

GEN. WOOLFORD'S LECTURE.

The third lecture of the course, given under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City, was delivered on Thursday evening of last week by Gen. Stewart Woolford, Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York. We have several times expressed in our columns our appreciation of the efforts of this association to provide a course of lectures for the people which should be both instructive and interesting, and we cannot refrain from repeating that appreciation in still stronger terms, as we refer to the "History of Fort Sumpter, as delineated to us by Gen. Woolford. If they continue to provide such literary food, prepared in such palatable forms, for the appetites of the people, the days of Harlequins are numbered and the satisfaction will be theirs of having educated the taste of the community up to a standard that will demand its constant food from the purest and best speakers that the nation affords. The General possessed the advantage of having been an actor in the scenes he described, having been in command of a force under Gen. Gilmore, and his thrilling descriptions of the scenes of which we have all read, were intensified to a degree that made them appear drawn by a pencil that had dipped itself in the flame colors of the battles as the conflicts had transpired. The General is still a youthful man—probably not more than thirty-five, with a noble appearance of person—of medium size—knit together in a style of soldierly endurance—a countenance indicative of both caution and courage—just the kind of General that we instinctively feel would just take time enough to be sure that he was right, and then fling all questionings away, simply "go ahead"—a kind of General almost universally selected by Grant when he came into power, whose brilliant courage seconded the efforts of the great commander and speedily brought the war to a close. The style of the orator was more than usually eloquent even for an "eloquent man. Gen. Woolford would have been eloquent had he never seen a camp, but his active warfare has given to him that indescribable soldierly charm, which imbuing all that he said with his fire made the occasion one which will not easily pass from the memory of those who were privileged to listen to it. His first sentence arrested the attention of the entire audience and that attention never flagged until the last ones were concluded. Tears and smiles followed each other at the bidding of the orator's manner, while occasionally at the iteration of some pure and loyal sentiment, an "amen" would announce some auditors' hearty approval, than which perhaps no higher compliment could have been paid the speaker. The historical details which preceded the attack on "Sumpter" were briefly discussed, and the treacherous inebriety of the government as at that time constituted fully exposed—while the character of the noble band who though numbering scarce a hundred men, yet resolutely defended as long as defence was a possibility, the works around Charleston against both the rebels around and the authorities at Washington, were placed in the circle of honor where they ought to belong, and they were reborn to be in truth among the noblest heroes of the war. The description of the raising of the flag at Fort Sumpter, which Anderson transferred to his little command, when with banded knees and supplicating lips its folds were flung to the breeze; as well as of the battle which succeeded it was like a panorama of the scene in which the listener could see the gray hair of the Major, the upturned face of the chaplain, the reverent patriotism of the soldierly and the silent ironism of the seventy soldiers who stood there, the representatives of a feeling which their deeds were soon to evoke from the entire loyal north, and the same clear word picturing lighted up with a magnetism that made every eye behold all its shades, was apparent through all the descriptions which he gave.

The history of this fort, which is entirely familiar to our readers, was shown to have been a remarkable illustration of the entire war. It was the place where the first shot was fired—it commanded the city where the treason was inaugurated—it stood stern, defiant and unconquerable so long as that treason was a power, it refused all surrender even when shattered into ruins—it protracted the struggle even when resistance was hopeless—and only lowered its secession flag when Sherman had "marched through Georgia" and swept his legions like a path of flame through the State of which it stood the grim sea sentinel.

Mr. Woolford paid a well merited and judicious compliment to the black soldiers of the war. He did not claim that they were the equals of the white defenders of the Union in anything except in courage, but he did claim that in this particular they were the equals of any. He had commended both classes and found this sentiment to be about the truth. He claimed moreover that the black soldier was a nobler and truer man than the rebels of the South or their sympathizers at the North, or even the gold speculators of our commercial marts who rejoiced in every Union disaster that put up the price of the gold which they had on hand to sell, who announced when such disasters came to the public knowledge, their own discrimination of events by an emphasis "I told you so." The blacks he said deserved well of the nation and we ought not to break the nation's faith in neglecting to secure to them the results of the freedom they had earned, for if the necessities of politics should place the

ballot in their hands as the necessities of war had placed the muskets, and they used the one as well as they had the other, we need not fear that the Union would go to pieces because of our action. His references to the President were delicate but incisive. He alluded to him as a man who spoke in parables and that without a parable spoke he not, and said that if as "boss mason" in rebuilding Fort Sumpter he employed none but rebel workmen, with "Beauregard's" for engineers, the nation could afford to wait a day before completing the work of reconstruction and then see that it was done by the hands of competent loyalty. But our space will not permit us to depict further the lecture, and we close this brief sketch by earnestly recommending all our readers to attend the remaining lectures of the course.

THE MILLVILLE REPUBLICAN.

Our kindly efforts to furnish the Millville Republican with "local items," have produced very much the effect upon its editor that a red rag does upon a excited bovine. He calls us an "anonymous scribbler." His grammar is in a state of lunacy (as will be seen by the following assertion when taken in connection with the above), as he insists that we shall take down our name from the head of our editorial columns—fires away at the Camden and Amboy Railroad, which he somehow imagines to be connected with this office—wants us to look over a dictionary to find out the meaning of the word "parody"—accuses us of stealing bodily an article about the new depot, in Millville, from his columns, and invites us to further increase our guilt by stealing a description of the plan which is to be adopted; and all this because we innocently complied with a request of his to furnish his paper with a local item of exactly the kind he had indicated. We cannot find much resemblance between the article in his paper and the one in ours in reference to the new depot except in the mere facts of the case which we heard of as public news, not being aware that the exclusive right to all facts connected with the Millville depot, belonged to the enterprising Republican.

The invitation to steal the article to which he alludes, we must respectfully decline, both on the score of honesty in ourselves and want of value in the production. We must also beg to be excused from the lexicographical studies to which he directs our attention, on the ground that we can find the meaning of his word "parody," in the substance of any copy of his paper.

In another column he speaks of feeling melancholy over the loss of the patronage of the secretary of the Cumberland County Agricultural society. This fact has probably something to do with the irate condition of the editor. But there is another fact which we would like to mention to us. One "local item" was on the subject of men who had lost their hats. The Presidential Club has recently knocked off its assessorship, and any allusion to a bare headed man, would naturally be construed as insulting, and hence the effervescence of his irritation upon the Pioneer. He states that he does not desire to enter into any controversy with us. We are glad of it, for he is certainly not in a condition to carry it out if he did. He seems to repent toward the last and calls us an "accomplished gentleman," (which fact we accept,) earnestly wishing we could return the compliment.

He closes by saying that he intends to let us have the last word, which, as he had the first one, is certainly fair, and evinces a sense of returning reason, which we shall be happy to see developed into an entire restoration.

CORN.

Some interesting statistics in reference to this valuable cereal have recently been published, which we throw into our article for our columns, as a matter of general interest to our readers. There is no one crop in the country, which we raise in such abundance, or one upon which we can so thoroughly rely, nor is there one whose effect upon the health of the people is so highly productive of the most vigorous health. The crop of Indian corn, raised in the United States, the last year, is estimated at 880,000,000 bushels, and this is probably an under, rather than an over estimate. Of this the eleven southern states produced 185,000,000 bushels, a very large decrease from the amount raised by them in previous years. The corn which is annually poured into the markets of the nation, increases with each year. In 1864 the estimated production was 530,000,000 bushels, and in 1865, it was 704,000,000, and as we stated above, last year it was 880,000,000. The value of the article increases also. The immense crops do not make its prices unremunerative. In 1863 it was valued at \$278,000,000. In 1864 it was estimated at \$528,000,000, and in 1865, at \$324,000,000. In 1864 the prices were excessively high and thus caused a far higher money value to a lesser crop, but even at the low prices of 1865 the crop was paying one, and our farmers were satisfied. The amount of land devoted to its culture in 1865, was 19,000,000 of acres and this is not probably half that which was planted in ten years to come, for every succeeding year is demonstrating its reliability and value and the nation will surely settle for its national crop into that which is surest and best. Illinois has the honor of being the greatest corn producer, her crop reaching last year 177,000,000 of bushels, while little Rhode Island is the least, giving for 1865 but 498,090 bushels.

On Tuesday morning last, Thomas Cummings, an employe in the Rolling Mill of this city, while attempting to stop the engine which was in full power, was struck on the foot by the lever, and was severely injured. It is thought that had not the floor been broken, his foot would have been taken off. Medical aid was called in, the wound dressed, and the patient is doing as well as could be expected.

Vital Statistics of Mankind.

From careful calculations made by competent statisticians, a number of curious facts have been evolved, from which we extract the following: The whole number of people resident upon our globe at the present time, are estimated at about a thousand and a quarter millions. This it will be seen is an increase of two hundred and fifty millions over the estimates which the world has deemed reliable heretofore. It is gratifying to observe that the advance of civilization and art, not only increases the comfort and advances the intellect of man but at the same time lessens the number of deaths and gives so rapid an increase to the population. It has always been a metaphysical problem to the thinkers of the world, why so small a number of human beings should exist at any one time upon the earth when it was abundantly able to accommodate fifty times the number, and it may be that civilization is to settle the question and fill the earth with inhabitants. Certainly this rapid advance in the last century or two looks in this direction.

Of this vast number the yellow people have nearly half. Asia and its dependencies have always been the most densely populated of any portion of the globe, probably because of its favorable climate and also because the human race had its origin in that section and the children cling around the scenes of their nativity, with that home feeling that inheres more or less within us all. The white races come next in proportion, they having about one third of the entire number. These, while inferior in population to the Mongolians, yet, from their better civilization and morality, far surpass them in power. One fifth of the number in a white race have always been sufficient, as in the case of the English in India, to subdue an Asiatic nation. One sixth of the world's millions are the blacks. The Sun has looked fiercely upon them and his rays have been too ardent to allow of the development of other and more temperate climates. The fierce passions engendered naturally by their climate, and the cruel and murderous superstitions which they have always connected, both with their political construction and religious observances, have prevented anything like an approximation to equality of number with either the white or yellow nations. There is nearly the same number of the brown or Malay races as of the blacks, and the same causes that keep down the average of the blacks, operate upon them in the same direction. There are but one-twelfth of the whole number belonging to the red, or American races. Their paucity of number may be accounted for either by the habits of savage life, which only encourage the preservation of the best specimens of children, and the devastating wars in which they constantly indulge. The tendency of events is to the supremacy of the whites. Already their power controls the world and the nations of other colors are compelled to accept intercourse at their pleasure, while every few years large tracts of their territory are subdued and subjected to the Caucasian supremacy. The red men are in process of rapid extinction, and the whites are filling up the old hunting grounds. The blacks wherever accessible to the spirit of conquest, have bent their necks to the yoke. Wherever the cannon of the temperate zones can reach, the yellow people succumb, and the brown have almost ceased attempting to lift their necks from beneath the conquerors' feet.

Among all these people there are spoken 3648 languages. Babel has exercised the same process of development as everything else, until even to learn a hundred part of the forms in which man address themselves to each other in comprehension, would be nearly an impossibility.

There are nearly one quarter as many forms of religion as there are of language. One thousand is the lowest calculation. Of these the Christian, in some form or other have already the supremacy, numbering 335,000,000. Of course this applies to the simple recognition by the nation, and not to its profession as a creed of practice or a religious morality. Of these Christian nations 180,000,000 of people, accept it in the forms of Roman Catholicism, 75,000,000 in those of the Greek Church, and 80,000,000 of the Protestant.

The Pagans or idol worshippers have 200,000,000, a large decrease within the last eighteen centuries. The Mohammedans, who may be considered as representing the sensual element in religion, claim 160,000,000, while the Jews, in spite of their dispersion, have 5,000,000, as a number equal to the inhabitants of Judea in its palmiest days. The probable fate of these religions, even if we look only with a politician's eye, is to be swallowed up in Christianity. The fact that it has already accomplished the leadership of the world, and that its vitality is constantly on the increase, would be enough to demonstrate this, if there were nothing more. Its construction binding it to a missionary spirit, enforces aggression upon these others. None of these other systems, except Mohammedanism is so aggressive, and that only by military force.

The position of this power has been changed in this regard and any convulsion of Europe or Asia, is liable to extinguish it altogether, in which case true religion naturally follows in its wake. Intelligence rapidly destroys idol worship, and there is nowhere for the religious proclivities of these people to turn in that event except to Christianity. The Jews have never been a proselyting people, and only grow by natural increase which is largely counteracted by absorption among the Gentiles. So that the signs of the times indicate with unerring certainty the dominancy of Christianity as the controlling religious dominancy of the world.

The mortality of the world is averaged at about one for each second, or 3,333,333, in a year. It is somewhat startling to think that with every pulsation of our

New Jersey Legislature.

The Legislature has been thrown into a state of astonishment by the reception of another veto by Gov. Ward. Evidently the members do not quite know what to do. They do not wish to get into a conflict with the Executive, and they do not wish to back down from their own action. The probability is however, that they will let the Governor have his way, and yet the inefficiency of the present bribery law is manifest from the conviction of Mr. Ruh, in whose case the only witness said, and reiterates again in a letter, that he is not entirely sure whether Mr. Ruh was the man who offered him the bribe or whether Mr. Ruh is in prison upon this evidence. He may be guilty—very possibly he is—but still Gov. Ward would not like to go to state prison upon such evidence.

A bill has passed the Senate to authorize Camden to raise \$20,000 for the purpose of building an additional school house in that city. The House passed a resolution requesting the Governor to convene the court of pardons to act upon the case of Mr. Ruh, as Mr. Staats had in recent letter renewed his doubts as to whether Mr. Ruh was the man who offered the bribe or not.

On Friday night last, the Post Office at Salem, was forcibly entered and the letters were rifled of their valuable contents. From what we can learn, the facts are these: For some days past, a man named Charles Clement, alias Stanton had been putting up at Garwood's Hotel. On that night he did not come in as usual and the next morning he left without paying his board, and was seen to take a seat in the cars quite early. He did not procure his ticket at the depot, as was the custom. When the robbery was discovered, suspicion naturally pointed to him, but as there was no process issued against him at the time, he was permitted to go. Before, however, the train reached Pittsford, a warrant was issued, and a telegraphic dispatch sent to that place announcing the fact. Upon the arrival of the train, Samuel French, the conductor, received the dispatch, and with the assistance of James King, messenger on the W. J. R. R., arrested him. He was taken back to Salem, and had a hearing before Thos. V. F. Rusling, Esq., who committed him to jail. It appears that he borrowed some tools of a wheelwright, and bored a hole through one of the back shutters, and thus effected an entrance. In his haste, he tore open some letters containing money, leaving part behind. His person being searched, portion of the money was found upon him, thus easily leading to his detection. A detective officer recently riding in the cars with us remarked that this was one of the most important arrests that have lately been made, as he was an old offender, and was supposed to be the same man that had robbed eight other Post Offices.

The presentation of the portrait of Mr. Lincoln to the legislature, did not come off on Wednesday of last week as promised. We presume the writer of the notice took the decision of the Legislature that it should be so done, as proof that it was so done, a sad commentary on the reliability of Legislators, and a clear proof of the veridicality of our correspondent, who it seems put his trust in politicians.

POCKET BOOK STOLEN.

On Saturday afternoon last, Mr. Enoch Hanthorn, one of our most worthy citizens, lost his pocket-book, containing about one hundred and fifteen dollars in greenbacks and some due-bills. Mr. H. was returning from the city, in company with his wife. Shortly after paying for his tickets at the office in Philadelphia, he missed his money and is well satisfied that his pocket was picked. There is a mere possibility of his mistaking his pocket, in attempting to put his money in it. The loss is more to be regretted, as his state of health is such as to prevent him from doing any work, being under medical treatment.

Not long since, a lady of Salem Co., had her pocket picked of over a hundred dollars while on her way home from Philadelphia. Persons who visit the city, should be very careful about their money and valuables, as there are pickpockets always on the lookout.

DUNN & MAUL.

The enterprising gentlemen who compose the above named firm have lately entered into partnership, and opened one of the best stores in this city. They intend to keep an extensive and superior stock of all kinds of goods in their line of business. Mr. Dunn is thoroughly posted in the Wall paper department, and Mr. Maul is at home in the Boot & Shoe business. A neat and handsomely papered room is one of the most attractive and desirable features of a home, and when it can be had at such a small cost, no one should be without the luxury. Persons can live without ever having their rooms papered, if they don't die from the effects of the accumulated dirt, and so they may walk through life barefooted, at considerable risk of impairing their health, but we presume most of our readers intend to have the walls of their houses papered occasionally, and also take good care of their understandings. Messrs. Dunn & Maul are favorably known to our citizens, and we take pleasure in recommending them to all in want of anything in their line.

A movement, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal church in New York, is now very vigorously pushed in New York, for the reclamation of abandoned women. The plan is to open a midnight reading room, into which these outcasts may be invited, and where a comfortable supper will be provided, addresses made, and the women persuaded if possible, to accept temporary homes till permanent ones can be secured. While the laws on this subject are executed as imperfectly as they are, we do not see that any general reform can be effected, but still a large amount of individual good can undoubtedly be accomplished in this manner.

The rent of the pews in the church of Rev. H. W. Beecher amounts to \$50,000, a sum sufficient one would think to carry on the enterprise without embarrassment. We know of some churches that would undertake to go through on a considerably lower figure.

FRAME vs. BRICK BUILDINGS.

Considerable discussion has lately taken place in reference to the action of our city council, in refusing to grant permits for the erection of frame buildings on Commerce or other principal streets in this place. We will give our views on the subject and cheerfully offer the use of our columns to any who may wish to present their views. To look at the subject from one standpoint it would seem rather oppressive that enterprising men who are willing to risk capital in improving our city, should be deprived of that privilege, especially as all others heretofore have put up such buildings as they "chose, run," it would be greatly to the advantage of those who propose to build, to erect brick instead of frame edifices. The first cost would be something more, but the advantages would no doubt more than overbalance that. A brick building would present a better appearance, cost much less to keep in repair, last much longer, be cooler in Summer, warmer in Winter, less liable to destruction by fire, and also with advantages "too tedious to mention." Insurance companies are slow to take large risks in frame buildings, especially where they are in close proximity, even though the rate of insurance be, as it is, much higher for the frame than for the brick. The "greatest good to the greatest number" would also be in favor of the heretofore brick instead of frame buildings erected on the main street of this city. We have been highly favored for many years past in the absence of any very extensive conflagrations and it is hoped we may in the future, be as "in time" of peace it is better to prepare for war, as to have it possible against us, this city, to guard as much as possible against a destructive fire. Of course no reflections meant on our present efficient fire department which would doubtless extinguish an ordinary conflagration in less than no time. This however is a serious matter, and believing our city to be in a state of such high civilization, in refusing to grant permits for the erection of more frame buildings on Commerce Street, and also believing it to be not only best for our city, but even for those who propose to build, we hope the council will be sustained by public sentiment.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

On Friday night last, the Post Office at Salem, was forcibly entered and the letters were rifled of their valuable contents. From what we can learn, the facts are these: For some days past, a man named Charles Clement, alias Stanton had been putting up at Garwood's Hotel. On that night he did not come in as usual and the next morning he left without paying his board, and was seen to take a seat in the cars quite early. He did not procure his ticket at the depot, as was the custom. When the robbery was discovered, suspicion naturally pointed to him, but as there was no process issued against him at the time, he was permitted to go. Before, however, the train reached Pittsford, a warrant was issued, and a telegraphic dispatch sent to that place announcing the fact. Upon the arrival of the train, Samuel French, the conductor, received the dispatch, and with the assistance of James King, messenger on the W. J. R. R., arrested him. He was taken back to Salem, and had a hearing before Thos. V. F. Rusling, Esq., who committed him to jail. It appears that he borrowed some tools of a wheelwright, and bored a hole through one of the back shutters, and thus effected an entrance. In his haste, he tore open some letters containing money, leaving part behind. His person being searched, portion of the money was found upon him, thus easily leading to his detection. A detective officer recently riding in the cars with us remarked that this was one of the most important arrests that have lately been made, as he was an old offender, and was supposed to be the same man that had robbed eight other Post Offices.

The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided affirmatively the following questions: That section and the way together with the confederacy did not destroy the existence of Alabama as a state. That all acts of Legislature, done under its secession organization previously to Lee's surrender are still valid law, and that their validity does not depend upon their conformity to the Constitution of the United States, and that investments in confederate bonds and for which confederate notes were received are still legal. It is this Congress took these people in hand again.

We learn from the Hammonton Republican, that the Methodist Episcopal Church, of that place, is so far advanced that the Lecture room will be completed in a few weeks more. The enterprising band of Methodists in that community deserve all praise for their liberal public spirit in this direction. At a Ladies' festival, recently held there, the net profits were \$670. People with such a go-aheadness cannot otherwise than be successful.

Great Britain has at last made a proposal to the United States for the arbitration of the "Alabama Claims." It is likely to be accepted, and will no doubt settle this vexed and dangerous question. It is a little amusing to remember how insultingly she refused such a proposition when our hands were tied by war, but now we are free, she suddenly sees the justice of the arrangement. Sensible but flunky.

A demon in human form, named Chauncey E. Page, residing in Valparaiso, Indiana, recently murdered his wife and mother-in-law, with whom he had some disagreements, and attempted the life of a young lady also, who was residing in the house. He afterwards attempted to fire the house, for the purpose of concealing the crime, but was unsuccessful. Up to the latest accounts the murderer had not been arrested.

A new kind of bullet has been invented in Paris which explodes in the wound it makes, and scatters itself around with force enough to kill a dozen men. Breach loading guns and bullets like these, if invention continues to increase their efficiency will soon make war an impossibility by killing off all the soldiers in the first battle.

The Grand Jury, to whom the case of John H. Surratt was referred, have presented a bill of indictment against him for complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. His trial will probably be nearly immediate upon his landing.

DISCHARGED.—Mr. S. R. Fithian, the mail agent on the Maritain and Delaware Bay Railroad, who was charged some time since with robbing the mail, has been discharged. The United States Grand Jury finding no evidence to warrant them in charging a bill of indictment.

As we published the report given in a Philadelphia paper at the time of its occurrence, it is with the sincerest pleasure, that we announce his entire clearance from the charge.

HOMICIDE.

On Tuesday morning last, while a party of men were engaged in removing some household goods from a house about two miles from Elliptical, to Woodbury and the other Davis named William Kelley and two men, one named John Kelley, who was charged some time since with robbing the mail, has been discharged. The United States Grand Jury finding no evidence to warrant them in charging a bill of indictment.

The National Publishing Company, 507 Market St., Philadelphia, expect to issue shortly a work by Alex. H. Stephens, in which the origin, causes, and results of the late war are traced by his own hand. There has been no work as yet from any superior mind, written from a Southern standpoint, the work of Pollard, being the veriest blather; and this book will supply the need. Mr. Stephens, however, much we may say things in a perverted light, he may say a man in the South, and his work will command attention of the entire Union. The Company know the importance of getting by means a series of works that both in style and matter will form an integral part of the history of the Union.

GOV. WARDS VETO.

The Governor has vetoed the bill recently passed by the Legislature and known as the "Bribery Bill." We reproduce those portions of the veto which contain his objections: First—The third section of the act now in force is by the proposed bill repealed, and the same time or substitute or similar provision is enacted. The third section is intended to provide for the trial of a person within the terms of any other section of the law, namely, the offense of giving or withholding a vote upon a legislative proceeding or measure in consideration of a bribe or other consideration, or for the trial of a person upon two matters or proceedings, while a direct pecuniary bribe or other bribe or other consideration is offered or accepted by or for the person so charged. This offense is made by the third section now proposed to be repealed, a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment or fine. It is evidently a mode of bribery more insidious and dangerous than the direct offering and accepting of a bribe, and which, in fact, corrupt action on two matters or proceedings, while a direct pecuniary bribe or other bribe or other consideration is offered or accepted by or for the person so charged. This offense is made by the third section now proposed to be repealed, a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment or fine. It is evidently a mode of bribery more insidious and dangerous than the direct offering and accepting of a bribe, and which, in fact, corrupt action on two matters or proceedings, while a direct pecuniary bribe or other bribe or other consideration is offered or accepted by or for the person so charged. This offense is made by the third section now proposed to be repealed, a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment or fine. 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