

HABEAS CORPUS AND CIVIL LIBERTY.

Habeas Corpus is justly regarded as the bulwark of freedom by Englishmen and Americans. It is peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon race, and no people are justly entitled to be called free who do not possess it, or possessing it, fail to guard it as the foundation of all their liberties. The Barons of Runnymede rebelled against King JOHN because its implied provisions were disregarded. So sacred did the English people consider *Magna Charta*, in which *Habeas Corpus* was virtually contained in all its essential provisions, as the ground work of their national existence, that between the date of its original promulgation and the accession of the Tudors, no fewer than thirty-eight solemn confirmations by successive sovereigns, are recorded. These ratifications were not always extorted from weak and pusillanimous monarchs, like JOHN, HENRY II, and HENRY VI. The greater number are from their ablest and most self-willed kings. EDWARD III ratified it no less than fifteen times, and HENRY IV, founder of the Lancastrians, six times. This shows how jealously they guarded the great charter of their freedom. The danger lay not so much in attempts at subversion on the part of her weak monarchs as of her able and imperious ones—men like the conquerors of Creecy and Agincourt. But military fame and great executive ability only made them guard with greater watchfulness the actual and possible aggressions of their possessor upon *Magna Charta*. Holding, as they did, the purse-strings of the nation, every infraction of the charter of freedom was resisted, and a vote of supplies conditioned only by a substantial redress of grievances.

It has been supposed by many that *Habeas Corpus* had no existence until its provisions were formulated by Lord SHAFESBURY, and passed by Parliament in 1679, in the 31st year of CHARLES II. This is a mistake. In the charter extorted from King JOHN occurs the following language: "No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseized of his freehold, or liberties, or free customs, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any otherwise detained, nor will we pass upon him, nor send upon him, but by lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not delay to any man justice or right."

Noble words these, and not mere words because they were intended to be enforced. Twenty-five of the great Barons of the realm were appointed to see these provisions carried out, and the repeated confirmations in this and subsequent reigns show how well they and their successors fulfilled their trust. No one can doubt that *Habeas Corpus* in all its essentials is contained in the paragraph we have quoted. Mr. HALLAM, in his "Middle Ages," observes that "from the era of King JOHN's charter, it must have been a clear principle of the English Constitution that no man can be detained in prison without trial. Whether courts of justice granted the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in conformity to the spirit of this clause, or found it already in their Register, it became from that era the right of every subject to demand it. That writ, rendered more actively remedial by the statute of CHARLES II, but founded on the broad basis of *Magna Charta*, is the principal bulwark of English liberty." Again: "It is obvious that these words, interpreted by any honest court of law, convey an ample security for the two main rights of civil society," i. e., rights of property and personal liberty of the citizen.

But Englishmen were not aware that any new immunity or right had been granted them by the promulgation of *Magna Charta*. It was not looked upon as a concession, and to that extent a curtailment, of the royal prerogative. *Magna Charta* was only a recognition of the sometimes dormant provisions embodied in the charter produced by STEPHEN LANGTON, Archbishop of Canterbury, which had been granted by HENRY I on his accession to the crown in 1100, one hundred and fifteen years before RUNNYMEDE. Nor was it new in the time of HENRY I. His charter promised that he would not seize the revenues of the church; that he would not oppress the Barons by feudal exactions, and that in respect to the masses of the people—the Saxons—he would regard and observe the laws of EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. Upon this charter, found by LANGTON in a monastery, and shown by him to the Barons of King JOHN, was founded *Magna Charta*. But neither did its provisions originate with EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. He based his laws on the laws of ETHELBERT, ALFRED THE GREAT, and King ISA. Indeed they were rather a digest, a sort of Justinian Pandects, embodying and adapting previous laws to the usage and spirit of his time. We think we could even show that the spirit of *Habeas Corpus* and the Great Charter existed at a more remote period than this. So acute a writer as MONTESQUIEU says that a fair interpretation of the 11th chapter in the Germania of Tacitus will show the genius of the English Constitution, and an examination of the Islandic Sagas proves unquestionably that in legislation, and the criminal jurisprudence of that remote people, the spirit of the great charter existed. We have shown that *Habeas Corpus* is implicitly contained in the Magna Charta of King JOHN; that *Magna Charta* was based on the charter of HENRY I; that the charter of HENRY I only formulated and summarised the laws of EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, and that the laws of the Confessor were a digest of the laws of ETHELBERT, ALFRED and ISA. No law outside of Roman jurisprudence has such an honorable and remote ancestry. No law like it has ever existed in the legislation of all time. Only one analogous instance viz: the right of "appeal" among the Romans. This was the bulwark of Roman civil liberty till the extinction of the Republic, when it perished, being swallowed up in the surrender of all legislative and executive power to the Emperor.

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can citizens, inherited from Englishmen. But it is only inherited. They have never yet fought to establish it. When they do they will prize it more, and guard more scrupulously against its violation. Once, indeed, while yet colonies, they fought to secure the benefits of its provisions. Among the grievances enumerated in the Declaration of Independence, this occurs, and it touched a chord that vibrated to the heart of every freeman. The fathers of the Republic took care to incorporate it in the Constitution, and to provide for its suspension only by Congress in seasons of great national peril, and for the shortest possible tiff. No nation that has it is not free. No nation that looks upon its suspension with unconcern, or the refusal of its provisions to the humblest of the oppressed, deserves to be free. In our haste to be rich, in our engrossment in the material pursuits of life, we are in danger of bartering the noblest heritage ever bequeathed to man for a miserable mess of pottage. Acquiescence in wrong becomes a crime. The refusal to see the consequences which must inevitably arise from deliberate and persistent violations of inherited rights in the interests of political parties when the Republic is menaced by no danger, save from those who, for their own behoof, lay their hands on it, vitiates, argues an indifference which is criminal and suicidal.

From the bill lately passed by Congress we quote: "It shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus*." What does the Constitution say? "The writ of *Habeas Corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." Where exists rebellion or invasion? Certainly not within the limits of these United States, unless it be the invasion of the rights of the people, guaranteed by the Constitution, by an unscrupulous Executive, backed by a servile Legislature, whose sole object is to perpetuate the rule of a minority, though at the expense of all that the fathers of the Republic thought worth fighting for, and worthy of freemen to live for.

Contrast with this the late provision for suspension of *Habeas Corpus* by the British Parliament in disaffected Ireland. There agrarian outrages had made life and property insecure, and the ordinary constabulary was unable to maintain order. Provision was made for its suspension for a limited time, but only under the greatest possible safeguards. The Lord Lieutenant found it necessary to suspend it, but confined the suspension to a single district in a single county, and then immediately reported to the Home Office in full the reasons why. But Congress makes provision for its suspension at the discretion of the President, in a time of profound peace, in all the States and among the 38,000,000 of people who compose this Union. Is not this such an occasion as the possible one to which HALLAM referred when he said: "If mercenary circumstances or the doubtful plea of political necessity shall lead men to look on its denial with apathy, the most distinguishing character of our Constitution will be effaced?" Lord CHATHAM, when referring to this great bulwark of civil liberty, once said: "Every man's house is his CASTLE. It may not be protected by moat or drawbridge; it may be no more than a straw-batched shed which the winds of heaven may pierce and the rains of heaven drench, but the King of England may not enter it—he dare not."

We do not look so much to the population of our great cities for the just indignation which shall rebuke the servility of the National Legislature and the grasping ambition of the Executive, as to the sturdy yeomanry of the country—the inhabitants of the rural districts. The large cities are absorbed in manufactures, commerce, and the accumulation of wealth from these sources, most of which consists in stocks and personal property. These, from the insecure nature of such investments, and their liability to fluctuation in value, thereby endangering the regularity and uniformity of their dividends, are more ready to acquiesce in violations of fundamental law which do not immediately threaten their investments. Civil commotion is their abhorrence. They will endure anything rather than risk civil war in which they may be ruined. Hence great capitalists and monopolists are always found to be the strongest supporters of *de facto* Governments, whether founded on usurpation or not. But the agricultural community, and this, fortunately constitutes the large majority of our populations, are most jealous of the liberties they enjoy. Their easy competence, removed equally from penury and luxury, fosters a healthy habit of independence. Their wealth is not colossal, while it is securely invested in real estate. This constitutes them the bone and sinew, and the mainstay of the land. They are the natural break-water against the seas of innovation, which ever and anon threaten every free people. If they become careless and indifferent, the liberties of the country may be given up for lost. Our trust is in them. The freemen of America have not yet, we believe, forgotten their birthright; and if ever the day shall come—which may God avert—when it shall be necessary to do battle for our *Habeas Corpus* and *Magna Charta*, as did the brave old Roundheads of England, we believe that another CROMWELL and another HAMPTON will find such compatriots to follow them as taught to despots the salutary lesson that the many were not made for the few, and that the inalienable rights of a free people can not be violated with impunity. May it not be our fate to realize the truth of Goldsmith's lines,

"'Till thro' the land to hastening ill a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and woe decays,
Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

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It is provided that no Roman citizen condemned to death by the Criminal Court should be executed until he should have first been permitted to exercise the right of appealing to his fellow-citizens collectively assembled, with whom a reversal or confirmation of his sentence was lodged. Many a stubborn battle was fought in the forum in the Comitia Tributa, before this became a recognized principle. The violation of it was often fraught with the most terrible consequences. CICERO, trusting to the decree of the Senate directing him to see that the Republic should suffer no harm, disregarded it in the case of the accomplices of CATALINE, and bitterly did he have cause to regret it. Banishment, confiscation of his property, and destruction of his magnificent villa, were the consequences to the man who had saved the Roman State; but, in saving it, had violated the *Habeas Corpus* of Rome.

The whole period of the STUART dynasty, from the accession of JAMES I till 1679, was a struggle over this fundamental principle of the English Constitution. Its violation through the illegal Court of Star Chamber precipitated the rebellion which brought CHARLES I to the block, and the revolution which cost his son, JAMES II, his crown. It took nine hundred years to settle this principle beyond all question as wholly outside of royal prerogative. For one hundred and ninety years no English monarch has dared to interfere with it. No English monarch has ever been entrusted with its keeping. Parliament, and Parliament alone, must be the judge of the expediency of its suspension.

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demand; mixed and yellow 70 1/2; white 72. Oats are steady and in fair demand; Ohio River 60c; St. Louis 67 1/2c. Hay is quiet and weak; choice \$23 50...

MEMPHIS, May 17.—Cotton dull and lower, with a moderate demand; sales 70, bales, receipts 274 bales; shipments 1,392; stock 117,170. Bagging dull at 20c/22c. Corn meal is firm at \$2.30. Corn steady and a shade higher; sales at 72 1/2c/73c for white shelled in new gunnies sales of 2,500 bushels bulk ear, at 85c...

CHICAGO, May 17.—Flour is active, for export, and a shade firmer. Wheat is quiet, sales at \$1.22 1/2 for No. 2, and closed at \$1.25 1/2 for June and cash. Corn has met at 54 1/2c/55c for No. 2, closing at 45 1/2c cash and seller June. Oats are higher at 40c/40 1/2c for regular. Hops are weak, 17 1/2c for No. 1. Branley is quiet at 14 1/2c. Pork is lower at \$13 75 cash. Highwines are higher at 85c.

Later—P. M.—Wheat has been a shade higher this afternoon, closing at \$1.25 1/2 cash. Corn is unchanged.

RAILROADS, May 17.—Cotton is weak; middling upland 19 1/2c/20c; low middling 18 1/2c. Flour—The market is firmer and fairly active. Wheat—Firm; Ohio and Indiana 1 1/2c; choice No. 1 1 1/2c/1 1/4c; No. 2 sold at \$2.10. Corn—White Southern steady at 74c; yellow Southern 72c; No. 2, closing at 45 1/2c cash and seller June. Oats dull at 38 1/2c. Provisions—Mess pork is quiet at \$18 1/2. Bacon is steady. Lard quiet. Whisky is dull at 92 1/2c.

BUFFALO, May 17.—The flour market is steady at \$7. Wheat is neglected. No. 2 is held at \$1.40. Corn is quiet; sales of 20,000 bush Western at 61 1/2c. Cash advanced from 59c to 60c for bulk Western at 56 1/2c; Ohio and Indiana 58c. Freight are unchanged.

DETROIT, May 17.—Wheat is 1 1/2c better; extra at \$1.43; No. 1 \$1.40 1/2; No. 2 \$1.45 1/2; regular \$1.38. Oats 55c for mixed. Corn quiet, but firm at 38 1/2c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 17.—1:30 P. M.—5-20 bonds of 1882, 20 5/8; 1880 7-15; 1877 2 1/2; 1872 2 1/2; Erie 22 7/16; 22 11-16. Consols and bonds easier.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—1:30 P. M.—The cotton market is quiet. Sales for the day 12,000 bales, of which 4,000 are for speculation and export. Middling uplands, 7 9-16; middling Orleans 9 13-16.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

Report of the Committee on Merchants' Exchange Building Received and Approved.

Important Action on the Wharf Tax.

The meeting of the Louisville Board of Trade, called for 12:30 P. M. yesterday, was well attended. At the appointed hour the President, A. O. Brannin, took the chair, and briefly explained the object of the meeting. James M. Duncan, chairman of the committee appointed some time since to devise ways and means by which the Board of Trade could be vitalized and made efficient in promoting commercial and business interests, submitted the report of the committee, which was read to the meeting by A. Wayland, Esq., Secretary. The report embodied a well digested plan for carrying out the ideas of the committee, that the Louisville Board of Trade and the commercial interests of Louisville imperatively demand a better building in which the meetings of the Board of Trade can be held.

The opinion of the committee, after consulting high legal ability, was, that the charter under which the Board of Trade is acting does not afford sufficient guaranties to warrant the large investment of money necessary to construct a building commensurate with the present and growing importance of the commerce of the city. The committee, therefore, recommend a separate organization, under the laws of the State of Kentucky, and presented for the consideration of the meeting articles of incorporation which had been well considered and carefully prepared. After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Duncan, Barber, Porter, Brannin and Brandeis took part, the following resolution, offered by H. V. Sumars, was adopted:

Resolved by the Board of Trade, That the charter proposed by J. M. Duncan, Chairman, is satisfactory and acceptable to this Board, and that this Board hopes that the committee now having the subject in charge will organize under the law of voluntary corporations, as proposed, and proceed to act.

The recognized want of Louisville is a Merchants' Exchange building, and the action of the Board of Trade is a movement in the right direction, and the prospect is highly encouraging that it will result advantageously to the city and to the Board of Trade.

With regard to a separate organization for erecting the building, it seems to be the way such business is done in all other cities. In this connection we give a copy of a letter received by A. Wayland, Esq., from the Secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange:

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, May 15, 1871.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 15th to hand this morning, I hasten to reply. Our Exchange building is owned by a stock company. This association rents the Exchange room at \$5,000 per annum, which we think a very low rent. The size of our room is 83 by 105, but it is too small for our present wants, and we are now inviting proposals for a new Exchange, to be in size not less than 100 by 150. We have only one extra room, and that is my office. But there should be a Secretary's office, reading room, and Directors and Committee room, besides a wash room, and water closets. Under our Exchange room, which is on the second floor, there are stores and offices, with which we have nothing to do, as they are rented by the building company. We expect to pay for a new Exchange room from \$15,000 to \$20,000 rent per annum. I shall be very glad to answer any further inquiries. Your truly, GEO. H. MORGAN.

WHEARFARE TAX. After the report of Mr. Duncan had been discussed of John Barbee, Esq., offered the following:

WHEREAS, An article published in the Louisville Ledger of the 13th inst. has very prominently brought before this business community the fact that the wharfage tax of Louisville upon steamboats and other water craft is onerous, and in a majority of cases oppressive and;

WHEREAS, This Board of Trade has repeatedly made such efforts as were proper and within the scope of its power to foster and encourage the river commerce of the city, believing thereby that the general prosperity of the city would be greatly promoted; and

WHEREAS, Upon sound commercial principles, the act is well established that the tax upon trade should be placed at the lowest rate possible, therefore

Resolved, That this Board of Trade regard the following rates of wharfage as excessive:

Table with 4 columns: Rate, First Day, Per Day, After. Includes rates for Steamers under 100 tons, 100 to 200, 200 to 300, 300 to 400, 400 to 500, 500 to 600, 600 to 700, 700 to 800, 800 and upwards, and Flat Boats and Barges Per Day.

Resolved, That this Board of Trade recommends a reduction of the above rates to the lowest point consistent with the best interests of the city and those who have invested their money in steamboats, and engaged in carrying forward river commerce.

Resolved, That the President of the Board of Trade requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the General Council, and to seek a revision of the wharfage tariff, and to adjust same to correspond with the rates charged by Cincinnati.

poral condition of the churches, to which responses were made by the various ministers.

The business of the Conference, so far, has been of the most interesting character, and the session yesterday was characterized by great harmony and good feeling.

The sessions commence at 9 A. M. and continue to 12 M, and at 2:30 P. M. and continue till 5 P. M. There will be a Conference fore-fast, conducted by Bishop Payne, held this evening at Walnut-street M. E. Church, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The Conference will continue its sittings till Friday afternoon.

Large Land Sale.—On Tuesday last J. B. Alexander, of New York, sold to Caldwell, Estline & Co., of Louisville, 5,000 acres of wild land in Bullitt county, at \$10 per acre—one half cash, the balance in one, two, and three years. The land lies between Belmont and Pitts Point. The firm which made the purchase is composed of J. A. Caldwell, W. E. Estline, Louis Freedman, and William Cox. Some of these lands are connected with the Belmont and Nelson Iron Furnaces, and were purchased by Alexander from Moore, Patterson & Co.

The Knights Templar of this city, who had accepted an invitation to visit Nashville to-day, in consequence of the death, and as a mark of respect for their deceased brother, B. G. Hawkins, Past Eminent Commander of De Moly Commandery, of this city, will remain and assist in the funeral obsequies on Friday.

New Music.—We are indebted to D. P. Faulds, Esq., for two pieces of music, one entitled "Love's Pleasings," by W. L. Johnson, the other "Dainties for the Fairy," by Joseph Ascher. They are just published, and will doubtless have a large sale.

The ladies of the Portland Presbyterian Church will give a strawberry festival on the evenings of the 25th and 26th inst., at the St. Charles Hotel, in Portland. The proceeds are to be applied to the erection of a parsonage.

Personal.—Major M. J. Wicks, President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was in the city yesterday.

Colonel T. Crittenden is in the city, the guest of Logan C. Murray, Esq.

MANBRINO BERTIE.

The Wonderful Colt Sold by Dr. Herr to Bonner.

[From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.]

Manbrino Bertie exhibited his points in front of the Observer office on Monday morning to quite a number of critical and admiring eyes. Manbrino Bertie is the three-year-old colt recently sold for \$10,000 to Robert Bonner by Dr. Herr, and in the estimation of the purchaser, is "the most extraordinary colt the world has produced." It is said by competent authority that his trial on the Buckeye Course, last year, at Cincinnati, was the most wonderful in the annals of the turf.

Manbrino Bertie is a brown colt, by the stallion owned by Lady Thorn, out of a mare by Manbrino Chief; was foaled in May, 1868, and was named after Dr. Herr's second son, Bertie. On the 15th of November last he was driven a mile in harness, on the Buckeye Course, in 2m. 42 1/2s. After a rest of twenty minutes he was driven another mile in 2m. 44 1/2s. In twenty minutes more he was driven two miles in 5m. 29 1/2s, which is better than 2m. 45s. He was, at that time, 15 hands 3 inches high.

Mr. Bonner, who saw him while on a visit to Dr. Herr, a short time since, says that he never saw a horse that trotted with so much ease; that he is nearly as large as the Auburn horse, is more rangy, and has more stride.

In view of these facts it is hardly surprising that Mr. Bonner should speak with indifference of the vaunted performances of the California wonder. In Mr. B.'s estimation Manbrino Bertie is the wonder of the world.

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Important Action on the Wharf Tax.

The meeting of the Louisville Board of Trade, called for 12:30 P. M. yesterday, was well attended. At the appointed hour the President, A. O. Brannin, took the chair, and briefly explained the object of the meeting. James M. Duncan, chairman of the committee appointed some time since to devise ways and means by which the Board of Trade could be vitalized and made efficient in promoting commercial and business interests, submitted the report of the committee, which was read to the meeting by A. Wayland, Esq., Secretary. The report embodied a well digested plan for carrying out the ideas of the committee, that the Louisville Board of Trade and the commercial interests of Louisville imperatively demand a better building in which the meetings of the Board of Trade can be held.

The opinion of the committee, after consulting high legal ability, was, that the charter under which the Board of Trade is acting does not afford sufficient guarantees to warrant the large investment of money necessary to construct a building commensurate with the present and growing importance of the commerce of the city. The committee, therefore, recommend a separate organization, under the laws of the State of Kentucky, and presented for the consideration of the meeting articles of incorporation which had been well considered and carefully prepared. After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Duncan, Barbee, Porter, Brannin and Brandeis took part, the following resolution, offered by H. V. Sumars, was adopted:

Resolved by the Board of Trade, That the charter proposed by J. M. Duncan, Chairman, is satisfactory and acceptable to this Board, and that this Board hopes that the committee now having the subject in charge will organize under the law of voluntary corporations, as proposed, and proceed to act.

The recognized want of Louisville is a Merchants' Exchange building, and the action of the Board of Trade is a movement in the right direction, and the prospect is highly encouraging that it will result advantageously to the city and to the Board of Trade. With regard to a separate organization for erecting the building, it seems to be the way such business is done in all other cities. In this connection we give a copy of a letter received by A. Wayland, Esq., from the Secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange:

UNION MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, May 16, 1871.

Mr. A. Wayland:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 14th to hand this morning, I hasten to reply. Our Exchange building is owned by a stock company. This association rents the Exchange room at \$5,000 per annum, which we think a very low rent. The size of our room is 85 by 105, but it is too small for our present wants, and we are now inviting proposals for a new Exchange, to be in size not less than 100 by 150. We have only one extra room, and that is my office. But there should be a Secretary's office, reading room, and Directors and Committee room, beside a wash room and water closets. Under our Exchange room, which is on the second floor, there are stores and offices, with which we have nothing to do, as they are rented by the building company. We expect to pay for a new Exchange room from \$15,000 to \$20,000 rent per annum. I shall be very glad to answer any further inquiries. Your truly,
GEO. H. MORGAN.

WHARFAGE TAX.

After the report of Mr. Duncan had been disposed of John Barbee, Esq., offered the following:

WHEREAS, An article published in the Louisville LEDGER of the 13th inst. has very prominently brought before this business community the fact that the wharfage tax of Louisville upon steamboats and other water craft is onerous, and in a majority of cases oppressive; and

WHEREAS, This Board of Trade has repeatedly made such efforts as were proper and within the scope of its power to foster and encourage the river commerce of the city, believing thereby that the general prosperity of the city would be greatly promoted; and

WHEREAS, Upon sound commercial principles, the act is well established that the tax upon trade should be placed at the lowest rate possible, therefore;

Resolved, That this Board of Trade regard the following rates of wharfage as excessive:

Rates of Wharfage.	First Day.	Per Day After.
Steamers under 100 tons.....	\$4 50	\$2 25
" " 100 to 150 ".....	6 00	3 00
" " 150 to 200 ".....	7 50	3 75
" " 200 to 250 ".....	9 00	4 50
" " 250 to 300 ".....	10 50	5 25
" " 300 to 350 ".....	12 00	6 00
" " 350 to 400 ".....	13 50	7 50
" " 400 to 500 ".....	15 00	9 00
" " 500 to 600 ".....	16 50	10 50
" " 600 to 700 ".....	18 00	12 00
" " 700 to 800 ".....	19 50	13 50
" " 800 and upwards.....	22 50	15 00

Flat Boats and Barges Per Day.	Rate.
or 75 feet long and under.....	\$2 00
or 75 feet to 100 feet.....	2 50
or 100 feet and over.....	3 00

Resolved, That this Board of Trade recommends a reduction of the above rates to the lowest point consistent with the best interests of the city and those who have invested their money in steamboats, and engaged in carrying forward river commerce.

Resolved, That the President of the Board of Trade requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the General Council, and to request a revision of the wharfage tariff, and to adjust same to correspond with the rates charged by Cin-

ing eyes. Mambrino Bertie is a three-year-old colt recently sold for \$10,000 to Robert Bonner by Dr. Herr, and in the estimation of the purchaser, is "the most extraordinary colt the world has produced." It is said by competent authority that his trial on the Buckeye Course, last year, at Cincinnati, was the most wonderful in the annals of the turf.

Mambrino Bertie is a brown colt, by the stallion own brother to Lady Thorn, out of a mare by Mambrino Chief; was foaled in May, 1868, and was named after Dr. Herr's second son, Bertie. On the 15th of November last he was driven a mile in harness, on the Buckeye Course, in 2m. 42½s. After a rest of twenty minutes he was driven another mile in 2m. 44½s. In twenty minutes more he was driven two miles in 5m. 29½s, which is better than 2m. 45s. He was, at that time, 15 hands 3 inches high.

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- and Orders for Labels.
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- and Orders for Blank Receipts.
- and Orders for Blank Notes.
- and Orders for Blank Checks.

to Carson's livery stable to water. When near Nelm's boarding-house, on Crawford street, a little boy, named Jay Johnston, struck the horse with a strap as he was passing just for sport. The horse immediately reared up and started to run, throwing Willie on to his neck, where he hung for an instant, and then fell over backward, his head striking a rock, breaking his neck.

will crush out lawlessness and frown down every violation of law, and prove their ability to govern themselves and maintain the peace within their own limits.

cal influence rests on the Right Center and his supposed ability to antagonize the other sections by playing off one against the other. The Marshal has no dynastic ambition, but he will hold on to the seven years' lease.

The Turf vs. the Church.

Our readers may be curious to know how the dispute between Rev. J. W. KING and his Diocesan, the Bishop of Lincoln, terminated. It will be remembered that Mr. KING, the owner of "Apology" and "Holy Friar," incurred the censure of the Bishop for owning and training racing stock, and that his Lordship called upon the Vicar to abandon the turf or surrender his curacies. Mr. KING replies to the Bishop that he (the Bishop) must have known that he was confined by an accident at the time of the receipt of his letter, and could not, consequently, reply. He intimates that the publication by the Bishop of Lincoln of the letter addressed to him by the Bishop was a disingenuous act, and that before giving it publicity his Lordship should have allowed him (Mr. KING) a reasonable time to reply. Had the first letters received from the Bishop been as courteous in expression and as kind in spirit as that last received, and to which he was unable, on account of sickness, to reply, a different tone and spirit would have manifested themselves in his (Mr. KING's) answer. "But your Lordship must remember that they contained simply legal threats, amounting to notice of proceedings—legal proceedings—and left me, as an Anglo-Saxon, no alternative except the course which I pursued, viz.: to refer your Lordship to my solicitor." We can not help admiring the pluck of the stout old Vicar. He could be persuaded, but not driven. Like FALSTAFF, he would not give "reasons on compulsion, though thick as blackberries." He then states that, for more than fifty years, he had bred, and, sometimes, had horses in training for the turf. They were horses of a superior breed, highly prized, and had been inherited with his estates—estates which had been in the family for generations. They were thus a sort of heirloom, and their mere possession could scarcely be regarded as in itself wrong. "It may be difficult," says he, "to decide what constitutes a scandal in the church; but I can not think that, in my endeavor to perpetuate this breed, and thus improve the horses of the country—an object of general interest at the present moment—I have done anything to incur your Lordship's censure. I am fully aware, as I think your Lordship must be, too, by this time, that legal proceedings on your part would be powerless against me, and if, therefore, I resign the livings I hold within your Lordship's diocese, it will not be from any consciousness of wrong, or from any fear of any consequences which might ensue in the ecclesiastical courts, but simply because I desire to live the remainder of my days in peace and charity with all men, and to save your Lordship the annoyance and the church the scandal of futile proceedings being taken against one who has retired for some time from parochial ministrations, and is lying on the bed of sickness at this moment." The livings were accordingly resigned by Mr. KING in preference to selling of his stud. Whereupon the Bishop of Lincoln wrote to commend him for his sacrifice of private interest to public principle, praying that he may long enjoy the satisfaction arising therefrom, and enjoy the consolation from

One Year of the septennate.

Changes imperceptible while in progress can nevertheless be distinctly seen in retrospect after they are accomplished. None of the great events of history have been accomplished in a day. No era has been more fertile in change than the generation of which we form a part, and yet the gradations were often so unobserved that we were scarcely conscious of movement till, startled by new objects, we began to take our reckoning afresh. The contrast between 1874 and 1844 in wealth, intelligence, scientific discovery, social and political institutions, in the whole make-up of our Commonwealth and nation, amounts to little less than a revolution.

What is true of us is a less true of every nation in Eastern Christendom. Could the elder...

ALBANY, N.Y., APRIL 11, 1871. NAPOLI, ITALY, APRIL 11, 1871. RUSSIA, and FERRIERE, of Prussia rise from their graves and look upon the Europe they left half a century ago, they would think themselves risen on a new world. Of no nation in Europe can changes more rapid and transforming be predicated than of France. Scarcely four years ago she was in the throes of a mortal conflict. The empire had fallen and the great Teutonic wave which swept over her like a deluge left her naked, bleeding, and dismembered. Setting herself to the work of regeneration with a will indomitable and an energy which shrank from no obstacles, she has within the last four years effected a transformation little short of marvelous. The immense indemnity sits easy upon her shoulders. While no new sources of wealth have been opened, the old have been increased and developed beyond all precedent. Never was the truth of the maxim, "Heaven helps those who help themselves," more conspicuously illustrated. Though political turmoil has been rife, the material prosperity of the country has gone on unchecked. Party warfare has not interfered with the accumulation of wealth, the collection of revenue, and the reparation of individual and national loss. While these are the general characteristics of the national life of France, progress can scarcely be predicated of her political institutions. There has been no lack of movement, of commotion, of passion. But these are not only not necessarily coincident with progress, but oftentimes opposed to it and subversive of it. The path of progress for France, as all the most competent observers agree, is in an attempt to realize self-government by the people. The seven years' truce of parties which the Septennate was intended to secure has proven not only abortive, but deceptive. MACMAHON means well, but his instincts are not Republican. Many of those who form the nucleus of the Left Centre are not by original conviction Republicans. In despair of constituting a constitutional monarchy on a liberal basis, they have attached their influence and their authority to an ideal republic which, with the present composition of the Assembly, it seems impossible to realize. They are willing to accept a Conservative Republic, with the conviction that it is the form of government which divides Frenchmen least. Placed in office by the vote which overthrew M. THIERS, a vote whose majority was determined mainly by Bonapartists, Legitimists and Orleanists, the Marshal has felt it his duty to rely on the Right Center for support. The Left Center, as a general thing, has been in opposition, and the unfortunate split in the Republican ranks on the candidacy of the Oise election has in a great measure discredited the Republic in France. The Radicals, under the lead of GAMBETTA, have been singularly discreet till the unfortunate policy which, by placing two Republican candidates in the field, threw the large constituency of Oise into the hands of the Bonapartists and assured the return of the Duc DE MOUCHY. Since then the breach between the Left Center and the Radicals seems irreparable. While matters have been at cross quarters in politics, paralyzing the Republicans and preventing alike the establishment of the Republic and the organization of the Septennate, the Spanish relations have caused France infinite trouble. Supported as DON CARLOS was, and is, by Legitimists, who still number one hundred members or more in the Assembly, MACMAHON found it difficult to enforce the neutrality laws without offending, and possibly alienating, the adherents of Count DE CHAMBORD. This, added to the inborn propensity of the inhabitants of the Departments flanking the Pyrenees to smuggle, made the Spanish question one of unusual difficulty to the French Cabinet. The suspicion too that Spain was encouraged by Germany to prefer complaints caused additional embarrassment. With rare tact and good sense, Duc DE CAZES, foreign minister, has been able to blunt the edge of the Spanish note, and keep his countrymen within bounds in regard to Germany. The recall of the Orenoque was as much as French Legitimism could bear. To have yielded to Spain, supported as she was thought to be by Germany, would have alienated every Legitimist vote in the Assembly.

Marshal MACMAHON is determined, whatever votes the Assembly make, to hold his seat for the original seven years. One year has already passed, with the factions more distinctly defined and more decidedly hostile than when the Septennate was first voted. No steps have been taken toward its organization, notwithstanding the express desire of the Marshal for a fulfillment of the pledge made by the Assembly when he took office. In all the elections held to fill vacancies, the Right have almost uniformly, when placing a candidate of pure Legitimist principles before the electors, sustained defeat. The seats have been carried by Republicans and Bonapartists. The Septennate is less popular in France by far than when decreed one year ago. The personal popularity and influence of the Marshal are unabated, but his politi-

person, in Houston county, on Thursday night. Some time during that night, some party who is not known, went to the residence of Dr. J. B. Denny and endeavored to call him up. Failing to arouse the Doctor, he awoke a negro on the premises and told him to awake the Doctor and tell him that he wanted to see him on important business. The negro did so, and when the Doctor...

paramount importance to all the States of Europe. Her foreign relations have been of such a character as to leave her untrammelled in the work of political reorganization. Russia and Austria are both on terms of familiar friendship with the Court of Berlin. Not that they view with complacency the rapid advance made by Germany towards becoming the arbiter of Europe, but because they are unable to hinder the realization of her plans, or seriously to interfere with them. The Russian State is unwieldy, from its bulk, and in some respects weak from its extent. The army, though large and prospectively formidable, is not actually so, and could in a campaign with Germany be as easily dissipated as was that of France. Austria, like France, has too recently encountered Germany to provoke another contest. Germany is therefore on good terms with her Eastern neighbors, and nominally so, at least, with her Western, because she is powerful, and they, singly, practically powerless. She asserted the strength of her newly-won position by forcing every power in Europe except Russia to recognize Spain. She has strengthened her army by making the landstrum available, adding thereto in emergency 500,000 men. Though plainly bound by the letter, as well as the spirit, of the treaty of Prague, she still obstinately refuses the execution of the fifth article in favor of Denmark. The withdrawal of the Orenoque has strengthened French influence at the Court of Rome, and to that extent drawn Italy away from Germany. Fortunately, the Alps intervene between her and her still nominal ally. Provision has likewise been made for a considerable increase in the naval arm of her power, though years must still elapse before she can reach the level of England, France and Russia in this respect. The Ultramontane war still continues, neither the State nor the church being disposed to come to terms. The imprisonment of the dignitaries of the church for refusal to obey the PALCOX laws has only increased the obstinacy of clerical opposition and the rigor of civil proscription. Each session finds need of new supplementary legislation to define and enforce the old. While the Old Catholics hold their own and enjoy State recognition, they have made no serious inroads into the ranks of the infallibilists. The wretched attempt at assassination, which the fanatic KULLMAN is now expiating, and the VON ARNIM prosecution have both tended to excite, rather than allay, the ecclesiastical and political feeling already sufficiently intense. The bank bill, if passed, will still further strengthen the Chancellor. So long as he holds the helm, his iron will must be obeyed.

Scarcely less than Germany, France has attracted the attention of intelligent men during the year. Already rapidly recovering from the destructive war of 1870-71, and from the scarcely less destructive insurrection of the Commune, she has bent all her energies toward her restoration. Her foreign relations have been pacific, and notwithstanding the frequent irritations from beyond the Rhine, and latterly from beyond the Pyrenees, the good tact and good sense of her foreign ministers have avoided both Scylla and Charybdis. To the same large discretion is due the pacific solution of the Italian question involved in the Orenoque. Keenly, often morbidly, sensitive though Frenchmen are, it can scarcely be said that in any of the negotiations growing out of her foreign relations has her *amour propre* been wounded. Parties in the Assembly are little changed since 1873, except that the Extreme Right have become more sullen and intractable, the Extreme Left more discreet, the Bonapartists more confident, and the Centres as little disposed to co-operate. The Septennate exists *de facto*, but can hardly be regarded as the work of the Septennatists to pro-

succeeding year sees the collapse of Don CARLOS, it will be due more to the vigilance of the French officials, who, as a consequence of the recognition of SERRANO and the energetic though querulous note of the Spanish foreign office, have applied themselves to break up the contraband traffic, than to any vigorous measures apparently within the reach of the marshal. The recognition of SERRANO by the great powers has not materially affected Spain, except in this particular. The Cuban war with all its atrocities still goes on, the only respite being through the exhaustion of the belligerents. Both the sanguinary factions are more vindictive, and butcher each other with, if possible, less compunction than before. While that part of Cuba which has escaped the ravages of internecine warfare has been prosperous beyond all precedent, the greater part of the island is relapsing rapidly into the primeval wilderness from which it had been reclaimed.

Italy, the remaining member of the Latino-Celtic triad in Europe, goes forward in her attempts at self-regeneration with a fair degree of success. The financial problem engages still, and is likely to engage the attention of her statesmen for years to come. As the nation acquires confidence in itself, capital will increase at home and be attracted from abroad. Manufactures, and agriculture will improve, and the revenues in like proportion. The great desideratum of a balanced budget is a fact yet unrealized by Italian statesmen. Strong efforts have been made to suppress brigandage and break up the secret political clubs which had degenerated into a *nuclei* of assassins. The unmasking and apprehension of the members of the Accotellatori in the north, and the efforts of the mounted police to track down the Mafia in the south, have given the country an assurance of Government effort to eradicate the curses of Italy. All friends of that classic country will learn with unqualified satisfaction that the withdrawal of the Orenoque has removed the last element of discord between the Peninsula and France. But as the relations of Italy improve with France the alienation of the Papacy becomes more pronounced. With the Orenoque departed the last vestige of an Ultramontane policy on the part of France. The restoration of the temporal power insisted upon by the Ultramontane ecclesiastics as necessary to the stability of a European status, which the Pontiff will recognize, must now, so far as France is concerned, be relegated to the region of myth. Morose, querulous, and defiant, the occupant of the Vatican keeps up the fiction of involuntary restraint; nor is the situation likely to be changed till the happy or unhappy successor of Blessed PETER quits this world of vexatious temporalities for one purely spiritual. So long as the ring and crozier remain in the custody of PRO NONO there is no hope of accommodation with the sub-Alpine kingdom. The result of the late elections shows that the Italian kingdom is enthusiastic in its support of the king and his clerical policy.

Russia troubles herself neither with elections nor Parliaments. The will of the Emperor is supreme. Hence there are no cabinet crises, no budgets, no imperial messages. The minister of police, the ministers of war and marine and the foreign ministry being all under the direct inspiration of the Emperor, absolute uniformity of action is secured. There is no dissipation of energy through friction. Russia pursues her policy from year to year, and from generation to generation, sometimes checked, sometimes thwarted, sometimes deflected from her path, but never from her purpose or quarter-sailing headway towards his goal, even in the face of adverse winds. No Government better than Russia when she can not be affected to be proud

The Retrospect of a Twelvemonth.

The year just closing has not been one of marked political interest in any part of the world, and yet it has been by no means devoid of interest. There have been no devastating wars sweeping over wide areas, no great battles, no pestilence, and, except in India, where it was heroically met, no famines. There have been no financial crises, no panics such as toward the close of last year threatened distress to millions. Altogether the year has been one of almost uninterrupted prosperity, bestowing with a liberal hand bread and comfort upon the teeming millions who people the earth.

Perhaps the most notable general feature of the year, in a political point of view, is the decided rebuke which Radicalism has sustained, and the setting in of the tide in the direction of Conservatism. This has not been confined to any one of the great countries whose affairs bulk so largely in contemporary history, but has been manifest in three, at least, of the six great powers, of Christendom. In our own country, the revulsion has been as great and salutary as it was sudden and unexpected. We begin to see the beginning of the end of proscriptive legislation. The prostrate States, which, hoping against hope for a returning sense of magnanimity, not to say justice, in the section which the fortunes of war made dominant, had almost begun to despair, saw in the elections of October and November the dawn of a happier era. The sudden reversal of the majority in the lower house, giving us patriotic for factious men and a balm for the wounds inflicted in fratricidal strife, was not a sectional but a national triumph. It was the triumph of reason over hate, of patriotism over selfishness, of the better part of our human-

China and Japan have settled their differences respecting the occupation of Formosa. Australia, in wealth and population, bids fair in the no distant future to rival the growth of parts of our own republic.

We can only wish that the general prosperity of the incoming year may be as great and the average amount of human suffering as small as during 1874.

public revenue is still plundered and the honest efforts of conscientious subordinates to rid the public service of unworthy men have been thwarted by their official superiors, but this will also in time, we hope, be corrected when the better order of things begins. The unfortunate troubles in Louisiana and other Southern States have been the outgrowth of the mischievous party government which has paralyzed the country since the war; but this, if not remedied, is, we hope, checked. Light has broken through the rifted clouds, and, though the sky be still in some quarters overcast, the prospect brightens. Among an Anglo-Saxon people we may safely say that the normal condition of things is not one of injustice and oppression. And to this normal condition we are now steadily returning.

England, with whom our relations are most intimate, has in the main had a prosperous year. The great calamity which overhung her eastern dependency at the close of last year was met by the abundant provision made by the Indian Viceroy. Of the millions whom famine threatened only twenty-three died by starvation. The hundreds of thousands of tons of rice bought by the Government and distributed among the people gratuitously, when they had nothing to pay, carried them safe through, and left sufficient surplus to seed their fields for a future harvest. Early in the year the British public were called upon to congratulate themselves and the second son of the Queen in the first family alliance ever concluded with the House of Romanoff. This was in due time followed by a visit of the Emperor and later on the Empress of Russia. But the great event of the year in Britain was the unexpected dissolution of Parliament, by Mr. GLADSTONE, and the unexpected defeat of the Liberal party at the elections which followed. The surplus with which the Premier went before the country and the further promise of progressive legislation was not sufficient to disarm the conviction that Liberalism was going too fast. The check encountered was analogous to that sustained by our Republicans, though it would be doing our Radicals honor over much to place them in the same category with the English Liberals led by Mr. GLADSTONE. Mr. DISRAELI began with a strong cabinet, composed of the best material of his party, and, so far as one may judge from partial elections since, still keeps his credit with the country. The "public worship regulation bill" furnished occasion for Mr. GLADSTONE's article in the Contemporary on ritualism which brought the Catholic hierarchy on his head and provoked the now famous pamphlet in reply. The commotion consequent on its publication and the fierce invectives it has brought out, as well as the remorseless papers of Lord ACTON, we need not now repeat. The Ultramontane war in England thus begun is not likely soon to cease from exhaustion. Whether citizens of Great Britain are "Englishmen first and Catholics next," or the reverse, is likely to be pretty well settled ere the controversy close. Mr. DISRAELI, by his unfortunate speech at Guildhall, exposed himself to the hostile criticism of Germany, and but for his disclaimer might have provoked some ill feeling. But Germans know that the sympathies of England are with them and care little for the random statements even of a cabinet minister. The revenue of the country, which during the first quarters showed signs of falling off owing to the remission of certain duties, seems likely to recover. The trade, however, has experienced no inconsiderable falling off in 1874 as compared with the previous year.

Since the sudden aggrandizement of Germany the Empire has been the pivot on which Continental politics turn. Irrespective of the change in the balance of power, the constitutional problems with which Germany is engaged and the contest with the Papacy are matters of

the coup de grace about midsummer. The CASSIMIR-PERIER scheme and all rival schemes laid before the Assembly for determining the future form of government were shelved, and the Assembly adjourned no nearer a solution than when its sittings began. The Orleanists, except the Duc d'AUMALE, have all by their foolish fusion with the Chambordists condemned themselves to an ignoble silence. They are bound hand and foot. They can say nothing or do nothing so long as the fossil head of the family is unentombed. The elections held during the year show that the game now lies between the Bonapartists and Republicans. The former wish the Septennate to live out its natural term, when they will have a prince to present to France. The latter to forestall the Empire by proclaiming the Republic. MACMAHON's progress through the departments did little towards effecting an organization of his powers. He has failed to bring the centers together. Since the reassembling of the Deputies at Versailles the election of M. CORNE as president of the Left Center seems to postpone the coalescence instead of aiding it. One thing, however, has become apparent: Frenchmen now realize that they can live very well and prosper without empire, kingdom or republic. Their nondescript government is quite as strong, associating liberty with a fair degree of order, as any other could be under whatever name. The exceptionally good harvest and the almost unprecedented yield of the vintage have contributed to the general content, and perhaps prevented any attempt at a change of government by revolutionary means.

The year just closing sees Spain still unsettled. Early it became apparent that the Republic was impossible. CASTELAR had learned much and forgotten much after he took the helm, but the Spanish people neither learned nor forgot with equal facility. The Cortes was factious, the provinces divided between apathy and discontent. The various cabinet combinations failed to give the Government strength; none could for any time command a majority in the Chamber. Accordingly when they came together after the recess, each faction, actuated only with the desire of disconcerting whatever was attempted by the others, and all combining for the overthrow of any policy inaugurated by one, General PAVIA found his opportunity to disperse the unpatriotic Deputies with a regiment of soldiers, much as CROMWELL did his Parliament. Marshal SERRANO, called to power by General PAVIA, formed a government sanctioned by nobody and responsible to nobody—a dictatorship justified only, as all dictatorships are, by success. For a time he promised fairly well. He proceeded to organize the army, and promised vigorous measures against the Carlists. Conscriptions were ordered to fill the depleted ranks, and, by the various expedients familiar to irresponsible absolutism, money was found to meet the immediate necessities of war. He promised a vigorous prosecution of the war against the Carlists, a constituent Cortes as soon as the civil disturbances were sufficiently allayed, maintenance of the public credit, and a persistent effort to quell the Cuban insurrection. How far these promises have been fulfilled the public may judge. The Carlist war still drains Spain of men and money. MORRONES was driven back with heavy loss from the trenches of Somorostro, and though the relief of Bilbao was ultimately effected by CONCHA, that gallant old veteran fell in attempting to turn the Carlist left at Estella. The army has never recovered from the demoralization of that fatal day. LASERNA and DOMINIQUEZ and the best Generals in Spain stand aghast before that fortress and the impregnable triangle of Navarre. The miserable Carlist fiasco at Irun, while damaging the prestige of the pretender, has done little to abate the demoralization of the national troops. If the

effects of the sick man. Meanwhile Russia builds railways, opens mines of coal and iron, protects the Khan of Khiva and explores routes for M. de LESSERS' railway to the Himalayas. The Czar supports Austria in the virtual repudiations of the treaty of Paris in regard to commercial conventions with the Principalities. The Porte may fume and appeal to the faith of treaties, but the Divan is quietly reminded to enjoy the chibork and resign itself quietly to the fatalism of the Koran.

Austria has figured little in European politics during the last year. She is too much occupied with home questions. How to co-ordinate Czechs and Slovaks and Magyars requires all the statesmanship of her DEAKS and AUERSPERGS and ANDRASSYS. She has occasional ripples from the surges of Ultramontanism in Germany like echoes from the din of battle. But the Pope, who never cares to fight more than one enemy at a time, has not quarreled with FRANCIS JOSEPH, notwithstanding his cavalier treatment of the concordat. A few years more, and, if Austria is not dragged into a continental war by her more ambitious neighbors, she will have done much towards an equalization of her budget and the avoidance of national bankruptcy.

Denmark has appealed in vain for the fulfillment of the treaty of Prague. The King took part in the Icelandic centennial and gave that brave people a constitution, not such as they wished, but such as, amended from time to time, gives them a fair share of liberty. Sweden and Norway, with few wants, and these easily supplied, live almost beyond the sphere of continental politics, except when occasionally alarmed by the grasping ambition of Germany. More than once a Scandinavian league, comprising Denmark, Sweden and Norway, has been spoken of. Should Germany attempt further aggrandizement at the expense of the Danes, this is among the probabilities of the future.

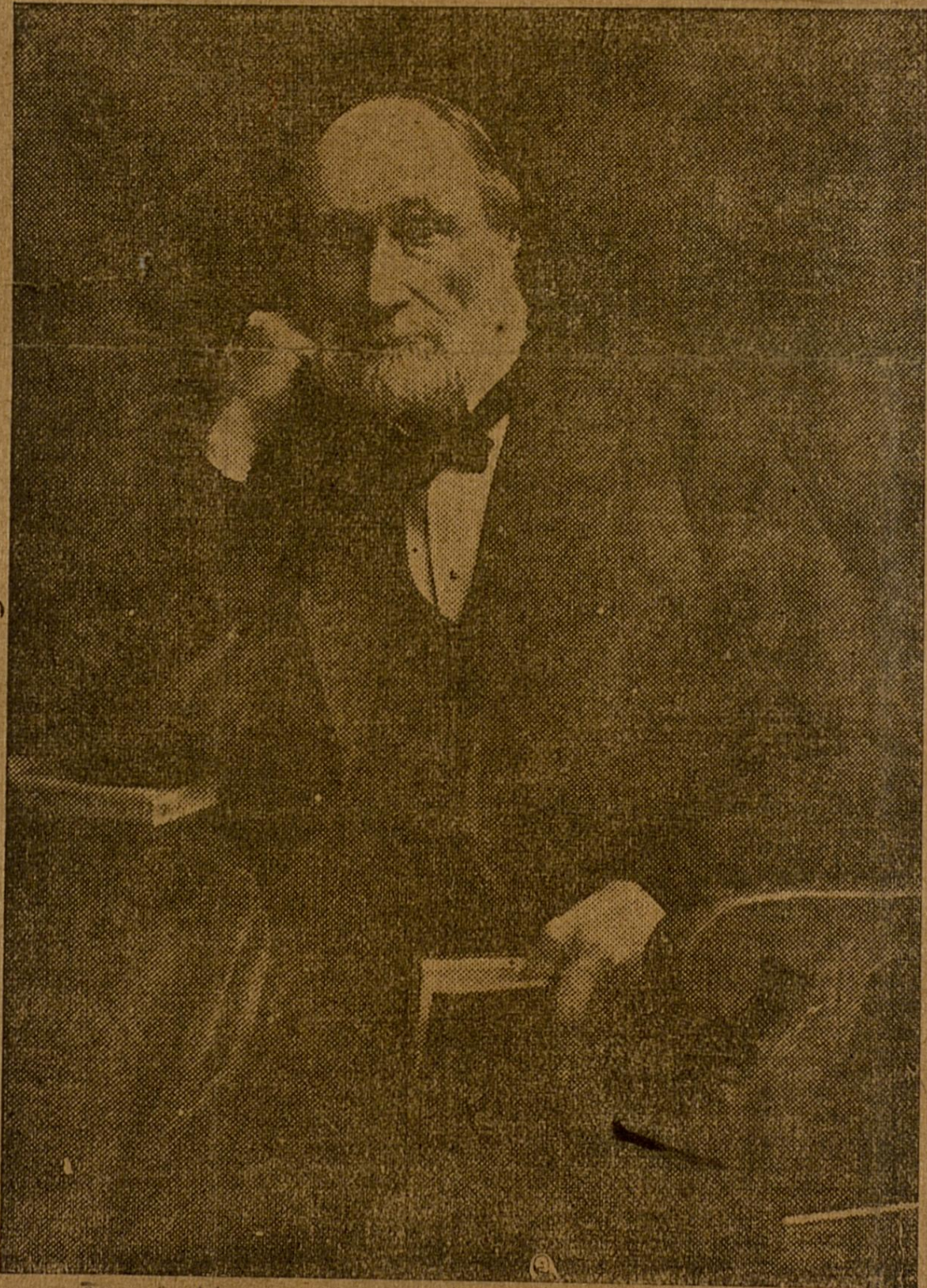
Belgium has been memorable this year only for the conference held in Brussels, at the instance of Russia. The smaller States happily defeated the interested efforts of the great powers to place them at a still further disadvantage in case of war. The International Congress amounted to nothing. Better results attended those held at Geneva for the codification of international law. Holland is at peace with all the world except the rebellious Chinese, who still give her trouble and a good deal of it. The Ottoman Empire has stoutly resisted the aggressive interference of Austria with the Principalities, but found her protest vain against the concurrence of the great powers by which Austria was supported. She has just concluded with more success than could have been expected, considering the disturbed condition of her finances, a loan with the Imperial Ottoman Bank, which relieves her present necessities but aggravates her liabilities when the day of reckoning comes.

Passing over to our own continent, Mexico seems eager to improve. The constitution of her Senate augurs well. Her action with regard to monasteries and ecclesiastical privileges generally has put a rod in pickle for her at Rome, when the sovereign Pontiff gets through with BISMARCK and GLADSTONE. The outstanding liabilities due the United States might trouble her seriously if we were disposed to press a weak neighbor. The South American States, as usual, oscillate between a desert, which they call peace, and anarchy. Chili and Brazil alone seem to possess some vitality, and some capacity for progress. Both of these have quarreled, also, with Rome; the former by placing the priests on a level with other citizens before the civil law, and the latter by according its protection to Freemasons.

In the East, India has passed through the terrible ordeal of famine with little loss of life, but a heavy loss of revenue.

James K. Patterson

SOMETHING ABOUT THE PERSONALITY AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE VENERABLE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY.



June 16 Lexington Leader 1907
PRESIDENT JAMES KENNEDY PATTERSON.

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James Kennedy Patterson was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 26th day of March, 1833. With his parents he came to America when he was but nine years of age and settled in the southeastern part of Indiana, which was sparsely inhabited and where school facilities at that time were very meagre. He had no educational opportunities until 1849, when for two years he attended a school in Madison, Ind. During 1850-51 he taught school near this place, and in the latter year entered the preparatory department of Hanover College. The four years following he taught school and attended college alternately, and in 1856 graduated. *Leader June 16, 1907*

For three years after his graduation from college he held the position of principal of the Greenville Presbyterial Academy at Greenville, Ky., but in 1859 accepted the chair of Latin and Greek in Stewart College, Clarksville, Tenn. In 1861 he was called to Lexington to accept the principalship of the Transylvania High School, which he held for four years. He was also professor of Latin in Morrison College from '66-'69 and of History and Metaphysics in the Agricultural College of

Kentucky University from '66-'69. From 1869 until 1878 we find him president of the Agricultural College of Kentucky University, and in 1878 he became president of the State College of Kentucky, which position he has so ably filled to the present time.

From the year 1878 dates the existence of Kentucky's only university, and the history of its grand old president's life is the history of its evolution into the position it so justly occupies at the present time. Its ever eloquent supporter in time of peace and prosperity, its ever ready defender in times of attack from its enemies, President Patterson, by his interest in this his life's work, by his unlimited energy in making his school what he had so long dreamed it should be, has won a place in the heart of every student in the college, of every graduate who knows the history of his Alma Mater, and of every true citizen of the grand old Commonwealth who can appreciate the effort and energy of a great man in attempting to attain his ideal.

President Patterson received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Hanover College, Indiana, in 1875, and that of Doctor of Laws from Lafayette

College, Pennsylvania, in 1896.

Governor Leslie, in 1875, in canvassing the State to find the man who would best represent Kentucky at the International Congress of Geographical Sciences, held in Paris, France, naturally selected President Patterson, as did also Governor Buckner in 1890, when he must select a man to best voice the grand old Commonwealth's representation at the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Other distinguished honors which have fallen to President Patterson are Fellow of Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, 1879; Fellow of Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, 1880; Member and President of American Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, 1903.

A few words here concerning the birth and perpetuation of State College would not be out of place, for it was the success of President Patterson's efforts in this direction that stamped him as a man of ability, of undeviating tenacity and one whose conviction was not to be shaken by the many obstacles that best his path.

In 1880 he obtained appropriations from the city of Lexington and Fayette county for the erection of buildings upon the college grounds; was principally instrumental in retaining the Agricultural and Mechanical College, which has subsequently developed in the State College of Kentucky, at Lexington in 1880, and in obtaining from the Legislature a perpetual appropriation for the proceedings of a half-cent tax on every hundred dollars of taxable property as additional income for the college. It was at this juncture that the greatest fight of his life came which bespoke the future of State College, and a fight for which he may justly feel proud. In 1882 the tax was assailed by the denominational colleges of the State and one could only conjecture as to the future of State College. However, President Patterson, by his characteristic vigilance for his purpose, discovered their aim too soon and succeeded, single-handed and alone, in defeating their combined efforts.

This great legal battle was primarily composed of two parts. The first attack of the denominational colleges upon President Patterson was when he was trying to secure the passage of the bill in the Legislature. His speech and lengthy argument before the legislative committee on that memorable night evoked the applause and admiration of almost all the Senators and Representatives and of men from the bench, all of whom listened with admiration to the eloquence of the speaker.

The second and last part of the battle was in the State courts, where the constitutionality of the bill was tested. The denominational colleges had employed the best lawyers to be had, but again President Patterson represented State College, and won.

In 1887 he took a prominent part in the passage of the Hatch Act by Congress, for the endowment of Experiment Stations, and in 1890 for an additional appropriation of \$25,000 a year by Congress for the further endowment of the State College. In 1904 he obtained from the State Legislature an additional appropriation of \$15,000.

The most recent things accomplished by President Patterson was his securing about \$30,000 from Mr. Carnegie for a library for Kentucky State College, and also the co-operation of Senators and Representatives from Kentucky for the support of the Knute Nelson Bill for an additional endowment of State College.

Thus we have some idea of what has been the work of President Patterson. He has kept steadily on his way, his strength proving equal to the beating heat of the noon-day's sun. This feat is the highest proof of his mind's elasticity and sanity. His career has attested the truth of the maxim, "There is nothing so conservative as progress."

President Patterson is a brilliant converser and an eloquent speaker. In every discourse one feels the glow of his personality, rich in human interest, enkindling in enthusiasm and mellowed by intense spirituality. When his powers are excited in speech there appears upon his face a light which is not accounted for by mere intelligence, however superior; it is the radiance of something higher, genius we may call it, though it is without the wayward element too often due not alone to a passionate earnestness in the pursuit of truth, not alone to his happy sympathy with youthful minds striving to enter the mysteries of nature and life, but also to a certain poetic faculty which makes itself felt in the spirit and structure of his discourses.

In listening to President Patterson's conversation I have always thought that here is a man whom purpose and circumstances must have led into the deepest experiences in human life, yet through it all, knowledge has only chastened his mind and intelligence has won for him admiration. He is gentle, because he is great, like Robert E. Lee. He has a wisdom that is born of application to duty and study. He has the faith of a seer because he knows the inherent potency of truth and has confidence in man's response to Divine Love. You cannot but feel that this man has the vision of God because he is pure of heart.

In closing, may we note that the monument he has established at Kentucky State College is and will be more lasting than brass, more influential and wholesome than anything that the hand and head of genius has been able to achieve—a living character close to the realization of one's ideal of energy and love of purpose. He has shone as one of the brightest jewels to light the pathway of Kentucky youths striving for enlightenment and excellence. He has been a most real and true conception of ideal democracy and general knowledge.

A. M. K.