

THE TRUE WITNESS

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY.....OCT. 10, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

OCTOBER, 1883.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—St. Francis Borgia, Confessor. Bp. Galberry, Hartford, died 1873.
THURSDAY, 11.—Office of the Blessed Sacrament.
FRIDAY, 12.—Feas. Bp. McFarland, Hartford, died, 1874.
SATURDAY, 13.—St. Edward, King of England, Confessor. Cons. Abp. Purcell, Cincinnati, 1883.
SUNDAY, 14.—Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost. St. Callistus, Pope and Martyr. Epist. Heb. v. 1-4; Gosp. Matt. x. 24-32; Last Gosp. Matt. xxii. 15-21.
MONDAY, 15.—Theresa Virgin.
TUESDAY, 16.—Feas.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—St. Hedwig, Widow.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
All remittances to THE TRUE WITNESS are acknowledged by change of date on the address label. Every subscriber is particularly requested to examine the date printed on paper, and if it does not correspond with the date paid to, notice should be sent to the office at once, in order that the error may be rectified.

NOTICE
We desire to inform the subscribers to THE TRUE WITNESS at Pembroke, Ont., and vicinity, that owing to pressing business our late efficient agent, Michael Shee, Esq., has transferred the agency to Mr. James P. Sarsfield, who will in future act as our representative and transact all local business for this office.

Mr. M. J. Conway will, during the next three weeks, call on the subscribers to THE TRUE WITNESS, in Ottawa, Cobourg, Lindsay, Toronto and other points in Ontario, for the purpose of collecting accounts and soliciting new subscriptions. Our friends are particularly requested to be prepared to pay their accounts in full.

DURING his stay in Chicago Lord Coleridge received a pressing invitation to visit an immense sausage factory, but he respectfully declined for the reason that he "sausage himself sometimes." It is said that the Chicago sausage man failed to catch the point.

DURING the past nine years the Catholics of France have, out of their own contributions, made up the magnificent sum of 17,500,000 francs as a compensation for the robbery and spoliation of which the Holy See has been the victim at the hands of the Italian Government. These donations are an unmistakable indication of the affection which the French people still bear towards the Papacy.

The Bishop of Clonfert, at a meeting in Loughrea, discussed the subject of State-aided emigration. His Lordship in the severest and most emphatic language denounced the scheme, and appealed to the men and women of Ireland to stick to the land, where prosperity and abundance would be theirs only for the misgovernment to which they had been subjected, but which, in the near future, would have to give way to more honest and enlightened rule.

There are in Iowa 71,687 more schoolboys than schoolgirls. There are more boys than girls all over the West, and more men than women, especially in the new States. In the Eastern States the situation is reversed in favor of the females. It is accordingly suggested that the advice of Horace Greeley to young men, to "Go West," ought to be addressed to the young women of the East, who are left to earn a living by working in factories to the detriment of their health and morals. In the West the females can get good situations such as housekeepers, teachers and governesses; and what is more, having, they frequently can get good, hard-working husbands.

From statistics which have just been published in England some idea may be formed of the enormous number of the criminal population of that country. In 1878 the total number of criminals, who were convicted, was only 242,570. The following year the number ran up to 315,105. In 1880 the number was no fewer than 362,709, while for the last two years it has increased to almost 400,000. Just think of it, four hundred thousand convicted criminals in that small island, besides the criminals who escaped arrest or conviction. These figures show an alarming rate of progression which threatens to swamp the country. Talk about crime and criminals in Ireland! Why it would take even in proportion to the population, at

least a quarter of a century to produce as many criminals as have been convicted in English courts.

The possible results to be achieved by farming, on a small scale, and by owners of limited farms, are well illustrated by the State of New York. In that State the great majority of the farms are small, ranging from 10 acres to 200, the average being something under 50 acres. According to the returns, the total quantity of land cultivated in farms was 18,000,000 acres, and the number of farms was 377,000. The total products of these eighteen million acres were valued at \$178,025,095. Only one other State, Illinois, which has 25,000,000 acres cultivated, produced more than New York. The acreage cultivated in Illinois was 40 per cent. more than in New York, but the value of the products was only 13 per cent. more. This illustrates the difference between large and small farms; in the case of the latter, every acre can be brought under close and direct supervision. New York, while not a great grain State, produces one-eighth of all the hay of the country, and that indicates a large dairy business which is generally more profitable than grain growing. New York produces nearly one-seventh of all the butter, and nearly one-third of all the cheese made in the United States.

CAPTAIN BOYCOTT, to whom the English language is indebted for a new and most expressive term, has abandoned his evil ways, and has actually been converted to the National cause, so that to-day, from being the best hated man, he is now the most popular person in the neighborhood of Lough Mask. Mr. Davitt recounted the circumstances of this remarkable conversion in a recent speech. After reminding his hearers of the service which Captain Boycott rendered to the dictionary, Davitt remarked that that gentleman, finding his position untenable in Ireland, left the country and went over to England. He there discovered that the Government was either unwilling or unable to furnish a regiment of soldiers for the protection of his pigs and potatoes at Ballinacroe. There was nothing for him but to return to his home in Ireland, retire from his position of hostility to the people and live the life of a friendly and good neighbor—all of which the Captain did, like a practical and sensible man, and now, said Mr. Davitt, there is not an individual in Ireland who does not wish Captain Boycott long life and prosperity "as one of the citizens of this country no longer hostile to its national sentiment." The Captain, if he continues to improve, may, some day, strike out as a standard bearer of the National party, and give his active support to the Parnell policy from the Irish benches in the House of Commons.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL PARTY.

From time to time the cables and other trustworthy sources of information announce that Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., burns with the desire to supplant Mr. Parnell in the leadership of the Irish party. Of course, nobody believes the silly story but those who would like to see discord and insubordination playing havoc in the National ranks. Mr. Healy, however, has thought it worth his while to give a flat contradiction to these periodical announcements, and to declare that they emanate solely from enemies of the National League who desire to create dissension in its ranks. He, moreover, recalls the fact that he is not the first man to have been accused of harboring designs against Mr. Parnell's leadership. Davitt and Dillon have frequently been reported as entertaining a like ambition, but with the same amount of truth. Mr. Healy gives the following warning of the fate that would certainly attend any man who should attempt to pass ahead of the Irish leader:—"I believe, were any upstart to attempt to antagonize Mr. Parnell, the Irish nation would ump at him like one man." This ought to definitely settle all absurd stories about changes in the Irish leadership.

THE CHAMPIONS OF LAW AND ORDER.

The Orangemen in the North of Ireland, under the leadership of Sir Stafford Northcote, are deporting themselves in an unusually lively fashion. After smashing the windows and wrecking the buildings of the Liberal newspaper offices in Belfast, they paid their respects to the Catholic convents, houses and other missiles were showered in among the helpless inmates, regardless of life and property. A cablegram this morning announces the death of one of the ladies, caused by this loyal demonstration. Sir Stafford ought to be proud of the results of his campaign in the North, and Earl Spencer is to be congratulated upon his forbearance towards the doughty champions of liberty, law and order. It is a peculiar way the Orangemen have of winning the smiles and getting into the good graces of their rulers. The smashing of windows, whether of newspaper offices or of convents, bloodthirsty riots and the killing of women are, of course, not to be condemned as long as they are indulged in to uphold the British Constitution and defend the integrity of the Empire.

THE FEDERAL REVENUE.

The Federal Treasury is filling up rapidly. In fact the Government has so much spare cash on hand that they do not know what to do with it, as they have no use for it in the administration of our public affairs. The surplus of the receipts over the expenditures for the last fiscal year amounted to seven million and some odd dollars. It already looks as if this surplus was to be increased by nearly two more millions, if we are to judge by the receipts and expenditures for the first three months of

the present fiscal year. The revenue up to the 31st of August was \$5,420,311.29, and for September it was \$2,980,670.04, or a total of \$8,399,981.33. The expenditure, on the other hand, to the 31st August, was \$4,370,506.98, and for September it was \$1,761,441.91, or a total of \$6,131,951.89. This would give a surplus of \$2,249,029.44 for the first three months of 1883-84, or a surplus of nine million for the year. This is a good deal of money to make the people pay over and above what is required for the carrying on of the Government of the country.

THE SYMPATHY OF THE COLORED RACE.

Perhaps the most touching expression of heartfelt sympathy and good-will that has ever been adopted by any race for Ireland's cause and her people, is that which comes from the six millions of the colored race in the United States. The colored citizens of the American Republic held their first national convention, last week, at Louisville. After discussing questions affecting their own social welfare and political interests, the convention unanimously passed a resolution of sympathy with the people of Ireland in their struggle for freedom and justice. "The resolution reads as follows: "As a race struggling and contending for our political and civil rights, we are not unmindful of the efforts of Ireland to gain her rights, and we extend to our Irish friends our profound sympathy and best wishes." This remembrance of Ireland in the national councils of a race who for so many centuries had been the victim of man's inhumanity and tyranny, does infinite credit to their hearts and minds. It proves them more worthy of the boon of liberty than many of their white brethren who grow rabid at the bare thought of the Irish people reconquering their enfranchisement and the consequent prosperity, peace and happiness which attend a free people.

NOT YET RIPE FOR WAR.

The latest news from Europe indicates a moderation in the indignant feeling of Spain towards the French Government. It is true that the elements of international discord have for some time past been quietly, but actively, at work in Europe; but it is improbable that any one of the nations is willing, or even prepared, to be plunged into a conflict at the present time. The trouble in the French capital has reached a favorable crisis by the resignation of General Thibaudin, which is not announced. His absence from the Cabinet will make President Grovy's course easier in carrying on the government, and it will help to get France out of her difficulties with her neighbors. Although no one attempts to deny that the insult which was flung at Alfonso was aimed at Germany, the news of the resignation of Thibaudin as French Minister of War was welcomed in Berlin as favorable to the maintenance of the peace of Europe. It is not likely that, if Germany wanted war, she could be appeased by the simple resignation of an objectionable minister. The Spanish Government, on the other hand, which seemed to be playing into the hands of Bismarck, is understood to only insist, as an act of reparation, that the French Government shall cause the publication of the apology offered King Alfonso by President Grovy in the columns of the obscure *Official Gazette*. This would be far from ensuring that complete humiliation of France which the Spanish and German press demanded at the outset. It is, therefore, quite evident that the Powers of Europe are not yet ripe for war, or the Alfonso incident would have been accepted as a signal to begin. In the absence of beligerent purposes on the part of the Governments concerned, the present ebullition of popular sentiment will accordingly fall to lead to actual hostilities.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

At the quarterly meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, on the 3rd inst., the President, Mr. Henshaw, broached the subject of a Government telegraph system. Since the late operators' strike the question has received the attention and consideration of many of our business men. The expression of opinion in regard to it has generally been in favor of the assumption by the Government of the entire telegraph service of the country. The system has been made to work well in Great Britain, notwithstanding that the telegraph rates are lower there than in any other country. In fact the movement has succeeded so well that the cost of telegraphing will, within a short time, be further reduced fifty per cent. This being the satisfactory experience of Great Britain in the matter, our business men ask why cannot the same beneficial results be obtained in Canada by placing this ever-increasing and important service under the control of the Government? The President of the Montreal Board of Trade, reflecting the general sentiment of this commercial body, holds that, equally with mail service, the telegraph should be taken in hand by the Government. He maintains that there can be but little difference of opinion that the business men of this country will be greatly benefited by the proposed change, and urges the Board to make such representations to the Government in this direction as will, if possible, bring about so desirable a change. In thus dealing with the question, in his official and public capacity, Mr. Henshaw wishes it to be understood that the Board of Trade do not propose to suggest any particular plan for the accomplishment of the change, but rather to point out to the Government its necessity.

STILL ANOTHER.

We beg to call the attention of those estimable journals that have accused us of "unjustly maligning" the Marquis of Lansdowne, and of having spoken of him from "false and insufficient information," to the following expression of opinion and statement of facts given by the Dublin correspondent of the *Brooklyn Eagle* concerning the character and doings of our next Governor-General:—"The Marquis of Lansdowne is anxious to retrieve his character in Ireland before assuming the post in Canada to which he has lately been appointed. Through certain influences, which can at any time be utilized for landlord purposes, his lordship some time ago got an address from some of his tenants in the South, complimenting him in very warm terms for his benevolence, generosity and a whole string of other virtues. The priest of the parish was a prominent actor in the proceedings. The truth about this noble gentleman is that he has been one of the worst landlords in Ireland, and is still, so far as he can be, in spite of recent legislation. He has landed property in five counties of Ireland, extending to a total of 120,616 acres. He resigned his position in the Gladstone government sooner than give his assent to the Land Act. One of his former agents in Kerry, the notorious Mr. Trench, wrote a book some years ago entitled 'The Realities of Irish Life.' From beginning to end this work is a foul libel on the character of the people. Trench's opinion of Irish farmers was that they pursued murder as a pastime—that they were dishonest, lying and treacherous. Such was the man whom the Marquis of Lansdowne employed to administer landlordism on his Kerry estates, and Mr. Trench served his employer well. He exacted the highest possible rack rents; he allowed no arrears; he evicted for the slightest infraction of any of the numerous rules of the estate, one of which was that no tenant or no tenant's son or daughter could be married without his consent. This system of landlordism was carried out by Mr. Trench with the knowledge and approval of the Marquis. It is natural that his lordship, going out to Canada, where there are possibly not a few of his former tenants, should desire to have with him a good recommendation from an Irish priest."

THE TORY LEADER IN THE NORTH.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, commonly known as the "Grand Old Woman" and leader of Her Majesty's loyal opposition, has, according to promise and arrangement, paid a visit to Ireland. Naturally he inclined towards that section of the Island where, likely, he would be more at home. He struck the North and held forth in Belfast before an "immense" Conservative campaign meeting. Sir Stafford's eloquence must have had a profound effect upon the men of the North, for the crowd became extremely demonstrative. After the meeting Sir Stafford's hearers with all the worst elements of their nature stirred up to an internecine degree, formed in procession and marched through the streets singing "loyal airs," while they smashed the heads of passers-by and wrecked the buildings and offices of the Liberal newspapers, and did other damage. Destroying life and property was, it will be admitted, rather an inharmonious accompaniment to the singing of "loyal airs." The outrage, being perpetrated under the auspices of Sir Stafford Northcote, will not, of course meet with the same amount of disapproval and denunciation, as if it had happened further South and after one of those "violent" speeches by an Irish agitator. Sir Stafford, in the course of his speech, is said to have protested against the audacity of the Parnellites in calling themselves the National Party; he claimed that the Tories are the true Nationalists. It is a wonder that this utterance did not choke the "grand old woman." Ireland would have to be pitted in earnest if a mob of Tories, who can smash windows and throw stones to the tune of "Loyal Airs," are to be considered as the nationalists and representatives of the country. Sir Stafford clearly disregards the significance of a Wexford, Malloy and Monaghan events to arrive at his false and lying conclusion that the Parnellites are not the National Party. The Tory leader is on a thankless mission, and he had better retrace his steps across the channel and not incite poor bigoted Orangemen to such freaks of violence as wrecking private and public buildings.

TWO-CENT POSTAGE.

The new postal law in the United States, reducing letter postage to two cents, has gone into operation since the first of the month. For a long time the receipts of the Post Office Department have been increasing at a greater rate than the expenditures, and the consequence has been the piling up of uncollected surpluses. Large surplus revenue in the administration of a public service is contrary to the design of good and honest government, for government service is not intended to be a fortune-making business; on the contrary the Government, since it assumes the monopoly of a service, should perform that duty at the lowest possible cost to the people, whose agent it is. The mail service is not meant to be a tax on the people for revenue, but merely a public convenience, and the cheaper the rates are the more acceptable it will be, so long as the reduction does not bring down the revenue of the department below the point of self-support. The American Government have understood this, and accordingly have decreased the rates of postage by one-third, without at the same time ceasing to increase the postal facilities furnished to the people. The reduction is undoubtedly an experiment for the United States with its population scattered over thousands of miles of territory, but it is

one of which few entertain a doubt of its eventual success. Great Britain now has a net revenue of between \$12,000,000 and \$14,000,000 on her penny postage. This low rate led the English people to indulge in an enormous amount of correspondence, and it is quite certain that the growth of the Post Office business in the United States will spring to equal dimensions through the influence of equally cheap postage. It is expected that the new rate will have a considerable effect on the use of postal cards. Many persons who need postal cards with some reluctance, because of their cheapness, will now accept the advantages of privacy offered by the sealed letter at two cents. The experience of all former postal reductions has been that the receipts, instead of falling off, have always taken an upward tendency, and there is every reason to expect that the same result will attend the latest venture of the United States Post Office Department.

MONTREAL'S DISCOURAGING DEATH RATE.

Some of the officers of our Board of Health have found fault with the figures which we gave a few weeks ago relating to the death rate of Montreal, and which we pointed out to be only 2.12 per cent. less than the highest death rate in the leading cities of either Europe or America. Berlin was the highest, presenting a death rate of 29.24 per thousands of the population; then came Montreal with a percentage of 27.12. To set aside any doubt about the correctness of the figures we then made public, we shall take the statement of the Medical Health officer furnished by himself to the reporters of the city press, and we will show that the average death rate is still larger than we at first calculated. According to the latest returns given by this official, the number of deaths in Montreal during the first eight months of the present year was 2,747. This aggregate was made up of very fluctuating numbers when the mortality in each month is considered. Thus, in January the number of deaths was 270; in February 314; in March 410; in April 313; in May 287; in June 376; in July 440, and in August 257. This would give an average of 343 and a fraction for each month, or a total of 4,116 deaths for the year. The population of Montreal being 144,000, this mortality would represent a death rate of 28.58 per thousand, which is 1.46 more than we at first contended. This death rate of 28.58 for a city like Montreal is simply discouraging; it brings us within 0.26 per cent. of the highest death rate in the civilized world. Will the gentlemen of the Board of Health rise and offer satisfactory explanation of this extraordinary havoc played by death among our fellow citizens. Is not the sanitary condition of Montreal a standing invitation to the hand of death to strike sure and often; or if it is not, what is it that makes the grim visitor so familiar with our people? Providence and Nature have not leagued together for a greater destruction of life in Montreal than in the great majority of large centres of population. Then, what is the cause of the enormous and increasing mortality among a people who reside in a city healthfully situated, under a favorable climate and who lead lives, at least, as sober and virtuous as those who reside in cities less favored as regards situation and climate, but where the death rate is much smaller than in Montreal?

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The hostile reception which the King of Spain met with in Paris has thrown the people of Europe into a state of excitement and their governments into one of expectancy. The relations between the Spanish and the French Governments have suddenly become strained, and the isolation of France in Europe has, as a consequence, become more complete and helpless. The failure to protect King Alfonso from insult may call forth such stern reproach from the German and Spanish Governments as shall force the Ferry Cabinet to humble the pride of France and to sue for pardon to a Power for which Frenchmen have had but disdain and pity during the past two centuries. The head and front of Alfonso's offending was his acceptance of a complement from Germany, namely, the honorary colonelcy of a regiment of Uhlans in one of the provinces taken from France. The French people, who are too sensitive for their own good, resented the act as a direct affront to their country. But in their silly and discreditable conduct towards the Chief Magistrate of a friendly power, they displayed a lamentable inconsistency. There is no one so welcome to Paris and so generally feted as the Prince of Wales, and still he is the bearer of a German colonelcy; and so is the Czar of Russia. But does it follow that Great Britain and Russia are ready to co-operate with Bismarck against France, or that they belong to the Triple Alliance.

If, during the visit of Alfonso to Germany, a treaty had been secretly entered into between Spain and the Powers associated in the Triple Alliance, he would never have been so lacking in diplomatic shrewdness as to visit Paris at this time. His presence in the French capital should have been accepted as proof positive that, whatever efforts might have been made by Bismarck to seduce Spain into his coalition, they had thus far at least miscarried, and that no official action detrimental to French interests had as yet been taken by the Spanish Government. The fact of the matter is that in consenting to wear the military livery of Germany, the Spanish King had no intention of offending or wounding the susceptibilities of the French, for His Majesty says he knew nothing of the appointment to the colonelcy of the Ulan regiment until he

received it simultaneously with the uniform. There is not much doubt that in forcing this complimentary courtesy upon Alfonso, Bismarck intended thereby to sow distrust and discord between France and Spain, and to judge from the fury and rage of the Parisian populace he has succeeded remarkably. But it was both untimely and unkind of the German Emperor to endanger and embarrass his Royal Cousin with a gift so perilous on the eve of his departure for the French Capital. None but a Bismarck would have dared to use a friendly monarch as a firebrand in the house of an enemy. It was consequently against the German and not the Spanish Sovereign that the Parisian mob should have raised its howl. A Spanish journal made a most stinging remark when it said that "French Radicals who had not enough valor and patriotism to defend their country, now vent their rage and cowardice on the sovereign of a friendly nation." The complications that gather around France appear to be endless. England is estranged from her, in relation to the Chinese question, German diplomacy has isolated her, and actual alliances have been formed which will have the probable effect of restraining Russian sympathy; and, in such a case, France will find herself completely excluded from European conference. In this situation the French Government will scarcely consider it a safe or wise course to refuse a public apology—if Spain will exact it—for the outrage which it was either unwilling or unable to avert, especially if the Spanish demand for reparation be supported by a sharp admonition from Berlin. The result of the disgraceful behavior of the Parisians towards Alfonso has been, on the one hand, to greatly strengthen his hold upon the Spanish throne; while, on the other, France has been made to put her lips to the cup of humiliation, and it will be fortunate for her if she is not made to drink it to the dregs.

THE GERMAN IN AMERICA.

Two hundred years ago the first German colony landed in America. Germany was among the last of the nations of Europe to empty its surplus population on the shores of the new found continent, but once the tentacle element took root in America, it developed remarkable growth until to-day it is destined to become the most widely represented race in the United States. William Penn, the founder of the commonwealth which bears his name, acted as their pioneer emigration agent. About 1681 Penn made a visit up the Rhine and succeeded in awakening German interest in the possibilities of America as a future home. Two years later a band of Germans was organized to cross the Atlantic, and in the fall of 1683 they arrived in Philadelphia. A spot six miles from the centre of the Quaker city was selected for the settlement of the colonists, and was named Germantown. It now forms a part of Philadelphia. Thirteen families constituted, at the outset, this new colony, which was to play an important and conspicuous role in the development of the wild lands of America. More Germans came the following year, and a steady stream of emigration was set up. The English settlers grew jealous and made it warm for the new comers. They were elbowed on all occasions, but they got used to not being wanted, and did not heed it. These Germans soon made themselves felt in the new colony; they were more thrifty than their neighbors, and in consequence became more prosperous. They were the first to protest against slavery nearly two hundred years ago. Their aims were religious and philanthropic, and their mode of government was simplicity itself. That was the real beginning of the German colonization of America. Of late years the German immigration has taken the lead, and to-day they rank third in the population of the Union, forming one of the most important elements in American life and civilization. From thirteen families who renounced their German homes for the protection of the Quaker King two hundred years ago, the number has reached the enormous figure of a quarter of a million of people in a year, filling the banks of the Rhine, to seek a home in the American Republic. Even thirty years ago, in 1852, Germany sent out 150,000 immigrants; and although three years later the annual arrivals had dropped to less than half that number, and remained at a low rate until the close of the war, they rose to 125,000 in 1869 and to 155,000 in 1872. Germany had furnished, in the decade from 1820 to 1830 only one-twelfth as many immigrants as the British Isles; but in 1872 these two sources of immigration had become almost equal. Finally, in 1881, Germany's contingent reached the enormous number of 249,572, or a half more than that of England, Ireland and Scotland combined. The magnitude of the influence which these people are destined to exert on the national character, on the habits and customs of society, on the language and literature of the country, cannot now be fully set forth. They are a people who nationalise slowly. Their eagerness to take part in the politics of the country is not great. They come as quiet and industrious workers, and prefer to remain so until they have gained a competency. They are much slower than other people to abandon their own tastes and idiosyncrasies. On the other hand, they show a vigor and tenacity, a quiet force of character, an intelligence and thrift and sobriety which are of incalculable value to their adopted country; and what is more, they are strong in their domestic attachments and simple in their manners and social life. It is well, therefore, that these people should commemorate the coming of their ancestors two hundred years ago. It is the event of their arrival at the newly founded town of Philadelphia, whose two hundredth anniversary is now being celebrated, with great ceremony, festivity, and pomp, not only in the Quaker metropolis, but in several of the principal cities throughout the Union.