the south of France, at the time of Napoleon's Russian campaign. During that time I did not see six men working in the fields, but all women—the men being dragged away for slaughter and glory."

Now, while we are shocked at these citations of the degradation of European women, and especially of the wives of European peasants, what shall we say of the women of our own country? American women are either European born, that is immigrants with immigrant husbands most likely, or of European descent.—Accordingly our rural customs—as well as those of the towns—partake largely of the brutality and barbarism of European life. Hence it is that the farmers, complained of by our fair correspondents, do not treat their wives like women, but like beasts or burden, after the chivalric fashion. Hence it is that such farmers—and be it understood we do not make the application except where it is deserved—have not got out of the slough of European degradation—have not learned to respect the exceeding glory of woman—her beauty, her charms, her devotion, her piety, her incessant work—which are the themes of inspired poets, above all of a Shakespeare, who, if he lived now, would give to the whole sex—to the poor, the obscure and the oppressed—the love, honor and ecstacy he bestowed, after the fashion of his chivalric time, on the nobly-born and beautiful.

Remember, men who turn your wives into drudges, that the custom of thus making brutes of women, gives the lie direct to the tender and lovely spirit of Christianity, as well as to all true ideas of humanity. Remember, too, that our political system is a ghastly farce if social amelioration, and above all the exaltation of women, is not one of its fruits. If you are making money don't hoard it all, but use it generously and wisely, for the purpose of a decent life. Is it not better to spend a tithe of it, that she whom you have sworn to love and cherish, shall be really loved and cherished, rather than to be a little richer and a great deal meaner at the end of the year?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Bachelor and the Baby.

"What shall I do?" and the bachelor stamped about the sitting room in a perfect rage of doubt, looking first at the napping babe in the little willow cradle, and then at the busy French clock on the mantle shelf.

"As sure as my name is Joseph Phelps, that little, two fisted, large lunged nephew of mine is about waking, and it wants one whole hour of the time which its mother appointed for her return. Whew! I actually sweat thinking about it. What can I do with it—how can I treat it to sugar what d'ye call 'ems, or hold it, or trot it, or do anything with it?"

At this juncture, a faint wail from the baby receptacle brought bachelor Joseph to his tabs. With an energy and alacrity that would not illy become a husband and baby tender, he commenced rocking the cradle, sending the indignant baby into a perfect tremor of kicks and squalls. Backwards and forwards, from one side of the pillow to the other, the round, red face rolled, the infant fists were closed with a force that purpled them; while from the white, plump throat came a cry that set the bachelor wild with fear.

Again Joe looked at the clock.

"What the deuce can I do," he exclaimed, viewing woefully the little inflamed face before him.

He sat down in a big chair before baby—spread a double cradle-quilt over his knees, and with a look of terror upon his face, proceeded to take baby from its resting place. He drew the young hopeful into his lap, just as a very neat old lady would pick up a pocket handkerchief, with his thumbs and fingers. A fresh yell from the rosy mouth of the baby was the only expression of thanks as he commenced the never out of fashion baby trot.

"It must be something that is pricking him. Shoo! Shoo!" said Joe, commencing a search for the aggravating pin that was driving the child into such a rage. But no pin was to be found, and he made an attempt to turn the baby over, but, oh! the clumsiness of his fingers—the little eel-like form fell out of his lap to the floor, sending forth a cry that was "louder, clearer, deadlier than before."

"Lord save me! I've broken its neck!" was the exclamation as he picked baby up, and in the agony of despair tried to quiet him. A thought struck Joe. He saw a *basque* hanging against the wall of the adjoining bedroom, and with a smile of delight upon his countenance he went for it. Sure enough, there it was, stuffing, boddice, and all? a real monument of feminine ingenuity. He was wild with joy. He pinned it over his coat and fastened the sleeves behind him. He then took baby and laid its head against the false breast work.

"Shades of Southern plantations and cotton factories!" exclaimed Joe, as baby rooted its noose into it about a mile, and then cuddled for a snooze. Then the bachelor commenced singing.

Women are all a fleeting show,
For man's delusion given,
When filled with bran and stuffed with tow,
They look quite well—

A tap upon the door stopped Joe in the middle of his suggestive song, and before he had time to disarray himself, the door was opened and a roguish, laughing pair of eyes peeped in upon him.

"Your sister is not at home, is she?" chirruped the visitor.

"No ma'am," stammered Joe, growing very red in the face; "and I have turned nurse."

Miss Hayes laughed; offered to relieve him of his charge, which he willingly consented to; sitting near by the while intently watching her. She managed baby to a charm, without the *basque* and Joe was captivated.

Joseph Phelps married Fanny Hayes—upon my word he did.

FIFTY YEARS HENCE.—The right Rev. Bishop Clark delivered a lecture some time ago in Cambridge, taking for his subject, *Fifty Years Hence.* From a sketch in the Cambridge *Chronicle*, we take the following:

"Fifty years hence, the newly married pair will step into an emporium for the sale of houses, look over the book of patterns, select one to suit their taste and means, order it, and it will be sent home in the morning put together and occupied at night. In traveling as great changes will take place.—Instead of the dusty road and crowded car, there will be a splendid Locomotive Hotel, flying over a road carpeted with turf and bordered with shade trees, and heralding its approach with sweet music instead of the demoniac shriek of the steam whistle, and hastening through from Boston to San Francisco in four days. Instead of the unsightly telegraph poles, there will be, fifty years hence, a net-work underground, and under the bosom of the deep, and it will click off thoughts instead of words.—Then the Electric Battery will light all the street lamps at once, enable all the clocks of the city to keep the exact time and kindle the Beacons on the dangerous rocks, where now men hazard their lives and wear out their lonely days. Then the author will not write by our slow process; losing his rarest fancies, but he will sit down to the newest Chirographical instruments, and putting his fingers upon the keys write as fast as he can think."

More about the Comet.

A distinguished astronomer of New Jersey is said to urge the following objections to cometic collisions generally, and the foolishly apprehended collision now talked of particularly:—There is nothing new in these ideas, but they may tend to quiet the nerves of the very weak.

1st. The earth and the comet would have to arrive at the same part of the earth's orbit exactly at the same time—if either were a little too soon, or a little too late, there would be no contention. Now the probability of their keeping such time is very small. In the year 1837, a comet crossed the path of the earth's orbit about a month before the earth arrived at the place where it had crossed, and was some millions of miles distant at the time of the crossing.

2d. Even if the collision should happen, it would not injure the earth. A comet may be said to be almost all tail; now the quantity of matter proved to be contained in any comet is small, and diffused over a large space; indeed, some say that the tail is due to electrical action and its density cannot much exceed air. Stars have been seen, by means of a telescope, when the tail of a comet was directly between them and the observer.

It is a fact known to all astronomers, that about the year 1730, a comet passed so near the planet Jupiter, as to be more strongly affected by his attraction than it was by that of the Sun, and therefore it was turned out of its orbit; but the planet and his satellites moved off, taking no notice of the intruder, or being at all disturbed by it. The only effect a comet might produce, if it came in contact with the earth, is this:—It might leave behind some of its matter, and thus poison our atmosphere. However, the probability that a comet will ever come in contact with the earth is about one chance that it will, and two millions that it will not happen.