REPUBLIC COURIER EVENING

VOLUME XII.

BUFFALO, N. Y., TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1872.

COURIER & REPUBLIC

Tuesday Evening, April 23, 1872.

CONDITION OF THE INDUSTRIAL

MASSES. The present fiscal policy of the government has stimulated speculation and the credit system and thus produced an external show of great prosperity. We question, however, whether the condition of the industrial masses has improved with the expansion of business and the growth of great enterprises. Some statistics lately published by ex-Commissioner Wells tend to prove, indeed, that the reverse is true, and that the same amount of labor brings now a poorer living for the working man and his family than ever before. If this he true, in spite of the upprecedentedly rapid development of the fresh natural resources of

the country, it must judicate somothing radi

cally wrong in our financial system.

Among other tests applied by Mr. Wolls ascertain the actual condition of the masses ! a comparison of the consumption of necessary articles in the country, such as sugar, cotton cloth, boots and shoes, &c. The well to do o the community, of course, do not economize in these articles, and any falling off in the amounts consumed must prove an onforced economy on the part of the poorer classes Now Mr. Wells gives the official figures t show that the total consumption of domestic sugar in the country in 1860 was 118,831 toos, while in 1870, with 10,000,000 more population it was only 46,800 tons; that the product of maple sugar bas decreased from 28,000 tons in 1860, to 23,000 tons in 1870; that in the consumption of foreign sugar there has been a decrease of one and a half pounds per capita. since 1860; and that In the total cousumption out of the government by that relation; he of sugar of all kinds, there has been a fulling | was fifth in the list of subscribers to the \$105,. off of seven and a half pounds perhead. The | 000 bribo to the president in the shape of a consumption of coffee shows a similar decrease; we consumed less coffee in 1870 than we did | vidual who took the circulars to the New in 1860, although we had 10,000,000 more of York post office which were distributed withpopulation in the former year than in the lat- | out being stamped; and, finally be was the ter, and although the 4.000,000 negroes, being no longer slaves, may be considered as an ad- office to act as secretaries of the Cooper Instidition to the number of consumers since 1860. On the subject of consumption of cotton

1856 00-Demostic consumption, 978,043 bales; average gross weight per bale, 482 ths; population, 80,000,000.

1860 19—Demestic consumption, 865,160 hales:

cloth, another accurate gauge of the condition

of the masses of the people, the ex-commis-

sioner gives the following brief statement.

average gross weight por bale, 46% lbs; population, 1870, 88,555,983. This shows a decrease of consumption from filteen and two-thirds pounds per capille, in 1860, to twelve pounds in 1870. The statistics of exportation prove, at the same time, that our exports of cotton manufactures have fallen from \$10,934,796 in 1859-'60 to \$3,557,-136 in 1871.

The consumption of boots and shoes, per bead, has decreased with the consumption of sugar, coffee and cotton cloth. One reason for this is, that the price of these articles is much higher than in 1860; another is, that the ability of the masses to buy them is smaller. The price of boots and shoes naw is thirty per cent higher than it was in 1860, and this, notwithstanding the fact that, by the improvement of machinery, the capacity of manual labor in the making of boots and shoes has been increased twenty-five per cent. in the

GRANT ON THE KU-KLUX.

Almost immediately after the war was over,

President Johnson dispatched General Grant

to the south with instructions to feel tho

pulse of the people and report. He came

back saying that they were prepared to "ac-

cept the situation," and that the policy of reconstruction which Mr. Johnson had undertaken to carry out would be acceptable. few short mouths thereafter we find Mr. Grant an advocate of the plan of military reconstruction, subsequently adopted in the inner counells of republicanism, and, later, we find him engaged in carrying it into practical operation. Seven years have passed sluce then, three of them under Grant's personal supervision. Under such circumstances it might reasonably be taken for granted that the condition of conciliation was practicable. Seven years is ventent" to these who believe in the decirle of politlong enough-we should suppose-to adjust the pacification which, in 1865, was so rapidly to be effected. It seems, however, that the in the end. feeling which Grant then reported to exist a the south has, through some strange manipbeen materially changed, on Friday last be finds occasion send to congress a message on the "condition eouth" which presents a straoge conthe report elicited by President Johnson. In his later utterance Grant informs congress that, in South Carolina, a most horrible state of things exists, so far as ku-khux is concerned. The idea suggests lizelf, at once, that Mr. Grant must have been wrong then, or that he is wrong now. Either Mr. Sumner must have been right when he characterised Grant's report as a "whitewashing affair," or the president's message, just made to congress,

metto State. In common with a great many readers, we [the great present-taker will have a largely incannot resist the conclusion that President | creased vote in Erie county. I know hundreds Grant stultified himself in his last message, who do not think so. They keep still now, but and that it is simply intended on a justification | will speak in due time. of such extreme partisan measures as may be thought advisable in the coming canvass. If his words, uttered immediately after the war, were true, as we believe them to have been, his late words must be false, or his administration has been a failure. Grant and his friends may take either born of the dilemma which they choose, but they must take one or the other. Elther he was a lier in 1860, or he is a most egregieus failure in 1872.

we find blm now solemnly assuring that body

that the wildest disorders prevail in the Pal-

THE STILLWELL ACT.

On the 26th of April, 1831, an act wer passed by the legislature of the state of New York, entitled, "An act to abotteh imprisonment for daht and to punish fraudulent debtors." It was a grand reform in the previously existing code for the collection of debts, for it started of with the provision that "hereafter imprisonment for debt is abolished." It went on to provide, however, that for certain acts, which were held to be indicis of fraud, debtors might be imprisoned. The act in question | would support him simpet on masse." was strenuously advocated, and its passage secured by Silas M. Sillwell, of the city of the federal officiago. Postmaster stronger and purer in this city than In the under the eye of engineers like Roeb- then would come a wind which would break moved with his family to Giles county, Ten- Chicago Tribune.

Stillwell act."

that the friends of the retorm wished. There have been a great many who desired to see and not a few who advocated the abolition of bolding faction. "Wherever," he said, "there all laws for the collection of debt, leaving the is any corrupt man or swindler in Kansas

to abolish imprisonment for debt," saking for at the party whip, and does not find everythe passage of a law declaring that "no per- thing connected with the powers that be, civil process issuing out of any of the courts bolter,' and his only motives are hatred sketch of the difficulties which he encountered in getting his original act passed, and of the progress which has since been made in regard to debtors, and concludes by saying that it the law asked by him shall be passed, his "task will be finished." We hope he may be gratified.

CLUES TO GRANTISM.

Among the many class to the secret of the apparent success of the "office holdest' meeting" in New York, last week, Heary Clews seems to be the greatest. He is a Wall street banker; he is the bend of the firm chosen to succeed the Barings; he will make millions now house in Wushington; be was the indiman who furnished twenty clerks out of his tute meeting. There were but fifty-nine secretaries altogether, and of those twenty were clerks in the Ciews' office! Precisely who Clews is, and what were the impulses of his Grantism, is thus told by the New York World: Henry Clews. Who is her Hole the agent of the burequent of public money expended for foreign inmany years previous to the advant of the administra scientionsness. The long and short of the husbrers was that the United States made its deposits and kept its account with that banking house. Most honorable merchants or bankers would shrink from soliching a customer and depositor of a neighboring merchant or banker to withdraw his deposits from the latter; but not thus reasoned or felt Mr. Clews in respect to liar ing Brothers. The thin edge of the wedge was test inserted through the influence of Jay Cooke, whose in-termediaries were Secretary Rubeson and Governor Cooke, of the District of Columbia. First, the deposits of the navy department were taken from Barines' and given to Cooke's house in London. Soon after, by order of Grant, followed the accounts of the state di partment, which were transferred to the house of Clews in London. This explains the zent of this person in the recent menting, and also the other earious incident mentioned by the Testane, that "out of

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

the fifty nine secretaries of the meeting every slugle

man of the first twenty is a clerk in Mr. Clews'

Representative Blair, of Michigan, gave a very good illustration, the other day, of the difference between the professions and practice of the administration in regard to civil sérvice reform. In his last message to cougress President Grant said: "It has been the aim of the administration to enforce honesty and efficientcy in all the public offices." Commeuting upon this Mr. Blair said:

" It is a case of good intentions beyond all question,

bent his bow to shoot a crow, but killed a cat in the overhanting of the whole system without any regard to the inmentations of those political charlatans who tell us nothing is required but to keep turning out enemies and putting in friends of the adultatetration. It is no Let us have the civil service temple cleared or once of the money changers, and those that soil dores there, with the boourge of small cords,' after the fashion taught us 1,800 years ago. I am not particulary hopeful of this at present, but perhaps we may do that the rules have been suspended as inconvenient. test spoils. Any reform will be inconvenient to those who are in not pured; of great prizes in the lottery. tions of the boards, that will be sure to do their bidding

THE DODGES DODGING

Entrous or the Counter: I find the following in the Associated Press dispatches from New York, published in the Commercial

The William E. Dodge who presided over the late republican meeting at Cooper Institute, is not the man of similar name who was before the custom house cont-

mittee some time ago. On page 36, of Senator Patterson's report, will be found Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.'s, testimony to the utter corruption of the New York cus tom house management, and on page 45 will also be found the similar testimony of William E. Dodge, the identical person who presided at the above meeting. A perusal of the testimony of both the Dodges will be found very is a miserable expedient of partisanship, for interesting in these times of sudden conversions. My conversion from Grantism to liberaliam has been slow, gradual, but sure. It almost excites a smile to hear men predict that

RE-APPORTIONMENT.

We understand that the assembly committee on re-apportionment of congressional districts have reported in favor of setting off seven of the twenty-eighth district.

POLITICAL NOTES.

-The Clucinnati Enquirer says the name of the segretary of the knave-y should be printed Rob-eson—with the "divide on the rob." -it should be worth a good deal to the liberal movement Thave Capt. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, publicly deny that he is in sympathy

-4 A leading Gorman Republican" of Cincionati says that Mr. Charles Francis Adams, It nominated for president, "would beat Genaral Grant from 8,000 to 10,000 votes in Ham-Him county-that the German population

-There is a mania for resignation among

Last week Senator Woodin presented a me- can! hurrab for Grant!' If there is a man who the present. This class of citizens, now awakmorial from the same Silas M. Stilliwell, who loves his country and its government and is in 1831 produced the enactment of the "Act sincorely for reform, but does not run blindly enormities of the party system, will go into son shall be arrested or imprisoned on any proble, subline and admirable, then he is a of this state." He gives a very interesting against Gen. Grant. As if the republic were a domain of the Grant family! Always, only Grant. Grant before! Grant behind! Grant above! and Grant below!"

> -The poet of the Louisville Ledger must have had a glimpse of one of the southern carpot-bag legislatures before writing the fol-

What constitutes a state? Well paid, well fed! And fifteen dozen legislators, All great " laflators; lot of lazy loafers, To tounge on some, Throughout the winter; A public printer; An army store-keeper, A nodding door keeper; A hundred parasites And blatherskites, in broadcloth coats And red cravats. With a good sprinkling Of black hats.

a notorious scoundrel who was formerly a tool [lie interest in connection with the yast priviof Georgia in 4870, upproached Judge Hughes so as to authorize him to build a tannel railart and Rice, composing the judiciary com. Harlem into the Grand Central depot tion, he admitted it. The means were base | happily solved at once, to the satisfaction and enough, but the object was baser still; and advantage of all; Vanderbilt not excepted, so his dishonest master had defrauded of hundreds would have been satisfied; lower Fourth wounded feelings are healed by an appoint- | Fourth avenue, as it is now, would have rement to the most important position in the maineur viaduct for ruitway purposes; the Washington post-office.

Ox Friday the senate committee on commerce gave audience to a delegation of steamboat owners, pilots and boiler plate manufacturers, in opposition to the steamboat law. Among them we notice the names of Thomas Sherlock, of Cincinnatia E. L. Folger and Captain Andrews, of Bultimore; C. W. Copeland, New York; John Allen, Jr., of Buffalo; S. L. Fisher and Captain Bedard, St. Louis; J. G. Whitiog, Detroit; and Captalu J. P. Coyle, of Portland. The object in visiting the committee was to secure amendments to the steamboat bill, which, in their opinion. would be better for them and also as safe for the community. The principal speakers were plate boiler manufacturers. They complain that they are discriminated against in the bill as it passed the house, and argued that the penalties attached to them for any explosion of a boiler are too heavy, and that the steambut the excellent "a.m" or the administration seems to boat mon who have the charge of the boilers. window." The administration is not in the least to blane. It took good aim, and, if it did not hit the mark, somebody interfered with the gun and made it shoot wild. There needs, and must be a vigorous would have be delegated to a lateration and socion were and who in a great to easure should be responsvond hearing the delegation, no action was taken by the committee.

> A PRIVATE dispatch from Albany informs us that Governor Hoffman will probably decide to-day with reference to the new Buffulo police possess their souls a little while tenger.

FROM NEW YORK.

Albauy-His "Carte Blanche" for the tigation.

From our Own Correspondent. New York, April 20, 1879. The hundred days at Albany have given ample proof that the hydra of corruption has vitality enough to sprout a cluster of new heads for every one the reform uprising cut off last fall. How to cauterize the stumps and stop the viliainous crep is the great political problem of modern times. The republican majority in the present legislature has had an extra trial of its virtue (assuming, for the sake of the figure, that it has any virtue) in the circumstance that in addition to the regular individmodern legislator, there was the collective with all sorts of imputations, and finng over reform movement in this city. Hence the obhest recommendation of which is, perhaps, dissatisfied with it. But the influence of the betterland broader-minded men of both parties. who regard the welfare of the city above the mousing schemes of the politicians on either side, has been felt at Albany too strongly to permit the needed reform to be made a protext for imposing on the city a partisan charter. Probably the passage of the seventy's charter the corth towns of Eric county to be added to is in effect a medium resultant of the opposite party forces, in which the majority naturally is hardly of the high and impartial nature and get the best of it, although not so much as the origin of the New York committee of seventy. extreme portion have contended for. The More of local and party politics entered into ially those about the city ball and departof the charter, and inconsolable but for the remaluing hope of a veto or a judicial nullification of the act. It is improbable that a charter

New York; and from the day of its passage to Eastman and Pension Agent Blakely declare other-Albany. The country members are at ling and Martin, whose professional up the ice and send it and the vessel drifting nessees, in the spring of 1818, when he died the present time It has been known as "the their intention to follow Collector Raster's what seems to them a comparatively safe dis- character is more than money to them, it could be a comparatively safe dislead and resign immediately. They do it in tance from the evils that (breaten or already hardly fail to be. The only point made by Under it a great many unfortunates have order to assume a position of independence for oppless the metropolis. Their personal and the investigation was that Mr. W. C. Kingaley been brought to grief, although thousands of the campaign. How they do it is told by the party interests, therefore, more easily keep a had received \$125,000 for six years' unremitdebtors have been relieved. The general prin- | Merald's correspondent: "They get their dep- normal ascendency over public considerations | ting labors of the most delicate, important and ciple of the law has been beneficient and in uties appointed to the posis, on condition of in this case. Good citizens here feel very influential kind which the incipiency of great accord with the tendency of our civilization; sharing the spoils. Next April, if Grant shall hopeful of a restoration of a tolerably honest works like this devolves upon men of wealth and in fact the so-called "Stillwell act" has be elected, the present cosy arrangement rule, as politics go, at the new election. Great and public consideration: an amount which stove, a good supply of wood and plenty of the happiest convocation, because honored been a great blessing. Still it has not been all will be renewed, the proxice again becoming efforts will be made by the good men of both no well informed person will consider large. parties united in the reform movement, to car- in view of the nature of the services. It is al--In his recent speech in Chicago, Columet ry the city with a non-partisan ticket. The so developed that the act of incorporation perthe restrictions of the "Stillwell act" removed; Fred. Hecker fired hot shot into the office- most thorough organization that five weeks mission of congress, &c., cost out of Mr. Kingsadmit of will be effected in every ward and ley's pocket (and into the Albany pocket. district. The very fact that so large a pro- mostly) some \$250,000! The ferry and other creditor to the sole protection of honor for his Nebraska. Louislana, or elsewhere, he creens portion of the business men have so long neg- interests, he says, fought hard, and had to be behind the party and shouts I am a republi. | lected politics will be favorable to reform, for | met by the usual weapons. This was no more ened to the political dangers and the moral tho election many thousands strong, and remarkably independent of party prejudices, and insensible to party cries, prepared to act resolutely and unitedly for the single object of baving the public husiness honestly done. At Albany the aspect of things is very dif- shall be opened to proof of bribery by permitferent. Between party and pocket, the public seems to be nearly forgotten. The railroad and money power is still omnipotent as ever, and people here have generally settled into the conviction that the full of. Tweed bas left matters substantially unchanged, except by the jutro-

duction of confusion. The monatrous conces-

sious made to Vanderbilt with obsequious alwerity, almost without criticism, entirely without amendment, are a scandal second to none that were associated with the rule of Tweed. Vanderbilt has bad nothing to do but instruct his engineers to put his plans in shape, and his lawyers to embody them in souri liberal republican state committee, which bills for the legislature to sanction. If, on the contrary, the legislature had exercised the small judependence and discretion to stipulate ling, and it seems probable that one of the -The assistant postmaster at Washington is for some advantage and protection to the pub. four will be nominated at Cincinnati. If it of Georgia's outlaw governor, Bullock. This leges sought, the railroad king and bis plans would probably prefer Justice Davis. This mun, whose name is l'orter, when congress might have been actually made ascful to the choice is rather queer for the democratic had under its consideration the reconstruction city. If the logislature had amended his bill party, because Judge Davis was always a and others with a bribe of \$10,000 for the vote road from the City Hall to the Harlem rail- any other person. If it he necessary to atof Senator Carpenter. Messrs. Trumbull, Ed- road tunnel at Yorkville, joining grades there- tach to the Cincinnati movement a very the second Marquis and Lady Hastings, which have been perpetrated in the abused munds. Conkling, Carpenter, Thurman, Stew. with, and bringing all the tracks of the large portion of the intellectual and reputable dangeter of the first Marquis of Hastings, and name of republicanism during the past five or mittee, expressly charged this crime upon by the tunnel only, two great and Philadelphia convention, Lyman Trumbull him in their report, and after much equivoca- troublesome problems would have been would be a wise nominee; for throughout most careful attention from his guardiane. laoy. The thieves who perpetrated these robthe bribe he offered consisted of the bonds of far as the satisfaction of his reasonable wishes dent of a large nation, for his firmness of purthe Albany and New Brunswick railroad, which was concerned. The Fourth avenue people pose, love of justice, belief in peace, and course so unostentationsly that rumors stating deadly feed with these robbers and their evil of thousands of dollars. Being thus publicly avenue would have been saved to the city as are chargable to Charles Francis Adams, denounced and blazoned as a criminal, bis an impostructed thoroughfare, and upper whose name, character and services are not excite comment, when, in May, 1870, Mr. Dis-Grand Central depot would have its founds- man on the strimp who will show himself to the air as a young English nobleman of vast wealth Edmund Vates, and Mr. James Anthony tions simply deepened and its payenent low- people, and make a series of brilliant speeches, ered to the hed of the tunnel, and passengers such as shall spread enthusiasm all over this would descead to and ascend from the ears by stairs at that station, the same as at all others Grosvenor, "between these men; but, like below Yorkville. Proper requirements in the hill would, also provide for a local double track and quarter-hourly trains at least from Harlem river to the City Hall, stopping at all stations, and making the trip in twenty min-The choice for vice president at Cincinnati utes, that now wastes an hour and a balf by horse cars; and, in fine, the whole question of great majority of the intelligence and reputa- not, however, carried out to the end, for the reminiscences of Dickens, Thackersy, Jerrold rapid transit for the east side of the city tion of the republican party is in this move. marquis went over, but Lothair remained be and Tempson; another describes "English would have received a prompt and beueficent solution, even if the enormous charge of ton cents for all distances had been allowed. But

having strong aid from party motives, it is mass of evidence that has been rolled up against thom at last. On the other hand, the bill. Let the crowd of expectant faithful judges the appointment of the commissioners les, and became a flourishing manufacturer, of public sufety (health, fire, police, &c.,)a commission of vaster political and pseudiary influence than any other government depart-The Hoppiess Corruption of Legisla- ment ever created--would be disastrous in the tion-Vanderbitt in Tweed's Piace at extreme, if it were only a well-meant blunder ju political philosophy. But when it is a delib-Judges-The Brooklyn Bridge Invest erate party expedient, for the sole object of probably, more personal following than any extent and value. The title of the Marquis of work as will not fatigue me. All that rest and aveiding the alternatives of appointment by the governor or election by the people, because in both cases the choice would be favorable to the opposite party, the measure is lamentable and even shocking to all who have any sense of the vital importance of judicial honor and purity to the very existence of society. can be trusted, and so they can. We shall probably be as great a blessing to the city as the original administration of the metropolitau police once was. But it will half ruin the ual temptations that tickle the palm of every official position and usefulness of the judges, temptation to make party profit out of the them the most terrible moral risks in whatever stingte opposition to the sevecty's charter; the appointments; while its bad effects as a precedent and as a popular lesson relative to the that party devotees on either side are bitterly indicial office can never be measured. The cannot be rationally indulged.

there seems to have been nobody to say a

word for the public at Albany, and no thought

fatth in human nature hitberto, it seems as it

it must have been exchanged for a faith in to-

The impeachment of Barnard and Cardozo.

tal depravity, since last week.

consolution of hoping that it will not prove the initiation of a series of like intrusions of noliticalfunctions into the sacred sphere of justice, The attempted impeachment of the management of the Brooklyn bridge by the Brooklyn reform committee of fifty, does not seem to fair-minded neople here very successful. That reform committee, though from both parties. democratic partisans, pure and simple, espec- its moving causes, and seem to operate in its movements. Not, that I know of, in any imments, are of course indignant at the passage proper sense; the objects and work of the committee have been identified at least with the interests of political reform in Brooklyn and its composition is of high character; but framed by the ablest of our publicists the attack on the New York-Bridge Company and the fairest representation of what is best by innuendo and suggestion without evidence, in both parties will be found to contain grounds in the report of its sub-committee on that subfor interference by governor or judges. The liect would seem to be an instance of indisconviction is general here that the charter is greet and somewhat one-sided zeal. The to become a law, and that the election to be general appearance of the accounts indicates the captain and they went with eighteen mouths oid, who died about two years | cail, and hence their names are additional to beld under it in May will be a vital epoch in that the two or three smillions so far ex- the vessel wherever she went, throughout all after the death of her mother. Since the those found appended to that response. There the history of this great city. There is much pended on the work have been expended the winter. Sometimes they would lie quiet death of their sister there has been no other seems to be a tidal wave sweeping over the reason to hope that the reform movement is honestly and judiciously;

than a painful, a shameful, instance of what is notoriously the universal rule for all measures with money in them or with money against them. What chall be done with this rule of corruption that is eating out the vitals of the commonwealth? It is certain that whatever we may resolve and devise and reform, nothing can really be done until at least the door ting the giver of bribes to legislators, &c., to testify with impunity.

who will be nominated at cin-CINNATI?

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says:

Who shall be nominated at Cincinnati. for president, is the great question of the hour. report the following expression of opinion rom a man who has, perhaps, done as much as any one in the country to liberalize and nationalize the republican party, - Colonel William M. Grosvenor, chairman of the Miselected Gratz Brown governor:

"There are lour men," said Colonel Grosis necessary to conciliate democrats like Hendricks, Seymour, English, etc., they whig; but they appear to like the man, and from all that I hear, favor him more than Illinois, and even in the far south, he is regarded as a man gifted nonsually to be presilarge catholic character. Very nearly the that he had returned to his former belief found same qualifications which Trumbull noscesses | ready credence until formally denied. exceeded by those of any man now in the public eye. If, however, this campaign is to be an aggressive one, and you want to put a novelist, it will be recalled, introduced Lothland. Gratz Brown is atronger than any of the three. I have no choice." concluded Colonel other un English clergyman, who, baving in the next fell and winter evenings. Mr. every other man who goes to Cincianati, will go there taking our spirit after the name of the movement, and be indeed liberal republi-

cans, and accept the nominee."

ment. Amongst the names which have been bind prominently mentioned are John A. Logan, of Illinois: Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Gilbert Walker, of Virginia; Horace Greeley, of New York. Mr. Curtin was for efficient war administrator. He is a handsome | quie to a Catholic family, Lord and Lady St. | little known. Wilkie Collins writes that he but to bow without questioning to the will of man, with genial manners, fine humor and Jerome and their daughter, Clare Arundel. the autograt! If anybody had retained a sneedote, vigor and popularity on the stump, and he has, for several years, led a large section of the liberal republican party in Pennsylvania. He has been withdrawn from our politics for several years, and was shelved by Simon Cameron at St. Petersburg, so as to get him out of the way. Curtin is about six lest high, with a square bead, fine forehead, blue thought, must go through under the pressure eyes, and very considerable public capacity. of the Bar Association and the overwhelming His father was an Irishman, born in the county Clare, who removed to France during the of England. He inherited a princely proper- matic version of 'The Women in White' (playfrench revolution, and there fell under the ly, and, during his minority, the accumulated at the Olympic Theatre here). have all dislike of the red republicans and fled to tions were very great. He owns four magnifi- come within the compans of one year's work corruption of the judicial office by vesting to America. He settled in the Bald Eagle val- cont residences: Mount Stuart, remantically The result is that I must have a long rest. I and his sons and nephews continue to operate the same (urnaces which he established. An incentive to nominate Governor Cartin would oner in it for twenty-eight years; Dumfries attack of rhoumatic gout. be his influence in Pennsylvania, where he, House, Ayr, and Lodoun Castle, Kilmarnock. "I have to add, on this hopeful side of the undoubtedly, would poil the majority of the The Bute docks at Cardiff, entirely his pro- question, that I am refusing all the proposals Horace Greeley has led a long, vigorous and quaint career in this country, and has, of Bute, and other landed property of great present year, to undertake only such literary

ored people. Thronghout the west and New cestry." It has been arranged that the mar- doing all that I can to train myself successful-England, also, and particularly in New York quis is to repair with his bride immediately ly for a visit to the United States. state, be is personally known to tens of thou- after the marriage ceremony to Cardiff Castle. | must be stronger than I am now before I take sand of people, and the appearance of his traveling by a special train from London. Lord the serious responsibility of meeting my Amername upon the Cincinnati ticket would win Howard, whose daughter the marquis has es- ican readers in public." The from Philadelphia perhaps more votes than pouced, is a member of the Catholic house of excuse is that Judges Sedgwick and Curtis that of any other republican. Since this liberal movement began, he has ventured as much as any man in it; for I believe and has been in the British House of Comundoubtedly receive at their hands a good and that, he the New York Tribune, he is neither able commission, whose administration will the largest stockholder, nor do his shares amount to above one-fifth of the gross representation in that journal. Yet the New York Tribune is neverabler than when in aggressive politics, and It has to-day thrice the respect that it held when Chevy Slyme, who is now stattering for Grant wherever he can find a column open, was abusing Lyman Trambull for voting against the impeachment, and readmay prove unfortunate in the result of their ing people out of the party with supercilious juvenile contumely.

FOUR MONTHS IN THE ICE.

A Winter Experience ou Lake Huren. The Port Huran Commercial contains the following interesting account:

After a four months' battle with the elements, drifting about on lake Huron, buffeted by ice almost as rudely and continuously as though she were salling upon an Arctic sea; after adventures and experiences wild enough and Texas. strange enough to furnish the majorials for a romance, the schooner Goble, with her inithful little crew of two men, drifted down the lake before a favoring breeze, and about noon on Priday hove to just "outside," with her tat tered old flag flying gallantly from the masthead, and lay there waiting for a tow with as much apparent unconcern as though she had sides in Greens county, Missouri. only just arrived from Chicago after an ordinary toyage. The tug Martin, which had Bept. 18, 1810. Resides in Shelhy county, been cut out of the ice in Black River in Janusry, with the hope that she would be able to do something for the relief of the castaway-a born in King and Queen county, Virginia, nati movement. Our Springfield corresponhope that was long deferred—was soon at her and are the children of James Jones, a native dent gives the names of several prominent and side, and within a short time the weather of said county of King and Queen, and Jane influential public men. including the larger beaten craft was lying at a dock in this city, Slaughter, his wife, who was a native of King part of the state administration of Illinois, who out of harm's way, and only requiring a mod- William county, Virginia. The mother died have signified their sympathy with the moveout of harm's way, and only requiring a mod- William county, Virginia. The mother died have signified their sympathy with the move-crate amount of repairing to make her ready in King and Queen county, Virginia, October ment. The most of these have expressed

away, until all piled up somewhere else, the on the 20th of May, 1820. vessel being prevented from stranding by a The five some and the daughter separated in barrier of ice which had fermed along the 1820, and mot for the first time since that year.

Their means of communication with the shore were uncertain and variable. A few times only they were able to venture, and with a rude hand-sled they would bring back whatever articles they obtained. The vessel lay

The ice floating in immense cakes and fields | the south have very largely fallen into the about the lake kept them there until a few hands of ignorant and knavish men. Public days ago, when it broke away and the glad money has been wasted and stolen by wholesailors set sail for the river. They arrived sale. A proud and high-spirited population non on Friday, and a few hours later the gale from the west which raged so fiercely all day Saturday came on, which, had she been whom the people had confidence and who exposed to it, would have probably left her a alone had experience in the conduct of affairs, wreck on the beach, a victim to the perils she have been excluded from office by congress. had so long escaped. She is a fine staunch The course of politics has tended to deepen schooner of about 20,000 bushels capacity, and the antagonism between the former masters does not look much the worse for wear, and the blacks, and to still further alienate although it is thought her bottom is consider- the former from the national authority. This ally damaged. She will go into Fitzgerald's is a gloomy picture. One feature remains to dry dock as soon as her cargo of corn is pump- be added. Into this weakened and distracted ed overboard. This corn having laid in the community there has been no infusion of new, hold so long it has become a terribly offensive | healthy blood. It was hoped that immigration mass of decomposition, the odor from which would renovate the south. But there has been prevades the air for a long distance. The two | no immigration, or but little. The old elemen who remained aboard of her all winter ments are left to work out their way unansistwere Captain Meyers, who is half owner of the ed. Of the present duty of the nation at large vessel, and a young mun named Haines. They towards the south we shall here say but a both deserve praise for the courage and per- word. The best service that can be rendered severance they displayed, but the captain said to the southern people politically is to let that for two such schooners he would not them alone. Disabilities should be swept away again go through such an experience as that at a blow. There should be no more federal of the past four months.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.

From the New York Tribune. The marriage of the Marquis of Bute ban, for some time, occupied the attention of the Hon. T. W. Conway. New Orleans: fashionable world in England. The Marquis. renounced the creed of his fathers and joined

The secession of the marquis had ceased to racti's "Lothair" recalled the young peer to the public mind. In that work, the veteran and exalted position. Left an orphan in his Fronde, the historian, have arranged with the infancy, he is brought up under the charge of American Literary Bureau to visit this countwo guardians—one a grim Scotch lord, the try this year, with a view to delivering lectures will be, of course, very wide, because the other friends to keep him out. The parallel is "The Princes of the Pen," giving his personal

firms what could only have been conjecture artists; a third describes "The British Paritawith the moralist. One part of the strategy ment," and the fourth is a purely literary essay wo terms governor of Pennsylvania, and an | of Rome is the introduction of the young mar- on various good anthors whose works are but who nearly effaces the impression of the Lady Corisande, his first love, and gets him dreaming of the unity of Christendom and planning a great cathedral. The conquest would have my appearance in the United States during been speedy, so stronly are the charms of Clare | the present year. The year 1871 has been a Arundel seconded by the artifices of more ex- year of severe hard work for me. Engageperispeed heads. But Theodora is made to ments which I had hoped to separate by suffirescue the impressionable youth, who is finally | cient intervals of time, claimed fulfilment one won by Lady Corisande.

situated on the Island of Bute: Cardiff Castle. am thoroughly exhausted for the present. But built in the eleventh century, wherein Robert, | there is this good sign for the future—that I duke of Nurmandy, died. after belog a prist have thus far escaped without any renewed perty, are 65 acres in area, and cost upward made to me for writing a new govel, and that of \$5.000.000. He also owns most of the island I am determined, during the whole of the man in it. I know that in the south, particularly, he is very popular, both with the late and dukes. The family motto is, Avito viret fit me physically for a visit to America they rebels and with the better portion of the col-He is uncle to the present Duke of Norfolk. twice, bis second marriage taking place one impracticable. year after the death of his first wife. The bride is in her 19th year.

A NOTED FAMILY.

Extraordinary Longevity of its Membors-Meeting After Fifty-two years' Separation.

From the Memphis Appeal.

No one familiar with the political history of the United States for the past forty years, is the market. They commenced purchasing at ignorant of the personal history and admirable \$11 50 per barrel, and have paid as high as personal qualities of George W. Jones, who, \$14, seller June. The short sellem now claim through an almost ordinary lifetime, represented the Lincolo district of Tennessee in the congress of the United States and in that of the confederacy. The history of Mr. Jones' family, of whom there are five brothers and a

sister, le remarkable. William D. Jones, the oldest brother, born Dec. 13, 1799. Resides in Beatrop county,

Henry T. Jones, born April 3, 1801. sides in Shelby county. Tenn. Martin S. Jones, born May 5, 1802. in Marshall county, Tenn. George W. Jones, born March 15, 1806. sides in Lincoln county, Tonn. Richard M. Jones, born May 22, 1807.

Mary J. Jones, wite of George Small. born

The above five brothers and one sister were

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shore, extending into deep water. During 52 years ago, on the 4th inst., at the residence the early part of the imprisonment those on of Henry T. Jones, of the Shelby contay court, the vessel suffered much from cold, their stove a few miles from this city. All six were in being broken so they could not build much Memphis yesterday, and had their photographs fire; but when the ice formed so that they taken. The whole party, as guesta of Judge could reach the shore they obtained another Walker, dined together at Mms. Vincent's, provisions, so they could get along very com- wherever known, that has met in Memphis during the century.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH Heary Ward Beecher in the Christian Union.

It is needless here to trace the political hismost of the time within two or three miles of tory of reconstruction, or to apportion the the Canada share, twenty-two miles from the blame for its mistakes. It is enough to say that in point of fact the state governments of interference with local affairs. Political salvation for the south can only come through ber own people.

The following obserscteristic letter has found its way to print via New Orleans:

Sir:--I have yours of the 21st inst. I think whose family name is Stuart, is descended colored people will be benefitted by, and should from a noble English house, which was repressympathize with, the Cincinnati convention, sented in the peerage before Columbus had because it tends to free them from the odium crossed the Atlantic. Ho is the only con of complicity with the vilinnies and robberies republican vote, which might otherwise best succeeded to his father's title and estates six years, especially in the south. The montate about relinquishing the candidate of the while an infant. When in his lith year his strong exaggeration of taxes and debts in most mother died, but his education received the of the southern states is the fruit of white vil-New England, and amongst thinking men in About four years ago considerable surprise beries are now seeking to escape the just punwas caused by the announcement that he had ishment of their crimes by bawling lustily, "Gratt," "Grant;" "I'm for Grant;" "Hurrah deeds. Let the honest and upright colored men join it then, and thus rid themselves of ctimes which others only have perpetrated.

Yours. HORACE GREELEY.

> ENGLISH LECTURING CELEBRITIES. - Among English authors and literary celebrities Mr. "gone over to Rome," became Cardinal Gran- Froude has a course of five lectures on the dison, and the mainstay of the papacy in the | troubles between England and Ireland, tracing British Isles. The young peer is introduced their rise, progress and causes, as a historian. in the remance just as he is on the eve of his Mr. Yales proposes to arrive at New York majority, and making his entry into society, about the middle of Angust, and visit New-The story is chiefly occupied with the efforts port and other watering places till the close of of Cardinal Grandison to tempt his ward toto September, when he will prepare to begin his the church of Rome, and the efforts of his lecturing tour. He has four lectures: one. Society," high and low life, court, city and The alliance of the houses of Norfolk or country, London parks and the seaside—ithus-Arundel and Bute. bowever, singularly con- traied by life-size cartoons by Leech and other would like to visit this country, but is entirely " used up" by his literary labors, and must postpone his visit one year. He says:

"There is no hope of my being able to make close up the other, 'Poor Miss Finch,' the The margula is one of the wealthiest peers | Christmas story, 'Miss or Mrs.?' and my dra-

In corresponding with Mr. Charles Reade it Norfolk, the ordest in the peerage of England is found that his ideas of remuneration are founded upon the exceptional popularity and success of Charles Dickens in this country. mone. He is in his 54th year, and married To meet such ideas by any adequate offer is

> A CORNER IN PORE.-The Cincionati Gaselle says that a syndicate of pork packers has been formed, with a capital of \$650,000, to buy up all the citrocaked moss perk, and thereby not only aqueess the shorts, but at the same time give the market on impetus which will enhance the value of all other actioles of the product of the bog. This syndicate have bought about 40,000 barrels of oily mess nork. and claim to have sugared all, or about all, in that for "city mess pork," pork packed in any city is a good delivery, or that they can deliver pock equal in quality, weight, etc., if they pas their own brands on it, making it eity branded." The shamber of sommerce rules, however, see very explicit on this subject. The discussion between the two contending parties waxes het. The amount at stake is large, and it is probable that before the matter is settled the arbitration committee of the chamber of commerce will have to pass upon the question at seems, and it is not limprobable that an appeal will be made to the courte by one or the other of the parties in in-

A TIDAL WAVE IN ILLINOIS POLITICS. -It is evident that an administration mass-meeting will have to be held right away in Chicago, or alse the whole republican population of the state will be committing fuelt to the Cincint, 1810, leaving surviving her the above named themselves since an epportunity was afforded six children and one other daughter, about them for signing the response to the Cincinnati ly, hommed in by the ice, only two or three | death among this family of children, now near- | west which no old woman's broom of a packed miles from the shore, for days at a time, and ly 62 years ago. James Jones, the father, se- convention's resolution is adequate to stay.-



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