WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1877.

VIEWS AND REVIEWS.

The personal property of Mr. T. Longman, the London publisher, was sworn under \$1,000,000. He had also a large amount of real estate.

In many parts of Australia the gradual credit for disappearance of the natives and their dogs halfit to an immense increase in the herds of kangaroos.

If the population of Ireland had gone on increasing at the rate it increased between 1800 and 1824, it would now be some twenty millions instead of six mil-

The members of Christ Church, Boston, the oldest church building in the city, still use the Bible, prayer book, and silverware which were presented by King George II. in 1733.

The rage of the moment in Paris is for Japanese jewelry. Fancy jeweley of olive brown metal, with designs in gold, chatelaine vinaigrettes, belt buckles, agraffes for cloaks-in a word, everything is Japa-

Mexico the beach near Galveston, Texas, was strewn with human bones washed up by the waves, and supposed to be the re-

have urged the acceptance of that obelisk as a propitiatory offering to save the remaining monuments of ancient Egyptian American relic hunters.

The Municipal Council of Paris appropriates annually \$14,000 toward the production of works bearing on the history of Paris, and in consequence chiefly of this all three new volumes of the "His torie Generale de Paris" will shortly be

Extensive preparations are making in Chicago for a grand exhibition of American and Canadian dairy products, to be held in that city in December. Prizes in money amounting to several thousand dollars will be given for the best butter, cheese, dairy implements, cooperage, and dairy building, cattle barns, &c. . Invitations will be extended to all dairy organizations in the States and Canada to send delegates.

acres of alluvial deposits which had accumulated around the original embankment should be reclaimed. Not only was this secured, but as further deposits were made they also were reclaimed. In 1875 the leases fell in, and the island was relet for \$67,250 a year. It has still plenty room to grow.

From statistics recently published by Norwegian authorities we learn that the number of horses per 1,000 inhabitants is, in the United States, 227; Russia, 225 Denmark, 175; Sweden, 103; Austro-Hungary, 98; Great Britain and Ireland, 86; Norway, 84; Germany, 82; France, 76. The number of horned cattle per 1,000 inhabitants is, in Denmark, 687; in Great Britain, 300. The number of sheep in Spain, 1,348; in Great Britain 969; in Belgium, 112. The number of goats in Greece, 913; in Great Britain, 8. The number of swine in the | United States, 671; in Great Britain, 112; in

Thomas Betton bequeathed to the Ironmongers' Company of England, over 150 years ago, his entire estate, with a provision that one-half of the proceeds should be applied to the redemption of British mercial depression; the decrease in deaths slaves in Turkey and Algeria, and onefourth toward the assistance of poor Church of England schools within were 42,149 births during the year, or London and its suburbs. ago there ceased to be any English slaves to remem from the Turks; the courts, therefore, permitted the slave money also to be used in the aid of schools. The magnitude of the sum accumulated during 150 years can best be appreciated by the statement that 1,200 schools are now aided from "Betton's charity."

The Vice-Consul-General of the United States at Cairo has submitted to the State Department a statement showing the traffic through the Suez canal for seven years past of The number of vessels car rying the British flag which passed through the canal during those years was 5,317 with a tounage of 9,330,430, being more than twice the tennage of all other nations. France is second, showing vessels to the number of 561, with a tonnage of 1,789,937, The number of vessels carrying the American flag was only cleven, with a tonnage of 19,310. The number of vessels of all nations was 7,581, with a tonnage of 13,521,758.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We regret to see so many Democratic papers, in the South departing from the true principles and noble mission of their glorious old party in their honeyed allegiance to the President. They are constantly singing hosannahs to him and his subordination of the military to the civil power, when it is more than he dares to pursue any other course. His oath of office and the overwhelming voice of the this at his hands. He deserves no doing. simply in relieving the South of a burden that the people demanded. Let our Democratic papers address themselves to the relief of the Southern people, reduction of the tariff on necessaries and such a change in the system of banks and currency as must come if the South is ever again prosperous. The laboring classes and producers and merdisgusted at this everlasting praise of Hayes by our party papers. It is time to cease this sickening adjulation, in the face of that poverty brought upon our people by that ruinous policy of a high tariff and system of National banks which party of the President has maintained for more than too decades to the injury and-ruin of the South. These papers forget that in the next campaign After the recent cyclone in the Gulf of in our State their tireless praises of Hayes will be against the election of our Democratic candidates. Prominent Republicans are now and have been filing away mains of the persons lost with the City of those papers to be used against us at a time when our party may need all its It is suggested that the Knedive may strength. Hayes is the exponent and representative of a party that is odious to a very large majority of the white people of the South, and yet it would seem that civilization from the destroying touch of these very editors are seeking to add to the respectability of that party by daily publishing encomiums upon a man who country. The tyrant or monarch upon his throne dares not disregard the voice of to know that the American people have demanded that the bayonet rule shall give way to civil power and the love of constitutional liberty. He is not leading but simply following the advanced will of the people. The issues are settled for which our Southern Democratic brethren are praising Hayes and were about settled architectural designs of cheese factory in the public mind when he was inaugurated. But the tariff and the currency and banking questions are live issues that demand the consideration of our Democratic journals, because they are present At the mouth of the Humber river, and coming issues that are vital to the England, is an island which 130 years ago | prosperity of the struggling people of the comprised an area of two and a half South. We invite Democratic editors to square miles. Subsequently it came into cease manufacturing arguments against possession of the Crown, which granted our party to be used by Republican edinew leases on condition that at least 2,700 tors and speakers against us in future political campaigns.

THE TURKS.

The Missouri Republican is of opinion that the world has been laboring under a delusion with regard to the Turks. As a race they have not degenerated in the least. They fight as well as they ever did; beter, indeed, if we take into consideration the circumstances. With a rotten Government and an empty treasury behind them, an overwhelming enemy in front, and not single friend to stretch out a helping hand, they have more than held their Department was destroyed by fire on the ground. They have not exhibited the slightest sympton of demoralization or discouragement, but displyayed a discipline as perfect, a gallantry as brilliant as if their advance guard were in sight of the domes of Moscow. If Turkey is destine to fall, she will fall covered with

VITAL STATISTICS. The vital statistics of Massachusetts, just published, show that the number of births, deaths and marriages are all decreased from those in 1875. The decrease in marriages was 914, attributed to comwas 1,792, showing that there have been no sweeping infectious diseases. There one living child to every forty persons, and comparative statistics show that the birthrate is below the healthy normal condition of a well ordered community. The statistics show a remarkable increase in diphtheria since 1872. The mortality from this cause is now only second to consumption; then it was ninetcenth in the list of diseases.

The workmen engaged in preparing the front of the Florence Cathedral recently. in removing a thick coating of plaster at me of the im ldings made the discovery of seven marble statues, pronounce l by conmoisseurs to be of the best period of Greek

We learn from England that oysters are scarce, bad, and costly there this season. With us, on the other hand, they are unusually abundant, fine, and cheap and from our superfluous stock we can supply our British cousins with many million of a better article than their own waters can ever hope to yield.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following Messaw was transmitted yesterday by the President to Congress: Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The adjournment of the last Congress, without making appropriations for the support of the army for the present fiscal year, has rendered necessary a suspension of payments to officers and men of the sums due them for services rendered after people of the entire nation demands ists, by virtute of the statutes which prescribe its numbers, regulate its organization and employment, and which fix the pay of lits officers and men, and declare their right to receive the same at stated periods. These statutes, however, do not authorize the payment of troops in the absence of specific appropriations therefor. The constitution has wisely provided that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law," and it has also been declared by statute that "no department of the government shall expend in any one fiscal year a sum in excess of the approchants are absolutely sickened out and priations made by Congress for that fisca years." We have, therefore, an army is service authorized by law, and entitled to be paid, but no funds available for that

It may also be said, as an additional incentive to prompt action by Congress that since the commencement of the fiscal year the army, though without pay, has been constantly and actively employed in arduous and dangerous service, in the performance of which, both officers and men have discharged their duty with fidelity and courage, and without complaint. These circumstances, in my judgment, constitute an extraordinary occasion requiring that Congress be convened in advance of the time prescribed by law for your meeting in regular session. The importance of speedy action upon this subject on the part of Congress is so manifest that I venture to suggest the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for the support of the army for the current year, at its present maximum numerical strength of 25,000 men, leaving for further consideration all questions relating to the increase or decrease of the number of enlisted men. In the event of a reduction of the army by subsequent dares not resist that sweeping! tide of legislation during the fiscal year, the expublic sentiment which demands peace cess of appropriation could not be exand reconciliation throughout the entire pended, and in the event of its enlargement the additional sum required for the payment of the extra force could be provided in due time! It would be unjust his subjects, and Hayes has seen enough to the troops now in service, and whose pay is riready largely in arrears, if payment to them should be further postponed all questions likely to prise in the effort to fix the proper limit to the strength of the

Estimates of appropriations for the supfiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were transmitted to Congress by the former Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of the session in December last. These estimates, modified by the present Secretary, so as to conform to the present requirement, are now renewed amounting to \$32,436,764.98, and having been transmitted to both Houses of Congress, are now submitted for your consideration.

There is also reuired by the Navy Department \$2,003,871.29. This sum is made up of \$1,446,688.16 due to officers and enlisted men for the last quarter of the last fiscal year; \$311,953.50 due for advances made by the fiscal agent of the government in London for the support of the foreign service; \$50,000 due to the Naval Hospital fund; \$150,000 due for arrearages of pay to officers; and \$45,-218.58 for the support of the Marine

There will also be needed an appropriation of \$262,535.22, to defray the un settled expenses of the United States Courts for the fiscal year ending June 30th last, now due to attorneys, clerks. commissioners and marshals, and for the rent of court rooms, the support of pris oners, and other deficiencies.

A part of the building of the Interior 24th of last month. Some immediate repairs and a temporary structure has, in consequence, become necessary, the estimates for which will be transmitted to Congress immediately, and the appropriation of the requisite fund is respectfully recommended.

The Secretary of the Treasury will communicate to Congress, in connection with the estimates for appropriations for the support of the army for the current fiscai year, estimates for such other deficiencies in the different branches of the public service as require immediate action, and cannot without inconvenience be postponed until the regular session.

- I take this opportunity; also, to favite your attention to the propriety of adopting, at your present session, the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exhibition of Agriculture, Industry and Fine Arts. which is to be held at Paris in 1878, and in which this government has been invited by the Government of France to take part. This invitation was communicated to this government in May, 1876, by the Minister of France, at the capitol, and a copy thereof submitted to the proper committees of Congress at its last session, but no action was taken upon the subject. The Department of State has received many letters from various parts of the country expressing a desire to participate in the exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made at the United States Legation at Paris. The Department of State has also received official advices of a strong desire on the part of the French government that the United States should participate in this enterprise, and space has hitherto been and still is reserved in the exhibition building, for the use of exhibitors from the United States, to the exclusion of other parties who have been applicants therefor. In order that our industries may be properly represented at the exhibition, an appropriation will be nceded for the payment of salaries and expenses of commissioners, for the transportation of goods and for other purposes in connection with the object in view, and as May next is the time fixed for the

opening of the exhibition, if our citizens are to share in the advantages of this international competition for the trade of other nations, the necessity of immediate action is apparent. To enable the United States to co-operate in the International khibition which was held at Vienna, in 1873, Congress then passed a joint resolution making an appropriation of \$200-000, and authorizing the President to appoint a certain number of practical artisans and scientific men, who should attend the exhibition and report the proceedings and their observations to him. Provision was also made for the appointment of a number of honorary commissioners. I have felt that prompt action by Congress in accepting the invitation of the government of France, is of so much interest to the people of this country, and so suitable to the cordial relations between the governments of the two countries, that the subject might properly be presented at your present session.

The government of Sweden and Norway has addressed an official invitation to this government to take part in an Inter- place the Car is going-either Brooklyn or national Prison Congress, to be held at Stockholm next year. The problem which the Congress proposes to study, how to diminish crime, is one in which all civilized nations have an interest in common. and the Congress of Stockholm seems likely to prove the most important convention ever held for the study of this grave question. Under authority of a nt resolution of Congress, approved February 16th, 1877, a Commissioner was appointed by my predecessor to represent the United States upon that occasion, and the l'rison Congress having been, at the earnest desire of the Swedish government, prostponed to 1878, his commission was renewed by me. An appropriation of \$8,000 was made in the Sundry Civil Service Act of 1875, to meet the expenses of the Commission, and I recommend reappropriation of that sum for the same parpose, the former appropriation hav-ing been covered into the Treasury, and being no longer available for the purpose without further action by Congress. The subject is brought to your attention at this time in view of circumstances which render it highly desirable that the Commissioner should proceed to the discharge of his important duties im-

As several acts of Congress providing for detailed reports from the different departments of the government require their submission at the beginning of the regular annual session, I defer until that time any further reference to subjects of public interest.

Washington, Oct. 15, 1877.

It appears, from the statistics of the English Home Office, that the number of persons executed for murder in the year 1863 was 22 out of 24 sentenced to death. until after Congress shall have considered From that period the numbers executed and sentenced respectively were as follows: In 1864, 19 executed out of 32 sentenced; in 1865, 7 out of 20; 1866, 12 port of the military establishment for the out of 20; 1867, 10 out of 27; 1868, 12 out et 21; 1869, 10 out of 18; 1870, 6 out of 15; 1871, 4 out of 13; 1872, 15 out of 30; 1873, 11 out of 18; 1874; 16 out of 25; 1875, 18 out of 33.

> English papers record a flagrant breach of diplematic ctiquette at Dieppe. Becently, on the occasion of a large fire in that town, the Japanese Minister accredited to the Court of St. James's, with the Special Commissioner and another of the suite, were quietly gazing at the scene, having received a special permission to pass through the cordon of gendarmes. In a few minutes an over-zealous soldier saw them, and insisted, with outspoken threats, that they should join the line of bucket-passers. Expostulations in dubious French were of no avail. Literally, at the point of the bayonet, they were driven to this work. They wisely accepted the position with a good grace, and toiled for some time with the French citizens. Fortunately, the Minister had the side of the emply buckets. At last a French officer became acquainted with the facts, and with profuse apologies released the distinguished diplomatists.

> > . MOONSHINE.

Coal oil is the fat of the land. The debtor's favorite tree-the wil

You that have coal to shed, prepare to shed it now. Milkmen are to go to watering places 12 months \$4.00. at all seasons.

We read of decaying nature when Autumn turns the leaves. There is not a vegetable that can ketch-

ip with the tomato. The best binding for a borrowed book is. homeward bound.

The only place where a gushing bore is welcomed is in the oil regions. Some think poverty is a hardship but after all the greatest hardship in the world

is an iron steamer. If you want to find out what there is in a name, put it on the back of a note, and you can soon tell.

If a man isn't twins when he is "beside himself," then the English language is a fraud and a failure.

A street car driver who wears a buttonhole bequet has no more influence over the mule than an ordinary mortal. Emerson says that "every failure is

success." That's the reason then that the oftener some men fail the richer they be-Some of the Mississippi papers are clamoring for the repeal of the lien law,

excepting in so far as it refers to lampposts, we suppose. We have proof that the signal service officers are not modest gentlemen. They have been known to watch the wind when

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Miscellaneous.

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