THE TELEGRAPH.

ASHTABULA, OHIO.

Friday Morning, Mar. 9th, 1877.

With the last expiring moments of the session the dungeon doors were opened, and Wells walked forth with his arsenal intact, no longer a vassal, but a peer. Dudley Field soon after recollected that he had business in New York.

In the extra session of the Senate which the President called on the 5th, the new Senators will begin their terms. The Senate will be composed of forty-one Republicans and thirty-four Democrats. The seat of Mr. Corbin, of South Carolina, will be contested by M. C. Butler, of Hamburg massacre infamy, and James B. Eustis, Democrat, will probably lay claim to the vacancy from Louisiana.

The resolution introduced in the House by the revolutionists, demanding from the Senate the return of the worthless package containing what a wandering Vermonter asserted to be his vote for Tilden, and notifying the Senate there would be no joint session until the package should be received, was a direct insult to the Senate. Had it been adopted the object of the revolutionists in preventing the completion of the count would have been accomplished. Fortunately there were enough decent Democrats to join with the Republicans in voting it down.

It seems to be ceded that Senator Sherman will go into the Cabinet of President Hayes as Secretary of the Treasury. This will leave a vacancy in the Senate, which in this section of the State, it is expected Mr. Garfield will be the strong candidate to fill. Reluctant as we may be to spare him from the House, his just claim for the senatorial successorship can hardly be refused. We know no man of equal fitness for that place, or who holding it, will confer higher honor upon the State or country. Southern Ohio, and especially Cincinnati Republicans, put more stress upon the propriety and necessity of the services of Mr. Garfield in the House, than we at this time do, and, therefore, name Mr. Stanley Mathews for Mr. Sherman's vacant seat. This, of course, may spring from local and sinister motives. Mr. Mathews has made a good record before the Commission, but that is about all that is known of him in this end of the State. He has not been before the minds of Republicans hereabout in connection with the senatorship, and it will require some schooling to bring us into that channel of thought, if Garfield has a choice for the position named. The senatorial vacancy will cause a general movement from below. The promotion of Garfield will cause a vacancy in the House, which the 19th Dist. will be required to fill. The question then arises—who is to fill Garfield's place? Mr. Northway may then put in his claim, with a reasonable show of having it considered, because a new man will have to be called in. As we have said on previous occasions, his adaptation to the place would entitle his claims to very respectful consideration. Then, the friends of Mr. Howland would be likely to put in a claim for him. Although the name of this gentleman has not been used much in this connection, he might not be any the less a formidable rival on the hustings. Then, there are others who would probably come to the surface. Mr. Sherman, having just taken the judgeship, might not come up with as much strength, if at all, as he would if it were otherwise. Our friend Fitch, we are rather inclined to think, has some aspirations in that direction, which his many friends would recognize and endorse. In any convention that might be held, there is little doubt but that his name would be submitted. The man, though, who may be given the vacant place, *ad interim*, by the Governor, will have the inside track for election, and the field for securing the choice of the executive may be found somewhat circumscribed and difficult of being made available. A heated canvass of the district, however, for the present, will thus be avoided, though some disappointment among candidates might be the result.

The following nominations for Cabinet confirmations were received by the Senate from President Hayes on Wednesday afternoon: Wm. Evarts, New York, Secretary of State; John Sherman, Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury: Geo. W. McCrary, Iowa, Secretary of War; Richard M. Thompson, Indiana, Secretary of the Navy; Charles Devens, Mass., Attorney General; David M. Key, Tennessee, Post-master General, and Carl Schurz, Missouri, Secretary of the Interior.

The Inaugural.

The Inaugural of President Hayes will be found in this number, and will, no doubt, be generally read and digested. The sentiments of his letter of acceptance are reproduced and reaffirmed, with even more precision and emphasis than at first.

First in the order of importance, is named the restoration of law and order—peace and the protection of person and property, free elections, good local governments for the South, and harmonious relations among its inhabitants, and between them and the Government; respect for the Constitution, equal protection to all classes of citizens, and freedom and security of elections, are the conditions upon which His Excellency will co-operate with the South in the restoration of popular rights and general harmony. In this conpection we are reminded that "only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all, is a true government." With this conception of the requirements of the South, the President defines his own purposes as follows:

"The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard; and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my Administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local self-government as the true resource of those States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In the efforts I shall make to accomplish this purpose I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished."

Of course, the situation is not a little complex, and imperiously calls for the united efforts of the two races not now in natural harmony. Prejudices and resentments are to be overcome, which have a somewhat formidable look. The work will prove a delicate and tedious one, and will be likely to require a good share of patience, firmness and sagacity. Whatever the result of this undertaking, we cannot doubt the integrity and earnestness of purpose that instigates it.

Next in importance comes civil service reform. The enforcement of justice in the South, requires that government representatives in that quarter should themselves be actuated by patriotic impulses, and be worthy of respect. The system of appointments must be so changed that there shall exist between the government and its employes, a greater degree of that kind of patriotic sympathy which shall establish harmony of purpose and action.—This is an essential consideration, and must be among the incipient steps of successful and thorough reform. Fidelity and courage are of course elements of success, and if the President attains success, he will not want the hearty support of the people.

The reference to finance is brief and pertinent, and in harmony with what has been before presaged. His allusion to the Presidential dispute, is in keeping with the quiet good sense that has marked his bearing through the long and tedious consideration of the subject. The address is remarkable for its simplicity and candor, as well as for the intelligence and discernment of its author. It commends itself to the same qualities in those who peruse and ponder it. It is pleasant to say, that it is received with greater cordiality and good feeling than circumstances that preceded it seemed to have warranted.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time-honored custom, which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed in compliance with usage to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, and by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of those duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocably principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions and essential to the welfare of our country. At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example, and in part adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it and that they will feel assured that the sentiment declared in accepting the nomination of the Presidency, will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me, charged as I now am with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the practical administration of the government so far as depends, under the Constitution and laws, on the Chief Executive of the nation.

THE SOUTH.

The permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow, sooner or later, the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that revolution have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of those States are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessing of a wise, honest and peaceful local self government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the causes of this condition of things the fact is clear that in the progress of events the time has come when such government is an imperitive necessity, required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States, but it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all, is a true self-government. With respect to the two distinct races whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in those States, it must be a government which decides the interests of both races carefully and equally. It must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the Constitution and the laws, the laws of the nation and the laws of the States themselves, accepting and obeying faithfully the whole Constitution as it is. Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local governments can be built up, and not otherwise.

In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution and all that its attainment implies, all so-called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may well be permitted to fall into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union is the question of government or no government, of social order amid all the peaceful industries and the happiness that belong to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be, in a partisan sense, either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow-citizens and fellow-men, to whom the interests of the common humanity are dear. The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a large portion of our country, and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting problems of the gravest moment to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters and by the general government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just and Providential act, fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That a moral obligation rests upon the national government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally admitted. If need be, the State government should be supplimented by legitimate aid from the national authority. The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard; and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local governments as the true resource of those States for the promotion of contentment and the prosperity of their citizens. In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose, I ask the candid co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, and trusting that party ties and the prejudices of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished, in the important work of the restoration of the South.

It is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the national government, within the just limits prescribed by the Constitution and wise public economy. But at the basis of all prosperity for that, as well as for every other part of the country, is the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people, universal suffrage should rest upon education. To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by the United States. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests, the interests of the white and of the colored people both and equally, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out in our political affairs the color line and the distinction between the North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North, or a united South, but a united country.

CIVIL SERVICE.

I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service, a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so called official patronage, which have come to have the sanction of usage in several departments of our government, but a change of the system of appointments itself; reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete; a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government. They neither expected nor desired, from public officers, any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the government and to the people. They meant that an officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. They held that appointments to office were not to be made nor expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress as being entitled, in any respect, to the control of such appointments. The fact that both political parties of the country, in declaring their principles prior to the election, gave prominent place to the subject of reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as the expression of the united voice and will of the whole country upon this subject, and both political parties are virtually pledged to give it their unreserved support.

The President of the United States, of necessity, owes his election to office to the suffrage and zealous labors of a political party the members of which cherish with ardor and regard of essential importance the principles of their party organization, and strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves his country best. In furtherance of the reform which we seek, and in other important respects a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding re-election.

FINANCE.

With respect to the financial condition of the country, I will not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years. The depression in all our varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country, which began in September, 1873, still continues. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a coming change to prosperous times upon the currency question. Intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance, that in my judgment the feeling of uncertainty inseperable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of value, is one of the greatest obsticles of a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis and is at all times and promptly convertable into coin. I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payment, and I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests as well as the public sentiment of the country imperitively demand it.

Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our country to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by the international complications abroad, threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in the affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in time past, and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to a new and incomparably the best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become a beneficient example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations. Should any difficulties, during the period of my administration, arise between the United States and any foreign government, it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all nations of the world.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Fellow-citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked by the excitement which usually attends the contests between great political parties whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances were, perhaps, in no respect extraordinary save in the closeness and the consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country it has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the objections and questions in dispute with reference to the counting of the electoral votes should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal, established by law for this sole purpose, its members all of them men of long established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and with the exception of those who are also members of the Supreme Judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties, its deliberations, enlightened by the research and the arguments of able council, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present, opinions will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party. In the contest the fact that two great political parties have in this way settled a dispute in regard to which good men differ as to the law no less than to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment: That the conflicting claims to the Presidency must be amicably and peacefully adjusted, and, that when so adjusted, the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow. It has been reserved for a government of the people, where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power hushing its party tumults to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment, according to the forms of law, looking for the guidance of that Divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped. I call upon you, Senators, Representatives, judges, fellow citizens, here and everywhere, to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessing, not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace and union—a union depending not upon the constraint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people, that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundations that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

A Sensible Woman—The Telegraph—Rivalry—The Grand Duke—Talmage—Business.

A SENSIBLE WOMAN.

It is not often that a woman, rich and charitable, is not also weak. Not so was Miss Mary Dancer, a rich maiden lady of this city, who died a few weeks ago. Miss Mary was well endowed with this world's goods, and she had lots of relatives who loved her with all the devotion that poor people always love rich relations—till the will is read. Miss Mary considered their feelings. She divided up a portion of her property among them in such a way as to make them all comfortable, so that they would not feel aggrieved, and go to disputing the will. If a relative has left you thirty thousand dollars, you are not going to go around and swear she was insane because she left the same amount to a charity. After doing this she made a clean, clear will, leaving the rest of her estate to ten of the best charities in the city. She distributed $335,000 among the charities that are known to be well managed, and fixed it so that the money goes to them without any interference of lawyers or courts. The curious thing about it is, that her father who made all this money was a noted gambler, and every dollar of it was made by gambling. The gambler's wife and daughter were, however, not only exemplary, but devoted pious women, and it was the wish of the mother, as well as of the father, that the money should be applied to a good use. The managers of the charities had, at the beginning, some scruples as to accepting money so acquired, but it was finally decided that they could sanctify it. After taking Daniel Drew's, I don't see why they should hesitate about Dancer's. A great many people will, for a great many years hence, rise up and call her blessed. The lawyers who love fat estates are gnashing their teeth because she gave them no excuse for getting their long fingers in her pie. An acute as well as good woman was Miss Mary Dancer.

HOGGISHNESS GETTING ITS REWARD.

Vanderbilt, before he died, wanted to get hold of the Western Union Telegraph Company, that he might bleed that monopoly as he has every other one that he got his claws on. He did get enough of it to control it, and his estate is reaping the reward. Scott, Hewitt and Garrett, the other railroad magnates, turned about and put a million of dollars into the Atlantic and Pacific, and turned over their especial lines to that company, and are pushing new lines in every direction. Consequently, Western Union, which was an eight per cent. stock, notwithstanding it has been watered a dozen times, goes down to sixty, and the Atlantic and Pacific goes up proportionately. Telegraphing is the most outrageous swindle of this century. The Western Union is, or has been, a monopoly, and the people have been compelled to pay whatever it should exact. Consequently the cost of telegraphing has been four times what it is in any other country. Now that the new company has been bolstered, down will go the prices. It is a good thing to throw patronage to weak companies, to sustain them. They are the only safeguards we have against imposition. The prices have been already reduced a half, at competing points, and they will go lower still. Would that there could be found some relief from the express swindle.

THE GRAND DUKE.

When the Grand Duke Alexis was here a few years ago, New York went wild over him. He was feted and danced and balled and ridden and photographed—and belles quarreled for the privilege of dancing with him. He is here again, but alas! his Royal Highness doesn't excite as much sensation as did Cronin, the fraud with the nose. He walks about the streets followed by an English bull-dog, the same as any other man, and the crowd scarcely turn and look at him. He is a good fellow, and rather likes the being let alone. New York needs a new prince every time—it don't gush over an old one worth a cent. It is said that his business is to marry a girl with whom he fell in love when he was here first. She is the daughter of a wealthy mechanic up town, and is beautiful and accomplished. The Grand Duke met her at the big ball given in his honor, and was so smitten that he demanded permission of his father to marry her. The old Emperor suggested that possibly it might be well enough to ascertain whether the lady would marry him—something that hadn't occurred to Alexis. So, after worrying the imperial family for four years, he got permission to come over and pay his court in person. The girl will marry him, never fear. The New York girl who would marry a penniless fraud if he had a title, will not stop at taking an actual Grand Duke, with revenues enough for a dozen German or French Counts. She has already signified her acquiescence, and now comes a new trouble. The Emperor never supposed that Alexis meant matrimony—he presumed that his boy was struck with a pretty face and figure, and that he wanted her for a sort of left-handed wife, such as all German Princes are allowed. He was willing to receive the American girl in the capacity of his son's mistress, but as his wife—that was another thing. He might want to marry his son to some one of the great reigning families to strengthen his empire after the fashion of kings and emperors, who make no more account of love in such matters than they do of whipping-tops. So he has positively forbidden the young man to do anything of the kind, and sent out royal officers in any number to prevent the match. And the young man is under orders to either give up his mad design or come home. And Alexis swears, in unexceptionable Russian, that his imperial father may go to blazes, and that he will follow the dictates of his own heart, which he claims is his personal property and not a part of the Greatt Russian Empire. He has a dozen or two millions in his own right, and he rather fancies the notion of settling down as a quiet gentleman in America, and dodging the cares of royalty. How it will result, no one can tell. If the Grand Duke is as stubborn as the rest of his family, he will do it. He is a good deal of a Democrat, and cares very little for the forms of royalty. The attendants that his state imposes upon him are irksome to him, and he enjoys nothing so much as his liberty.

TALMAGE.

No man who ever made religion a business does so much that might be called advertising of himself as the eminent sensationalist who sails under the name of T. De Witt Talmage. He had built for him a church that looked more like a theatre than anything else, and he fitted it up solely for effect. He is a long, cadaverous man, with a sepulchral voice and a brimstone manner, and he got up his place of meeting with a view solely to its fitness for him. He has the best organist and cornet-player in the city to lead the congregational singing, and as five thousand voices are upraised the effect is wonderful. Talmage aims constantly at sensation. Just now he is preaching to the different professions, and his sermons, as he calls them, are singular mixtures of pathos, cant, and what in any one else's mouth would be blasphemy. Last Sunday he preached to the insurance people, and what do you think of these as sample bricks:

"If I did not think that God instituted the life insurance organizations, I would not take up your time and my own on the Sabbath morning in discoursing on the subject. Life insurance provides for our families when we are gone.

"If we do not pay the premium we have no right to expect mercy; we are worse than infidels. After the certificate of death has been made out, and the thirty insurance days have passed, and the officer of the company pays down the hard cash, that officer and the company are performing a religious rite. "Set thy house in order." In our day that would mean make your will. Do not deceive your heirs with railroad stock or Jay Cooke's Northern Railway bonds; do not deceive them with deeds for Western lands that never will yield any crop, but fevers or second mortgages on property that won't pay the first.

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"There is coming a conflagration, compared with which that of Chicago in 1871, or that of Boston in 1872, or that of New York in 1837 or 1832, I've forgotten which, is as nothing. Brooklyn on fire, New York on fire, Vienna on fire, Canton on fire, St. Petersburg on fire, Paris on fire, London on fire, the Andes on fire, the Appennines on fire, the Himalayas on fire. And what will be peculiar about that day will be that the water with which we put out great fires will itself take flame. The Ohio and Hudson, and Mississippi and trembling Niagara shall with red tongues lick the heavens. The geological beats in the centre of the earth will burn out toward the circumference, and this world will be a living coal, the living coal falling into ashes, the ashes scattered by the breath of the last hurricane, and all that will be left of this glorious planet will be flakes of ashes falling on other worlds. Oh, on that day will you be fireproof, or will you be a total loss? Will you be rescued or will you be consumed? When this world in its baptismal font of the sea shall blaze, will you go out on the fire escape of the Lord's deliverance? Oh, on that day, for which all other days were made, may it be found that this life insurance man had a paid-up policy, and that this fire insurance man had given him, instead of the debris of a consumed world, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

And after this turgidity he stands for a moment, as if overcome by his feelings, looking slyly out of his left eye to note the effect upon the throng, and with a "let us pray" utters what he calls a prayer, which is very like his sermon, and as blasphemous. Still this humor draws more people every Sunday than Beecher, or any other preacher in the two cities. Curious thing human nature.

BUSINESS.

is somewhat better, and shows signs of permanent improvement. Buyers from all parts of the country are here, and, I am happy to say, are purchasing freely. PIETRO.

New York, March 5th, 1877.

BOSTON—MASS.

Friend Reed—Perhaps you have thought your request to hear from us, so long neglected, has been outlawed and forgotten. But, as we are reminded each week, by the coming of the TELEGRAPH, of your importance to our happiness, and of our obligations for the great pleasure we derive from its perusal, we cannot refrain from an apology for seeming neglect, and will enclose our dues as a peace offering, with a word to give you an idea how things are running at the Hub:

Boston, you are prepared to believe, with all the additions that have within a few years been made to it, has become a very large city. It is quite irregular in its outline, some portions almost wholly cut off from the centre by intervening territory—which still refuses her proffered protection. Great changes have taken place in the last twenty years. Fine parks, streets and residences are now where Old Ocean's sceptre waved. The great fire here made an opening in the business portion for many very handsome and substantial new buildings, which add not a little to the appearance of wealth and the imposing character of the city, though they have exhausted an immense amount of capital in their construction.

THE SCHOOLS.

No pains or expense seem to be spared for educational purposes, and all the schools are of a high order. It is no small compliment to this modern Athens, that the recent embasy from Japan, after going through all countries, and carefully examinging all the educational systems of the civilized world, should finally select the schools of Boston as their model, and take from here on their return all, in architecture and in art, that could transplant a veritable Boston school as a beacon light, in that vast empire.

THE CHURCHES.

Much wealth has been lavished on these, and some of them are very fine, and deserve to be mentioned as much for their costliness, as for their external and internal elegance. Foremost among them is the new Old South. It is built somewhat after the gothic form without, but frescoed and gilded and pictured within, till the curious worshipper must be in danger of losing himself, or at least, of becoming undevout amid this whirl of artistic enchantment. This church has, nevertheless, a fine minister and excellent preacher in Dr. Manning. The New Trinity—Phillip Brooks—in the immediate neighborhood of of the Old South, is just now completed at the enormous expense of over one million of dollars. This is a structure very substantial, and finished without and within in a style of surpassing beauty and taste. This building was consecrated about two weeks since, and what seems somewhat anomalous in church matters, was entirely paid for at the time. Last spring, we attended the laying of the corner stone of the Beach St. Presbyterian church, corner of Columbus avenue and Berkley street—Mr. Dunn's—and now it is so far completed as to be dedicated and occupied for public worship. This seems to be an earnest, working and prosperous church, and has a fine house.

Mr. Murray, in Music hall, carries the multitude. He and Dr. Lorimer, of Fremont Temple—Baptist—and Mr. Parsons, at the South End, all very able preachers, may be taken as the representatives of the aggressive spirit of Christianity in Boston. But of all the wonders of these modern times, the chief are Messrs Moody and Sankey at the Tabernacle. The Tabernacle is a large building extending from Fremont street to Warren avenue, made expressly for this evangelistic work, and is to be taken down when this is done. It seats about 8,000 people, and crowds, beyond its capacity, press daily for admission. It is less a wonder that the singing of Mr. Sankey should attract the multitude, for his singing is charming—than that a man of so little culture and refinement as Moody, should produce the results he does in preaching. They are now on their fifth week, and the indications are of a not less successful time here than elsewhere. The whole country about is alive with interest in these meetings, and crowds swarm in from all the towns around to become infused with the spirit of this marvelous work.

The 22nd of February—Washington's birthday—a legal holiday in Massachusetts—was celebrated here by a general suspension of business. The gala day was ushered in by booming cannon and chime of bells; banners were out, and flags flying, as the eager throng of pleasure seekers crowded the streets, and drove along the avenues.

One word about business and we will relieve your patience: Perhaps in the general depression, manufacturing and retail trade suffer most, though the jobbing houses have their trials in the numerous failures about the country. Jobbers are, however, beginning to be encouraged by the signs of life, and goods are moving in considerable quantities; but on the whole, the general want of confidence hampers every enterprise, and exhibits a somewhat somber outlook. Auction goods burden the markets, and prices range too low for the honest tradesman. Still, the future looks hopeful, and the earnest prayer of all should be, that through the blessing of God, the wheels of industry may again be set in motion, as the best boon of society, that the suffering thousands now without employment may speedily be returned to labor and happiness, and our country to prosperity. Respectfully, B.

Boston, March 1, 1877.

Senator Sherman is booked—in the opinion of the *quid nunes*—for the position of Secretary of the Treasury, in the new cabinet, and Gen Garfield is spoken of as the not improbable successor of Gen. Sherman.

—The Messrs. Howard of Sheffield, engaged in the disturbance at Lyon's store on the evening of the 19th ult., called upon us on Saturday evening, saying that they were aggrieved by the article sent us by our correspondent, and demanding the name of the writer. Instead of complying with their request, they were told that the testimony before Justice Bugbee would be heard, and if they had been wronged, justice should be done. That testimony did not conflict with the published representation. There is, therefore, nothing to be made right in the matter. The parties were bound over for trial under bonds of $500 each.