

### The Marriage Market.

It occurs to us that there are remarkably few marriages in Oakland, considering the size of the place and population. Deaths and births will happen once in a while, and nothing can prevent them, we suppose; but there is a lamentable backwardness about the young people's courtship that augurs unfavorably for the future of Oakland if the present condition of things is not changed. The local editor of the *News* is willing to do all he can to work about a reform, and in this spirit proposes to periodically take observations of the matrimonial market, and in a cursory manner review it. This, we believe, is a duty we owe to the public, and especially to our bachelor and maiden friends, whose tendencies lead to wedlock. To-day we make the following quotations:

Old bachelors plenty, and go off slowly at 35 and 40; rejected, dull and inactive at 50. Old maids have declined to 30 and 35, where they remain solid and unchanged. Young men are unsteady at 23 and 25, but with an influx of females would be in good demand. An inferior article put up in fancy packages, trimmed and tasseled, are dull and heavy at 18 and upwards. Young ladies, though fickle as the wind, readily accepted at 16 and 20, with little prospects of decline. The prime articles are much inquired for and eagerly sought, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply—a deceptive imitation, however, sells readily at low figures. Inexperienced dealers, therefore, should exercise due caution and discernment in making their selections, as the market is flooded with inferior brands of both sexes, well calculated to deceive the unsophisticated and confiding.—*Oakland, Cal., News.*

### New York Judiciary.

The scandal which has fallen upon the judiciary of the State of New York is a natural result of that general looseness of morality among public officials which followed the wild license and reckless prodigality of the war of the rebellion. It is astonishing to look back upon the terrible mass of corruption which has loaded down every department of the public service since 1860, in the general government, in State governments, in municipalities, in counties and in towns, and to find that the nation has been able to stand up under the burden. Hundreds of millions have been taken from the pockets of the people since the commencement of the war by dishonest contractors, unjust claimants, bounty robbers, city plunderers and carpet-bag State governments. The infection of demoralization has spread in every direction; into quiet country towns as well as into large cities, and men who before the war would have been startled at the idea of a dishonest act, have been drawn into the vortex and have entered upon the business of official plunder as if it were a legitimate occupation. The Tammany robberies, although trifling in comparison with the old revenue robberies and the present wholesale plunder of the carpet-bag governments in the South, could never have been undertaken before the public mind had been drilled into the contemplation of these grand rascalities. It would have been surprising if the Bench had retained its purity untarnished amidst such universal license. The Legislature is the constitutional check held over the judiciary, and the Legislature of the State of New York has been so foul with corruption as to become a byword and reproach among men all over the world. There is no doubt that a majority of our Albany legislators for the past ten years have rendered themselves liable by their official acts to occupy felons' cells in a State prison. The Judges can be removed or impeached only by the Legislature, and what fear can there have been in the mind of any Judge, whose moral character was not sufficiently strong to hold him above temptation, of retribution at the hands of such notorious corruptionists? Who will deny that Barnard, Cardozo and McCunn would have been safe from punishment to-day if the Legislature of last winter had not been compelled, in self-preservation, to proceed against them? In the midst of unpunished and successful rascality, dazzled by the vulgar show of easily and rapidly stolen wealth, accustomed to see fraud, swindling and robbery leading to power, and treated with consideration and respect, Judges were just as liable to fail as revenue collectors or the heads of city departments. \* \* \* It is undeniable that a majority of our

judicial officers, high and low, lend themselves to the objects of party leaders and prostitute the honor of the Bench to their own political interests.

\* \* \* In criminal cases and in civil suits it has now become a common practice for the parties interested to use the influence of their political friends with the Judge to secure a favorable verdict, and if any difficulty is experienced, more and more pressure is brought to bear to effect the purpose. No man who has mingled in New York politics need be told of the numberless instances in which justice has been controlled by political influence, or of the notorious efforts of Judges when near the close of their terms of office to make political capital out of their judicial action. \* \* \* A fearless, independent and able judiciary would soon put official corruption to flight and do much to purify our social and political system.—*New York Herald.*

### NO SUMMER.

While every one is speaking of the present season as being remarkable in its characteristics, I have gathered for your readers some reliable facts of the year 1816, known as "the year without a summer." Few persons now living can recollect it, but it was the coldest ever known through Europe and America. The following is a brief abstract of the weather during each month of the year:

January was mild, so much so as to render fires almost needless in parlors. December previous was very cold.

February was not very cold; with the exception of a few days it was mild, like its predecessor.

March was cold and boisterous during the first part of it; the remainder was mild. A great freshet on the Ohio and Kentucky rivers caused great loss of property.

April began warm, but grew colder as the month advanced, and ended with snow and ice and a temperature more like winter than spring.

May was more remarkable for frowns than smiles. Buds and fruits were frozen; ice formed half an inch thick; corn killed, and the fields again and again replanted until deemed too late.

June was the coldest ever known in this latitude. Frost, ice and snow were common. Almost every green thing killed. Fruit nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont, several in Maine, three in the interior of New York, and also in Massachusetts. Considerable damage was done at New Orleans in consequence of the rapid rise of the river. The suburbs were covered with water, and the roads were only passable with boats.

July was accompanied by frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed to the thickness of a common window glass throughout New England, New York and some parts of Pennsylvania. Indian corn was nearly all destroyed; some favorably situated fields escaped. This was true of some of the hill farms of Massachusetts.

August was more cheerless, if possible, than the summer months already passed. Ice was formed half an inch thick. Indian corn was so frozen that the great part was cut down and dried for fodder. Almost every green thing was destroyed, both in this country and in Europe. Papers received from England state "that it would be remembered by the present generation that the year 1816 was a year in which there was no summer." Very little corn ripened in New England and Middle States. Farmers supplied themselves from the corn produced in 1815 for the seed of the spring of 1817. It sold at from four to five dollars per bushel.

September furnished about two weeks of the mildest weather of the season. Soon after the middle it became very cold and frosty; ice formed a quarter of an inch thick.

October produced more than its share of cold weather; frost and ice in common.

November was cold and blustering. Snow fell so as to make good sleighing.

December was mild and comfortable. The above is a brief summary of "the cold summer of 1816," as it was called, in order to distinguish it from the cold season. The winter was mild. Frost and ice were common in every month of the year. Very little vegetation matured in the Eastern and Middle States. The sun's rays seemed to be destitute of heat throughout the summer; all nature was clad in a sable hue, and men exhibited no little anxiety concerning the future of this life.

The average wholesale price of flour during that year, in the Philadelphia market, was thirteen dollars per barrel. The average price of wheat in England was ninety-three shillings per quarter.—*Cor. Boston Globe.*

### Buying a Horse.

First, acquire a knowledge of horses, so as to know a good horse when you see one that is a model. There is more money lost, and more honest men defrauded, in buying and selling horses, than in any other product of the farm. For the last twenty years, I have had all sorts and shapes of horses, from the pony to the Shanghai, and the greatest weight in the least bulk is the animal for service. A horse weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds is large enough for farm work. You must understand what you want an animal for, before you go to buy. One minute is time long enough to examine the standing points of a horse. These are: A good lively eye, inclined to hazel, and a pleasant countenance; a flat leg and open foot; shoulders set rather back, and thin at the withers; a short back, and no objection if it is slightly arched; the proper shape of the hinder parts depends on what you wish a horse to perform.

The prevailing blemishes are blindness or weak eyes, ringbone, spavin, hoof bound, curbed or thorough pinned, stifled, &c., all of which an expert observer will detect in one minute's time. The heaves is the most difficult to detect, as that depends upon the treatment the animal has had for the week previous. The thumps, or palpitating of the heart, may be detected easily, by moving and exciting the horse, and stopping him suddenly. As to the age of the horse hurting him, it depends on how he has been used until he is six years old; if sound then, he is good for twelve or twenty years' service yet. Judging the age of a horse by his mouth, is very uncertain. You can tell to a certainty within one year until he is six years old; then you must judge from general appearance. Some judges rely on the tusk, but some horses never have any tusk—about the same number of mares have tusks as horses that have none.

Some men will tell you that they know the age of a horse by the jaw, or the wrinkles about the eye, or by the joints of the tail. You might as well say that you know the age of a man by the wrinkles in his face. The wearing of the teeth depends upon the general health and lungs of the animal. Bad teeth follow diseased lungs.

In purchasing a horse, rely on your judgment, and when you trade, do not ask a neighbor, as every man ought to know his own business. If there is much talking to be done let the other do it. What you say let it be to the point, and stand to it.—*Ohio Farmer.*

### Synopsis of the Naturalization Laws.

The following synopsis of the Naturalization laws will be found of interest to those who are about to take out naturalization papers.

Aliens who arrived in the United States before they were eighteen years of age, and who have continued to reside here, are not required to take out any "first papers," or certificate of declaration, but may receive their "full papers" after having resided five years in the United States and become twenty-one years of age.

Soldiers who have enlisted in the regular or volunteer army of the United States and been honorably discharged, do not require any certificate of declaration.

All other persons must procure a certificate of declaration, at least two years prior to getting their full papers or certificate of naturalization, and no length of time or residence will obviate the necessity of procuring the first papers.

First papers may be obtained at any time by an alien of the age of twenty-one years or upward, and no testimony other than that of the applicant is required.

To obtain full papers the applicant must have resided at least two years in the United States after receiving his first papers, and the whole term of his residence in the United States must have been not less than five years, and one in the State where the final application is made.

Upon making application for full papers, the applicant must bring into court his first papers, and have with him a witness who has been acquaint-

ed with him five years, who can testify to his good character, and that he is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

If first papers have been lost, copies may be obtained by writing to the clerk of the court from which they were issued.

When a father receives his full papers, his children who are under the age of twenty-one years, and whose residence is then in the United States, are considered citizens.—*Ex.*

### How the Strong-Minded are Paid.

Among the numerous women who will lecture or read during the coming season are the following, with their subjects and charges:

Susan B. Anthony treats of "Women Already Voters" and the "Bread-and-Butter" question for \$50 to \$100.

Addie L. Ballou treats of the "Common Conflict," which means "Moral and Religious Revolution Inevitable," for \$50 to \$100 a speak.

Rev. Mrs. Celia Burleigh asks \$75 to \$100 a piece for lectures about "Homes and Houses" and "Women and Children."

Miss Phoebe Cozzins has two lectures, "The Political and Legal Disabilities of Women," and "The Bible and Women's Sphere." Terms, \$100, with modifications.

Miss Lillian Edgerton takes the man side of the woman question for \$100 to \$150.

Kate Field does Dickens, the Adirondacks, and England, for \$100 to \$150.

Miss Maimie Swayne tells what she knows about women for \$50 to \$75.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton has five, from \$75 to \$100.

Miss Kate Stanton charges \$50 to \$100 and tells why she studied law, and whom to marry.

Laura Keene, fine arts, music, drama and song. Terms, \$150 to \$200.

Abby Sage Richardson, miscellaneous readings, \$75 to \$100.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, readings from her own works, \$100 to \$200.

Mrs. Scott Siddons, readings in costume, \$200 to \$250.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLIES.—The *London Spectator* says: "Earl Russell has published a letter in the *Times*, in which he virtually, on the ground of the necessity of expediting public business, concedes home rule. He says: 'It appears to me that if Ireland were allowed to elect a representative assembly for each of its four provinces of Leinster, Ulster, Munster, and Connaught, and if Scotland in a similar manner were to be divided into Lowlands and Highlands, having for each province a representative assembly, the local wants of Ireland and Scotland might be better provided for than they are at present.' As Wales must have its representative assembly too, and North England, and Midland England, and Eastern England, and Southern England, that is a proposal for changing the United Kingdom into a Federal Republic. It would, no doubt, relieve the central authority of much business, but it would also relieve it of much power also, of how much nobody knows."

Hepworth Dixon will visit Japan.

Stanley will go to China next. He had better go to Livingstone again.

A lazy dyspeptic was bawling his own misfortunes, and speaking with a friend on the latter's hearty appearance.

"What do you do to make yourself so strong and healthy?" inquired the dyspeptic.

"Live on fruit alone," answered the friend.

"What kind of fruit?"

"The fruit of industry; and I am never troubled with indigestion."

Schuylkill county, Pa., the great heart of the coal region, is having a revival of the murderous era among the "Molly Maguires." This is a secret organization of cut-throats, which, having died away for some years, is now being revived, and the story of their outrages is already commenced.

Brighton, England, has just opened to visitors, with appropriate ceremony, a magnificent aquarium, probably the largest in the world.