

RATES FOR ADVERTISING:	
Each year (8 lines or less) first insertion	\$ 1.00
Each additional insertion, of each square	10¢
For six weeks or less	10¢
" " six months	10¢
Half a year or less	10¢
" " six months	10¢
Fourth, or less	10¢
" " six months	10¢
One year	10¢
" " six months	10¢
Local business or per line, per line	10¢
Each subsequent insertion, per line	10¢
CIRCULATION	2000
Job Printing Promptly and Neatly Executed.	

Ladoga Seminary.

Board Meeting.—Members present, Rev. Rees Davis President, W. C. Hendricks, Secretary, Dr. William Long, William Hanna, John W. Hanna and I. N. Miller.

The President called the House to order. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Reports being in order, Rev. R. Davis having acted as Financial Agent for the past year, made the following report:

Amount of subscription taken \$447.

Collected on same \$462.

The above being the amount received during the past year; also that he had paid most of the outstanding claims against us that were pressing, and that he regarded the financial condition of the Institution very encouraging.

The Municipal, A. J. Vawter, then presented his report in relation to the school for the year, as follows:

Number in Classical Department	16
English	16
Proprietary	42
Practical	36
Musical	26
Fine Arts	27
Deduct those counted twice	20
Total	169

The report further represented the school in a prosperous condition with regard to the class of students, their moral and intellectual attainments etc. Also referred the Board to certain cards published in the *Ladoga Herald* on the 11th day of February and March 3d, 1870, respectively; said cards relating to the discipline of the school etc. After due consideration the following resolution was offered by William Hanna:

Resolved, That we, the Board of Trustees of Ladoga Seminary most heartily commend the Principal, A. J. Vawter for the prompt and determined manner of enforcing due observance, and proper disciplinary measures for the government of the school, thereby complying with the former request of this Board, for which the Principal has our thanks. High moral and intellectual attainments are the objects of this Institution.

The resolution was unanimously concurred in.

The following proposition was offered by the Trustees by A. J. Vawter.

If the Trustees will raise before the 25th day of December 1870, all except the last one thousand dollars due on the Seminary property, I will raise the last one thousand due without cost to the Seminary.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Principle then presented to the Board for their consideration, certain suggestions from a Chicago University, through their President, Dr. Burroughs, relating to said University taking the Seminary under its care, maintain a first class school, etc, which proposition was duly entertained, and the Secretary ordered to open up correspondence with said University in relation thereto, and report the same at the next session of the Trustees. A. J. Vawter was requested to set with the Secretary in said correspondence.

This Board would heartily express their thanks to the principle and teachers for the prosperity of the school for the past year, believing that through their efforts the cause of Christianity and education will be materially advanced throughout their field of operations.

The Board adjourned to meet the first Saturday in August, 1870, at 1 o'clock p.m.

REES DAVIS, Pres.

W. C. HENDRICKS, Secy.

From a speech by Hon. John G. Schumacker, of Indiana, in the House of Representatives.

Corruption in the Republican Party.

Why, Mr. Speaker, the leaders of the Republican party in the State of New York are bought and sold like sheep in the shambles. I make honorable exceptions, of course. In proof of my assertion I offer the files of the New York *Tribune* for the last two years. Over and over again Mr. Greeley charges the leaders in that party in our State legislature with selling out its principles for money. Thirteen Senators out of fourteen were purchased.

But, Mr. Speaker, in speaking of the influence of money upon officials, we have a bright and shining example near us. Look at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue; the President of the United States, the head of the Republican party. Look at the first chosen Cabinet officers of General Grant, almost every man appointed had given money to General Grant directly or indirectly.

A. T. Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury, gave \$10,000. Washburn, Secretary of State, had been instrumental in raising money to purchase General Grant a house in Geneva; B. B. B. Grinnell, the Collector of the port of New York, and most lucrative position in the United States was a large contributor toward General Grant's houses. These facts are all well known, and are a part of the political history of the Administration, and it ill becomes its supporters to charge fraud and corruption upon the Democracy.

A ROCKY Mountain paper, noting the invention by a Chicago man of a process by which a dead body can be petrified as hard as stone, thinks the inventor ought to accompany our troops on the frontier, where he could drive a pretty good business in petrifying Indians and selling them for tobacco-skins.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE COIN.

In the reign of Darius the Great, gold was thirteen times more valuable, weight for weight, than silver. In the time of Plato it was twelve times as valuable. In the reign of Julius Caesar gold was only nine times more valuable, owing, perhaps, to the enormous qua-

Ancient and Modern Coinage.

Platinum was coined in Russia from 1828 to 1845. But the metals best adapted and most generally used as coin, is copper, nickel, silver and gold; the first two being now used for coins of small value, to make change, the two latter, commonly designated the precious metals, are measures of value and legal tender. On the continent of Europe a composition of silver and copper, called bullion, has long been used for small coins; which are made current at a much higher value than that of the metals they contain. In China Ssue, silver is the principle currency, which is merely ingot silver of a uniform fineness, paid and received by weight.

Spanish and Mexican dollars also circulate there, but only after they had been assayed and stamped as proof that they are of the standard firmness. As Asia Minor produced gold, its earliest coinage was of that metal. Italy and Sicily possessing copper, bronze was first coined there.

The Lydians had gold coins at the close of the ninth century B. C., Greece proper only at the close of the eighth century B. C. Servius Tullius, King of Rome, made the pound weight of copper current money.

The Romans first coined silver 281 B. C., and gold 207 B. C. Some nations, although they worked the metals with skill, seem never to have coined money, and such was the case with the Irish, of whom no coins are known prior to the English invasion in the twelfth century.

The amount of specie existing in Europe, A. D. 14, was equal in value to but to 4358.

After the Augustan era the product of the European mines failed, and the stock of coin gradually disappeared until the ninth century, each step of its fall being marked by the greater poverty and social degradation of the people, until at last such was the scarcity of coin, *huncoribus* in Britain were made a legal tender at specified rates.

INVENTION OF BANK NOTES.

This dearth of the precious metals contributed largely toward establishing the dark ages. Out of these depths arose the great modern institutions, the mercantile theory and credit, the one a palliative and the other a cure. No increase in the stock of coin occurred until after the discovery of America, but the invention of paper credit largely alleviated the prevailing misery. This invention is due to the Jews, who, in 1160, introduced bills of exchange, and who were the only persons, from the institution of the canon law against taking of interest for the loans of money to the sixteenth century, who, in Western Europe, durst make a business of giving credit.

The ancient English penny was the first silver coin struck in England. It was equal in weight to the present three-penny piece.

Prussia and France.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier, in speculating on the possible union of the South German Confederation, with its ten millions of people, to Prussia, says that she would then directly control forty millions of people, and her magnificent army, already containing a million of men, would be undoubtedly able to cope with France and Austria combined. Her population would be about eight millions more numerous than that of Great Britain and Ireland, and nearly as large as that of the United States at the present time.

Still even, then, her population would not exceed that of France, which will also show forty millions of people. Austria has over thirty millions, and strong as Prussia may be, she would hardly be adequate to a contest with two gigantic States whose population is nearly double that of her own, and whose wealth and resources are far superior. We imagine that France alone is now, as she has generally been in the past, the most powerful of all the European continental powers. Her population is only excelled by Russia. Her wealth is greater than any other State. She has a magnificent navy, far larger than that of Prussia. Her people are more united and compact and homogeneous than any in Europe. Prussia and the German Confederation are a conglomeration of former discordant, if not hostile, States, that have not yet been fully wedged together. A contest between two such mighty monarchies would be a conflict of giants, with doubtful results, but the chances of another *Jena* or *Ligny* are greater than of another *Sadowa*.

Brigham at Seventy.

(From the Salt Lake Herald.)

Wednesday last, June 1, President Brigham Young, being sixty-nine years of age, entered upon his seventieth year, hale in body, vigorous in mind, and with his powers betokened a lengthened lease of life. It is granted to few men to behold such glorious results of a life-long labor as President Young can look around him and see on every hand. Honored, beloved and prayed for by a hundred and fifty thousand co-religionists; a flourishing Territory settled and built up under his guiding eye; an industrious and prosperous people indebted for their wonderful success to his sage counsels and wise example; a numerous and virtuous posterity growing up around him, and the prospect of many years to run, are blessings which might satisfy the strongest desires of any human heart; and all Latter-day Saints fervently pray that they may long be his, and that he may live to see truth triumphant and virtue revered the world over.

The estimated amount of gold in existence at the commencement of the Christian era was \$427,000,000. At the discovery of America, in 1492, this amount had diminished to \$57,000,000. In 1600 the amount had risen to \$105,000,000, in 1700 to \$351,000,000, in 1800 to \$1,251,000,000. The Russian mines extending over one third of the surface of the globe, parallel fifty degrees north latitude, were discovered in 1819.

In 1843, the estimated amount of gold in existence was \$2,000,000,000. Next followed the discoveries in California, February 19, 1848, and in Australia, February 12th, 1851, which added enormously to the gold production. In 1853, the amount in existence was computed \$3,000,000,000, and in 1860 it was \$4,000,000,000.

From the commencement of the Christian era to the discovery of America, it was estimated, that gold had been taken from the surface, and mined to the amount of \$3,800,000,000. From that date to the close of 1842, \$2,800,000,000.; in 1850, Russia adds \$46,000,000, and California and Australia, \$2,000,000,000 more. The amount of gold at present in existence is estimated at \$5,950,000,000. The quantity of gold and silver, of all denominations, in all quarters of the globe, is set down by the best authorities, at from three to four hundred millions pounds sterling, and the quantity of plate and ornaments at about \$400,000,000.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE COIN.

In the reign of Darius the Great, gold was thirteen times more valuable, weight for weight, than silver. In the time of Plato it was twelve times as valuable. In the reign of Julius Caesar gold was only nine times more valuable, owing, perhaps, to the enormous qua-

ties of gold seized by him in his wars. It is a natural question to ask, what became of the gold and silver?

A paper read before the Polytechnic Association by Dr. Stephens, recently, is calculated to meet this inquiry. He says, of our annual gold product, full fifteen per cent is melted down for manufacture, thirty-five per cent goes to Europe, twenty-five per cent to Cuba, fifteen per cent to Brazil, five per cent direct to Japan, China, and the Indies, leaving but five per cent for circulation in this country. Of that which goes to Cuba, the West Indies, Brazil, full fifty per cent finds its way to Europe, where, after deducting a large percentage used in manufacturing, four fifths of the remainder is exported to India. Here the transit of the precious metal is at an end. Here the supply, however vast, is absorbed, and never returns to the civilized world.

The Orientals consume but little, while their productions have ever been in demand among the Western nations. As mere recipients, therefore, these nations have acquired the desire of accumulation and hoarding, a passion common alike to all classes among the Egyptians, Indians, Chinese, and Persians. A French economist states that in his opinion the former nation alone hides away \$20,000,000 of gold and silver annually, and the present Emperor of Morocco is reported as so addicted to this mania that he has filled seventeen large chambers with the precious metals.

The passing of princes, it is not surprising that the same spirit is shared by their subjects, and it is in this predilection that we discover the solution of the problem as to the ultimate disposition of the precious metals. This absorption by the Eastern nations has been uninterrupted going on since the most remote historical period.

According to Pliny, the former nation alone hid away \$20,000,000 of gold and silver annually, and the present Emperor of Morocco is reported as so addicted to this mania that he has filled seventeen large chambers with the precious metals.

The Oriental consumer but little, while their productions have ever been in demand among the Western nations. As mere recipients, therefore, these nations have acquired the desire of accumulation and hoarding, a passion common alike to all classes among the Egyptians, Indians, Chinese, and Persians. A French economist states that in his opinion the former nation alone hides away \$20,000,000 of gold and silver annually, and the present Emperor of Morocco is reported as so addicted to this mania that he has filled seventeen large chambers with the precious metals.

The Oriental consumer but little, while their productions have ever been in demand among the Western nations. As mere recipients, therefore, these nations have acquired the desire of accumulation and hoarding, a passion common alike to all classes among the Egyptians, Indians, Chinese, and Persians. A French economist states that in his opinion the former nation alone hides away \$20,000,000 of gold and silver annually, and the present Emperor of Morocco is reported as so addicted to this mania that he has filled seventeen large chambers with the precious metals.

The Oriental consumer but little, while their productions have ever been in demand among the Western nations. As mere recipients, therefore, these nations have acquired the desire of accumulation and hoarding, a passion common alike to all classes among the Egyptians, Indians, Chinese, and Persians. A French economist states that in his opinion the former nation alone hides away \$20,000,000 of gold and silver annually, and the present Emperor of Morocco is reported as so addicted to this mania that he has filled seventeen large chambers with the precious metals.

The Oriental consumer but little, while their productions have ever been in demand among the Western nations. As mere recipients, therefore, these nations have acquired the desire of accumulation and hoarding, a passion common alike to all classes among the Egyptians, Indians, Chinese, and Persians. A French economist states that in his opinion the former nation alone hides away \$20,000,000 of gold and silver annually, and the present Emperor of Morocco is reported as so addicted to this mania that he has filled seventeen large chambers with the precious metals.

The Oriental consumer but little, while their productions have ever been in demand among the Western nations. As mere recipients, therefore, these nations have acquired the desire of accumulation and hoarding, a passion common alike to all classes among the Egyptians, Indians, Chinese, and Persians. A French economist states that in his opinion the former nation alone hides away \$20,000,000 of gold and silver annually, and the present Emperor of Morocco is reported as so addicted to this mania that he has filled seventeen large chambers with the precious metals.

The Oriental consumer but little, while their productions have ever been in demand among the Western nations. As mere recipients, therefore, these nations have acquired the desire of accumulation and hoarding, a passion common alike to all classes among the Egyptians, Indians, Chinese, and Persians. A French economist states that in his opinion the former nation alone hides away \$20,000,000 of gold and silver annually, and the present Emperor of Morocco is reported as so addicted to this mania that he has filled seventeen large chambers with the precious metals.

The Oriental consumer but little, while their productions have ever been in demand among the Western nations. As mere recipients, therefore, these nations have acquired the desire of accumulation and hoarding, a passion common alike to all classes among the Egyptians, Indians, Chinese, and Persians. A French economist states that in his opinion the former nation alone hides away \$20,000,000 of gold and silver annually, and the present Emperor of Morocco is reported as so addicted to this mania that he has filled seventeen large chambers with the precious metals.

The Oriental consumer but little, while their productions have ever been in demand among the Western nations. As mere recipients, therefore, these nations have acquired the desire of accumulation and hoarding, a passion common alike to all classes among the Egyptians, Indians, Chinese, and Persians. A French economist states that in his opinion the former nation alone hides away \$20,000,000 of gold and silver annually, and the present Emperor of Morocco is reported as so addicted to this mania that he has filled seventeen large chambers with the precious metals.

The Oriental consumer but little, while their productions have ever been in demand among the Western nations. As mere recipients, therefore, these nations have acquired the desire of accumulation and hoarding, a passion common alike to all classes among the Egyptians, Indians, Chinese, and Persians. A French economist states that in his opinion the former nation alone hides away \$20,000,000 of gold and silver annually, and the present Emperor of Morocco is reported as so addicted to this mania that he has filled seventeen large chambers with the precious metals.

The Oriental consumer but little, while their productions have ever been in demand among the Western nations. As mere recipients, therefore, these nations have acquired the desire of accumulation and hoarding, a passion common alike to all classes among the Egyptians, Indians, Chinese, and Persians. A French economist states that in his opinion the former nation alone hides away \$20,000,000 of gold and silver annually, and the present Emperor of Morocco is reported as so addicted to this mania that he has filled seventeen large chambers with the precious metals.

The Oriental consumer but little, while their productions have ever been in demand among the Western nations. As mere recipients, therefore, these nations have acquired the desire of accumulation and hoarding, a passion common alike to all classes among the Egyptians, Indians, Chinese, and Persians. A French economist states that in his opinion the former nation alone hides away \$20,000,000 of gold and silver annually, and the present Emperor of Morocco is reported as so addicted to this mania that he has filled seventeen large chambers with the precious metals.

The Oriental consumer but little, while their productions have ever been in demand among the Western nations. As mere recipients, therefore, these nations have acquired the desire of accumulation and hoarding, a passion common alike to all classes among the Egyptians, Indians, Chinese, and Persians. A French economist states that in his opinion the former nation alone hides away \$20,000,000 of gold and silver annually, and the present Emperor of Morocco is reported as so addicted to this mania that he has filled seventeen large chambers with the precious metals.

The Oriental consumer but little, while their productions have ever been in demand among the Western nations. As mere recipients, therefore, these nations have acquired the desire of accumulation and hoarding, a passion common alike to all classes among the Egyptians, Indians, Chinese, and Persians. A French economist states that in his opinion the former nation alone hides away \$20,000,000 of gold and silver annually, and the present Emperor of Morocco is reported as so addicted to this mania that he has filled seventeen large chambers with the precious metals.

The Oriental consumer but little, while their productions have ever been in demand among the Western nations. As mere recipients, therefore, these nations have acquired the desire of accumulation and hoarding, a passion common alike to all classes among the Egyptians, Indians, Chinese, and Persians. A French economist states that in his opinion the former nation alone hides away \$20,000,000 of gold and silver annually, and the present Emperor of Morocco is reported as so addicted to this mania that he has filled seventeen large chambers with the precious metals.