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#### VICTORIA C. WOODHULL & TENNIE C. CLAFLIN,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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[FOR WOODHULL & CLAPLIN'S WEEKLT.] GOD IN CREATION, IN HISTORY AND IN GOV-ERNMENT.

> Almighty God! who art alone first cause Of all that Nature works through changeless laws, Maker and author of whate'er we see, That lives Thy life amid eternity.

Look back ere time was, and the face of earth, Lifeless and still, was solitude and dearth; No lovely valleys and no hills sublime; No rocks or waters marked the hours of time.

Yet look again; behold the grass-clad hills, Dew-spangled, multitudinous with rills, Yet lifeless still; no reason and no sight, That in these many glories know delight.

Yet look again: field-beasts and birds of sky Range woods and glades mere hunger to supply; And time rolls onward, rocks grow old and gray, And Nature's face is wrinkled with decay.

Yet look again; Creation's fullness past, And one supreme is born. Man comes at last; Man, who to man is what God is to earth; God's image in the soul; in form her birth.

Yet look again; Man reaches to his prime, Like God, creating through fixed laws and time, Must he not, too, through each gradation go, Reaching to higher passes from the low?

Is not our life breathed forth from God's own breath? Once having lived, can we in truth known death? Each soul from birth until the final sleep, Must on God's own fixed lines its travel keep.

Then, wherefore, with loud prayer and unctuous face, To brother say: "Ye run a foolish race To the abyss." For how shall any know Whither God's ministry shall make us go !

Doubt ye the power that governs everything That lovely earth from chaos forth did bring? Canst mark the line where ceases God's command that's done by man's own shaping i

Forever, no! For man is but effect Of causes which the Father doth direct; Each act and thought and movement of his soul Hath source in God, the Infinite and Whole.

From earthly things man must his body feed: But doth not soul from Heaven its nurture need? His earthly frame bound earthward by fixed laws. Doth not the soul yearn for a heavenly cause?

Brothers to brothers linked, and each to all, Live we one life on this terrestrial ball; One life of those who live and those who die, Of those whom sight knows and whom memory.

Those elder brothers on that farther shore, Risen higher than we in wisdom and in lore, Send messages of knowledge and of love; But know we well that these come from above !

For angels' wisdom to the earth descends, And each fresh hour some bright, fresh wisdom sends; Each day some wonder of new lore displayed, Each year man's mind with triumph new arrayed.

Can mouldering relics, or can fossiled creeds Provide the quickening age her mighty needs? Can codes, half-dead, framed in days long gone by, The soul's new wants, so manifold, supply?

New palaces of Science, Faith and Truth, Tower o'er the humble dwellings of our youth Shall Rule and State, then, in their old ways stand, Denying Progress her supreme demand?

Yet stand they do, and with contemptuous pride, Fling Reason, Progress, Hope and Faith aside. Shall the soul's mighty yearnings thus have end? As well with words think God's own plans to bend.

Decrees are sealed in Heaven's own chancery, Proclaiming universal liberty. Rulers and Kings who will not hear the call, In one dread hour shall thunder-stricken fall.

So moves the growing world with march sublime. Setting new music to the beats of Time: Old things decay, and new things ceaseless spring And God's own face is seen in everything.

### IN SPITE OF ALL.

FROM THE FRENCH OF MADAME GEORGE SAND.

Translated expressly for Woodhull & Claffin's Weekly.

#### PART III.

[Continued.]

"But now, Mile. D'Ortosa, is it true now? Indeed, now that I recollect, it is that with which you are generally reproached."

"Now!" said she, with a little hesitation—"now! then you wish to know everything?"

"It seems to me to be part of the second chapter, because the third is devoted to the future."

"You are right. I shall tell all, as I have so attentive and impartial an audience. In reality it gives me pleasure to review myself with you; but I must speak of the present in explaining the future. This, then, this is the goal I have never perceived it till recently; that is to say, till my twenty-fourth year. Until then my wandering life had pleased me; but I came to a conclusion that thus it could not last always, seeing that good looks will not last forever. They had served me in my first appearance; they must now be made of use in maintaining my position. My beauty is a power not to be neglected, whose full force I had not yet estimated. I coolly calculated the chances; it might last until thirty, then it must decline. My objects must be attained between this and thirty. The object is not money, nor love, nor pleasure; it is M. Abel between the first and second parts of the concert? the temple in which these goods are necessary, but second- I know. I was in a boat, all alone, on the Meuse. I ary accessories: it is a position, free, brilliant, splendid, supreme. It is summed up for me in one word-eclat! You perceive that I am in perfect keeping with my past. I have always sought and attained eclat; I only desire now to fix it, possess it, produce it without effort, manifest it without limit. I wish everything that procures and assures it. I intend to marry a man rich, handsome, young, desperately in love with me, forever subject to me, and bearing an illustrious name. It is my desire that he shall have power, be a king, an emperor, at least heir apparent, if not reigning prince. All my care will henceforth be applied to seek him out. My education is so perfected I am certain of carrying him off when I find him. I run no risk of being charmed myself; I have corrected all that was deficient in my early education. I have studied. I have erudition, political knowledge; I know the history of dynastics and peoples; I know all the secret ways of diplomacy and all the simplicity of all ambition; I know the men of note, and all the powerful women of the past and present. I have taken their exact measure and fear none of them. A day will come when I shall be as useful to a sovereign as I might this day be to a woman asking ad- | stain in the alabaster or a footprint in the snow, and rush

vice about her dress. I have an air of attaching great importance to trifles. I am not suspected of the serious preoccupations that absorb me; they will know hereafter. when I am Queen, Czarina, Grand Duchess, or Presidentess of a Republic, for I know full well that the people are in agitation and demand novelties; but I don't believe in the duration of this fever, and were I Presidentess to-day, even in America, I should be sure of being a Sovereign to-morrow. In fine, I desire, after playing a brilliant part in the world, to play a dazzling one in history. I don't wish to disappear like a common actress, with my youth and my beauty. I demand a crown on my silver hair. We always seem beautiful because a crown is so resplendent. I wish to know great contests, great dangers; even the scaffold has a charm for me. I shall never accept exile; I shall never take flight; they will never arrest me on the road to Varennes. I shall never become mad under reverses; I shall brave the most tragic destinies; will fight the popular lion face to face; it shall never make me close my eyes, and I swear that more than once it shall lie down chained at my feet. After that let it rise, let it break loose; let it carry my head on a pike! that will be the day of supreme eclat, and this pale face doubly crowned in martyrdom, will endure forever graven on the memory of mankind."

Mlle. d'Ortosa stopped, darting at me looks whose fire blinded me; then she shut her eyes, and, as though she had forgotten me, seemed plunged in the visions of her fancy. It struck me that she was completely insane, and I looked around for an escape in case of a fit of fury; but she rose up quite calm, took a few steps to and fro, then took my arm and said, with a fascinating smile:

"I went a little too far, didn't I? I did not expect to have told you all this; I have never said it to any one, and it was necessary to speak out. Now, I shall repeat it no more; for the first point in success is that no one should be on guard against you. I count on your silence, and I ask it very seriously; nay, more, I demand it."

"This last word is a little haughty," said I, laughing. 'You are not a queen yet."

"No; but I have your secret as you have mine."

"My secret! I have none."

"Pardon me-quite a little secret! If it were divulged it would give you more uneasiness than my grand plans will ever give me. Where were you, Miss Owen, on the day of the concert at Mazières, six months ago? In a reputable house, I know; don't blush. But where was don't care for concerts; they are too long. I kept myself until the moment when Abel would play his piece, and I persuaded Lady Csborn to pay a visit at Monthermé while I lounged along the river. I saw you at first with a child. I went ashore, and was on the point of joining you and accosting you, and so making your acquaintance. I knew how pretty you were, and I wanted to know if you had as much grace and charm as were attributed to you: but scarcely had I set foot among the trees on the bank when I saw Abel with you near the rustic arbor. I saw him at your feet, I saw him kiss your hand, I heard what he said and I rode back with him in the same train. I did not recognize him, though he is acquainted with me, and he threw himself into another carriage. We have often met in Germany and Russia. Don't turn pale; I am not a rival! At the concert I noticed how warm he was, poor fellow! but he had the intoxication of triumph about him, and he was handsome that day. Dear Miss Owen, do not be angry with me; I am not your enemy, and you are not dealing now with a woman, in other words, with one of those jealous, cruel children, who delight in finding

to break up the beloved idols with furious eagerness For my part, having no weaknesses, I mourn the error of others and never point at them. I have kept your secret and that is why I have opened my heart before you, certain that it would be a treaty of reciprocity as sacred to you as to me-you cannot affirm the reverse.

I was displeased by the tone of disdainful superiority that Mile. d'Ortosa assumed. One has not loved irreproachably and purely for twenty-three years to feel humiliated by an ambitious mad woman. I replied:

"I am sorry, but you are compelled to throw yourself on my generosity; you have told me your secret and you are at liberty to publish mine. You think you surprised me in a rendezvous; you only surprised me in a great surprise. You can recount how you were witness to an act of imprudence which I did not expect from M. Abel nor ever authorized. If you heard as you say, you know that to be the case."

"I did hear him call you his engaged, and you did not torbid him."

"That is so. Tell it. I have nothing to blush for, and there is not in my whole life one thought I can reproach myself with. Beyond doubt it is a wounding, cruel. odious thing to have the public gaze in on the modesty of your soul, pry into your conscience and demand an explanation of thought and teeling; but I prefer even this rather than submit to a threat. I don't ask your secrecy and will make you no promises. I shall do what pleases me, do you the same."

She stopped to look at me from head to foot, with an air of defiance in which there was almost a touch of hate; but she was more irritable than malicious, and in her devouring personality she despised and forgot opposition or contradiction. Her eye lighted up with caressing gaiety.

"Why, what an enfant terrible-who would have sup posed it! I knew you a most superior person, but I thought you were more timid before public opinion. It is just as well: I like you all the same, and I am decided to be your friend. That is not a little to say, my dear! I am a friend after the man's fashion-firm, discreet. You will not like me, perhaps; you have too much prejudice on the score of sentiment to comprehend me. Some day you will do me justice and will be blindly devoted to me. You will want me. You don't believe it! You will see. You will say of me, 'She is good because she is great.' Adieu, Miss Owen. Do as you will with my confessions. I have kept your secret-I shall keep it still."

"You kept it from my father and sister?"

"Precisely; it is from your sister that I would keep it. Where would you be, my poor dear, if Ada knew how deeply attached Abel is to you?"

"What can that matter to my sister?"

"Your sister loves Abel-and you don't know it."

"Why, Mlle. d'Ortosa, you are dreaming. She despises him."

"For all that she is madly in love with him. When we give way to a phantasy for which we blush it becomes a passion."

"Let me go," I cried, quitting her arm; "it's you now who are mad. You take pleasure in astonishing and annoying me with a tissue of extravagance."

"You are touched to the heart, my little girl, and you are irritable. Keep calm. You will soon see your sister, and little as you possess of penetration you will perceive that I have been telling you the truth. There is more annovance in store for your troubled life. Happily I am here. I will undertake to cure Ada of her malady. I have begun; I have put lofty ambitions in her head. I want her to marry Lord Osborn, and I shall succeed. He loved me too much not to accept a wife of my choosing. As for you, my dear, you shall marry Abel. I promise it. He will be at first a great trouble to you, for he is a lunatic—a charming, excellent lunatic-who, while he worships you, will give you great annoyance; but he will launch you. Artists are very powerful in the world; they charm kings nd women. After a few years—loving him no longer will know life and will be able to aspire to something better than love. Good by, again; here is my young squire. Au revoir!"

She did not wait for an answer. What answer could I have given to this whirlwind of buzzing and stinging that surrounded me as in a swarm of gnats? She went back into the cottage to put on her riding habit, while I plunged into the wood, not to speak to her again. I strove to keep calm; it seemed so foolish to be annoyed at the talking of a person who could not be serious in her lofty pretensions, What was the end she had in view but eccentricity! It might imply force of character; but what is the value of misdirected force? Mile. d'Ortosa might possibly attain thing more than a business associate. Had I remained a her objects, for this is an age of adventure, and modern history opens the way to all ambitions. It is not requisite to have a great stature to be able to take great leaps. when chance, overturning ancient secular institutions and upsetting manners, brings a new and unexpected element into human affairs. Anybody can pretend to anything, and no one is mad for aspiring to rule through the means

of intellect. Where Mlle, d'Ortosa made her mistake was in seeking power, elevation, éclat in any material situation. To me it seems that real power over the heart, the reason, the conscience, calls not for thrones, or armies, or money. To obtain it one has only to work upon one's self, to seek the beautiful, the true, and to spread it abroad according to one's strength. If the strength be little, one can do but little. That was my lot, and I was content. That little would be more useful for good than the evil done by usurping power. With Mlle, d'Ortosa's strength she could obviously do more than I could, but on condition only of not reigning as she understood the word-that is, to satisfy a personal passion. With this rage for personality has any one the right to say before God "I will be great?" She mistook éclat for glory; she didn't even comprehend the real telat of her own part-she only knew, only dreamed of show.

She knew not either what the present claims and what the future promises. She belonged to the past. She dashed forward, wishing to be of that fated and potent race, the upstarts of history. She was doing, as they all had done, what has ruined them all. She wished to copy the absolutism of the finished powers. She had all the prejudices of institutions dead or at the point of death She played with shadows, and evoked tragedies in which the passions are extinct, and draped herself in the martyr's robe to escape ridicule. She was interesting, however, and her celebrity was assured. Her beauty had gleams of splendor as vivid almost as rays, and in her changing eyes the lightnings seemed to emanate as from a furnace of enthusiasm and will. It was the victory of mind over nature-love slain by imagination. Had I not been protected by the sagacious ideas my father had given me and by the reserve of my own nature, I should have sunk under her domination. My poor Ada, restless and troubled by an unfortunate beginning of life, could not resist the whirl produced by this caressing, tyrannical

Did Ada really love Abel? Was Mlle. d'Ortosa's reve lation prompted by perfidy or imagination? I could not suppose her perfidious, but her penetration appeared to me immersed in fancies, that I could not feel seriously alarmed. But if she should be in the right? I could not see any solution of the question. To rouse her ambition, to be party to a marriage of éclat, which might, perhaps, have a more wretched result than her former unhappy alliance, in order not to have any rivalry with her about my own intended-this was a procedure I could not accept. On the other hand, for her to marry a man whose words had caused her husband's death, and whose profession she held in contempt—this exalted man of pleasure, who could only be loved with a self-abnegation of which Ada was incapable—this, too, was intolerable.

Mlle. d'Ortosa has succeeded in disturbing my mind and crushing my heart. The foolish had troubled the prudent; the unfeeling had moved the devoted. This was all in order. I know not, my dear friend, if pure reason can demonstrate God, but there are bitter moments, when all the things of life weigh upon us. In those hours a clear conscience feels the divinity, and feels it so protoundly and vividly that it dispenses with other proof. I returned home resigned to suffering and self-sacrifice, should

Having decided on making excursions to the various places of interest in the country about Malgrétout, I had one day been visiting the caverns of the Liesse, where the waters descend and disappear in the earth. As I returned through the underground passages to the light of upper air, awed by the wonders of the world below, and almost dazzled by my unexpected return to the sunlight, I was astounded at hearing the word "Sarah!" and finding myself face to face with Abel.

Nouville had not kept faith with me. Thinking to give Abel a severe lesson, he had inclosed to him at Nice my last letter to himself, in which, referring to the Lyons affair, had used the expression, "I have decided to pardor even that, for the point is to save him, and I devote myself to the task were I even to die under the burden." Abel quitted Nice instantly. He had come to Malgretout, and, not finding me at home, had inquired after my movements and came in search of me. This explanation was made on the edge of a lake smooth as glass, and in front of the majestic natural portal that led to the grottoes and caverns from which we had just emerged. The rain was falling: the guide had been sent in search of a carriage; Abel held my hands while he spoke. This man, who could not write a line, could prove everything that he wished by his word of mouth. He persuaded me that Lettamia had been nomoment longer I would have been convinced. So near me and not to have known it! Not to have guessed at me through that thin partition that divided us! He cursed the mischance that had put me to flight, but had we only met at Marseilles or Nice we should have been openly affianced, perhaps even married. I should have known your love, and all doubt as to your wishes being removed

I should have declared myself to your father and sister. I worked hard to remove Mme. de Remonville's prejudices, and I even thought I had met with some success, for she ceased from her sarcasm and even spoke with me in accents of friendship. When I read your letter to Nouville I was beside myself with happiness, and here I am at your feet. I shall listen to no more scruples or hesitations. I shall remain near you for the return of your family, and instead of delaying six months it shall not be six weeks. I would be with you now and forever. I am rich enough for two or three years if you wish to spend a gay life-for ten years or more if you choose a modest retired life. What is the future to me? It will be what you make it. I have immense strength to make our fortunes. This dismal cavern from which we have just emerged is the symbol of my life. The beauties are all deceptive, the abysses are beneath one's feet, and overhead is the vault of the tomb, while one wanders up and down like a human form that has left its soul at the threshhold. I have a horror of night and darkness. Love me, bring me to the sun, or I shall cease to love myself and shall die without having

I know not what reply I made to this rhapsody. My heart spoke in my words. He thanked me; he was happy and wept tears of joy. The carriage came and took us back to Givet in three hours. I asked him if he had breakfasted? The child talks about cating when I was coming to join her.

"Well, then, yes; I am hungry; you tell me I am. You shall take care of me henceforth. I shall have some one to prescribe my duty to me, to tell me what I shall do and what avoid. I shall no longer live a life of chance. On your part you will have some one to direct, to care for."

After we had spent some time together in this peaceful intercourse I had to remind him that it was time for me to return home. He spoke of waiting until my father's and sister's arrival; but I must be at my house, and he could not remain in the immediate neighborhood.

"What, take you home and then part again! No, no; impossible. You are here; I have you. We are cating together, tête à tête, like two married people. How can I part from you? Besides, your people don't expect you home, they think you are on a tour. The country is so desolate and so thinly inhabited that nobody knows your name or your person. I shall carry you off."

I protested. He yielded and went for a carriage. The evening was damp and cool. He wrapped me in his bearskin coat, fine and flexible as silk, and when we were again on the road he addressed me:

"Let us talk reason, my beloved. Your sister will never agree to your marriage with me. You must pluck up your courage; if you do not I am lost."

"Well, let us talk reason. Give me all the particulars of your relations with my sister at Nice."

"I have told you all, except that she is as coquettish as she is capricious."

"A coquette! Tell me all you think of her. I will defend her when I hear all the accusation."

"Well, then, you must know all. The last time I saw her she flirted with me. There was a certain adventuress named Mlle. d'Ortosa "-

"I know her. What do you think of her?

"I think she is eaten up with the vanity of eclipsing all other women and turning all the men's heads."

"Does she succeed?"

"She does succeed, though she failed in my case. About eight or ten days ago I had met with a great success. I was all the rage. Mile. d'Ortosa sent me an invitation through her relative, the Countess of Arès, to take tea with her-'no company.' There were two hundred people. Your sister was there. I approached her and talked for some time with her. It was about you."

"What passed? I must know."

"She was saying that your chief idea of being happy was to be alone."

How came that?

"In order to impress on me that you hated the world and movement, and to make me feel that I should be very wrong to embarrass my artist life by a marriage that could only suit a rich trader retired from business."

"How? She said that?"

" Not, perhaps, all in the same words, but in such fashion that I could not miss the theme. It was the first time she had spoken out with such clearness, and I did my best to show how she was working on your devotion, and that she wished to wipe out her own gratitude by pretending that your sacrifices had no merit. Our aside was becoming somewhat angry, when Mlle. d'Ortosa, who saw the animated gestures of our dialogue and does not tolerate any court paid to other women in her presence, came forward and claimed my arm to lead her round the room. She thought she was permitting me a great favor-she, who only permitted princes, or at least ambassadors, to be her pages and trainbearers. I found the thing comical and I was gay. She thought I was intoxicated, and forbade me, in crushing words, from hoping anything, while darting upon me glances from her wonderful eyes, which seem to-day to dare all things. It is her way."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FOR WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY. UNIVERSAL OR PLANETAR THE UNITED STATES OF

The great new practical questi that of universal government; of government for all the states and the establishment of the One New United States of the World.

The Spaniards, or perhaps rathe expressive single word by which habitually, and as it were technic any new chieftain or political p successively and dominate for t attention of the whole people. (pronounced greeto); literally a more than a usual charge of mean people.

Every distinctive country an slogan-its rallying cry-some lea around which all the energies of pivot. In one age it is war; i gration and colonization; in an science. In the generation before ascendant; in the last, national . ently, science.

But the ages travel more rap decade has now its own partic of the ten years before the last i fall of slavery, followed up to t tion of the South and the res rising grito of the last ten years The grito of the coming deca then, by contagion, among all finally among all, will be The I

This unity of the race will se in the actual and voluntary e government—the crystallization administration, the administrat of the affairs of mankind.

The preparation for the lou cry has been going on quietly ! last two decades. It is not m ago that I was engaged person of a circle of intimate friends tertainment of this idea.

More than ten years ago I 1 (but did not publish) the s! ment, under the title of "Con a word formed from two Greversal government. Among with this little work, it is usu tarchy Document." At that t to which I had access was to to discuss the subject seriousl

Two or three years later Victor Hugo, and to the me tive, to the progressive think

extent to those of all countrie In 1867, now three years a quent and impressive introd of that year, draws a vivid p nation which is to arise in tl century. With this nation, a nium will not only commence ordinary degree of develop "abhor war, and will find it ence between the purple of t butcher. It will regard the Sadowa with as much dete now read of the massacre of devastating wars we shall federal council of mankind, disputes that would now . Justice will everywhere prev will descend, white-robed, t the destinies of the human r ordinary nation will be Eu Paris. It will be called Eu: and in the following centuris figured, it will be called HCI

I think I am authorized. affirm that the veteran edit a full convert to the idea During the last three or fo Sunday issues during that pa in a series of extraordinary # planetary sweep and charge proposition of a Unitary G appeared in its columns. have gained the reputation formatory, by confining 1 more matured questions of ! seized upon the higher issu larger range of reformatory

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#### UNIVERSAL OR PLANETARY GOVERNMENT THE UNITED STATES OF THE WORLD.

The great new practical question in the world is now that of universal government; of one general or central government for all the states and nations of the worldthe establishment of the One New Government, that of the United States of the World

The Spaniards, or perhaps rather the Mexicans, have an expressive single word by which they designate, quite habitually, and as it were technically, the rallying cry of any new chieftain or political party, such as spring up successively and dominate for the time the minds and attention of the whole people. This they call a grito (pronounced green; literally a cry, but fraught with more than a usual charge of meaning by the usages of the people.

Every distinctive country and age has its grito or slogen-its rallying cry-some leading word and thought. around which all the energies of the period turn as on a pivot. In one age it is war; in another discovery, emigration and colonization; in another money; in another science. In the generation before the last, war was in the ascendant; in the last, national wealth; in this age, incipiently, science.

But the ages travel more rapidly than formerly. Each decade has now its own particular grito, or sloyan. That of the ten years before the last in America was the downfall of slavery, followed up to the hour by the reconstruction of the South and the resurgency of the nation; the rising grito of the last ten years has been Woman's Rights. The grito of the coming decade, for America first, and then, by contagion, among all the civilized peoples, and finally among all, will be The Unity of Mankind.

This unity of the race will seek to express itself tangibly in the actual and voluntary establishment of a universal government—the crystallization of the nations under one administration, the administration centrally and pivotally of the affairs of mankind.

The preparation for the louder utterance of this new cry has been going on quietly but persistently during the last two decades. It is not much less than twenty years ago that I was engaged personally in preparing the minds of a circle of intimate friends and adherents for the entertainment of this idea.

More than ten years ago I had printed and circulated (but did not publish) the sketch of a planetary government, under the title of "Constitution of the Pantarchy," a word formed from two Greek words, and meaning universal government. Among my friends, who are familiar with this little work, it is usually referred to as the "Pantarchy Document." At that time that portion of the press to which I had access was too week-kneed to permit me to discuss the subject seriously in their columns.

Two or three years later this document was sent to Victor Hugo, and to the men of whom he is representative, to the progressive thinkers of Europe, and to some extent to those of all countries.

In 1867, now three years ago, Victor Hugo, in his eloquent and impressive introduction to the "Paris Guide" of that year, draws a vivid picture of a new and powerful nation which is to arise in the world during the coming century. With this nation, according to him, the millennium will not only commence but will attain to an extraordinary degree of development "It will," he says, "abhor war, and will find it impossible to see the difference between the purple of the general and the red of the butcher. It will regard the slaughter of a Waterloo or a Sadowa with as much detestation as that with which we now read of the massacre of St. Bartholemew. Instead of devastating wars we shall then have grand congresses, a federal council of mankind, in which will be settled the disputes that would now occasion an appeal to arms. Justice will everywhere prevail, and peace and innocence will descend, white-robed, from heaven, to preside over the destinies of the human race. The name of this extraordinary nation will be Europe, and its capital will be Paris. It will be called Europe in the twentieth century, and in the following centuries, still more completely transfigured, it will be called HUMANITY."

I think I am authorized, upon the best of authority, to affirm that the veteran editor of the New York Herald is a full convert to the idea of a Universal Government. During the last three or four years, and especially in its Sunday issues during that period, the Herald has abounded in a series of extraordinary articles of a truly cosmical or planetary sweep and character; and of late, the distinct proposition of a Unitary Government for the World has appeared in its columns. While other organs of opinion have gained the reputation of being more especially reformatory, by confining themselves to the minor but more matured questions of human interest, the Herald has seized upon the higher issues of the day and forecast the larger range of reformatory ideas.

In the extract above made from Victor Hugo, he as ject.

sumes that Europe will be the central arena of the World-Government, and Paris its capital. In the Pantarchy Document I have implied, on the contrary, that America. the New World," is already in the lead of the world's progress, and that New York is already, virtually (its certain prospective taken into the account), the Metropolis of the Planet.

In one of a remarkable series of articles, recently published in the Herald on the Tendencies of Government, by Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, that of May 16th, she has ably announced, and argued in behalf of, the leading position of the American Continent, and of this country. She says:

The United States of America, all genuine Americans believe, will become the United American States. The very name is prophetic of what shall be, while the progress made in that direction begins to give more defined outlines of it. Beginning on the Atlantic coast, an infant republic, the United States has stretched its arms westward across the Continent. The same oceans that bound the east and west of the Old World wash its eastern and western shores. Having gained ocean bound limits lati-tudinally, which form a central basis of strength, it will expand longitudinally until it shall become an oceanbound republic-a grand confederation of States and interests, which, while being peculiarly American, will be so far cosmopolitan as to represent the descendants of every nation of the world-we no longer say of the known world. Europe has its well-defined limits of kingdoms and States, the people of which seldom pass from one to the other to become citizens; so also has Asia, while Africa is more nearly homogeneous; but they all gave up their people to America. America, besides being American, is European, Asiatic and African, while each of these is becoming American. No well-informed person doubts that the progressive greatness of republican forms of government is rapidly dissolving the strength and solidity of all the monarchies of the Old World; though they may affect to despise it, and to denominate it a failure, their subjects are anxiously asking, when can we successfully revolutionize? Though such a step may not be openly advocated by any, it is, nevertheless, secretly discussed, and preparatory means are being devised in every country.

And for these reasons the United American States will be the representative country of the world," etc.

In an article to follow, on the funding of the national debt, I have quoted important testimony from Mr. Bowles, the London banker, to the same effect—the actual supremacy which America is already assuming, the virtual allegiance she is imposing on the hearts and minds of the massesthe real people—of Europe.

In the same article from which I have quoted. Mrs. Woodhull gives her powerful aid yet more distinctly to the cause of universal government. Thus she says in con-

"It only remains for some one of the great countries of the world to arrive at or to approximate to a perfect sys tem of government that shall contain the elements and principles of a sufficient inherent strength to insure to that country the power that shall control the destinies of the world. From what has been said regarding the position of the United States it must be admitted that nearly all the natural advantages, as well as the general order of things, are on this side of the globe. If any conclusions naturally flow from the observation of the past tendencies in the order of nature they are that the United States is destined to be the centre of a universal government. The tendencies of government from earliest historic time have persistently been to universal sway. The systems and forms through which this tendency has been manifested have changed from time to time, as the circumstances that created them-the environment-the sum total of the governed-have changed. These systems will continue to be modified until this tendency shall have opened such channels for itself as will permit free and untrammeled action; until these channels shall have encircled the world and its utmost limits shall have been attracted within the realm of its positive flow and negative reaction. and until the commanding magnetic influence that shall proceed from its central seat of power shall reach all subjects and find in their general heart an of fidelity and confidence.

In such fidelity and confidence each and all can safely and earnestly devote themselves to the best aims and wisest purposes of life-to intellectual, moral and spiritual growth. In this general and universal pursuit the millennium, so long prophesied and prayed for, can alone be gained; through which reaching the government of heaven can alone be administered on earth."

And again:

d For the time, though preponderant commercial importance must be accorded to England, the United States thereby loses none of its general prestige as the representative country of the world.

From whatever point consideration begins the conclusion that is inevitably reached is, that the world must, in due time, become subject to one system of government. Whether that system shall at first proceed from one common centre or from several centres is not so presently apparent, though that such a consolidation will be reached no one can doubt who gives proper weight to the established fact that all perfect things become universal. So it is with all things of vital interest to the general people; want of rapid and sufficient communication is the only limiting power that controls the diffusion. In proportion as the diffusive means increase in number and extent, so do the interests of the people become proportionately assimilated and best systems prevail."

There are, however, other elements of this immense aucstion which must be considered in other articles on the sub-STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS.

#### SUSAN B. ANTHONY!

Everybody was surprised and not a few were indignant when it became known that this lady was to retire from the Revolution, which must, in justice to her, be called her It was she who stood firmly, unflinchingly, lovingly by it through all its trials, and but for whom there had now been no Revolution for others to manage. What must have been Miss Anthony's feelings to be obliged to retire from the control and active management of what she had concentrated her whole mental and physical strength upon for years, and to which she had given all the love of her heart, can only be imagined by those who have lost some beloved and only child, who was regarded as one who in the future should repay all devotion beetowed, by becoming in time the honor and support of those who be-towed it. But in nothing that she has done has she showed so much true greatness as in assuming the position she is now filling. Though thrust from its control, she carnestly engages in its support, and thus demonstrates that she has labored all the time for the cause," and never for mere selfish personal ends. The following letter speaks for itself and needs no words of comment to make it strike deep into the heart of all who have ever known Susan B. Anthony.

My financial recklessness has been much talked of. Let me tell you how this recklessness worked itself out. Alway, when there was need of greater outley, I never thought of curtailing the amount of work to 1-ssen the amount of cash needed, but always doubled, quadrupled, if need be, efforts to raise the needed sum; at once jushed to every one who had professed love or interest in the cause for contributions. If it was 20,000 tracts for Kansas, the ti ought never entered my head to lessen the number—only to rush up and down Broadway, through the scorching suns of July and August, for advertisements to meet the necessary cost; if to meet expenses of printing the Revoution it wasn't to pinch printer or laborer, but to make a foray on some money-king. For, during my two and a half years of struggle to keep that brave banner affort, the only woman's rights women who ever gave me a dollar, over and above their subscriptions, were Dr. C. S. Lozier, of New York City—the best friend and helper, the most justly appreciative woman of all—and Mrs. Barnett, of Lockport, Ill., and Mrs P. The rest of the money needed was given me by noble business men, who felt that such energy, such pluck, deserved aid. None but the Good Father can ever begin to know the terrible struggle of that twenty-nine months; and then to think that people of wealth, all for love of the cause, could thus excuse me from all lot or part in it, save that of canvassing for it-well, I am glad to be permitted to retain the right to touch even the hem of its garment. I knew perfectly well if some one would but belp me b.idge over this summer, by advancing the necessary sum to properly advertise, I could doubte my list, and thereby put it on a paying basis. This was not done. According to the new régime, publishers and editors must be thrown overboard; so overboard we went—P. P., E. C. S. and S. B. A. I am not com-plaining, for mine is but the fate of almost every originator, pion er, who has ever opened up the way. knowing that I showed the thing possible—to publish a live out-and-out woman's paper; taught other women to invest, to enter in and reap where I had sown-sown in faith, too, such as no canting priest or echoing follower ever dreamed of. I have often borrowed money and debts are still -every dollar of which is to be paid-about \$10,000. And I am tugging away, lecturing mid these burning suns. for no other reason than to keep pulling down, hundred by hundred, that tremendous pile. I sanguitely hope to cancel this debt in two years of hard work, and I must cheerfully ook forward to the turning of every possible dollar into thit channel; for if you to-day should hold \$25,600 in your hand, and ask me to choose between the possession of it this hour in place of the agitation, the discussion, the immense work aone by my Revolution, during those twentynine months by which I sank that amount, I should choose the work done— NOT the cash in hand. So, you see, I don't groan nor murmur-not a bit of it; but for the sake, for the good name of human nature, I would have liked to have seen the moneyed men and cultivated women rally around the seed-sowers: (I insisted that they should be counted in among the reapers; (that they didn't only proves this generation of latter-day saints very like those of the past. SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMAN.—Thackeray says it is better for you to pass an evening once or twice a week in a lady's drawing-room, even though the conversation is rather slow, and you know the girl's songs by heart, than in a club, tavero or the pit of a theatre. All the amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely on it, are deleterious in their pature. All men who avoid female society have dull perceptions, or gross tastes, and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggerers, who are sucking the buts of billiard cues all night, call temale society in-sipid. Poetry is inspired to but few; beauty has no charms for a blind man; music does not please a poor beast, who does not know one tune from another; and as a true epicure is hardly ever tired of water, or of brown bread and but'er, I protest that I can sit all night talking to a well tegelated, kindly woman, about her girl coming out, or her boy at Eton, and like the evening's entertainment. One of the great benefits a man may derive from a woman's society is, that he is bound to be respectful to them. The habit is of great good to your moral man, depend upon it. Our education makes us the most eminently selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves, we light our pipes, and say we won't go out—we preter ourselves and our case, and the greatest good that comes to a man from women's society is, that he has to think of somebody besides himself-somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful.

"DEY MAY RAIL against woman as much as dev like." and a darkey, lately, "dey can't set me against dear; I hab always in my life found dem to be just in lob, fust in a quartel, fust in de dance, fust in de ices remu saloun and de tust, best and de last in de sick room? What would we do widout dem? Let us be born as young as ugly, as helpless as we please, and a woman's arm am ready to recovered She it am dat guv us our fast dose ob castor oil, and puts clothes on our helpless taked hads, and culters moor we grow up, dat file our dir ner-basket with any late as apples as we start for school, and licks us when we tear our trowsers.

WHAT BOES IT IMPLES

agreement was and a constant of the teaching the first teaching teaching the first teaching teachi THE RESPONDENCE OF PERSONNELS PROPERTY THE PARTY PROPERTY OF the character to the present order of entering. They The second of the supervision of the second many by the recessarious of the sale religione " morard his securitive that is the above to rect them. The THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY. where the terms begins of the same that the a as weight of the designation in preserves from them. 🕮 🙉 در جو در پيداري ويو (حيث پيونونون) 🛥 ميره يوا مير منا فيد المعالمين على المنافسية المنافسية المنافسية المنافسية dans in the tree task is should be some since heater statements of the manufacture down the same of the contract domination to the and completely for the present and arknown. edigration with a first were about particular accounts on the exist. ettere to the companies, and the companies to the transmit makes for the recognition to the state of a second to sufficient क्क <mark>कार्यकर्ता</mark>, पुरावस्ताक्रमक प्रशासन्त प्राप्त कर (Cart Table) कर (Cart Cabe) र effects, and whether ten constructes the release of the feather than the the secure acquires active to the things that the from her it micrors sold the prisciple in the same of Atlanta wanterer somere al fille woman may be this sammeted to the power that determines her acclaims. In a const the come of the Eastern States, especially Manaca sectional Real a latant a very large properties of the proposition is to have Liveri and Lawrence, Pawterter and Blarketon are great materiations. In what way can it be shown that the fact of their cities are free-are in a condition very far re-moved from slavery? There they tell day after the array mouths and years, and finally die without ever faithfur the test mission of woman, and why? Would this he so very long were woman raised to the level and the mity of an equality with man? Are they destitute of the non ecutiments of womanhood, among which materacty stands prominently forth?

Another not commonly known fact has a powerful bearing in forming a judgment of the character of women. It is true, as a general proposition, that the woman who does con tent benefit to work, work, work for her sustenance and for that of those dependant upon her, prefers to do this rather than resort to that far easier way many do. The laboring woman is the virtuous woman. All laboring women are as a rule virtuous women. It would be a source of the greatest astonishment could it be generally known and appreciated how much real labor woman does. It is true that it is that kind of labor that does not bring the subject into special notice nor sa h return in money or position as renders her in any sense the equal of the man laborer. Nevertheless it is certain that nearly if not quite one-half of all labor that is accomplished is performed by women. There are many instances among the wealthy where the women of the family do nothing. On the contrary how many are there among the very poor where the woman of the family is its support, when the men spend all their time and money, and often much of that earned by the women, in debauch and drink. It will not do to look only on one side of a question that is under consideration, if a just decision is desired, and hence it is that we declare that a sufficient proportion of the actual labor of the world is performed by woman to demand for her in the name of justice a substantial equality-an equality that shall enable her to determine her own condition. The union of the sexes is the natural condition, and man and woman should enfer it from an equal dignity of position and equally voluntarily. Society should be so that no woman should feel obliged to marry or connect herself with man for the object of support, and she should be in such condition that she should never enter upon the new relation from any other reasons than natural law and from the fact that there exists a mutual attraction. A more momentous question is involved in this apparently simple matter than the superficial ever supposed possible. Let the question be proposed. Whence come all these puny, imperfect, even idiotic children the world is filled with? They come simply from the relations existing between the father and mother which should have prevented their union. Not only are diseases of he hady engendered but the still worse infernities of the heart, soul and mind result therefrom.

Thus it is that disease, crime and all other evils the world is subjected to, are perpetually resurrected in each succeeding generation. The first step to be taken for the removal and cure of this condition is to extend equality to such women as desire it and to show those who yet prefer to remain subjugated to the domination and rule of man that theirs is in fact, the condition of the slave, willing though it be. What man is there who would surrender his independence and the possibilities of his condition to become to woman what all wives now are to men? Would he become dependent upon her he would marry, surrender to her his rights and the rights to preferment prophetically every man's? It is becoming somewhat the rule now that men do not care to be bound to a wife. What will result from such a procedure if continued? Society may well stop and consider where the wrong lies that is engendering all these false and unphilosophic conditions; it may affect surprise and hold up its hands in holy horror, but it nevertheless comes from one fact, and that fact is that one half the world is subjugated to the other half and has no voice in the general conMart of Salbourn for interferous papers over the integer Martin seminocens and interested towards in require our law one or of interdeposite shall be as

A constant to the regions of the regions of the second of

## MORE WOMEN TO THE PRONT-GOD BLE-

The Sun, of restorday has the tellowing pleasant todays of a new accompany to our ranks.

Mong Browness W. Accounts for the NY 18 AN ADVENTIABLE CONTROL CANVARIANCE INCOMENCE—The form of female brokers on Proact street and the female tent company, a notice of which was given received to be the An Abest crop of business women has now applied to light an an advertising agency, at 5 Frankfort street. Then issue cards in Volkmann Smith & Lo., General American, German and French Advertising Agency, and mail circulars to journals from Labrador to Galveston. The firm, likewise, sign themselves as Meta Volkmann, sue L. F. maith and Mathible F. Woodt. Mans Volkmann in a biomic young beauty from the land of Biomarck: Miss Smith is a Virgin a lady, despoiled by the late war; and Mrs. Wendt is a Juno from Faderland, with flashing eyes and raven hair. As the least mercural of the three, she sits in the office and keeps looks. She also edits a forman paper, called the New Zul or New Age. The two other ladies are constantly on the move procuring advertisements for New York and country papers. They are amounted by eight nimbio-footed nymphs, and employ only the gentler sex. Their references are an extraordinary conzonation of radicals and secosh. Cart Schurz stands side by olde on the list with old fire-eating Wiss of Virginia: signification and same with the Confederate raider Imboden; and Brick Posseroy tips his fin to a baker's dozen of ex-flowerus ra and moreantile men. As canvassers, the tirm are said to be irrespected in the last services.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW SCIENCE—UNIVERSOLOGY.—A friend of ours, writing a critique of a great French thinker, some years ago, suggested that "universal analogy" would vet be found a very prolific method in the investigations of science. "No one," he said, "can have studied nature with any degree of thoroughness, without having perceived that her system is one of ascending repetitions; that she is a process of phenomenal variation implicated in a permanent unity; that each part of an organic form is a ministure reproduction of its whole; that every higher organization, in some way, carries forward with it the inferior organization; or, as Goethe expresses it,

#### " Wie Alles sich zum Ganzen webt Eins in dem Andern wirkt und lebt."

What was thus dimly indicated, Mr. S. P. Andrews, of this city, has been for several years endeavoring to realize. In a little book ca'led the "Primary Synopsis of Universology," intended as a popular introduction to a larger work in press, he claims to have discovered the law of unity, or rather of differentiation, in the universe. At the first glance it seems an enormous pretension-enormous even to ladirrousness and absurdity. Yer, in the sense he means, it is not an impossible thing to do. As the two-dozen letters of the alphabet will express all the words or combination of words that the English intellect can or will invent; or as the nine digits, with a ciober, can be made to express every possible complication of the infinite series of numbers, so there may be a formula of law that will describe every conceivable change in the forms and successions of the phenomena of the world. Whether Mr. Andrews has discovered this secret, we are incapable of saying; neither our studies por our time enable us to pursue the subject sufficiently to give an intelligent opinion of it; indeed, he has involved his explanations in such a fearful heap of technicalities and new words (necessary, perbaps), that we have got but a vague wort of notion of his working principle; but we have been impressed by his exceeding ingenuity, his great learning and his quiet enthu-iam. His distinctions and correspondences are very striking inderd, and they who are fond of such inquiries will find a new and interesting, as well as important, field of research opened to their minds.—Putnam's Monthly for July.

"Married in Haste" is the title of a new novel from the pen of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, now in press, and to be published on Saturday next by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. Foremost among lady writers is Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. Novel after novel issues from her pen, and yet no trace of diminished powers are perceptible. The present work is very vivid in description, very acute in perception of character, and as absorbing in interests as any of her previous efforts. She is becoming more chaste in the style of her composition, and more reflective in her treatment of characters and the motives that operate upon the human heart. In the construction and development of her stories lies Mrs. Stephens' great power. She does not deal in dry philosophicals, nor brilliant transcendentalisms. She knows

could at \$1.75 in casts of \$1.70 is paper of our

#### ITEMS ABOUT WOMEN

- Little Filters of a souther of Karrage a 19 10 O'Base Field WE set up to Frederic as well is to be

Charact P. N. cole is stay for hill than a N. C. of me in the fact A cut primited that his last transfer — Best Cloud mys the white manuschare on the manusch

- Erd Corol mys the White square have so too marks, beart.
- Bhodo Island is to have a Board of female insperse.

Miss Hong to the purpose from woman in the San

—A couple of Des Meines girls have intended and page of a washing and cooking toiler.

-Mrs. Robert Dale Owen makes the assertion the section half of the work of the world to done by women.

-A day giver of the colobrated Lola Munter has pre-may her debut as a damerme in one of the Jerman threum.

—The very latest thing in the advertising his using who, through the newspapers, meks for coupleyment in a "ernomental guest."

—The female componitors surplayed by the America Tract Society, of New York, have petitioned for the marate of pay as the men receive.

—A man in Decatur. Ala, advertises for an intelligent as freprofable woman to become a candidate for Congres 2 the nixth District of Alabama.

—Miss L. Petrie, of Griggsville, Ill., has charge of 5s mail route on the Hannibal and Naples railroad. It uses

the fills the position handsomely.

—Madame Offivier has shandoned the effort to set a not est tashion of full dress, and gone into tawn-colored sea neck or nothing as regards cornege.

The Empress Engenie has appeared five times later at the same dress. She is setting the economical fastion, was

will certainly be universally followed.

—M:m Amy M. Bradley has been appointed Examine a Schools for New Hanover County, North Carolina. See the pioneer female office-holder in North Carolina.

—An American woman, named Lucy Foster, has my graduated at the College of France, in the medical depart

ment, which entitles her to practice in any part of Frace.

—The oldest person in the United States is said to be a lady named Holland, living near Havre de Gram Md., who is over 114 years of age, and has a daughter age 7c years.

—The suffrage orator, Miss Victor, thinks good sea searce becau-e of the lack of good mothers. The halls is claims, is the only thing that can make women fit to him up children.

—It is said that a young mulatto girl of great beautys now being trained for the American stage by a retor actor, once a great celebrity. She will make her debut a "Cleopatra."

—Miss Louisa Stratton, of Cass County, Ind., challenge any man in the State to a plowing match with her. Sin proposes a two-horse team, each competitor to drive us horses and hold the plough.

—The citizens of Blue Earth County, Minn., have been the woman suffrace experiment in earnest. At a police convention the other day it was voted to allow women a take part in the nominating conventions.

—A lady in Philadelphia quotes a "notice" in the senouncement of a grand ball at the Academy of Music: "It males of an equivocal character will be rigidly excluded. Why not apply the same rule, she asks, to males of an equivocal character? The question is well put.

—Garibaldi is a full-fledged "woman's-rights man." Be superintends a school for girls on the I-land of Maddees which is nearest to Caprera. There was much opposite to the school at first, but the red-shirted hero insisting, "Give me the mothers of a nation to educate, and may do what you will with the boys."

Rosa Bonheur works eight hours a day, or is dissatisfed with herself. Before perfecting her work, she treat is subject in detail or separate panels, then groups and copied them. Recently, after having sketched a pack of sheep is M. de Rothschild, she became so much pleased with its work that she said: "I will change my mind and keep its for myself."

A STRONG WOMAN.—The Iowa Madisonian says: "Macarolina Wood, of Douglas Township, in this county, is practical illustration of what a live woman can do. Ow year ago she bought 160 acres of wild prairie. This law she placed under cultivation, and inclosed with a good she stantial fence. On it she has built a commodions residence and is just completing a large barn, size 26x31. She is planted ont, with her own hands, a fine orchard and a larg number of shade trees, as follows: 50 apple trees, 18 grafted cherries, and 18 common Morilla cheries to be sheared a large assortment of grape vines, strawberne raspherries, currants, and other small fruit. She has also each out 80 rods of fine hedging. Mrs. Wood is also said to a No. I housekeeper, and can make bread, cook and many the indoor affairs of a household as well as she manages the outdoor affairs of her large farm."

Upon the supposition that all people who are not Chrisins go to a bad place when they die, we found oursely somewhat appalled recently in trying to picture what large place it must be. We discovered that there were out hundred and ninety-five millions more people outside Chriteudom than in. It is never pleasant for a native-be American to find himself in the minority, even on the Chritian highway. Then it didn't seem fair that we show have all the ice cream simply because we were born here is stead of in Kangban.

Je 3 28 1870.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

meet us at every side of appliance, a glance of the same accept to a glance of the same accept to a glance of the same accept to the Broadway and Eleven accept to the same accept to the brighten the same accept to the same designs. Walking saiss, discontinuation of caracters and French lawns.

capacital saw a costance of violine capacitative instellat. The long signs of the fringed out at the edges at hardy leaf it with astin. The overskirt with a vice where crape. This was edged with a vice where amendment openys of like blossoms—craped revealed smaller cases of silk. A bon with mis tested was of violine silk and crieg was a large white rose tinged with green.

One of the prettient complete walking c very siky mohair of a soft fawn color. The trummed with a deep flated flounce. This w chestant-colored silk. The second skirt & with silk border and a crimped silk fringe the wi-chaput mantle was trimmed in the sar

But the most elegant was a ball dress of r transact round the bottom with a deep flutifully draped tunic was of Chinese crape of The sik bodice was cut very low and almo crape puffings. There were short silk skellinge ducken sleeves of crape. All the rucl mings were edged with silk fringe. A crapited loosely at one side.

Among the new models of casaques I not —a short, loose, paletot, cut open in the m and at the sides—Pagoda sleeves.

There were also small jackets without a lets were of Chantilly or Guipure lace. The of silk or cashmere, were trimmed with last to the figure by a waistband.

I learned here that jacket bodies are again. Bodies with points have also the ever. Almost all are made open in ront 1 embroidered chemisette.

A Gabrielle bonnet of white crape had with a quilling of green ribbon around it at the side. A tuft of white and green above the diadem. A crape drapery form was continued into fringed lappets.

A turban bonnet of blue crape had a boy at one side. Directly in front was placed terfly and a blue curled feather.

Mim Sullivan, 1823 Broadway, charms t latest and most bewitching novelties, only fashion but true elegance. The Pari ticularly noticeable—the Directoire ar among the favorites. The fine straws fa seaside all have deep borders, which are back. The effect produced by feathery t indescribably pretty. This establishmer great patronage which it has obtained.

At Ronaldson & Meare's, corner of Sixt teenth street, there was an opening of the elties. The muslins were really deligibright. There were fern sprays and white. Others had designs of wreaths kind of blossom, in all shades. The silk olet sultane-cloths found many admirers

W. K. Peyton, 272 and 274 Bowery, tumes for the street, traveling and se these is the washing satinne. Others in net are equally pretty.

Madame Laforcade, No. 66 Ninth stre markably elegant bonnets. One, the L large border and rounded crown. The tu plain over the frame. Under the front et of black lace and a lace fall forms the c low buttercups and a few black tulips cross the top. A trailing spray of these i side.

At this establishment we also saw sor tle jackets. The lingerie was excell puffed tulle chemisettes and undersleev tion were varied and charming

Madam Marshall, 1241 Broadway, has lets. I noticed a pale blue poplin, trimm darker shade of silk. A light yellow cha over white silk, composed a singularly The mantles were countless and varied may be always sure to obtain the latest sonable prices.

Mme. Natalie Tilman, of 84 East Ni

J. 23 23, 1870.

## I paper exited WOMEN

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### NEW YORK FASHIONS

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men Merience & . Stantage and his each street t without it we start the later to the retain to magnatur saufra. These bearing our real Chinese crape. the first service to the first service with the first mer with mitables about a simple desired in margely was arrange for history and over-airs. It profess write being an assingly with and alks. The trained frame is were inc unerable. This tower reads the Tuesday of h and is refer t the colleged for fravener contames. French orrandics. the in all the new freezen. Walking suits, dainfuly tucked and railed - these or ambele and Presch lawns are especially ,

At A. I. Newart's I now a containe of violine faille which was vertain's expansiely tasteful. The long skirt was trimmed with reches fromed our at the edges and with crossbands bettered sitts main. The overskirt was of violine Chinese crass. This was edged with a very rich fringe i when amaissed a rays of hise blossoms—crape draped the how busine. The large oriental election trimmed to correspeed revealed smaller ones of silk. A bonnet to be worn with this toilet was of violine sitk and crepe—at one side was a large white rose tinged with green.

One of the prettiest complete waiking costumes was of very miky modair of a wit fawn color. The lower skirt was trammed with a deep firsted floringe. This was edged with chestatteological silk. The second skirt formed a panier with silk border and a crimped silk fringe to match. The shawl-shaped mantle was trimmed in the same manner.

But the most elegant was a ball dress of rose-colored silk, trimmed round the bottom with a deep fluting. The gracefully draped timic was of Chinese crape of the same color. The silk bodice was cut very low and almost covered with erape paffings. There were short silk sleeves under the large duchem sleeves of crape. All the ruchings and trimmings were edged with silk fringe. A crape scart was knotted lossely at one side.

Among the new models of casaques I noticed the Bettiner -a short, loose, paletot, cut open in the middle of the back and at the sides—Pagoda sleeves.

There were also small jackets without sleeves—the epaulets were of Chantilly or Guipure lace. These jackets, either of silk or cashmere, were trimmed with lace and were fitted to the figure by a waistband.

I learned here that jacket bodies are quite fashionable again. Bodies with points have also their admirers, however. Almost all are made open in ront upon rich lace or embroidered chemisette.

A Gabrielle bonnet of white crape had a raised border with a quilling of green ribbon around it and a ribbon bow at the side. A tust of white and green feathers towered above the diadem. A crape drapery formed the crown and was continued into fringed lappets.

A turban bonnet of blue crape had a bow and fringed ends at one side. Directly in front was placed a large argus buttertly and a blue curled feather.

Miss Sullivan, 1323 Broadway, charms us with some of the latest and most bewitching novelties. Here one finds not only fushion but true elegance. The Paris bonnets are particularly noticeable—the Directoire and Eugénie being among the favorites. The fine straws for the country and seaside all have deep borders, which are turned up at the back. The effect produced by feathery foliage and gauze is indescribably pretty. This establishment well merits the great patronage which it has obtained.

At Ronaldson & Meare's, corner of Sixth avenue and Nine teenth street, there was an opening of the latest Parisian novelties. The muslins were really delightful-so fresh and bright. There were fern sprays and grasses in black and white. Others had designs of wreaths and groups of every kind of blossom, in all shades. The silk gray camlet and vi olet sultane-cloths found many admirers.

W. K. Peyton, 272 and 274 Bowery, gives us stylish cos tumes for the street, traveling and seaside. First among these is the washing satinne. Others in hail-cord and iaconet are equally pretty.

Madame Laforcade, No. 66 Ninth street, exhibits some remarkably elegant bonnets. One, the Lady Henrietta, has a large border and rounded crown. The tulle is stretched quita plain over the frame. Under the front edge is a double ruche of black lace and a lace fall forms the curtain. Golden yellow buttercups and a few black tulips with yellow centres cross the top. A trailing spray of these flowers droops at one

At this establishment we also saw some of the neatest little jackets. The lingerie was excellent. The delicately puffed tulle chemisettes and undersleeves of lace and insertion were varied and charming.

Madam Marshall, 1241 Broadway, has elegant summer toi lets. I noticed a pale blue poplin, trimmed with pipings of a darker shade of silk. A light yellow chambery gauze, draped over white silk, composed a singularly stylish ball costume. The mantles were countless and varied. At this house one may be always sure to obtain the latest styles at most reasonable prices.

Mme. Natalie Tilman, of 84 East Ninth street, displays a

- . . we . - all di-THE STATE OF THE STATE OF " barnet trimmings match the Name of the latest the same

A present waster to the three with fall fields, the to the An head year se come very high. This is necessarily so

of the harrie ribers of the rack and droops to the neck. lively and support their are coming into fashion again. Stendard faces it among are losing ground. Artists, each learn me in in worden

MARY LISLE.

#### WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE

A 100 To 10 15

MILWACKER, July 15, 1870.

MY DEAR WEEKLY: The proverb that "no person is a prophet in his (or her) wn country, is-well, to put it mildly-a mistake. There am I and here have I been for a week, and nobody cares about it, except to talk about me behind my back.

Specimen: "Look! who is that ?"

"I dont - oh yes! that's a Woman's Rights' woman stopping bere "

"Do you know her ?"

"No; but she looks "nice," don't she." "Yes, that's very graceful. I thought all those women were old maids and had no taste!"

This and much more of the same sort has wafted back to my bristling ears from the window balcony, and I with no weapon at hand to defend myself.

No taste! Just fancy that dear delightful, cleanly class yclept "old maids" being maligned in that horribly rude and unjust manner!

How I wished for Susan; and, escorting her to the very front of the enemy, bow I would seat her in profile, and challenge inspection.

Dress-A model of texture, color, fit and neatness. Form-Graceful and commanding.

Head-Of Greek contour, with abundant soft brown hair, dressed womanly and becoming. No nacty chignon there, my careless critics-nothing but the natural hair.

Hands-Shavely, with taper fingers.

Then there is the test-finger nails. People richly dressed with dirty nails are an abomination to breeding, and reveal the superficial at once.

When I am in New York I am terribly strong-minded and enthusiastic about the West. Now I am here, I am as womanish as the weakest of them and enthusiastic about no place on the face of the globe save the city I have left behind me.

Dear dirty, criminal, Christain, inconsistent New York Taken for all in all I ne'er shall look upon your like again. Great outcries have been wont to reach us there about the liberality of the Western people on the Woman question. Pshaw! that is all a d-lusion and a snare; and shows that the most practical things are subject to the poetical truism that "distance lends enchantment." The whole subject is as dead as the Casars here, and pobody cares a sou about anything pertaining to it, except that branch known as the firm of Woodbull & Claffin.

All are agog to learn about those redoubtable creatures, with hoofs and horns, and nearly everybody subscribes for the WEEKLY. Ten yesterday, seven to-lay, and thus on an everage every day since I have been here.

They subscribe "just out of currosity;" and so, taking the cue so kindly furnished, I go on increasing their currosity, and coining their dollars.

Isn't that a fair exchange; and, do you mind, my dear Mrs. Woodball, being slandered a little at the rate of four dollars a head, several "heads" a day? I only make you

But apropos of Woman's Rights: said one of the prominent leaders here to me, "There seems to be a reverse wave all over the country on this question-have you felt it, and if so, can you account for it?" I replied in the affirmative to the first half of her question, and rather timidly (you know I am naturally timid), suggested that, perhaps, the principles, as expounded, and the practices of the workers did not agree; that the people were not slow to detect inconsistencies of that sort: that when certain men and women announced themselves as critics of mankind, and all pertaining thereto, by showing how all social and political usage must be remodelled to be right, they were expected by the world to prove, in some degree, the merit of their ideas by practical illustration; and if they failed from any cause to do this, they could not consistently blame the great unwashed for refusing to follow in the way which they themselves can only point out.

And as an instance of such inconsistency, I cited the notorious fact, that although the strife for office and leader ship between the existing political parties furnished a standard argument to all Woman's Rights advocates why a new politics and new party should be established, nevertheless they are divided among themselves into cliques, each inveighing against the other, while every individual shows the public, every time he or she appears before it, that principle is actually subordinate to a desire for prominence. That it isn't so much where the people go as where I gonot so much what the people do as what the great "I" does -not so much what the people suffer, but what I think.

Nor is this spirit confined to individuals, but extends to,

and permeates, every one of their journals to such an extent of silly advertising and laudation, that one turns away in diagnet, and is half ready to lay down the endgel and take to crocheting, or any other feminine and useless art.

In my opinion, the Woman's Rights leaders will one day, not far off, find themselves in a position similar to that of the Dutchman, who, driving blindly on, absorbed in himself, did not observe that he had run over a goose until a series of loud squeaks roused him to something outside of self. Looking stupidly around and behind, his eye at last lighted on the poor goose in its death agonies. He stopped, contemplated it a few minutes, and then, resuming his way, gave utterance to the following: "I vanders vat vas de reason of tat goose !"

The worst of it all is that no person could ever persuade the stolid Dutchman that he killed it.

### OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

#### BASE BALL.

Scarcely anything of importance has been done by the lovers of the national game during the past week, many clubs lying up for repairs and recruiting for the fall campaign, which promises to be unusually br lliant. The Mutuals are on their annual Southern and Western tour, having played in Philadelphia, Baltimore. Washington and Wheeling, W. Va., with success in every game. On the 21st they are to play the Red Stockings, at Cincinnati. The Atlantics visited Troy on Monday, the 13th, and were defeated by the Haymakers of that city by a score of 32 to 14. The Atlantics returned the next day to Brooklyn, and we understand will now go into practice and training for their annual Western tour. The Unions, of Tremont, are rapidly recovering, and have played several practice games with clubs from Harlem and their own immediate locality. On the opening of the campaign they expect to be able to present a nine as strong as ever. Several of the amateur clubs, such as the Alphas, Excelsiors and Athletics, of Brookiya, have played fine games, in which the Excelsiors beat the Alphas, who in turn defeated the Athletics. On Saturday, the 23d, the champion Stars will play the Resolutes, of Elizabeth, N. J., on the Capitoline Grounds, when a very fine game may be expected.

#### YACHTING.

But little has been done in yachting circles during the past week, many of the boats being in the hands of mechanics or their own crews, for the purpose of having the finishing touches put on for a long, protracted season of festivities which are expected to take place after the arrival of the Dauntless and Cambria. Many boats have already rendez-voused at Staten Island, Keyport and the Horse Shoe, so as to be on hand to proceed at once to the lightship when either of the famous racers have been telegraphed. It is expected that the escorting fleet will be the largest collection of yachts ever seen in this or any other country, and will embrace most all the boats belonging on the Atlautic coast, from Halifax, N. S., to Savannah, Ga. As the time draws near when it is expected that the boats will arrive, no doubt the excitement in New York will increase

At present, the forthcoming war between France and other Continental powers is monopolising the attention of a majority of our citizens. Some little betting has been done at the rate of 5 to 3 against the Cambria. The past few weeks of light weather being considered as favorable for the Dauntless. But time will tell.

Our friends of the Crescent City Yacht Club are anxious that some of the famed flyers of Northern waters shall visit them this season. With this view they have offered prizes worthy of their attention. First-class boats not exceeding 28 feet, \$2,000. Here is a chance for the Bella or the Tiger to meet the old Matie, now known as the Protos, or Mahony's crack boat of last season, the Linmus. For second-class boats, under 22 feet and over 18, \$1,500 has been offered. In which class C. T. Howard's Xiphia-, together with Mobile's favorite, the Gladiola, will represent the South. The Xiphias being one of the best boats ever built by Mahony of New Orleans. In the third and tourth class s, prizes of a thousand and five hundred dollars are offered. Who will try a trip to New Orlean's Bay, St. Louis. Mississippi City, Pass Christian, Beloxi, Ocean Springs and Mobile. Those who do will never forget it, for they will have such a series of entertainments, and enjoy the hospitality of such gentlemen as Col. J. O. Nixon, Commodore of the C. C. Y. C., the Rareshide family and other well-known amateur sailors of New Orleans. While at Beloxi they will meet the Matie's princely owner, C. T. Howard. Esq., who will show them a new way to ballast yachts, particularly when they are about to start on a short cruise. Come, gentlemen of the Bayonne, Ione, Atlantic, Brooklyn and the many other clube in this locality, what do you say to a trip to New Orleans ?

- J. O. Eaton is visiting in Ohio. He will sail for Europe early in July - McEntee has closed his studio, and gone to Rondout for the summer.

- Walter Saterlee will paint during the summer at New Hamburg, on the Hudson.

- R. Swain Gifford has closed his studio for the season, and to a present in New Bedford.

- C. D. Nelson and L. M. Wilce are sketching on the Bronz the neighborhood of Scaredale.

-Miss Lillie Robinson, of Lacrosse, Wisconsin, is second office North American order of Good Templars

-Miss Naderchda Suslowa was the first lady to graduate at the versity of Zurich with the full medical degrees

To how group an extent weeners and engrafiant themselves speech telhaut ou of America free of the retirment traders of the total are green. High Arada of monaster is and the mis and pracing their was in all error the form Section and already their manage of \$5 Mahilulyments are becoming the most propular of the day. The monks and nows of America are maring " it man's apon ben gen in. H. de ber mit verfilm gefteltet & Beiter The Mile State and " story of Charley care. provide to grand of the working love of the Chares of of Brance. Medica and more may be consequented by a conse menty were extra to the wife allowing the presents of some entry, , 10 m tiget, to 1 a kinn le a til rera entil a bled that will not be to a de hey and the shade of her

But both moule and received an at work in our city; and the who have the and my to construte our orial notwork will find their transcript an earlier of mounty.

There makes rough now of a real of hard other cannot be board represented in our economic two propolations. The gray friar, or Franciscan, in his course haint, girded with the knowled and or my Produce the regions from these or in his wining role and envi the anaters lied empterial; the mirls Jesuit, and the intellectual Paulist, the monk of American origin, are all to be seen in our Church process airms im mich premients as the laying of a conner-atome or defication of a new Cathonic church, while the Christian Brenher, the man wro is a monk and fras, without being a priest, is found mound the teacher's deak, training the hadding ideas id the young Grahamite who has Celtic or Tenterms thed in him wine. He is also a retermer, conducting his reference in the Church by the angervision and care of her destinate juvenue offerders against the law; and while really activy as a julier, conducts a prism as a mild and humans setupl of reform and industry, under the benign name of a " Pridectiat"

All the Church orders have become measurably devoted to education in America. The old Church of externonial and symbolic teachings seems determined to renew her youth in our young regulite, and seizing the weapons of the period—the teacher's batem and the printing press-wields them with automishing akill in her service. But in the work of "fragmentary charity" she has outstripped all conspetitors in our great commercial metropolis. And here the work of the ann is seen.

The fisters of Mercy, a half cloistered order, may be found conducting two large industrial schools peopled by young girls they have rescued from the street. One of these Houses of Mercy is found in East Houston street, the other on East Eighty-first. These are at once charities and self-supporting institutions, the work of the immates affording an income to the house. But connected with both convents are also pay-schools of a high grade. On Fifth street are a commumity of little Pranciscan Sisters. They have a large German charity hospital under their charge. It is a rice, cleanty and well-conducted establishment, the entire work being performed by the none. They are supported by begging, the Franciscans being a mendicant order. Their dress is singularly nicturesque, economic of a brown habit or robe, fastened around the walst with the knotted cord of the Order, a long brown scapular, upon the bosom of which is wrought a large red cross, a snowy linen cap and grimp or collar, and a floating black veil. But the comple est type of the cloistered nun we have is the Sister of the Good Shepherd, a non whose snow-white garb is never seen, save through the heavy iron bars that guards her cloistered door. She is at once a prisoner by choice, and a jailer by the peculiarity of her vocation and mission, to which she is devoted—the restitution of fallen women. By the way, why do we not try to restore fallen men ?

On East River, at the foot of Nineteenth street, is the largest establishment of the Good Shepherd in the an Englishwoman, who, if she was not a Catholic, would undoubtedly have made a mark upon her age as a social reformer, so marked is her individuality and strength of character. Catholicity found a field for her genius in the Order of the Good Shepherd. It is impossible in a brief paper like this to describe her house in detail. Suffice it to may, no effectual han her reformatory avatem been formed, the City now intrusts her with the care of about four hundred youthful offenders, while the voluntary pentents in the house amount to almost an equal number. Whenever a penitent wishes to make the house her home for life, she enters the Third Order of St. Teresa, and becomes a Carmelite non. Fifty of these Carmelites inhabit an old, dilapidated house within the convent walls. The balconies of this old house overlook the convent garden; and from them and the convent windows are frequently seen these Carmeliten, walking in the garden with the Sinters of the Good Shepherd, whose pure white robes shine in contrast with the brown Carmelite habit and scapular. The lives of the penitents of the Third Order of St. Teresa are completely hidden from the outer world. Whenever a gentleman, by apselal permission from the Archbishop or Vicar-General, makes the bour of the house, these nums draw their wells

There were and in the person comm

سداد والمداهدة المسجلية ीं औं की हैं देख **(के**स स्वयू १) के अवसे . A construct a grant of r<del>estricted at the terr</del> care 🗠 varione ammies. Esticidaes and gratite shi pic steel temper of minite and maleson, feate for hisy water, and me for make the same francially of every house, in the work rooms, among the electing or a finishmen, in the great languistics where ten thround p. are without and transed; in the kreenen, where all the cook. ing is do a for these body whiteen so well as in refecand dormitorion. Enter the fregal when you will and ones emps guarding its untital. While prious and Buders of him is the knowled in prost, so knowled and morning The same more more than a statue that the shift of entrient tent you as when now, directly the brief hands of where his little and the souly taking bose of the work here if while acting as teacher.

> Besides these orders we have briefly noticed, are found Materi of \$6 Industria 2014 & other of Notice Irome, Hintern of the Third Order of St. France and Mariemites of the Holy Cross Crosses and Ladies of the Baered Heart, all doing their educational work in one mider, and adapting their rules to the improvements and necessities of the age. Verily, these seeinded, werehiping workers are making their mark, which will be it upon the inture of our greateity, as well as throughout the Republic. E. V. B

#### FUN, PANCY AND PROLIC.

We turn up the following every jea d'esprit from an old scrap-book. There is nothing to direct us in what quarter to give credit, but we think we are not mistiken in attribnting it to the correspanting and versitile pen of Mr. Joseph Howard, familiarly known as "Jo Howard," at present the editor of the New York Stars

#### THE CATHERINE IN MEDICINE.

While declining to i dorse the merits of the clixir hereinafter set forth, we consider it simple justice to the inventor. to state, that any one who will awallow the medicine and the story told of it together, will perceive that such an indorsement would be supererogatory:

Mr. Eurror—I propose to unfold my plans to you in strict confidence. The fact is, my dear sir, that, after long and painful inquintions into the prognosis and diagno is of many a disease—after masting the balmier days of my youth in oredoned atudy of the med cal science-after dreary days and nights spent in hospital wards, I have discovered it

In all confidence I tell you: the Elixir Vi'm!-the grand rejuvenating essence, which all the alchemiata, from Thomas Aquinas down sard, have inefficacionaly sought after.

Therefore, if you desire a practical rejuvenation, send for a bottle of my Balm of Catherine di Medicin, Lif-Bitters, Eradicator of Wrinkles and Patent Life Assurance Mixtore. This is no humbug. Ger ificates from well-known and reliable crowned heads. No connect on with the shop over the way, and all that wort of thing, you know. Send for a

Thirty years ago I devoted myself to the task which has at length been crowned with success. I worked my way to Europe in the capacity of stowaway. For fourteen days was tossed upon the bosom of the Atlantic in an eligible situation. My state-room was in the lower part of the after-hatch. I slept on the keel for the greater part of the voyage, with eight hundred half-chests of tea piled upon my stomach. My physique improved. I practiced gymnastics in company with the tea-chests. Once, during a severe gale in latitude 6 by 9, I performed 89 genuflections, 267 some results, and cut 94 apread-eagles, in one hour and a half by the starboard watch. The tea-chests did about the

Arrived at Liverpool, I threw my hat into the air, and cried, Courage! The captain regretted my departure. He embraced me tenderly, called me a "blasted atowaway," and we both went to gram, the Captain uppermost. ' by," old fellow," said I, wringing him warmly by the nose. I thought the Captain wept. He did not speak, but patted me between the eyes with his sunburnt hand. This was more than I could stand. I sat down on the back of my head, and waved him a farewell with my feet. This was affecting. He wept upon my shoulder. I have the marks United States; and here resides the Provincial of his teeth still there. And so I was in Europe! Where of the Order, Mother Mary Magdalen of Jesus, should I turn my feet? To Rome? To Venice? To Brussels? To Paris I I was upon the horns of a dilemma, and the horus were sharp. They stuck in.

A blue, pure aky was above me; I took heart from it. This expression reminds me of Peter Scokendykes. Peter was what you might call a "taking fedow." He took everything that came within his reach. I recollect that he took fire once at a playful remark I made, and felt put out, when I remonstrated with him upon the subject. He was a paltry, mean rascal, this Scokendykes. He beasted that he would take the last crust from the starving man, if he had an opportunity. One day he met me in the atreet, and said, "Lucius ain't you going to sak me to take something?" "Of course," said I, "provided you follow my directions. "Of course," said I, "provided you follow my directions.
Go up to Joe's room—Joe boarded at my boarding-house—and you'll find something to take."

I met him the next day, and said he, "Lucius, you tricked me. I went to Joe's room, and there was Joe, half gone with the measles, nothing more, 'pon my honor' "And you did take something, after all," I replied, with a benevolent amile; "you took the messles."

He up and died about it; which was very stupid.

But to my medicine; which was about the only thing that Peter Meckendykes never took. I discovered it while was in Paris. Then I knew that my fortune was made. And this is the manner in which it was first brought prominently before the public. Just after I commenced advertising in the papers, a veiled lady called on me at my office. She was over nuety. Her ceath and hair were gone. She walked on crutches and took snuff. Her blood was all water-every winter it froze up. At auch times ahe was exover their faces when he enters their apariment. But lady travegantly fond of cating that peculiar fish, the skate. visitors describe some of them as possessing all the witch. She wisned to be rejuvenated, she said; to become young

again, at my a wa prion. Could I samet her? Of course I could be predicted a hotele of the great Ricci Vita.

First let me explain a postion of the great Bilizer Vital Hern let me explain a premiurity of the in a sable medical from done makes a person exactly a year younger. The taker grown backward that is, instead of cheeking The taker grows backward that is, indeed of cheeking the normal growth and holding a person, as it were is one person at a certain age, it indices an inverse development if a man aged fifty takes forty-nine decembe he heromes an intant aged a twelvementh. If after this he takes two more

I told the lady, "Yea" She looked at me with her all, thermy eyes, and rolled their spongy othe, as security described of supports we sp. Was I trifling with

ney! "Madam," said I, "my name is Lucius Vather, the sen of over but respectable parents. I am aged theretwo-und have been, through the wonderful inter estion of my in-valuable medicine, for the last seven hundred years—I have a creamberry-mark on my left arm; have killed my man,

The eighed, and hought three hottles of my clixir. I ex-plained to her that each dose set the taker back a year, and considered her to be excepted less she should take too

The first day also took seventy doses, and at the concinn of this experiment was aged twenty The next morning, Paris resemnded with my name,

For a month she enjoyed this extravagant good fortune went to balls, connected, danced, sang, fell in love, and was,

Had she storged there, all had been well. But the enmorant fiend of enriceity personaded her against her hetter reason. Desirons of texting still further the powers of this anequaled essence, dose succeeded dose, and at length, apon or e stormy evening, her ecachman burst furnomely into my hearinght me to visit his mistress at mee

I found her as I had expected—a screaming hairy aged three years and no more.

"Monaient," and I to her huntrand-" Monaient, this is onfortunate. I cantioned her against overdesea."

"What can you do for her i" he queried, nervously.

"Nothing. I can make the old young, but not the young

old."

"Heavens! Heavens!" he eried. "And this before making her will, leaving all her property in trust for my benefit."

I went away, musing upon the woman's folly.
The next morning I heard all. In the night, that poor child arose, and erawling to the emptoard, drank down twenty-eight bottles of my Eradicator of Wrinkles and Patent Life Assirance Mixture. In the morning she wis—she

was she was her own great grandmother!

Since that time she has been taking my medicine constantly; and the last time I saw her size was a young Koman girl of the reign of Nero, having passed through no less than seven hur dred and twenty-eight generations of lineal descent, and was making a bee-line for the Gurden of Eden. She told me, confidentially, that she should not cease taking my invaluable mixture until she had brought up wonewhere in the Saurian Period; and wanted me to awallow down nine hundred and thirty two thousand bottles of my own valuable mixture, and run a race with her to see who would reach the reign of Seacetria first.

I objected, and we parted in anger. Now, air, I ask, presuming this relation of facts to be true—contaming, indeed, as it does, intrinsic evidence of its own merits—I ask if I am entitled to support, and a universal certificate of public mechanism, on behalf of my invalnable mixture—price one dollar per bottle. Send for one—and whether I should not be honored as a benefactor, and have, at least, a teneer tenary anniversary held in my honor? Yours, price one dollar per bottle, LUCIUS NATURA.

-When in Aberdeen, Dr. Johnson dined with a elergyman, the soup being "hotel-potch." The lady of the house, after having served him once, asked if he would take so he more, The gruff and stern moralist and outspoken social hear replied, "It is a dish fit for hogs, madam." "Take little more then," was the immediate and appropriate reply of the lady.

#### A WONDERPUL CHILD.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Jr., is the son of the well-known writing-master. This precocions little fellow is now but six years old. He scarcely knows his letters, yet will recite page after page, from different plays of Shakspeare, with a dramatic effect and grace of genture far beyond the mere teachings of art.

The prine pal characteristics of this remarkable child are keenness of perception and a strangely retentive memory. His principle charm is a boyish love of play and utter unconsciousness of any singularity of mind or manner. At one professional, at the next be will be deep in "a game of romps" utterly forgetful of his lately earned renown.

His aptness at applying his dramatic knowledge is worthy of remark. His father one morning called him "a little fool," and this insult was offered in the presence of Mrs. Goldamith. The answer was given with positive dignity-"Sir, the man who calls me a fool insults the lady who bore to "Ollie" occasions for the exhibition of his wonderful talent. Even in bidding the servant to remove a mouse from its trap, he added with well-affected pathos: "There lies that mome, and none so poor to do him reverence."

Young Oliver has lately attended the examinations of the 12th and 20th streets public schools, always by the special invitation of James W. Gerard, Esq. At these he has played "Romeo" to more than a thousand bright-eyed Juliets. Once after the audience had dispersed, the lady-Principal was expressing her satisfaction at being favored with a l dresses from two such friends of education as Mr. Gerard and Mr. Woods, when Ollie added, with a manly reminder: and me."

Mr. Gerard had introduced the child as "a veteran actor who had lost his teeth."

We consider Oliver as the wonder of the age, and our pinion is corroborated by distinguished men who have witJelt 23, 1870

ed the display of predict for his forthers has never before been years' old child.

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In our roaders and ch Having been called WOODHULL & CLAPIL editor of their journ the position.

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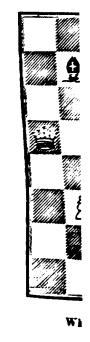
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The New York

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#### OUR CHESS DEPARTMENT.

He was een Collegion by the enterprising to photors of & CLAPLEN'S WELELY to agreementhe "Ities of chest of the operation mostly and cherfully accepted

My long connection with the write of the Term in a currently of the secondary renders the incombent on me to inquire to the art printer Mr. George Wilkes, whether he had to my attaching myself to any other paper, and I are taken to dived his consert granted to me in the most gent to hap manner. It is a fire assume my present office fully and to the best of my abilities to both journals.

If I have been assigned this position on so able a journal B. W. JEH : & CLAPILY'S WEEKLY, it is not to be attributod to any sup it is claims as to my talent as a chess-player, problem composer, or critic, but to the fact that I have laored faithfully during many years for the advancement and general diffusion of chess in America, considering this noble game in the light of a moral agent and a discipline for the mind.

I respectfully and confidently ask the support of all chessplayers, which they can give, by supplying me abundantly with correct problems and good games.

The indulgence of my chess friends is asked for any occasional error, for "hemanum esterrare;" promising, however, to use my best endeavors to present them with problems without flaws and with readable and well-selected games. I remain, very truly yours,

FREDERICK PERRIN.

CHESS-PLAYERS' DIRECTORY. The New York Chess Club meets daily at No. 54 East Ninth

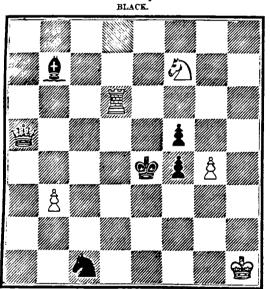
Chess Up-Town-Knickerbocker Cottage, 456 Sixth avenue; Young Men's Reading Association of the Nineteenth

Ward, Terrace Garden. Down-Town Chess Club-Café Europa, 12 and 14 Division

Down-Town Chess Rooms-Café International, 192 Chat-

ham square, near Bowery.
Turner Hall Chess Club—Nos. 52 and 54 Orchard street. Brooklyn Chess Club—No. 280 Fulton street.
Williamsburgh Chess Club—No. 43 Meserole street. Henshel's Chess Booms—Bowery, corner of Stanton street,

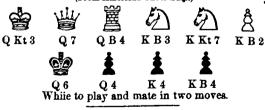
PROBLEM No. 1-By L. von Bilow.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

ENIGMA No. 1-By E. B. Cook. (From American Chess-nuts.)



[GITOCO PIANO.]								
WHITE. M. Judd. 1. P to K 4 2. K Kt to B 3 3. B to Q B 4 4. Q Kt to B 3 5. P to Q 3 6. Castles. 7. B to Kt 3 8. B to K 3	BLACK. Brenzinger. P to K 4 Q Kt to B 3 B to Q B 4	WHITE.	BLACK. Brenzinger. Kt to K 2 Kt to Kt 3 P to Q B 3 B tks P (b) Q tks P Kt to Kt 5 K to B (c) Kt to R 5 (d) igned.					

NOTES (a) Up to this stage of the game great caution has been displayed on both sides, but here white makes a weak move which is immediately taken advantage of by his adversary.

(b) This sacrifice is quite sound. (c) Much better than capturing bishop.

Tyet appeared in print in America. To come a road part the match between the him the marting labor a six- remain him to hapter, Herr Anderssen and Capt. Mackenz nmer atter produce give to his opponent the odds of pawn and move

Remove Block K B P from the board.)

	THE NOR.	ATTA	BLACK.				
N	Ai Toron	Mr. kende	Anderssen.				
PK	Pin	13 Q Kt to Q 5	Kt tks Kt				
2. P · Q	P : ()	14. Biks Kt	B to K Kt 3				
3. K Kt is B	$\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{O}} \mathbf{B} 4$	15. Q to B 3	R to Q B sq				
	÷ OR4cb	16. Q R to K	K to Q 2				
5 Q K: to B:		17. Pto Q Kt 4 (c)	Q tks P				
# B to K a	0 · 2 R 4	1s. R to Q Kt					
7. B to Q B .	OKt to B3	19. Q to Kt 4 ch					
N. Carrier	P. to Q R 3	20. B to Q 4	Q to Q R 4				
9. K Kt to Kt 5		21 QR to Kch					
10. P to K B 4		22. Q tks R	Q tks B				
11. P to B 5 :hi	P tks P	23. B to Q Kt 6 (d					
12. P tks P	B tks P	• `	resigned.				

in' Contrast the freedom of White's game with that of his opponent. b) Played in true chess style. The sacrifice of this pawn gives him a great command of the board.

(c) Herr Anderssen here remarked that white would never win if he sacrificed his pawns in that manner, but the Cap-

tain knew what he was about. (d) Threatening mate, which could only be temporarily averted by the sacrifice of piece after piece.

NEW YORK VS. BROOKLYN .- A match has been arranged between six selected players among the habitués of the Café nternational, and the same number of chosen players of the Brooklyn Chess Club. Capt. Mackenzie, Dr. Barnett, Dr. Jones, Major Wernich, Messrs. E. Delmar and Lissner will represent New York, and Messrs. Brenzinger, N. Marache, B. Rice, C. A. Gilberg, M. Munoz and F. Perrin will do battle for Brooklyn.

During Mr. Morris Judd's visit to New York, he contested several games of chess with some of our best players. The following game was played with Mr. F. E. Brenzinger of Brooklyn and was concluded in masterly style by the latter.

### FINANCIAL.

The course of dealing this week has been marked with severe fluctuations consequent on the little of war news and the much of war rumors. That war between two great European powers, closely bound together as we are with Europe both in commercial interests and in moral sympathies, should affect our business course is natural; but that the excessive fluctuations or that the general rise in gold have had their origin solely in public and political causes are more than questionable. The market is as usual in the hands of the jobbers, whose manipulations from day to day and hour to hour have raised a prodigious fever of excitement to be followed at no distant period by a tremendous reaction. For there cannot be in the financial condition of this country any permanent reason why our securities should depreciate or why gold should appreciate. If lessons and teaching could avail anything to the perverse party statesmanship of our politicians we now learn for the twentieth time how inexpedient and injurious it is to the commercial stability of this great trading community that their monetary system should be made to hang upon occurrences taking place thou sands of miles from us. The very means of controlling these arrangements are in some measure in our own hands, but trade interests and personal dogmatism exclude the nation from the benefit of those simple truths which are overlaid by the charlatanry of financial nostrum mongers. If we could only recognize in our legislation that gold has not a fixed value, and that there is no nesessity even under existing circumstances for Government to make or require its payments and receipts in the metal, we should be something nearer stability. The acceptance of greenbacks as the national currency at the Custom House and the paying out of greenbacks at a gold price in discharge of gold payments would bring us nearer to fixed values, and would help to protect our merchants and traders against those tremendous fluctuations in their values.

Meanwhile, some people make money as some do in the very worst of times, even in a period of famine and bankruptcy. One big bull in particular, who, ten days ago, groaning under a load taken in at 12½, disgorged at 22 and landed over \$600,000 by the operation. It is almost selfevident that if some one gained some one else lost; and so it was not all smiles in the happy family circle.

The immediate causes of this tremendous slaughter are a legitimate demand for gold, principally on foreign account; the operations of a clique, which has been bulling the market for some time, and which now has got the ball on the bound and is sending it higher and higher at each stroke, lastly, the unaccountable neglect of Congress to avail themselves of the excellent chance offered for the resuscitation of American commerce in the embargo laid on transatlantic steamships and the French and German marine. There is a momentary suspension of shipments to Europe, which will, however, go forward again, even if there be no let up on the uncompromising stringency of our navigation laws, in which case the relief to the gold market will be as sudden as the pressure. As for our securities the European complications are a reason for their appreciation by European capitalists, seeing that, in the event of a great Continental war, all the securities of the kingdoms and monarchies must go This it was which, in the time of the tremendous political revulsions of the old republic and the old empire, (d) The coup juste.

kept up the credit of England, so that British currency and work a man can do
The following game played during the last Chess Congress British consols were worth at least half or three-quarters woman by his side.

their face in mercantile value, at a time when assignats or coin imperial funds were absolutely worthless. The fluctuations in stocks have not been so extreme as in gold, as the following will show:

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Erie		22 20 24
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New Jersey Central	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	11112 21134
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#### LABOR AND CAPITAL.

There is no cause of conflict between labor and its productive, capital. The strife that is being urged to create further divergence between their interests is purely the result of ignorance of the first principles of constructive use on the part of the representatives. Instead of an endeavor to demonstrate to the understanding of all, the true principles that underlie these interests, which would effectually unite them, those who have selfish personal ends in view seek to further them, by engendering a spirit of bitterness and a desire for strife. There are those who cherish the ideas of aristocracy who have no wealth, on the one hand, and are too indolent to endeavor to attain their desires by active labor, on the other, who think to create some serious diversion, and upon it to ride into place and power. This class of individuals are ever busy stirring the coals of dissatisfaction into flames of rebellion, thinking thereby to become the acknowledged representatives of the labor interest. It is generally true that a cause supported by such means has noprinciples upon which to base its claims; but in this instance the most absolute and just principles are ignored, while cant and bombast usurp their proper sphere.

It is quite true that there is a growing tendency to centralize capital, and that consolidation of monetary interests is the rule; but the fault of this does not lie in capital or capitalists-it is farther back than it or they. It is in the people themselv s, and in the fundamental principles upon which society is built, and those which the people allow government to be administered upon. If the laws of a country permit the doing of a certain thing, which it is for the interests of a certain few to do, and they chose to avail themselves of it, there are men to be found in these times so much governed by the desire for the public welfare as not to take the advantage offered them by the people, for it comes down to that at last. The labor class have it in their power to send to Congress just those who shall fully represent their interests; but they do not do this; most of them are found actively supporting those whom Capital has selected, and whom it holds up for their suffrages. The remedy lies with the people, and they must make use of it before they can ever expect to see their rights adjusted. There is, as was said above, no conflict between Capital and Labor. The conflict is among their representatives. On the contrary, there is an entire harmony of interests between them. The true interests of each are best promoted by rendering justice, full and complete, to the other, and in the understanding of this lies the only solution of the Labor Question. Strife may continue, war, even, may come of the strife, but finally the settlement must be made upon the principles of justice, which underlie their relations. One comes from the existence of the other; this, when created, should ever acknow ledge its paternity, and never assert supremacy, nor be allowed to; for it to be so allowed shows that defects exist in the fundamental principles of government, or in its application to existing things; these defects it should be the duty of those who prate with so much volubility about the effects of them to discover and proclaim, to the end that they be understood by the people, and that the people in turn should send as their representatives to frame laws such persons only as shall make it their business to attend to their duties rather than to allow themselves to become immersed in the schemes of plotting politicians, who seek eternally to continue themselves in place and power, losing all sight of, or care for, their constituency, in their necessarily continuous efforts to secure that end. Such representatives should be religiously ostracized by the common people, and none tolerated but such as understand the relations of the interest they wish fostered to that they feel they are becoming subjected to, and who will unflinchingly advocate them at all proper times and in all proper places. The durability of government rests upon the entire harmony of all interests: it is framed to protect, and no country can ever become continuously prosperous that has within it the elements of discord; no country can endure for any length of time that does not seek to eradicate all causes of dissatisfaction, and to so adjust its independencies that they shall be mutual and just to each as individuals, and to all as the public.

ANNA DICKINSON ON WOMEN.-God did not create women as a violet, to smell sweet, nor as a lute, to send forth harmonies, but as He created man, as an immortal soul, and as such owing duties and responsibilities to every other immor-The scales of everlasting justice are held in the hands of God, and must swing down at last. I do not extent a miracle to be wrought; I do not believe the milennium will dawn when women receive the hallot. What w needs is the broadening of the brain, the expansion of . ter gained through the power that will come with the bal: Woman must help man as well as be help d by him. She must inspire him as well as be supported by The La must inspire him as well as be supported by Th. The tions of the earth will rise up and early a ban and God himself will say to her, "Well back North will come to man in keeping them x-under The say work a man can do but that will be better done by at mg a ()B0 (4

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No. 21 Park Row, New York

To Correspondents. - All communications intended for publication must be written on one side only. The editors will not be accountable for manuscript not accepted.

## WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.

#### OUR FUNDAMENTAL PROPOSITIONS.

- United States of the World-The Puntarchy.
- Catholic Church-Its Creed, Devotion to the Truth found where it may be, and lead where it may.
- 3. The Universal Home-Palaces for the Prople-Domes tic and Industrial Organization-The Scientific Reconciliation of Labor and Capital-Sociology. or the Science of Society-Universal Reconstruction on a basis of Freedom, Equity, and Universal Fra-
- 4. The Universal Science—Universalogy, based on the discovery and demonstration of Universal Laws. inherent and necessary in the Nature of I bings, permeaning all spheres and reconciling all differences; with its accompanying Philosophy of Integralism.
- 5. The Universal Lauguage of the Future—Alwato (Ahlwah-to)-The Future Verancular of the Planct based on and derived from the Principles of Univer-
- 6. The Universal Canon of Art, derived from the same
- The Universal Formula of Universological Science-UNISM, DUISM and TRUISM.
- The Universal Reconciliation of all differences. The Harmony of the Race, through the Infallibility of Reason, Science and Demonstration-7 he Co-operation of the Spirit-World with the Mundane Sphere-The Inauguration of the Millennium, through Science, nided by the ripening of the Religious Sentient in Man, and the confluence of the Two Worlds.

#### A UNIVERSAL GOVERNMENT.

The records of history furnish the objective facts that either predict or disprove the probabilities and possibilities of this proposition. Creation, from first to last, in all its various processes, observes a consistent order of progress, and government, the most important part of the social economy, is no exception to this general rule. If the first orders of organic life were prophetic of what they were to develop into, and if there is a consecutive connection from them to the highest order of organic formations-manso, too, were the first orders of social organism prophetic of what was to come, and there is a clearly defined connection between them and the forms of the present. It is by a careful observation of the methods pursued in the gradual progress of development that we are to predicate what the next gradation must necessarily be. If, by the constant addition of one to nothing one hundred is reached, and that typifies the completion of the process, so, too, must the constant additions made to the first orders of social organism signify that the "one hundred" of that process will sometime be reached.

No one in this age will attempt to disprove the proposition that there is a gradual evolution observed in the social order of the world. The present forms of society are superior to those where the head of the family was the highest authority and the supreme ruler over the family. From that order came the aggregation of families into and Mrs. O'Conner, the intelligent Superintendent and tribes under one head; from that the aggregation of tribes into cities and nations; and this is the fully attained order | the equally intelligent Superintendent of the Eighteenth

nation is an aggregation of tellers of families. What, then, sometimes extends its operations beyond the care of chilmust the next aggregation be? It can be nothing less dren; has in some instances, removed whole destitute fami than an aggingation of nations under a common rule, lies to the West; and that such cases seem to be more fre-The whole order of governmental progress indicates it, quent than formerly. Recently a destitute woman and her and no order other than that can occur. Therefore, the six children were in this manner removed from the city world must either perfect itself as a community of nations; or it must begin this higher and fourth order of aggregation. Who that observes the present tendency of events others can deny that this process is absolutely taking place now i What does the policy of Russia in Asia indicate, and what 'spect to what might grow out of this organization; what that of Prussia in Europe, to thwart which Louis Napoleon | might, indeed, be made to grove out of it rapidly, if our men has forced war upon her . Penssian supremacy in Europe. means French decadence, and Louis Napoleon knows this true mission in the world. The day is going past when a right well, and thus he fights, not merely for the existence. Vanderbilt or a Stewart can be greatly honored in the of the French nation, but also to supplant Prussia in her community simply because they have known how selfishly newly assumed position as the arbiter of the destinies of "to make money," as the phrase is. It is the higher talent Western and Central Europe, which position she acquired that knows how to spend money, and to spend it rightly. It from humbling Austria.

from the science of society and government, and from the the whole people; when they are the generous patrons of records of history is, that the world is now in the fourth | Science, of Art, of Radical Constructive Reforms, and of order of aggregation that of the consolidation of nations; and, it is to be observed, it pursues it by the same means that each preceding order did, to wit by conquest and absorption. It would appear, then, that nations are but instruments in the hands of a power higher than themselves, which has ever wrought and which still works for the evolution of society in the grand process of perfec-

The highest order possible for governments ever to at tain is that of one government for the whole of the world. and this is what the world is now being prepared When attained it will still remain for it to perfect itself in this order, out of which perfection will spring a unity of government for those in spirit and earth lite, which will represent the dual principle nature every where observes, as well also as the completion of the circle begun by the sovereignty of the head of the family.

#### THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM OF SOCIETY.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIL DREN'S AID SOCIETY lies upon our table, and demands more than a passing notice. The Children's Aid Society, growing, we believe, out of the earlier operations of Mr Pease, at the Five Points, has been more generously appreciated by the public and by the wealthy citizens who aid in those matters than almost any other of our charities Newsboy's Lodging Houses, after the model of the New York Society, are being opened in Toronto, New Orleans and Philadelphia. The systematic operations of the Society here are becoming very much extended, and are very efficient. They provide for the necessities of poor children in the city by lodging houses, night schools and similar appliances, and they charge themselves with procuring homes in the country, mostly in the distant West for such as cannot find occupation in the city. Their agents report aggregate journeys, in charge of their little troupes of Society's waifs, of 12,000 and 15,000 miles, each, finding homes for 800 and 400 children (for each agent), and in the aggregate, during the last nine months, for no less than 1,900. During the same period there have been six thousand different children in the Industrial Schools, and about eleven thousand in the lodging houses. The Report proceeds to say:

The nucleus of our movement in a given district is either a "Boys' Meeting" or a "Girls' Industrial School." With these we connect the labors of a "Visitor," who becomes the Children's Friend of this poor quarter.

Then a Free Reading Room is added, if possible, and a Lodging House for homeless children. After all these agencies have labored during a certain time, they begin to permanently affect the condition of a Ward, and to gather up the children for our crowning work-Western Emigration. The homeless little ones are then collected every fortnight in the office, and the "Western Agents" make their selection from many applicants and carry them out to Western Homes.

But how little do those in happy circumstances realize the condition of this unfortunate class which all this machinery is designed to benefit.

If any of our readers will imagine a child of their own their little boy or their young daughter-suddenly cast out by misfortune at an early age to live upon the streets, earning bread by all the tricks and "dodges" and hard work of a child of the streets; sleeping in boxes and cellars; wet with storms and cold; at times half-starved; cuffed and beaten and ill-treated; pushing his way by cunning or fraud or industry; cheating and being cheated seldom meeting with a word or look of kindness; never hearing of Religion or of God; without a home in a city of a million people, and thus inevitably growing up for crime and vice, they will appreciate better what it is to be "a street-boy" or "street-girl," and how indispensable such a work as ours is for this class.

We learned during an interesting interview with Mr. Matron of the Newsboy's Lodging House, and Mr. Gourly,

represented by the present condition of the world. Every Street Lodging House, that the Children's Ald Society and provided with homes where they could not only earn livelihoods, but where they will give valuable assistance to

These facts suggested a whole train of thoughts in reof wealth were half alive and awake with regard to their will be when these merchant princes make themselves into The inevitable and logical conclusion to be drawn both a true Social Providence over the poor, and in a sense over all wisely conducted charities, that they will grow to be recognized as the true and divinely constituted aristoc racy of the world.

> The Children's Aid Society, rightly sided by wealth, could readily enlarge its operations so as to remove the whole suffering and degraded portions of our city popula tions -not the children only, but all-to happy homes in the country, where their labor is wanted, and where their elevation, education and social improvement would be secured. "So complete already is the machinery," goes on this report to say, "that ten-fold the present work, large as this is, could be done by the society without any change of organization. There is no reason, except want of means, why this charity should not reach every member of the great class of 'street boys' and 'street girls,'"-- and now we add, for the first time, every one of their parents, and of the whole class of adults to which they belong.

> This "reason," "the want of means," ought not to remain a reason for a day. Some George Peabody or Peter Cooper should do the whole thing; or some energetic agent and solicitor for the great charity should canvass for the half million or the five millions needed for such an enlargement of operations, and should magnetize our capitalists into this earnest and feasible method of curing our social diseases. It is an enterprise not a whit less important, economically considered, than the building of our city docks.

In the organization of the human body there is a whole intricate system of conducting tubes visiting every minute portion of the whole body, whose function it is to gather up all the leakage, or stray fluids, and to conduct them back into the general and healthy circulation. These tubes are called the lymphatics. If there were no lymphatic system in the body the whole body would be water-logged, swamped-or whatever the word may beby these stray and peccant humors. The Children's Aid Society is the incipient or germinal development of the lymphatic system of society, or of the community, which is the collective human body. Let the patricians of society, the real city fathers, see to it that the lymphatic function be promoted and the health of the community be restored.

Precisely this sort of charity has the curious quality of combining and forming, as it were, the connecting linkthe point of contact-between Christianity, as held and practiced in the churches, and modern Socialism. Christianity has given predominance to the labor of saving souls: Socialism has insisted upon saving and improving the bodies of the people, and upon the founding of institutions in which the individual needing aid should be uniformly held as the ward of society. Religion has charged the sin which culminates in misery upon the wrong inherent in individual character; Socialism charges the wrong and the evil consequences directly upon society and its insufficient or unscientific and chance-begotten organization. Religion has looked for remedies mainly to preaching, prayer, faithful personal inculcation, and to unorganized individual charity. Socialism demands institutions adapted to all the wants of society, business organizations providing for every emergency, and, in general, prevention in the place of cure.

The Children's Aid Society seems to have hit the happy mean between these two opposite hemispheres of the integral truth of the subject, and, though beginning its operations germinally, or in the small way, and without pretension, the wise sociologist may readily see how they may lead on to the most extensive results, securing in the end both the objects aimed at by Christian Ministrations and by Social Reformers. It is only necessary to know that Charles L. Brace is the Secretary and working centre of the Society's operations to know that the growth of the enterprise will not be hindered by any narrow-mindedness or lack of capacity to grasp and realize the grandest

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## THE LIVING ISSUES OF THE DAY; AUTHORITY sion of its own governing principle or inherent tendency, never before made good the logic of its own position, and planted itself without reserve upon the extremity of possible removed in the distriction of the distriction. TWO INFALLIBILITIES.

The dealers a feet and emiss meeting article published in the last process runder of Woodbrill & Clarin's When a reaches I have to talk there and signed by Stephen PEARL ANDRONA IS a cost of Encyclical Letter, has not failed to make the interpression has, indeed, made an unavially self-ien safigs werful impression on the press and the people. We consense below a few of the comments which it has expected from the dailies and weeklies of this; sale notices which are now receiving their echoes from the multituding us newspapers of the country in America. In a few weeks its effect in Europe, and later in Asia, Africaand the isles of the wa, will be heard from. It raises the first strictly planetary question that was ever discussed. Every editor who rails to notice this definitive joining of the tes in this gall int lifting of the glove thrown down at Rome. this first outbreak of spiritual warfare in the Cardinary sphere, which counterparts and accompanies the declaration of war, on the most extensive scale, in the Ordinary sphere, and will be confluent with it, will regret his lack of watchfulness in the future. The true spirit of journalism is in being at least up with the times. It will be the effort and the expectation of WOODHULL & CLAPLIN's to keep enough ahead of The Times to out-herald The Herald and all the other progressive and adventurous organs of thought in The World, while The Sun continues "to shine for all." We shall stand at our Post, or execute with Dispatch whatsoever our hands find to do, while we hope always to keep an agreeable Home Journal at the Fire-

The World, indeed, was the first to pay its addresses to Mr. Andrews' Encyclical, by copying it in full. Immediately after the heading.

### "PAPAL INFALLIBILITY,"

The World introduces this circular letter of the founder of the new Catholic Church with the following heading:

#### "INFALLIBILITY AT HOME.

Proclamation by the American Pope-The New Catholic Church of the Puture-Rome and the Modern World of Thought. Editorially, The World adds:

"STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS has issued a proclamation 'To the inhabitants of the world, greeting,' in which he announces the foundation of the New Catbolic Church, of which he is to be the head. Mr. Andrews starts the new church on the 16th, the day prevous to the declaration of Papal Infallibility at Rome, so as to provide against the calamity of an 'interregnum in the equilibrium of doctrinal affirmation.'

The Sun, instead of copying the letter, makes its own liberal condensation and commentary, and its own generous adoption and certification of the Pantarchal and New Catholic movement:

#### THE PANTARCHY AND THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

"In reply to the declaration of Papal infallibity, which is expected to take place on Sunday next, Stephen Pearl Ardrews vesterday issued, through the medium of WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY, a declaration of 'the higher infalli bility of science and clear understanding, or of the demonstrations of the reasoning faculty in man.' Though published yesterday, this manife to of Mr Audrews bears date of termorrow, for the reason that he has chosen 'the d y previous to the 17th as the date of this opposing declaration—to be certain that there shall be no interregrum in the equilibrium of doctrinal affirmation. But considering that Mr. Andrews has thus got the start of the Pope, has he not him elf fallen into the error of producing an interregnum in the equilibrium of doctrinal affirmation? ()ught be not have promulgated his doctrine on the same day when his Holines at Rome promulgated his? It would seem to be rather unfair to take an advantage of so old a man as Pio hono even in point of a single day's time. However, it is not for us to find fault with the advocate of intellectual freedom. Our duty is rather to express our satisfaction that -in the language of Mr. Andrews-' now, in fine, for the first time, the doctrinal mentality of mankind is distinctly polarized." If any captious spirit should question the authority of Mr. Andrews to make a declaration so solemn, we answer that he does it by virtue of a Universal Science of which he is the discoverer and expounder. This science opens the way to all truths, solves all coubts, and disposes of all difficulties in law, politics and society. In respect of government, it aims at the constitution of an unerring system of ad ninistration that shall extend over the world, guaranteeing liberty, order, peace and bappiness everywhere, through the unrestricted exercise of the power of reason. This form of government is to be called the Pantarchy, because it will govern all, and all will be engaged in its action. The Pantarchy has already been organized to a limited extent. Mr. Andrews, as we understand, holds the office of Pantarch; and his rule is so satisfactory to his associates, that no one has ever assailed it with a breath of criticism or complaint.

The Sunday Dispatch, with an answering generosity and appreciation to that of The Sun, adds the following good words:

"A 'New Catholic Church.'-We notice an increased spirit and purpose in Woodhull & Claffin's Weekly which suggests its ample success as a business investment, as well as an organ of advanced thought. Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews takes up the gauntlet of 'Infallibility" thrown down by the Pope last week, and argues that the 'two anti-thetical conceptions' are now reached—the infallibility of faith and the infallibility of science. He says: 'The old Catholic Church has never till now reached the legitimate concluthey began.

sumption in the direction of absolute authority and implicit obedience. It is meet therefore that this increased leverage in behalf of the force of mental despotism should be consterrailed by an equal lengthening of the opposite be contervailed by an equal lengthening of the opposite arm of the lever; and that science should openly lay claim in turn to that special attribute of infallibility by which it is distinctively and pre-eminertly characterized. While theologians, Catholic and Protestant, wrangle over the how and the when of the fulfillment of the Scripture prophecies, the prevision (which is prophecy) of science is unerring and unquestioned. The long-future eclipse, a thousand years off, is calculated to the minute.

"So Mr. Andrews thinks" the North and the South Poles' of opinion have, so to speak, been discovered, and respec-

of opinion have, so to speak, been discovered, and respec-tively occupied as the outposts of possible procedure in either direction: 'All minor differences are absorbed in this absolute issue. Arbitrary authority and blind submission on the one hand, fearless investigation, treedom of conbe the one hand, reariess investigation, freedom of con-science and conviction from demonstration on the other hand! All mankind must come to be ranged under one or the other of these two banners. There is logic in Mr. An-drews' reasoning. The point of departure has been reached between unquestioning faith and investigating reason. Whether a New Catholic Church shall be the sequel, is bard to say, but Mr. Andrews is determined to work for its establishment: In view of the crisis I pledge myself to continue to do my uttermost to found that New Catholic Church of the future which shall define all issues and recon cile all differences, and which shall have as the sole article of its creed, Devotion to the truth (embracing the good) found where it may be, and lead where it may; to the truth revealed, in the predominant or governing degree, to the in-tellectual understanding, and accepted by the intuition us the riper and better readering of its own impulses and semi-intellectual suggestions.' Amen to that."

The Evening Post, the organ of Mr. Bryant, speaking with its eminent and well-earned authority, has the following:

Two INFALLIBILITIES .- Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews has chosen WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEFKLY as an offset to the Pope's Ecumenical Council, in which to publish his own proclamation to establish the "Equilibrium of Doctrina Affirmation" as against the Pope's proclaimed infallibility But Mr. Andrews, with all his learning and depth, is more modest than the Pope, and does not claim infallibility for himself, but only for that "new Catholic Church of the future," which shall be founded on scientific fact and de voted to truth; and which, although he is apparently the only member of it now, he pledges bimself, to the utmost of his power, to found on an enduring basis as the representaof the modern would of thought, and the antagonist and opposite pole of civilization to Rome.

The Home Journal, which always knows how to do grace fully acts of courtesy, which never, on the other hand, lack power, concludes our bill of fare on the Intallibilities for the week, as follows:

"Stephen Pearl Andrews has become one of the leading editorial writers of Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly. thinker of marked originality and power of philosophical comprehension, his accession cannot fail to give the paper a positive and distinctive interest that will command the at tention of friends and foes. In the number for the sixteenth instant he issues a pronunciamento on "The Two Infallibilities," matching the new Roman Catholic dogma with the eternal affirmations of reason and science. He thinks the adoption of this doctrine by the church marks an epoch in the development of the race. In his own words: 'Now, for the first time, the doctrinal mentality of mankind is distinctly and finally polarized. The north and south poles of opinion have, so to speak, been discovered and respec tively occupied as the outposts of possible procedure in either direction. All minor differences are absorbed in thus absolute issue. Arbitrary authority and blind submission on the one hand, fearless investigation, freedom of conscience, and conviction from demonstration on the other hand. Rome and the modern world of thought come hence forth definitely and unequivocally in collision.

#### WAR PRICES.

There can be but a slight tincture of prophetic forecast in announcing that with the drought and with war just at the commencement of harvest, and the mobilization of two millions of men on both sides, there will be short crops in Europe. Consequently our breadstuffs and our provisions will be in active demand. Cotton demand will depend on the duration of the contest. If the contest be sharp and decisive cotton will probably decline, since the depression that always follows the war fever will check manufactures and consumption. On the other hand, during the continuation of the war and the rapid con- has its eyes and heart fixed more on old things than new. sumption of material, there must be a brisk demand for textile products and manufactures. The popular enthusiasm at the commencement soon abates with reverses and taxation, and then comes the period of discontent, especially in France, whose population is more excitable than the sober, calm, Teutonic race, and therefore less enduringly patient. As our exportations of produce increase there is no reason why gold should advance. It will not be so much needed for exchange; it will not be needed for payment of troops, and its fluctuations will be chiefly the result of speculation and popular sentiment, which has come now to feel that gold must fluctuate in value like other products. Our national and commercial securities ought, by all the rules of common sense, to advance. Europeans, after the fervor of enthusiasm has cooled down, will not be so anxious to invest their savings with either French or Prussian war ministers. It will not be long before it will be well understood that even success may not be a gain if bought at too high a figure, while defeat will operate a tremendous ruin; and with forces so equally balanced it is just possible that both parties, having tried each other's strength, may leave off where

#### LUCIEN ANATOLE PREVOST-PARADOL

M. Paradol, the newly-arrived Minister from France, committed suicide early on Wednesday morning, July 20, at Washington.

He was received by President Grant on Saturday last, and was to have dined with the Secretary of State on the day of his death.

Mons. Paradol only arrived in this country on the 13th inst., in the steamship Lafayette, and presented his credentials to the President, as the accredited Minister of France, on the 16th inst.

It is supposed that intense devotion to the business of his ministerial office, united with weakness of body, caused by the excessive heat of the weather, has thrown the Minister into a state of mental depression that culminated by the taking of his own life with a pistol.

A few words concerning the past career of this gentleman nay not be inappropriate here. He was born in Paris, on the 8th of August, 1829. He studied at the Bourbon College, where he gained various prizes, and subsequently entered the Ecole Normale, where he remained until 1851, during which year the French Academy awarded him the prize for eloquence for his "Eloge de Benardin Saint Pierre." The degree of Doctor-in-Letters was conferred upon him in 1855, and shortly after he was appointed Professor of French Literature by the Faculty of Aix. In 1856 M. Prevost-Paradol engaged in journalism as one of the editors of the Journal des Debats. Subsequently he wrote for the Presse, but after some months he returned to the Debats. His contributions to the Courrier du Dimanche attracted great attention by their violence and sarcasm, which were directed against the administration. For his political treatise, 'Les Anciens Partis," the author suffered a month's imprisonment and was fined 1,000 francs. In 1863 he was defeated for the Corps Legislatif, and in 1865 was elected a member of the French Academy in place of M. Ampere. The works written and published by M. Prevost-Parodel are quite numerous, and some of them, such as "Du Role de la Famille dans l'Education," which was "crowned" by the French Academy, has gained great reputation. In 1867 he was appointed by the Academy one of the committee of five members to superintend a new edition of the "Historical Dictionary of the French Language." In politics M. Prevost-Paradol was a Liberal, and a supporter of the constitutional empire. He was a man of great abilities, and it was significant of the sincerity of Napoleon's declarations that he should be appointed to high office. His Majesty's enemies, however, have not hesitated to assert that the appointment was only made in order to secure M. Paradol's absence from his native land.

#### WAR.

France has drawn the sword. For four years she has been frowning heavily on the abhorred spectacle of German consolidation under Prussian supremacy. For four years she has been with silent energy accumulating weapons of offence. For four years she has been exhausting every resource of bitter criticism upon German growth to justify, under the name of pride and policy, a course to which she felt she should at last be driven; and which history may have to characterize differently, as the fated impulse of a predestined despair. The mind refuses almost at first to take in the vast field of speculative anticipation which this most momentous of wars opens. But the American public, the great bystander in the current history of the old world, ought, according to the old proverb, to see and undestand most of the game. Historical generalizations and forecasts, impossible to Europeans because of their proximity to events, and because of the way in which their passions are involved, ought to be comparatively easy to far-seeing Americans. The questions—what this war means, whither it is likely to lead mankind, how far it is likely to affect human destiny in a new way, and turn it into comparatively new paths, such vital and new questions ought to be easier of answer in this New World than in the Old, which

The great fact which it is in the highest degree important to bear in mind is, that this war, as we insisted last week, is a war of races of armed nationalities in no sense primarily a dynastic war. To understand this aright is to appreciate the grander, as well as the profound historical significance of the approaching struggle. Bismarcks and Napoleons are really, so far as causes go, tools with which historical destiny is working itself out. They are no more the final causes of this war, and very little less the instruments with which it is to be fought, than are Chassepots and needle-guns. The war, on the part of France, is a purely blind and unreasoning expression of that ancient and singular combination of fury and panic which has at all times characterized French action in domestic and foreign strife. and which is traceable to the fact that the French nature combines the maximum of physical with the minimum of moral courage. It results from the systematic criticism with which French publicists have greeted the German uprising of these latest years that France is afraid of the new Germany, feels herself, as it were, garroted by a circlet of steel round the throat in the presence of consolidated Italy and Germany on each flank. This is a curious fear. It has never been suggested that consolidated Germany would attack and destroy France. Indeed, the fear could not be attributed to any definite danger capable of being pointed position.

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at with the finger. The fear is within. It is a sentiment of the inner conscience. Men call it moral cowardice. When found in spirited and hanguty natures like that of Frenchmen, it invariably takes the form of outrage upon those who rouse the painful and morbid susceptibility. And though it may be kept within bounds for a season by discretion, it is sure to burst out sooner or later to its own and others' infinite woe and mischief. France fears lest her mission, and place, and pride and power in the world should depart from her if Germany becomes one consolidated power. To avoid this she is willing to carry fire and sword throughout Europe, and to risk her own destruction. Fated and fatal nation! She does not see that in taking up such ground she must sooner or later meet with utter destruction. For with less than the power of Rome, she presames to dictate the law of progress and national formation to the world at large. That is disguised subjugation, and the world will repudiate it, and, sooner or la er, tie down the Power which assumes so daring and untenable a

It is carious to notice how the events of the last week have justified our interpretation of French history and tendency as bearing upon the prospect of war which was a contingency only when our last issue appeared. France, we said, would fight because that is the only way by which the peril of internal dissolution can be averted. It is most curious and impressive, and instructive, accordingly to witness, the unanimity with which French factions, in spite of a few exceptional men, welcome this fight which is to give them some semblance of united civic existence, and suspend the weary struggle for civic liberties, a struggle without principle, parties or issue. One French journal exclaims Chamber, that there was neither right, nor left, nor centre. only Frenchmen. But, here is precisely the horror and danger of the French destiny and the French relation to mankind. Internal politics, bitter and internecine, are to be settled only by flinging them aside and drawing the sword against the foreigners. And this resolve once taken absolutely supersedes civil politics. Every Frenchman just now is a soldier and soldier only. Civic life is as completely suspended as it is among a horde of banditti. In France, at this hour, there are no more politics. The nation stakes itself utterly and without reserve upon the game of war. It keeps no reserve of civic purpose, of political energy, of liberal or progressive service to fall back upon, and in case of reverses to re-create a nation from. Beaten in the field, it will be beaten everywhere and forever.

There should be no misunderstanding. This war is not the centre and east of Europe are challenged by France to determine whether they will, as that insolent nation requires, remain in virtual vassalage forever to fhe exigencies of French pride and policy. According to all the established moralities of international life France has no conceivable cause of war against Prussia. To pretend that the establishment on the rickety Spanish throne of an offset of the Hohenzollern would be dangerous to France is the rankest nonsense. Even were that so the Prince withdrew. As to the guarantees against a renewal of such a candidature demanded from Prussia, we cannot imagine what such guarantees could bave consisted in; the demand was insolent nonsense. The Prussian King could not by any international act guarantee the action of every member of the Hobenzollern family. The royal family of Prussia is not governed on Turkish principles. The simple and right course for France, were she a sane nation destined to endure, would have been to leave the election of a Spanish King to Spanish determination only. But her destiny is too strong for her. Then observe the indecency with which the final catastrophe is brought on. In diplomatic annals, there has been nothing more revolting than the spectacle of an aged gentleman soldier and king approached so outrageously by a French envoy in the public room of a watering-place with the demand that he should pronounce himself in favor of the demands and views of the envoy's nation. The prudent courtesies and reticences of diplomatic actions, and the rule which relegates the debates between states to the privacy of the study and the cabinet were never so atrociously violated. Nothing can more strikingly illustrate that curious mixture of fraud and sensitiveness, of deception and self-deception, of what we may call bona fide charla tanry which is to be found in Frenchmen, than that th y represent, and we doudbt not believe, that in this curious transaction, France was the insulted party.

The absorbing interest for the moment centres in the ac tion of other powers than France and Prussia and the other German States. The Austrian empire is again on its trial. If the Hapsburgs throw in their lot with the ancient enemy of Germany they will again have proved, for the fiftieth time, that their crown is one which, in the interests, the paramount interests of Germanism and freedom, ought to be torn from them. It is scarcely credible that the German and Hungarian subjects of the Austrian empire will allow of so atrocious a course as the junction of Austrian with French forces in this war. As to the Hapsburg Emperor, never was there Hapsburg yet who could put by the devilish pride of dynasty for his subjects' good. The prospect, then, is dark, except for the influence of England, which we may confidently expect will be exercised to the utmost to keep Austria quiet

But what of England herself? There at present is the most interesting of all questions. If we may trust tele-

tion of the old murderous spirit of France has transported | cordial expression of confidence. I advise myself, as I am the whole British press and public with indignation. If otherwise advised, that in now substituting your wishes these accounts be true, English sentiment at this hour has bounded back to the stage in which it was in the early days of the month of June, 1-15. It must be clear, at all events, to Englishmen, that if France were to succeed in this was England would be speedily put to the vindication of her own international duties and position. She is pledged, as far as a nation can be, to protect the independence of Belgium and the Lower Rhine; but it is very certain that if France were to succeed in getting the frontier of the Upper Rhine from Prussia she would soon absorb the whole Rhine Valley. England will scarcely remain passive with such eventualities. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that the three most illustrious men in the present English Cabinet-the Premier Mr. Gladstone, John Bright and Mr. Lowe-are ardent votaries of peace and economy. They are all, however, men of intensely pugnacious dispositions; and the Premier is, more than most public men, susceptible to the influences of public passion. That Mr. Bright would remain in a Cabinet which joined in a European war we think scarcely possible. But that the English Government may be forced, by considerations of policy and by the increase of popular excitement, to cast in its lot with Germany, that we think extremely probable. We are cold already of representations made by France to the English Cabinet concerning the attacks made on French policy. If this be true, fresh fuel will be added to the fires of British anger. But it may be true. French blood is up; and the crowned gambler who sits on the throne fu Paris is evidently about to play the great game of Empire in a spirit of utter recklessness. He is staking all on this throw. And if his pruexultingly, after the Duc de Grammont's declaration in the | dence has deserted him as utterly as seems likely, he wil blunder into ranging England by the side of his adversaries. We heartily hope this may be so. In this mighty struggle between worn-out bistory represented by France, and the new destinies of mankind represented by the glorious Teutonic race, we should be glad to see the English nation, Teutonic at the core, Teutouic in spirit and destiny and race, throwing its lot frankly with the German race. Only, when victory comes this time, if come it does and must, to Angl -Prussian standards, we hope that at last there will be no foolish sparing of France. But for the Russian Alexander and the English Wellington, the Germans in 1815 would have permanently disabled France from further attacks on the peace and liberties and welfare of mankind. This time the work should be done effectually. If this French army is destroyed. Germany should take such order with France as to see that no other French army is allowed to arise again as other wars have been. The fitty millions of Germans in | from its ashes. The evil work of France should be finished, and her account with mankind closed.

#### THE LAST SWEET THING IN CITY GOVERNMENT.

The appropriate remedy for what is going on in our municipal admini tration would be fires from beaven. As we do not happen to have these at our command, we must do the best we can, and use our editorial opportunities to draw the attention of our readers to the latest beautiful illustration of the blessings and privileges we enjoy in what is called the "Government" of this great and growing city of New York. On the 12th of July, the Irish residents of this city favored us with one of those sensational incidents by which they keep alive the sacred or accorsed flames of envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness which were lit up centuries ago in their native island, and which they carry with them all over the world. The Orangemen got up a picnic in Elm Park to commemorate the Boyne, with their wives and children, and their Catholic antagonists saw, and of course availed themselves of, the opportunity for getting up a nice little massacre after the good old fashion. They attacked the representatives of Protestantism, and fired at the men, the women, and the little ones, with a noble and truly Celtic disregard for age and sex. The police which, in any decently regulated city, would have been present in force, came up in time to prevent the extermination certainly of the Protestant holiday makers, but not in time to prevent several deaths and many more serious injuries. Whereupon ensues sharp newspaper comments, general public horror and disgust. Captain Jourdan, who appears to hold a precarious and undefined position at the head of the force. and upon whom responsibility, of course, is primarily fastened, thereupon protests, in plain and unequivocal terms. that he is not the master of the force; that he has not the power of appointment, promotion and dismissal; peremptoraly declines to be regarded as responsible for the calamity, and like a man sends in his resignation to the Board of Police Commissioners, actuated by the right feeling. It is alike dangerous to the city and to himself, that the head of the police should be a shadow, a man of straw, a puppet. Now, this was clear and straightforward, and unequivocal, a temporary rift of light upon the dark and chronic intrigue which we call government in this city. Of course, it was too good to last. Captain Jourdan is at once beset by the Mayor, and irresistible arguments are applied to him to induce him to cover it all up again, and instead of persevering in his manly course, he put his tail firmly between his legs, and acquiesced in his own and the force's degradation. So he withdraws his resignation in a letter which we give ourselves the pleasure of printing here as the most perfect example of demoralized language and adminstration of which we have as yet had experience: "To the President and Members of the Board graphic dispatches, this last and most decisive manifests. of Police of the City of New York-I am grateful for your truly the signs of the times.

for my desires, it is expedient I should withhold from public mention the particular reasons that govern my present action just as I forhore to explain the motives that controlled my resignation. Encouraged by your kindness, I beg leave to intrust to your executive session the fears that impelled the proffer and the hopes that accompany this with-

Was there ever such absurdity? Why, he had very fully stated why he resigned. Because he was not, as a Superintendent should be, master of the police. And in the confused utterances of this remarkable epistle, which is to tell us nothing, we are very plainly told that the Board of Commissioners, Superintendent and Police, are worth about nothing as intelligent and faithful guardians of the public peace of this dissolute and riotons city. This sort of thing cannot last forever. As the Chicago Tribune said, a few weeks back, something must be done to make the State and city of New York behave themselves.

#### THE HEATED TERM.

We are now in the midst of the heated term. Our city is like a vast furnace, so torturing is the heat, night and day. To the great masses of our population, the workers in the immense human hive who cannot fly to the country or the sea-shore, the free public baths and our various parks are blessings of incalculable value. Central Park is swarmed with humanity till long after every midnight. The mor. mur of voices is heard in every winding walk and ramble, summer-bouse and alcove. In those parts of the city where tenement houses are peopled by the class of workers who are unable even to give themselves the relief of a cool-off in the parks at night, the suffering is intense. People cannot eleep, and whole families come out on the sidewalk in as few garments as decency makes possible, to sit and loll about, until exhausted nature and the cooler hours of the waning night, or rather early dawn, drives and invites them indoors. There is a little respite between midnight and sunrise. At dawn, or between that time and sunrise, the breezes that come up from the rivers and bay bring a little coolness and freshness. But with the rising sun the air is converted to the temperature of a tepid bath, and before eleven in the morning the atmosphere of the street, even on the shady side, is fit only for a salamander to breathe and move in. Under such stress of weather does the foundering bark of humanity run through the midday heats in the rock-walled city streets, that when afternoon comes and brings its respite from toil there is a frantic rush for the baths, and from thence to the parks. The Park Commissioners and the Hon. Wm. M. Tweed do not have to wait for future generations to bless them.

EDITORIAL IGNORANCE.—We are often amused at the funny blunders about things and persons which adorn the columns of our contemporaries when they travel outside of the sacred limits of e Republic. The other day Sergeaut J. Kinglake, the brother f the eminent historian, cied; whereupon certain of our contemporaries favored us with a mortuary estimate, critical and biographical of the historian himself, rushing to the conclusion that he it was who had died. A couple of days since, one of our leading dailies, now edited by an English gentleman, which makes the matter quite inexcusable, gave a short notice of the wonderful volume of poetry which Dante Gabriel Rossetti has lately given to the world. Mr. Morris, the poet, has published a glowing eulogium of his brother poet's work, of which the writer in our New York contemporary remarks that "Mr. Rossetti, indeed, hardly needs the kind of defence be volunteered for Messrs. Swinburne and another." Now the clever English writer who superintends the paper ought to know that the Bossetti who broke a lance for Swinburne a couple of years ago was not Dante but his brother William, a very able and well known critic. Dante Gabriel Rosetti, the poet and painter, is not responsible for that paradoxical defence of Mr. Swinburne's idealized bestiality. Whether it was Dante or William does not signify to Wall street. But it is just as well for a New York journal to be accurate, even in such trifling matters as Rosettis and

ONE of the morning papers inquires, in view of the terrible and seemingly unnecessary war which has broken out in Europe, whether Europe does not stand in need of a Political Pope-somebody who shall be referred to as umpire in all international disputes? Why confine the inquiry to Europe? The same authority should stand equally good for the whole world. Why, indeed, should there not be a recognized Pantarch or Omniarch for the Planet, to whom, aided by his Cabinet, Staff, Grand Council, and the great body of Ambassadors from all nations residing at his more than Imperial, his Pantarchal Court. every dispute between nations should be voluntarily referred and his decision accepted as final, as we now accept the decisions of our Law Courts of the last appeal.

Is the world never to be wise enough to arrange its affairs in a decent and peaceable manner? Are we to go on shedding human blood, like human butchers, for the next thousand years, as we have done for the thousand years past? The next five years will be The Day of Judgment. Let the watchers on the walls listen well and report

## THE PURITANISM OF ART, AND THE PURITANISM OF STANCH DOCTRINAL CONVICTION.

Ruskin talks grandly and well, in his recent course of Art Lectures at Oxford, of the Puritanism of the great artist- in their absolute devotion to beauty, but he takes the occasion to slur what he calls the false Puritanism of the so-called Puritans or severe religionists who repudiated and antagonized the idea of beauty. It is a pity that Ruskin, great man as he is, can't afford to be integral or to have two sides to him. Religious Puritanism has had a great mission in the world, not to say greater than that of art. The rigorous exclusion of non-essentials, of mere ornamentation in the service of beauty by the Presbyterians, ultimated by the early Quakers and Methodists, the peremptory demand for radical detection to essentials or "the one thing needful "-however true or mistaken their idea of what that was -has in it a grand, unconscious sympathy with the secere exactitude of Pure Science, which elim inates all secondary considerations, strikes at centres and ascertains, first of all, the axial principles of truth, apart from that artistic modification by which the primal hardness of the truth is subsequently overlaid and softened. It is, then, this last and modulated form of truth which is conquered by art; but it is never perfect unless the basis, in rigorous exactitude, has first been laid; whether in nature, in artists' work or in human character it is all the

#### WOMAN AS AN IMPORTER.

The public has made itself as merry over the idea of Madame Demorest's tea importing scheme as it did over woman as a banker and broker. But the indefatigable and undaunted woman who determined to invade the Celestial Empire, packed her trunk, purchased her drafts on San Francisco, and set forth across the Continent to embark on some Chinese Pacific vessel for Canton. Will she succeed? We have scarcely a doubt; and, indeed, should not be surprised if woman's tact secured what masculine importers have heretofore failed to procure—packages of the real sun-dried Mandarin tea.

Why should not woman be an importer and wholesale dealer? Why bind her forever to retail operations in drygoods and millinery? Whatever she has the physique and brain-power to accomplish—in matters of finance, commerce, politics or social life—there is no law, human or divine, that should debar her from attempting. If, as has been argued, natural disability unfits her for such matters, in the name of all that is just let nature then, not arbitrary and unequal laws or narrow prejudices, regulate her actions and determine her sphere.

No peculiarities of American women so impress a stranger as their mad eagerness for foreign fashions and their slavish observance of foreign follies. Nor are these restricted to a certain class. The would-be leader of our beau-monde finds a counterpart in her maid, who, in turn, becomes the model for her immediate circle of acquaintance. Now, this is all right enough—for where there is so much liberty of law no one, of course, can reasonably object to any amount of liberty of dress. The Constitution of the United States does not circumscribe it; and as most women only live in order to please a certain class of men and to displease each other, they may undoubtedly continue to insult good taste and decency.

But they are not forced to these glaring stupidities, for no man of sense extols vulgar display above meritorious modesty, and it is to be deplored that our very Republican dames fail to perceive that they are not, as a rule, competent judges of beauty and grace, nor can they be brought to understand that simplicity accomplishes far more than the most elaborate costliness of attire. By simplicity we do not infer a necessary absence of elegance, but merely a toning down of those high-lights to which Americans are so extravagantly given. We can never acquire any peculiar perfection in the matter of dress, for we are sadly wanting in originality, even in so small a matter. The French, however, are constantly teaching us by contrast, They never confine themselves to any particular fashionthey adapt it to their own figures and appearances. We to the contrary, seize upon all novelties as they come, and "do" them with no regard whatever for taste or fitness.

Woman's greatest need? Well, it is a moral wakingup. She must be aroused from her idleness and paltry
dependence. She must be forced to see the crime of her
uselessness, and to throw aside those follies which lead to
the very sins that she affects to abhor. Compel her to interest herself in her own welfare. She may then easily be
taught all her new duties—easier taught, in fact, than are
ignorant heathen; for to the ardor of a convert she will
bring all the fidelity of faith. So, whenever she insists
that she can work in a manner hitherto unsuspected, permit her to prove her metal. For our part, we should
fancy that constant levies upon their pockets would certainly impel all men to hail our proposition with a wel
coming shout.

#### THE CLOSE OF CONGRESS.

The Congress just closed is conspicuous even among Congressional shortcomings for dereliction of duty. With the school-boy impatience of legislators for their holidays we confess sympathy under ordinary circumstances. The weather is oppressive, the closing-up work is severe and exacting, and there is a time when lobbying and money schemes become a weariness and a vexation. But on this occasion work by far more important in a critical conjuncture than anything they have done all this season remains neglected. President Grant, who has felt the emergency so strongly as for once to take heart of grace and to offer an initiative, has been snubbed, and who knows but that he may be thrown back into that silence from which a little complaisance in our representatives might have redeemed him. The country has a chance for recovering the commercial position wrested from it in the late war by Great Britain. The two great powers now at war are not great carriers themselves, but they carry on a large trade with this country, and the complications will undoubtedly lead to a general disturbance and interruption of European commerce. In such contingency it was the bounden duty of Congress not to have separated without some provision for the diversion to ourselves of that trade which is now going begging, and must by our supineness and indifference fall to the share of our great maritime rival. Even Western and Southern constituencies, proverbially indifferent to mercantile interests, will, on an occasion like this, feel the pinch in the difficulty of getting their breadstuffs and provisions into the market. Europe's difficulty is America's opportunity. What trust do our public servants deserve who desert their duty and consult their ease in such an emergency? when without cost the languishing strength of our decadent marine can be built up again by seizing a chance that may not occur again in a long life-

#### THE SOCIAL EVIL.

This terrible blot of civilization has formed one of the topics on which, painful as is its nature, and almost hopeless to rouse public attention, we have persistently addressed ourselves. The subject is creating more interest. both with jurists and philanthropists. But we affirm unreservedly that, however praiseworthy the efforts at redemption and cure may be, the remedy is a mistaker humanity. Palliatives and curatives will never remove a moral disorder whose causes lie deep in human instincts, and whose growth is fostered by poverty and ignorance. Remove the causes the effects will cease. Give woman employment and you remove her from the need of self-destruction. Knowledge and higher motives will do the rest. All modern Statists are agreed that prostitution is a transitorial, not a permanent condition-especially in America-adopted from necessity or misfortune, and abandoned on the first reasonable removal of the provocation. Meanwhile its consequences to public health and public morality are by so much the more dangerous as the number of the practitioners is increased, and the area of its influence extended.

UPWARD AND ONWARD.—Like "home" and "comfortable," and a few other common words cited to that effect, so this significant coupling of words "Upward and Onward" is virtually untranslatable into even the most favored of the southern languages of Europe; that is to say, they have no one terse, significant phrase like this, to express aspirational enthusiasm and noble encouragement for the future progress of mankind. We once knew a grand old Italian scholar who used to go into ecstacies over this phrase. There was in it, to his mind, a sweep of thoughts and elevated purpose worth more than all the luscious beauties of the sweet Italian tongue.

To be scientifically accurate, and if it were not "to put too fine a point upon it," we should say "Upward, Onward, and To The Right." The right hand and side of the body stand analagously related to the head, on the upper extremity of the body, and to the face or front; as the left consequently does to the lower portion of the body and the back. The world will be surprised on reflection to find how directly it has derived its highest intellectual and spiritual expressions from the simple aspects and uses of the body. Analogical science, which points out these beautiful coincidences and the laws by which they are regulated, is young in the world, but its motto is "Upward, Onward and to the Right."

Those persons who dictate to us in the matter of dress pretend to admit that nature and grace are synonymous. Well, they must perceive that their women of fashion are unnatural objects, and they surely know that things unnatural are hideous. Perhaps they do know; but, then, business is business. The Woman question may answer excellently well as a pass-word among a certain clique, but when it comes to a practical denunciation of deceitful follies, ah, that is quite another affair

THE education of women is faulty. Its teachings do not aid reform-that reform which is so sadly needed and which should have for its basis equality in labor. To what, we ask, can an ordinary woman turn, when adversity overtakes her? Supposing her to be destitute of mental resources upon which to rely, what must she do? She may not have received a manual education -her hands may be as ignorant as her mind-yet must that poor creature sink in wickedness, simply because custom has seen fit to bar the way to some calling whose duties, faithfully performed, might be her salvation? Indeed, no! Countless bright examples prove that judicious systems can entail no evil, and we carnestly advocate those judicious systems which will enable women to combat with their old enemies and no longer offend God with idleness and sin.

PROTECTION TO NATIVE ASSASSINATION.—A few days ago the Herald devoted nearly half of one of its columns to a reprint from a Ballant (Australian) newspaper of an account of a murder and suicide committed there. Beyond the fact that the principal witness-most unfortunately witness only, but not principal in the transaction-was named "Killmister," we could see nothing in this foreign horror to justify the surrender of so large a space of those valuable columns to the importation of a murder to our well-stocked market. And we are bound to say that, considering the zeal and efficiency, as well as sufficiency, with which our domestic manufacturers supply us with this article of consumption, we consider it an unwarrantable interference with them to report foreign-made murders at such length. We think that the domestic murderer has an exclusive right to the command of the news-market here. And the public will not suffer by such arrangement. We entirely agree with some eminent murderers, whom we have interviewed to obtain their views on this interesting topic, that there is plenty of matters, political, literary and other, occurring in foreign countries which are not reported to the American public at all, but which ought to be. There is no need, therefore, to fill columns with imported murder, to the prejudice of the domestic producer. Pennsylvania should see to this.

THE SCIENTIFIC SPORTSMAN'S GUIDE—"LAND AND WATER."—There could be nothing more admirably English in design and keeping than the idea of uniting legitimate science with the hunter's gun and dog and the fisherman's fishing tackle. Hunting and fishing were among the, if not the, very first occupations of mankind. The systematic pursuit of natural history is among the best and the most delightful. Whosoever undertakes the practically combining of this arliest and this latest of human occupations may be said to be engaged "in making two ends meet," and ought to succeed in life, both for himself and for the benefit of others.

This rare field of operations has been chosen by a highclass weekly journal published in London (see advertisement in another column for a fuller description), under the appropriate name of "Land and Water."

As we hvae nothing directly competing, in this country, with this novel and extremely interesting enterprise, we should suppose that very many of our wealthy pleasure-seekers, as well as students of natural history here, would avail themselves of this truly English publication.

### EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

THE ELM PARK riot and all matters of local interest have faided into insignificance in our city before the intense excitement over the European War News. Even the aunouncement of the dogma of Papal infallibility is too little thought of in the war fever.

IF women were Legislators we would soon have a "Hotel des Invalides" erected by Government for our mutilated heroes of the war, who now are forced to beg a meagre support by grinding hand-organs at street corners, or peddling twopenny toy-books on street-cars.

It has been suggested as an argument in favor of woman as a legislator, that she would be more humane and charitable in her legislative ideas than man, particularly for her own sex and children; and that a large proportion of the work of charity which is now turned over to church organizations and religious societies, such as the care of aged women and foundlings, would, under her regime become State duties.

THE votes of fifteen women were received at a late election in Washington Territory. Decidedly the matter makes progress. The traction of power accruing from fifteen votes in many thousands is infinitesimal, yet not without its importance, for it clearly defines the legal status of women, in Washington Territory at least. We regard this circumstance as the hopeful sign of a growing good. The franchise to women will most assuredly lead to an utter revolution, and consequent purification of social life.

THE CINCINNATI COMMONER, the ablest Democratic paper of Obio, proceeds to declare that "the Democracy is dying in vice and fraud; of folly and knavery; of cowardice at d ignorance; of the displacement of its true and givet small by the soulless secondrels who control the organization."

### FROM WASHINGTON.

#### CLOSING SCENES OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1870. WOODBULL & CLAPLIN'S WEERLY

When the Senate went into Executive Session most of the spectators in the galleries left, it not being supposed that general business of any nature would be resumed; or, indeed, that the doors would again be opened for that purpose. It now appears that this idea was circulated, in order that

Senators who have long been suspected of being in foreign interest, might be more at liberty to carry out the infamons Plan of selling what little there is left of our commerce to

It is, perhaps, fortunate that native-born, hard-toiling traders-whose success in business has long been made nearly impossible by those dishonest traders from abroad who succeed by defrauding the revenue-do not clearly comprehend the true condition. It is still more fortunate that the harder-toiling workingmen are ignorant of the fact, that the American Congress, in all that relates to commerce and the reward of labor, has been directed and guided by a British clique having unlimited command of British gold. Certain senators and members of Congress, as well as certain members of the Cabinet, have been suspected of this "cliquei-m." and of sharing in its "glittering benefits:" for it is well known that the pay is in that material which "needs no gilding; but it was not known, and could not even be expected, that success could create such bold folly as to exhibit the expose of the closing scene in the Senate, representing the effort to strike down American labor, and to shut out American merchants from participating in for-

Two days previous a bill had been reported by Chandler Chairman of Committee on Commerce, to accomplish this purpose, but its real object was covered up in "brushwood," purporting to give encouragement to labor by affording drawbacks on ship-building material. Some practical minds of the Senate soon discovered that this was intended to mislead, in order to secure the main object, that of introducing foreign built ships free of all duties. Sprague, of Rhode Island, was heard to tell the senator who was so indefatigably pressing the bill, "that it was a damned fraud, sustained only by foreign gold, which had found its way into the Senate chamber," and that if the bill was pressed further he would "expose the degrading facts and the parties connected therewith." It is believed the pluck of "little Spraguy" killed the bill for that time, and, as then thought, for all time; but when the telegraphic announcement of "war in Europe" was made, the "artful dodge" was attempted of making it a necessity to our commerce that our navigation laws should be set aside; that authority should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to grant registers to all foreign-built ships purchased by "American citizens abroad:" and, disgraceful as the fact may be, I am contrained to say that it was publicly stated by the sealous senator that the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the Navy, as well as the Secretary of State, urged that this should pass to a law. The two first named were on the floor of the Senate advocating the measure, to the great disgust of the outside barbarian lobbyists, who considered their "occupation gone" so soon as it was assumed by dignitaries having the inside privilege of the floor.

Whatever minor defects may be charged to the President, he cannot for a moment be suspected of encouraging or participating in any matter, to the detriment of his country's interest, but that he was deceived in recommending this measure by those closely around him does not admit of a doubt. He is wholly unacquainted with the tricks of dishonesty, and too unsuspecting in his nature to think that this was one of the boldest moves to foist upon the country an organized system of smuggling, to be done in toreignbuilt vessels under our own flag so soon as that flag could be got to cover the rascality. Nor could he, unaided, see that no American citizen would become the purchaser of a single foreign steamer, because a convenient foreign agent. whose conscience is trained to the elasticity of swearing to false invoices, would have stood in his way, and readily have sworn to a purchase and transfer, when none had occurred in the real interest. It is believed by many that the deception thus practiced upon the President will lead to a change of cabinet by putting in members whose characters must be

The debate upon the bill was continued to the closing hour. It was zerlously supported by Senator Chandler, of Michigan, and Senator Sherman, of Ohio, the latter making many efforts to get on an amendment authoriz ng the Government of the United States to buy any of the iron steamers so purchased at an advance of ten per cent. upon their cost!! thus giving to the foreign producer not only the preserence in the work, but a bonus of ten per cent. to break down American labor! Can any one be surprised that serving as a Senator is profitable, or that the keen, practical sense of the working men of the country is causing them to wand together under pledges to each other to purge out fraud and corruption from the capital of the nation? Not less is this needed for their protection than for the salvation of the country. It is known that senators and members have come here poor, having only their "per diem" for support, and yet by that keen knowledge of political economy, which only a skilled politician possesses, they are soon enabled to purchase brown-stone houses, visit Europe with liveried servants in their train, and, proud of Republican ure.

knowledge attempt to teach Europe acraids by meaning buttons with their Small come as the distinguished livery of gaudily dressed servitors

It seems to have been secretly arranged that this bill was to be passed rapidly under pressure of the Executive Message. This was indicated by the vetes upon some important protective amendments which were thrown out, and by striking out the original sections which proposed encouraging American labor. The design was frustrated by the efforts of Senators Corbett, Morrill, Scott, Cameron, Mc-Donald, Bayard, Wilson, Sprague and others, who expessed the injurious effects the bill would have upon the country. In doing this, they were aided by telegrams which were poured in by American ship builders and merchants, from the cities of Raltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Roston, Portland and Rath, all giving information, practical and valuable, and which aided the Senators named in saving the country from a stupendous fraud upon its revenue

I shall wander West in a few days, and you will probably hear from me upon some "opening scenes" of importance which I hope to witness in those political movements which are to be inaugurated solely to bring forth some lonesty of purpose in the conneils of the nation. TRAVELER.

#### WAR NEWS.

PARIS. July 19-Evening.-The Emperor held another

council of ministers to-day.

Prince Napoleon has arrived and had a long interview with the Emperor. It is understood a corps of armse will be immediately formed and placed under the command of the Prince A grand dinner was given by the Emperor at St. Cloud yesterday after the council of war. The principal officers of the regiments of the line and of the Imperial Guard, who are on the eve of leaving Paris, were present. They testified in a most enthusiastic manner their devotion to the Emperor.

The band played the Marseillaise.
The Corps Legislatif yesterday adopted the projects of law submitted and credits asked by the Government, and to-day the Senate concurred in the action of the Corps

The Nancy journals protest against the law for the regulation of the press in time of war.

There are rumors that Denmark is giving way to the influ-

ence of England. Russia so far has shown no signs of swerving from her at

titude of neutrality.

It is reported that the ambassadors of Baden, Saxony Hesse, Bavaria and Wurtemburg have been ordered to quit

La Liberte says the official declaration of war will not be communicated to the Chambers until an answer has been had from Prussia, the Cabinet of Berlin having received notification of the declaration.

The official notification of the existence of actual war be tween France and North Germany was duly dispatched to

day to the different European Governments.

France has been notified by Prussia that she will not use explosive balls or chemicals for destructive purposes in battle if the Emperor's Government will agree to adopt a similar After the first battle between the contending forces the

other Powers of Europe will, it is generally believed, endeavor to put a stop to the conflict.

The French journals are forbidden to publish reports of the military movements.

The Catholics of South Germany are, it is said, against

Prussia in the war.

The public and private subscriptions to the various charitable projects incident to the war are very liberal in all parts of the country. The Duke de Mortmarte has given 100,000 francs to one of these funds. Many persons have agreed to pay certain sums daily during the continuance of the war, and others again pay double taxes. Many manufacturers continue the wages of their employees who choose to enlist as soldiers.

The Empress has sent 50,000 francs to the Society of Aid

for the Wounded.

M. Thiers publishes this morning an indignant denial of having received, as stated by the Figure, a letter from the King of Prussia thanking him for his speech against the

A large number of the constituents of M. Thiers, who voted for him at the last election, demand his retirement from the Corps Legislatif on the ground that he has outraged the patriotic sentiment of the country by his recent speech against

There is nothing certain yet about the departure of the Emperor for the seat of war. It is not likely he will set out for the front until everything is ready there for active opera

Several Prussian agents in this city who were suspected of

plotting and distributing money, have been arreste i.

The Marsellaise (Henri Rochefort's journal) appeared this morning for the first time in several weeks. It was promptly seized.

London, July 19—3 A. M.—French iron-clads are cruising on the Dogger Bank, in the North Sea, to pick up German

BRUSSELS, July 19—Evening.—France has communicated to the Powers notification that she has entered into reciprocal engagements with Belgium and Holland ensuring their neutrality

France is also in active negotiation with Russia to obtain her formal promise of neutrality.

London, July 19.—It is positively asserted here to-day, on that is regarded as the highest authority, that Austria joins France against Prussia.

Much excitement is created by this announcement. The London Times, in an editorial this morning, abandons

all hope of mediation. The sword must now decide. The Post is skeptical touching the news received from France and Prussia. It ascribes "the bulk of the dispatches

In the House of Commons to-night, Sir R. Seymour gave notice that he should question the Government concerning a secret treaty which was alleged to exist between France and Denmark, and also whether Prussia had declined the

proposition made not long ago by France to disarm.

FLORENCE, July 19.—The Italian Government has called out two classes of military reserves as a precautionary meas-

### GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Gen. P. pc is inspecting the border forts

Then Carlos, the tamous Spanish agitator, is in Paris

Gen. S. henck, it is said, declines to run for Congress P. R. Cogswell, of the Concord (F. H.) Months was sun

The New Orleans firemen have arrived in Cincinnati

The Chevennes and Kiowas are encamped between the sh and north forks of the Red River.

Five hundred and twenty-five persons are at Greenbrier. alphur Springs West Virginia

A correspondent asks the proprietors of the Harlem boats to provide one hundred additional camp-stools. In the agricultural districts of Northern and Central Rus-

in the crops are looking well and promise a yield above the ATTIMET.

Alderman Elwood was sunstruck at the oakum fire on the rsey City Heights on Monday afternoon. He lies in a critical condition.

Janauschek, the German tragedienne, will spend the season at Islip, L. I. She has sent her carriage and horses to the Lake House. The Plymouth Rock is advertised to leave on her fifth

grand Sunday excursion up the Hudson to Poughkeepsie on Sunday, July 24.

L. B. Gunckel, George R. Sage, E. D. Mansfield and Col. Wm. Moore will compete for the Republican nomination to fill Gen. Schenck's seat. The Union Republican General Committee will meet to-

morrow evening and adopt resolutions of sympathy with the Germans in their hostility to Louis Napoleon. Gen. S. Gilmore, of the Engineer Corps, has been directed

to relieve General Newton of the charge of the construction of fortifications upon Staten Island. The American Institute Farmers' Club started for Califor-

nis yesterday morning. The Hon. Horace Greeley could not accompany them, being at the White Mountains. The Hon. Thurlow Weed denies any relationship to Wm. M. Weed, the Brooklyn incendiary, but expresses his willing-

ness to help him with money or otherwise as he may need it. The Committee of the Georgia Legislature appointed to investigate the charges against Governor Bullock and the State Treasurer have reported that nothing has been disclosed impugning their personal or official integrity.

WASHINGTON, July 19.-Rear-Admiral Glisson, the new commander of the European squadron, sailed with his staff ten days ago. Important dispatches relative to the European war are expected shortly from our naval commanders in these

The Council held a public session yesterday, at which 538 athers were present. The Schema de Ecclesia Christa was fathers were present. The Schema de Ecclesia Christa was adopted by a vote of 586 to 2, and was approved as a Constitution of the Church by the Pope, who pronounced a short

Dispatches say that the old men and chiefs of the Indian tribes are opposed to war. The Sioux chieß at the Fort Gill reservation expressed their determination to remain peaceable. The evening bands are prowling about, and a good deal of stock has been stolen, some of which has been recov ered by friendly Indians.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.-Lieutenant-General Sheridan, having obtained permission from the War Department to visit Europe and observe the military operations in progress there, will leave this city to-morrow morning and proceed to the seat of war without delay. He will be accompanied by a single member of his staff, and will visit both the French and Prussian armies. The Lieutenant-General will pay his own expenses during the trip.

THE LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL-What are half the crimes in the world committed for ! What brings into action the best virtues? The desire of possessing Of possessing what ?-not mere money, but every species of the beautiful which money can purchase. A man lies hid in a little, dirty, smoky room for twenty years of his life, and sums up as many columns of figures as would reach round half the earth, if they were laid at length; he gots tich; what does he do with his riches? He buys a large, well-proportioned house; in the arrangement of his furniture he gratifies himself with all the beauties which splendid colors, regular fig-ures and smooth surfaces our convey; he has the beauties of variety and association in his grounds; the cup out of which he drinks his ten is adorned with beautiful figures; the chair in which he sits is covered with smooth, shining leather; his table-cloth is of the most be utiful damask; mirrors reflect the light from every quarter of the room; pictures of the best masters feed his eyes with all the beauties of imitation. A million of human creatures are employed in this country in ministering to this feeling of the beautiful. It is only a barbarous, ignorant people that can ever be occupied by the necessities of life alone. If to eat, and to drink, and to be warm were the only passions of our minds, we should all be what the lowest of us all are at this beautiful calls man to fresh exertions and awakens him to a more noble life; and the glory of it is, that as painters imitate, and poets sing, and statuaries carve, and architects rear up the gorgeous trophies of their skill—as everything becomes beautiful, and orderly, and magnificent—the activity of the mind rises to still greater and to better objects.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON INTEREST .- No blister draws sharper than the interest does. Of all industries none is comparable to that of interest. It works all day and night, in fair weather and foul. It has no sound in its footsteps, but travels fast. It gnaws at a man's substance with invisible teeth. It binds industry with its film, as a fly is bound in a spider's web. Debts roll a man over and over, binding hand and foot, and letting him hang upon the fatal mesh until the long-legged interest devours him. There is but one thing on a farm like it, and toat is the Canada thistle, which swarms new plants every time you break its roots, whose blossoms are prolific, and every flower the tather of a million seeds. Every leaf is an awl, every branch a spear, and every plant like a platoon of bayonets. and a field of them like an armed host. The whole plant is a torment and vegetable curse. And yet, a farmer had botter make his bed of Canada thistles than attempt to be at case upon interest.

CONSUMPTION, SCROPULA

RHEUMATISM, &c.

Hegeman's Genuine Medicinal Cod Liver Oil

Our Oil has steen commande of passes in. It is warranged

Most Perfect Iron Tome Hoyeman's Formulad Share of Burk.

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JULY 3, 1672.—By direction of the Trusteen of this mak the usual semi-annual INTERENT, at the rate of NIX PER CENT, per annua, with be paid on all some entitled thereto on and after July 15, inst.; or, if not drawn, will be added to the account and draw insterest from July 1.

DEPONITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, and SIX PER CENT, allowed on ALL SUMS of \$5 and upwards.

Deposits of One Dollar received.

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President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

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DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT, per annum on all sums from \$5 to \$5,000 will be paid on and after July 13, 1870. DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw sterest from July 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on londay, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6

JOHN HOOPER, President. JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

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THE FRENCH COGNAC BITTERS, manufactured by the Vinu Growers' Society of Cognac, France, under the supervision of the Chevalier Le Roche. M. D., Surgeon-General of the French Army, are the only GENUINE BITTERS imported in this Country, where they were first introduced with remarkable success during the Cholera of 1832. Subsequently, during the raging of the Yellow Fever at Norfolk. Trypinia. These bitters were administered by the Directors of the Hospital, where, in both cases, not a single patient who had used them died.

THE COGNAC BITTERS purify the blood and strengthen the system, eradicate the effects of dissipation, maintain the human frame in a condition of healthfulness, dispel the Blues and all mental distempers, and relieve those whose sedentary habits lay them open to depression. They prevent and care Bilious and other Feters. Feter and Aque, Chills, Diarrhaa, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Sea-Shekness, Cholie, Cholera, Cholera Morbus and every complaint incidental to diet or atmosphere. Ladies will find them a sovereign boon, as they eradicate all traces of Debility, Nervousness, Inertness, and diseases peculiar to the sex.

Thousands of Testimonials can be seen at the Office of

### S. STEINFIELD.

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For Sale by all Dealers in America.

THORP'S ALABASTER CREAM, FOR the face, removes Tan, Preckles, Pimples and Sunburn. Price 75 cents. Sold by all druggists, Samples sent on receipt of price. G. B. THORP. Proprietor, 142 Chambers street.

### TO THE LADIES!

MADAME MOORE'S Preparations for the Com plexion are reliable and contain no poison.

AQUA BEAUTA

removes Freckles, Tan and Moth Patches,

CARBOLIC WASH

cleanses the skin of eruptions of all kinds. 75 cents each. Her

NEURALGIA CURE

needs but to be tried to be appreciated. \$1 per bottle. Sent promptly on receipt of price. S les-room, 683 Broadway, New York.

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CELEBRATED

SILVER-PLATED PORCELAIN-LINED

### ICE PITCHERS.

SUPERIOR IN ALL RESPECTS TO ANY OTHERS NOW MANUFACTURED. THEY HAVE THE UNIVERSAL COMMEN-DATION OF THE BEST TRADE.

AND ARE ENDOR-ED BY DR S. DANA HAYES, STATE ASSAYER OF MASSACHU-SETTS WHOSE CERTIFICATE ACCOMPANIES EACH PITCHER

THEY ARE NOT ONLY CLEANER AND LIGHTER, BUT ARE MUCH MORE DURABLE THAN THE METAL-LINED PITCHERS.

In addition to our unequalled variety of FINE NICKLE and WHITE METAL ELECTROPLATED TABLE WARE, we now offer an entirely new line of Silver-Plated

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FORKS and SPOONS

Which for Beauty of Design and Finish cannot be excelled.

Being extra heavily plated by our NEW PATENT PROCESS, which deposits the silver any requisite thickness on the parts most exposed to wear.

They are unequaled for Durability by any now in the market made by the old process. All Spoons and Forks Plated by this improved method are stamped

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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, MANUFACTURERS OF FINE SHIRTS,

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Lighter, Cleaner and Better Than Any Others Made.

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### FRODSHAM WATCHES

These watches greatly excel any others that are made, and, besides the indorsement of the British Admiralty and the first awards of the London and Paris Expositions and the Russian Grand Medal of Honor, have received prizes from the British Government amounting to over \$15,000.

They have also received the approval of wearers in every section of the country, whose names will be furnished on application.

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Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y.,

will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELO-DEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, Chickering's Sons included. AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, POR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH, OF will take from \$5 to \$25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

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Spring Company's depot for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters,

94 Chambers street, near Broadway. Free deliveries daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural Waters only.

Corns Cured for 50 Cents Esch. DUNIONS, CLUB AND INGROWING
Nath, Entergred and Diseased Jointa Chilbiaina,
Presided and Bhatered Peet, etc., cured without pain by
DR. W. E. RICE, at New York Chiropodal Institute, 808
Breadway, cer. Palton street. Evenings at 806 Broadway, cer. Selican street. Evenings at 806 Broadway, cer. Selican street.
Dr. Bice's Annihilator cures Corns, Bunions, Nalls, Tender Peet, etc. By mail, 30 conts per package.

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The First Summer Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures now open (day time only),

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THE LARGEST HOTEL IN THE WORLD, With Vertical Railway and all modern improvements extensive grounds and detached Cottages. Open from June 1 to October 1.

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HOWLAND & CO.

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RAILROAD DEPOT

### ADVERTISING AGENCY.

Having purchased the privilege and sole right of Advertising in all the Depots along the route of the Morris and Essex Railroad, I beg to solicit your kind fa-

ris and essex names, a veg we work.

For those who desire their names and specialties constantly before the public, there can be no better medium, as the Depots are constantly refilling with residents and strangers—the great centre of attraction, both in city and country, being the Railroad Depot.

All Advertisements will be neatly framed and kept in good order.

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FOR ONE SHOW CARD IN ONE DEFOT.

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All Amounts less than \$25, Cash.
All Amounts less than \$100, half Cash, remainder in three and six months.
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No. 176 FULTON STREET, Opposite St. Paul's Church, and No. 107 FULTON STREET,

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FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

## Is Better and Cheaper than Soap.

Does its work quickly, easily and with less labor than any other compound; cleans windows without water; removes stains from wood, marble and stone; cleans and brightens knives and table ware; for general house cleaning is unequaled; polishes tin, brass, iron, copper and steel; removes oil, rust and dirt from machinery; removes stains from the hand which soap will not take off, &c. Sold at all Grocery, Drug and Notion Stores.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE Downer Kerosene Illuminating Oil.

Among the seventy-nine samples tested by the Board of Health, the Downer Oil was the only one found to

stand the test required by law.

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TO CONFORM TO

PRICE OF GOLD.

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## TEA COMPANY

Are now supplying all their customers with the

CHOICEST NEW CROP TEAS AND CHOICEST SELECTED COFFEES.

And all warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

at the very lowest prices which the present state of the gold market will warrant, as will be seen by the fol-

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The qualities of all grades of Teas and Coffees are kept fully up to the old standard, notwithstanding the reduction of prices.

OOLONG (Black), 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c.; best 90c. per. lb. MIXED (Green and Black), 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c.; best

SOUCHONG (Black), 80c., 90c.; best \$1 15 per lb. ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black), best \$1 15 per lb.

IMPERIAL (Green), 70c., 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10; best \$1 25 per lb.

YOUNG HYSON (Green), 70c., 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10; best \$1 20 per lb. UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., \$1, \$1 10; best \$1 20 per

GUNPOWDER, \$1 25; best \$1 50 per lb.

COFFEE ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY, ALWAYS UNDER OUR SUPERVIS-ION, AND UPON OUR OWN

PREMISES. GROUND COFFEE, 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c.; best 35c.

per lb. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house Keepers, and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our French Breakpast and DINNER COFFEE, which we will sell at the low price of 25 cents per pound, and warrant to give perfect satis-

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ROASTED (Unground), 20c., 25c., 30c.; best 35c. per

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PREE OF CHARGE. Consumers can save five to eight profits by purchas-

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299 SPRING STREET, bet. Hudson and Greenwich 702 THIRD AVENUE, NW. cor. Forty-fourth street. 205 FULTON STREET, Brooklyn, cor. Concord street, 159 FULTON AVENUE, Brooklyn.

23 DE KALB AVENUE, Brooklyn. 133 GRAND STREET, Williamsbu: ... Ship and the state of the state

A HIGH-CLASS WEEKLY JOURNAL of SHOOTING, HUNTING, FISHING and PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY.

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"LAND AND WATER" devotes the largest portion of its space to Practical Natural History, Sea and River Pisheries, Shooting and Hunting.

The Staff of "LAND AND WATER" consists of gentlemen well-known in the recientific world of London, who are in correspondence with "Sportamen Naturalists" and observers in all parts of the world. Answers to questions on the determination of living or dead specimens—Beast, Bird, Pish or Plant—as well as results of dissections and microscopic examinations are given at full length. (This department is conducted by Frank Buckland, Esq. M.A., etc., Under the head of "Traveler" will be continued the letters of our friends who are seeking adventures with the gun, the rific and the rod in distant parts of the world. Information as to outht and the "Art of Travel" given. (3, K. Lond. Esq., F. Z. S., etc., Naturalist to the N. A. Boundary Commission, etc., etc., conducts this department.)

This Journal contains the fullest information on the Management and improvement of Horses and Dogs; on the Habits of Wild and Domesticated Animals; on the Cultivation of Salmon, Deep-Sea Fisheries and Oysters, and on the economy of the Poultry Yard.

The Philadelphia Press. of the 7th May 1870, con-

the Cultivation of Saimou, Deep-Sea Fisheries and Oysters, and on the economy of the Poultry Yard.

The Philadelphia Press, of the 7th May, 1870, contains the following:

"LAND AND WATER' is the title of a London weekly, which, in the scope of its matter and general make-up, is a credit to journalism. It is proverbially the gentleman's paper of England, which there has a significance quite different from the title in this country. The sports of America and England do not differ so much as the dispositions that engage in them. There, a deliberate philosophy presides over moments of leisure and recreation. Here, the sporting hours are rashly spent, and with little profit to mind or body. Here, hunting, shooting, dishing, and even racing, are but little better than licensed crimes; there they are adjuncts of natural history. And here we are prepared for an understanding of the difference between 'the gentleman's paper of England and America. The former looks from science and history down to the pastime, and is rational; the latter is content with the sport as a mere fashion, and is thereby irrational. LAND AND WATER' is not, thereface, a resume of incidents; it is highly technical, engages the best talent of the land, and treats its topics in a national or even international way. There is not more philosophy in Walton than is to be found undertis head of "Pieciculture.' Shooting is made to exhaust the science of gunnery. Hunting' could be read with equanimity by even the most tenderhearted members of the S. P. C. A. Entomology, ornithology, and in fact every topic pertinent to natural history, is within the scope of the journal. If a medium were sought for utilizing and familiarizing science, we cannot imagine how a better could be found than 'LAND AND WATER.' Our public libraries and literary associations could place no journal upon their files that would have a better influence or prove more interesting."

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AGENT IN AMERICA,
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For Dresses and Fancy Art. at

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, 856 BROADWAY.

Also, Bamboo Cloth, Seersucker, and Nankins, Pongees, Can Cans, Tea, Sandalwood and Pincapple Clothe and all other goods of this trade.

MRS. M. SPAR, M. D.,
205 South Fifth street,
ST. LOUIS, Mo.
PHYSICIAN FOR ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.
Her newly discovered method of treating Female
Difficulties is meeting with the most gratifying suc-

Consumption, Cancer and Rheumatism are also Letters containing stamps will receive prompt at tention.

DR. LISTER, ASTROLOGER, 25 Lowell street, Boston.
For forms send for a circular. Hours, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

M AGNETIC INFIRMARY,

The science of Magnetism practically applied to the treatment of all diseases.

Consumption, Cancer, Rhenmatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Asthma and all Nervous and Female Diseases (Consultation, Cancer, Consultation).

Speciation.
Consultation free. Letters containing return post-age will receive prompt attention.

TO ALBANY AND TROY.—
The day line steamboats, C. VIBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 31, will leave Vostry street Pier at 882, and Thirty-fourth street at 9 A.M., handling at Yonkers (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferryboat), Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsle, Ithluebock, Bristol, Catskill and New Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day-boats, will leave on the arrival at Albany (commencing June 20), for 8HARON SPRINOS, Fare \$4.45 from New York and for Cherry Valley. The steamboat 8ENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENT

Board of Health of N. Y. City.

Beware of Lead Poison in Cosmetics and Lotions for the Complexion.

Within the past few months this Board has given considerable time and attention to the many Cosmetics, Lotions, etc., etc., which are circulated throughout the United States, numbers of which are very dangerous and injurious to health. A number of preparations have been chemically analyzed, but few of them escaped the charge, Among the Co-metics for beautifying the skin, the only one that received a certified analysis, from Prof. C. F. Chandler's Report to the Metropolitan Board of Health, showing that the article was harmless and entirely free from Lead, was the well-known toilet preparation, Laird's "Bloom or YOUTH," or "Liquid Pearl," for Beautifying the Complexion and Skin. Ladies need have no fear of using this delightful toilet acquisition.

#### Read the Letter from the Ex-President of the Board of Health.

OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH. No. 301 MOTT STREET, NEW-YORK, April 2d, 1870.

MR. GEO. W. LAIRD:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of April 1st, asking for a copy of the recent Report of Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, Chemist to the Board of Health. upon a Toilet preparation known as "LAIRD's BLOOM OF YOUTH," I send you herewith the desired copy. From that Report it appears that the article is harmless and contains no Lead whatsoever. The offensive charge that your article was injurious has not been sustained.

Your obedient servant, GEO. B. LINCOLN.

Read the Extract from the Official Report of Poisonous Cosmetics,

By Professor C. F. Chandler, Ph. D. Chemist to the Metropolitan Board of Health.

In response to the Resolution of the Board, directing the Chemist to examine the various Hair Tonics Washes, Cosmetics, and other toilet preparations, in general use, and to report what ingredients, if any, they contained, of a character injurious or dangerous to those who use them, I beg leave to submit the following Report of the results thus far reached:

"The articles which I have examined, several of them contained Lead, which is very dangerous." The following is the Report on LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH:" "A colorless liquid, EN-TIRELY FREE from Lead or other Metallic substances injurious to health. This preparation is Harmless."

### BEAUTIFUL SNOW, AND OTHER POEMS,

BY J. W. WATSON.

Tinted Paper, 16mo., green and wine cloth, Price \$1 25.

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SALT WATER BATHING, BOATING, FISHING, GUNNING AND PLEASANT DRIVES.

The House has all the modern conveniences and overlooks Peconic Bay, Long Island, ninety-five miles from New York, and easy of access by Railroad or Stramboot

BOARD \$2 50 PER DAY.

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For rale at all respectable Art and Bookstores throughout the world.

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Containing a complete descriptive and illustrated catalogue of all our publications, sent free to any address, on receipt of stamp, by

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A choice private Boarding House. Home comforts, ith pleasant, airy rooms and excellent table.

Terms, \$10 to \$14 per week.

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#### CONVERTIBLE BONDS, A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE

At 90 and Accrued Interest.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing. We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the

safest and best investment in the market. U. S. Five-twenties, at current prices, only return 5 per cent. interest, while these pay six per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good.

Henry Clews & Co., BANKERS,

32 WALL STREET, N. Y.



STEINWAY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PLANOFORTES,

hea to announce A GENERAL REDUCTION

A GENERAL REDUCTION
in their prices in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of Pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, Steinway & Sons, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, etc., have perfected arrangements for the mannfacture of an entirely new style of instrument, termed the "School" Piano, a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism, and workmanship as their highest priced seven octave pianos; the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano," yet are limited in means, at exceedingly moderate prices.

yet are limited in means, at exceedingly moderate prices.
Steinway & Sons also desire to call special attention to their new Patent Upright Pianos, with Double Iron frame, Patent Resonato, Tubular Frame Action and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, whilst standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufac ured.

Price Lists and Illustrated Catalogues mailed free on application.

EVERY PIANO WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Warerooms, First Floor of Steinway Hall, NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET,

> NEW YORK "THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."

(Between Fourth avenue and Irving Place,)

### Aletic China Water,

Imported, and now first introduced to the public of this country, by Captain A. W. LAYENDER. for many years commanding ships in the China trade, from the port of New York and European ports.

IT CURES

ALL STOMACH, LIV AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD, THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD, from a disorderly state of which functions almost "all the ills that flesh is helr to "are traceable—such as Nervous and Sick Headache, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Colic, Diarrhea, Dropey, Neuraglia, Rheumatism, Epilepsy, Heart Disease, Scrothia, Consumption, General Debility, and many others. By correcting the stomach, giving activity to the liver, and purifying the blood, the seeds of disease are cradicated, and the simplest and surest way to gain this great end is to use the Aletic China Water, the medicinal ingredients of which are not compounded by the hands of men, but by God, who surely knows what is good for His creatures.

For Sex Sickness the Aletic China Water is the only known cure, and if taken before going on the water, will prevent that distressing and annoying maindy.

As a mild aperient and corrective, it is far superior to Congress, Gettysburg, Seltzer, or Soda Water, and if taken before meals, sharpens the appetite and strengthens the digestive organs.

Sold by all Druggists, and by SAMUEL SPENCER, Mansion House Bar, Long Branch, N. J.

GENERAL ORDER ADDRESS. A. W. LAVENDER, care of R. W. Adams & Co., 116 Wall street, New York.



OF THE UNITED STATES. No. 240 Broadway, New York.

POLICIES ON ALL APPROVED PLANS. All Policies entitled to Participation in Profits.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED ANNUALLY. Thirty days' grace allowed in payment of Premiums

LIBERAL LIMITS OF TRAVEL. POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAYABLE IN CASH,

JAMES D. REYMART, President.

ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary. THOS. H. WHITE, M. D., Medical Examiner,

Working Agents wanted in all the States. Address the Home Office.

## Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba,

conducted by the Spanish Government. \$300,000 in gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and infor-mation furnished. The high-st rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.

16 Wall Street, N. Y.

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WINE ROOM,

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E. C. will be happy to receive the patronage of his friends. First-class brands of Wines and Liquors

New union hotel,

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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

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Of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS. Saturday, July 2, 8 a. m.
CITY OF CORK. Tuesday, July 5, 1 p. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN. Saturday, July 9, 1 p. m.
CITY OF BALTIMORE (via Hailfax),
Tuesday, July 12, 1 p. m. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in Gold.

 
 First Cabin, single berth.
 \$70

 To London, single berth.
 80

 To Paris, single berth.
 90

 To Halifax, N.S., single berth.
 25
 Payable in currency. Steerage
To London
To Paris
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickots can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office.

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the work impartial *Transcri*, BIOGI etory is its thrill

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Bayard cloth, \$

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M. M. LITTLE, AUCTIONEER.

WY KOFF & LITTLE, AUCTIONERRS, PREE EA) 12810N AND COLLATION.

1000 LOTS AT AUCTION AT VALLEY STREAM, 1. 1. 1. 1. welve miles from New York, thirty dve minutes from Bushwick Avenue Depot.

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERfeet of Liberty street, democras at Hampton Junction
with the Delawing Lackmanna and Western Railroad,
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connections, ferming a direct line to Pittsburgh and
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Sixty miles and three hours saved by this line to Chi-cages Cincinnati, St. Louis, etc., with but one change of cars.

Commencing May 10, 1870-Leave New York as fol-

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RAILWAY — TRAINS LEAVE for the control of the contr

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TEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAIL ROAD.—FROM NEW JERSEY RAIL ROAD DEPOT, Foot of Courtlandt street. Change of Hours, May 9, 1870.

For West Philadelphia, 8.40, 9.30 and H A.M.; 12.30, \*5.00, 6.00 and \*9.00 P.M., 12 Night.

For Philadelphia via Camden, 7.00 A.M., 1.00 and 4.00 P.M.

Commencing May 10, 1870—Leave New York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—For Plainfield.
6:30 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Manch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Tukhannek, Towanda, Waverly, etc.
7:31 A. M.—For Easton.
12 M.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Litiz, Potrsville, Scranton, Harrisburg, etc.
2 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, etc.
3:2 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Belvidere.
4:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Belvidere.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 P. M.—For Somerville.
6 P. M.—For Easton.
7 P. M.—For Somerville.
7:45 P. M.—For Easton.
9 P. M.—For Plainfield.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield on Sundays only.
Trains leave for Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:00, 9:20, 10:30, 11:40 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 2:15, 3:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:00, 6:20, 7:00, 7:45, 9:00, 10:45, 12:00 P. M.
FOR THE WEST.

9 A. M.—Westenn Express, daily (except Sundays)

4.00 P.M.

THROUGH TRAINS.

8.40 A.M., Express for Baltimore and Washington; for the West via Baltimore, and for the South via Baltimore and via Washington, with Drawing Room Car attached.

9.30 A.M., Express for Pittsburgh and the West, with Silver Palace Cars, through to Cincinnati and Chicago.

12.30 Noon, Express for Baltimore and Washington, and for the West via Baltimore, with Drawing Room Car attached.

12.90 Noon, Express for Baltimore, with Drawing Room and for the West via Baltimore, with Drawing Room Car attached.
5.00 p.m., Daily, Saturdays excepted, Express for Pittsburgh and the West, with Silver Palace cars through to Cincinnati and Chicago.
6.00 p.m. Express for Pittsburgh and the West, "9.00 p.m., Daily Express for Pittsburgh and the West, with Silver Palace Cars through to Louisville, daily. Through Silver Palace Cars for Cincinnati and Chicago are attached to this train on Saturdays.
9.20 p.m., Daily Express for Baltimore and Washington, and the Southwest and South via Washington, with Recilining Chair Car and Sleeping Car attached.
FOR NEWARK (Market Street Station).
6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 and 11:40 a.m.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 7, 9, 10 and 11:30 p.m.; 12 Night.
FOR ELIZABETH.
6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 10, 11:40 a.m.; 12 Noon; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 7, 8:20 and 10 p.m.; 12 Night.

FOR THE WEST.

9 A. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily (except Sundays)
—For Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg and the West, without change of cars to Cincinnati or Chicago, and but one change to St. Louis. Connects at Harrisburg for Erie and the Oil Regions. Connects at Somerville for Flemington. Connects at Junction for Strondsburg, Water Gap, Scranton, etc. Connects at Phillipsburg (Water Gap, Scranton, etc. Connects at Phillipsburg, Water Gap, Scranton, etc. Connects at Phillipsburg, Water Gap, Scranton, etc. Connects at Phillipsburg, Nethelbern, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Cincinnati. Sleeping cars to Pittsburgh and Chicago, Connects at Junction with D., L. and W. R. R. for Scranton.
Sleeping Cars through from Jersey City to Pittsburgh every evening.
Tickets for the West can be obtained at the office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, foot of Liberty street, N. Y.: at No. 1 Astor House; Nos. 254, 271, 526 Broadway, at No. 10 Greenwich street, and at the principal hotels. 3.30, 4.10, 4.50, 5.40,

Gen. Supt. Gen. Pass. Agt. \* Daily.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDson River Railroad,—Trains leave Thirtieth street as follows: 8 A. M., Chicago Express, Drawing Room cars at-

10:30 A. M., Special Drawing Room car Express for 11 A. M., Northern and Western Express, Drawing

oom cars attached.
4 P. M. Montreal Express, Drawing Room cars at-

4 P. M. Montreal Express, Drawing Room cars attached.
7 P. M., Pacific Express, with Sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. R. R. Also L. S. and M. S. R. (Daily).
11 P. M., Night Express, Sleeping cars attached.
2 P. M. Hudson train.
7 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peckskill trains.
6:30 and 7:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:50 A. M., 1:30, 3 4:25, 5:10, 8 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

(9 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.) WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice Pres't. New York, May 2, 1870.

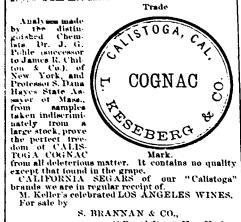
OUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG Island.—On and after October 25 the trains will leave Roosevelt and Grand Street ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M. Mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M. for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip; on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M. for Merrick; on Saturdays through fo Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. to I assert through to Babylon. Survey through for Rockaway. Stream for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

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	1 prize of 10,000 is	-	-	-	•	10,00
	1 prize of 9,000 is	-	-	-	-	9,00
	1 prize of 8,000 is	-	-	-	-	8.00
	1 prize of 7,000 is	•	-	-		7,00
	1 prize of 6,000 is	-	-	-	-	6,00
	1 prize of 5,000 is	-	-	-	-	5,00
	1 prize of 4,000 is	-	-	•	-	4,00
	1 prize of 8,000 is	-	-	-	-	3.00
	1 prize of 2,000 is	-	-	-	-	2,00
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#### HARPER'S

## NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

FOR JULY, 1870.

CONTENTS: THE VAUDOIS.

ILLUSTRATIONS... Vandols burned alive in Paris
The Valleys of the Vaudols. Martyrdom of a
Vandols Tope Plus IV. and his Cardinals wit
nessing the Death of Paschal. Vandols Women
buried alive Thrown from Precipices... Children
torn to pieces by Papists. Empalement. Heads
blown off with Powders. Blazing Ovens filled with
Vandols. Pra del Tor.

THE OCEAN STEAMER.

LLUSTRATIONS. The Embarkation—The Main Saloon—The Engineer at his Post-Taking the Pilot—The Captain's Cabin—Captain James Price The State-Room—The Ladies' Cabin—Quarter-Deck -The Galley—Fire-Room.

THROUGH THE WHEAT.

FREDERICK THE GREAT. VIII, THE CONQUEST OF SHESSIA ACRIEVED.

11.1.USTRATIONS. -Frederick's Interview with Valori Frederick and the British Ministers—The Queen's Appeal to the Hungarian Nobles—The king approaching Schneilendorff- Map of the Second Silesian Campaign.

ME AND MY SON. ABOUT WALKING-STICKS AND FANS.

JANE AUSTEN.

ILLUSTRATIONS,—Jane Austen—Steventon Parsonage—Steventon Manor-House—The Church a Chawton.

A DREAM OF FAIRIES. With Two Illustrations.

THE OLD LOVE AGAIN. BY ANNIE THOMAS. ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Arrival—"Let me tell you....how I came to Marry as I did."

THE RUNNING TURF IN AMERICA. (See no. Paper).

PROFESSOR HERON'S MISTAKE.

RECOLLECTIONS OF WILLIAM MAKEPIECE THACKERAY.

DID SHE DREAM IT?

ANTEROS. By the Author of "Guy Livingstone, etc.

FLIRTATION WITH THE MODERN CONVE NIENCES.

THE HAPPY VALLEY. A FLOWER PIECE.

RUPERT'S LAND AND ITS PEOPLE. By RAN-DOLPH B. MARCY, U. S. A.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.

EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.

EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD. EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

With the June Number Harper's Magazine entered upon its Forty:first Volume. Containing from fifty to one hundred per cent, more matter than any other monthly periodical, English or American, the Publishers have ample room to carry out their purpose of securing for its readers the greatest variety of matter. A glance at the contents of the present Number shows that, while all the old and established features which have made the Magazine so popular interest is excluded from its pages. Two Historical Papers: two of Literary Reminiscence; two treating of Social Life—in one case as seen on an ocean steamer, and, in the other, as found in an out-of-the-way valley among the mountains of Ohio; a paper on Rupert's Land and its People, and another on the Running Turf of America; two Serial Stories—one of them illustrated; three brilliant Novelettes; Mrs. L. E. Furniss' pleasant social sketch of Modern Flirtation; an interesting chat about Canes and Fans; and four Poems of characteristic force and beauty—together with the five special Editorial Departments—make up the contents of this Number, comprising an amount of reading matter larger than is contained in a volume of Macaulay's History. Regarding the literary excellence, the variety and the attractiveness of fis contents, and the timeliness of its occasional articles bearing on current topics, the Publishers of Harfer's Maoazine may confidently challenge for it comparison with its previous record, and claim that it is fulfilling the promises which they have made in the past.

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HENRY SMITH Productions REKVES & SELVIS Sections WALTER ROCHE, (Vice Proceedings of the Co.

\*6:40, \*7:45, 9:00, and 1.1.00 at East Newark.

For Bloomfield and Montclaire, at 83:0 and 11 A. M., and 2:00, 3:50, 5:10, 6:20, and 7:45 P. M.

S. SCHOCH, Superintendent.

ipai noteis.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass, Agent. DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND
Western Railroad, Morris and Essex Division.
Depots, foot of Barclay and Christopher streets,
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing on April 8:00 A. M.—Through Express Mail, connecting with train at Denville for Boonton, at Dover with Chester Railroad, at Waterloo with Sussex Railroad, at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Carbondale, Great Bend, Binghamton, Ostware Acc. 11. 1870 :

Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Carbondale, Great Bend, Binghamton, Syracuse, Oswego, &c.
11:40 A.M.—Lehigh Val. Ex., stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, and connecting at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and all stations on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
4:10 P.M.—Scranton Express for all principal stations, connecting at Washington with D., L. and W. R. R. for Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Hackettstown Mail connects with Boonton, Chester and Sussex Railroad.
11:20 A. M., 2:30 and 6:40 P.M. Accom. and 5:30 P. M. Express for Morristown and intermediate stations.

tions. 6:30, 7:30 and 10:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20 and 6:00 P. M.

6:30, 7:30 and 10:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20 and 6:00 P. M. to Summit and intermediate stations.
6:30, 7:30, 9:00, 10:00 and 11:20 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 4:50, 6:00, 6:40, 9:00 and 11:45 P. M., for South Orange and intermediate stations.
For Newark at 6:30, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 10:00, \*10:30, 11:00, 11:20 and 11:40 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, \*2:30, 3:30, 3:40, 3:50, 4:10, 4:20, \*4:50, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30 6:00, \*6:20 \*6:40, \*7:45, 9:00, and 11:45 P.M. Trains marked \* stop at Fast Newark.

#### DRAMATIC.

[Contributed.]

We often wonder why the critics will persist in calling Booth's Hamlet more cold and kinglike than princely. That criticism would have held good of him five years ago, just about the time the critical theatre goers of "Modern Athens" had finishing their sculpturing of his genius into a perfect statue of "Incarnate Intellect." They accomplished their work, and well may they be proud of it. But an incarnate intellect, however great, does not constitute the complete man. So where the Athenians left off, other powers took up the work. The greatest of these was Experience, the truest, though sternest friend of man. Aided by trials and sorrows such as few are called upon to undergo, this Promethean worker at last warmed this incarnate intellect with a soul of Humanity, and the statue became a noble and truly great man. And now the time for such criticisms is past, for Mr. Booth is not merely the greatest Hamlet, but also the princeliest. For our part we really never felt that we understood Hazlitt's magnificent criticism on Hamlet till after witnessing Booth's last performance of the Dane. We had thoughtand our op nion was confirmed when we saw him in this role in 1864—that Hazlitt had been little short of profane in likening the Dane to us, denizens of this work-a-day world. But seeing him again in 1870, our opinion suffered a complete change. Yes. Hazlitt was right. Hamlet was no god; nay, not even a demi-god, but a man like the rest of us, "human mortals"-and as such Edwin Booth has come to regard him; but only after long years of the bitterest experience a man could go through, and as such he now represents him. Take, for example, the last scene of act II., when, being left alone, he breaks forth into passionate upbraidings at tate and at himself-his clasping of the hands, while sitting on a chair, letting them drop listlessly between his knees, while he moves his head from side to side, with a weary hunted look in his face. Through all the scene he seems to be "beating into his weary brain, as though it were the burden of a song." The words, "The time is oct of joint. O cursed spite! that ever I were born to set it right." How perfect his knowledge of human nature. In act III., scene III., when after returning his sword to its scabbard ("To know a more horrid hint"), his passionate nature getting the better of his cool, calculating reasons, his hand clings and clutches at the sword's hilt. He has been censured for being too lover-like in the parting scene with Ophelia. But critics forget that Hamlet was flesh and blood-a man. He puts her from him, and then the bitterness of death is past for those two young hearts. O, no one but Booth can so greatly and truthfully represent the terrible heart-break of this scene. Yet, human-like as he is, he can soar up to and master the grandest and most terrible passions man is capable of. One word more. There is some wonder expressed that Booth is not more frequently applauded. Would one think of applauding any great preacher-say Bossuet or Fenelon? So the people feel toward Mr. Booth. He is of applauding him just as you would any of

the dramatis persona of the leg ballets.

CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD.—This distinguished English opera prima donna will have quite a strong company next season, she having brought together the most talented members of the two companies who traveled last season. The new company now consists of Mrs. Richings Bernard, Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Emma Howson, sopranos; Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Annie Kemp Bowler, contraltos; Mrs. William Castle, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, Mr. John Chatterson, tenors: Mr. Edward Seguin, buffo; Mr. Albert Lawrence, baritone; Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. Henri Drayton and Mr. Arthur Howell, bassos. The repertoire of the company will be very large, embracing all the successes of both companies, including such well-known operas as "The Marriage of Figaro," "Oberon," "Der Freischutz," "Don Giovanni," "The Huguenots," "Martha," "Bohemian Girl," "Fra Diavolo," "Rose of "Norma," "Faust," "Crown Diamonds," and I see from the posters that

"North Star," "Postillon. Maritana." Rigoletto," "Dinorah." " Masked Ball." "Lurline," " Ernani," " Robert L'Diable," all of which will be ready for presentation at the beginning of the season. The chorus and orchestra will also be unusually large. The business management will be in the hands of Mr. C. D. Hers, who, it will be remembered. managed the Parepa troupe last season with consummate ability.

In the theatrical and in-door amusement world all is dullness. The few houses that ; are still open, either from love of the art or on old Girard's principle, " In dull times keep before the public; they will keep before you theatre-going public are hmp and wilted. The players kill time and abandon themselves to the laissez aller of the hour. How can mortal men and women go through their business when to go on calls for a capstan and cable to haul out the feeble and flaccid instruments of enjoyment, and to go off is such an exertion that were it not from habit and from long established esprit de corps one would stick and dissolve away.

HOOLEY's, in Brooklyn, tempted me over by a bill of delights in the person of Fanny Davenport who sails through her novel part of Sweet William in a gorgeously superb manner that might well cause the unhappy Crosstree to wilt down with vexation and disappointment, even were there no such thing as a corposcity of cotton stuffing in an atmosphere only an inch or two below boiling point. If the magnificent Fanny did not quite equal her illustrious father as Wil liam, it was not from lack of personal appearance, but only from the weather; it is all the fault of the weather and, from the little difference of the great father doing the real and the lovely daughter doing the sham How Robson can get through so much fun and preserve himself from swooning dead away is a marvel of marvels. He must have some refrigerating process kept in full blast between his ons and his offs. Probably he is sprayed with ether or carbolic acid, only that smacks of dentistry. I have heard that a cooling mixture of champagne and ice is not unknown to virtuosos on the Brooklyn side, and liberally administered by the enthusiastic managers to artists in a condition of wilt superinduced by too earnest a devotion to the interests of the adventurous impressure and a discerning public. The public at Hooley's, if not so numerous as they would be on Christmas Eve, are select and appreciative. The enthusiasm of applause is positively astounding when one remembers the enormous exertion required to clap one's hands in a fervor of excitement during an epoch of incandescence. If they who believe acting as easy as drinking will just try to enjoy life in a couple of overcoats and a blanket before a kitchen fire on washing day, they may have some premonition of the delights of an actor's existence in some circumstances.

If to play under difficulties of times and seasons be a hard row to hoe, it is somethingand I say it with modesty-to keep one's self up to the full acidulousness of judicious criticism. There is a tendency to be indifferent; a preacher, not a mere actor. Bah! to think I have not nerve enough left to be ill-natured. It is clearly no part of a critic's business to praise. If I were to say that Lina Edwin is very pretty, very sprightly, and very much in earnest when she caters for the public in such hot weather, and that George Clark must not only be a first-class gentleman but must and a long list of minor celebrities. manage admirably to keep the house so cool that one can actually go in there to shelter one's self from the summer night outside, my intelligent readers will say they know all about that; they want more lime-juice in their cooling drinks. Dear friends! I can't. My naturally sugary quality is so excessive just now that I find it impossible to get up any righteous rage. I know what acting is; I know what the mercury registers. You really must do your own lime juice. At this moment I pause. My laundress has sent me word it is too hot to wash. She'll no more of it. So I must lay down the stylus and I am reminded that there are some other? Castile." "Il Trovatore," "Il Traviata," I go out in the streets, even in this weather, service he promised to take as his model.

Wallack's has not lost "Fritz" by exhaustion, that

THE GRAND OPERA still resounds to the plaudits of the assembled millions, who see, with delight, the amazing schievements of the Kathi Lanner troupe, that

Wood's still permits the public to witness the splendid play of the French Wrestlers.

I confess, ingenuously, that I have not been there myself, and that I have profound faith in the statements that the several houses are nightly thronged, and that there is only standing room. I believe, in fact, as firmly as if I had seen it, and I criticize with my when times get brighter," do so in spite of feet upraised on my balcony, a cigar in my the most persistent discouragement. The lips, and a half dreamy lassitude, induced partly by the weather and partly by iced Curacoa punch, which, if there were no next morning would be nectar.

Lastly, there is the ever cool, ever delight-

THEODORE THOMAS'.—Yes, go there; go early, go often. The garden is deliciously cool, the great saloon is bearable, the refreshments refresh and the music is the perfection of sweet sounds. "The man that has not music"-my reader has most likely seen the rest of the quotation, if not, write to John Brougham, who wrote the book.

VAN DYKE.

Jenny Lind, who was staying with her connections, the Brockhaus family, had received a deputation from the directors of the Gewandhaus concerts, in grateful acknowledgment of her services, tollowed by a torchlight serenade, as a tribute to the admired singer, in which so large a portion of the public were interested that the spacious court-yard of the Brockhaus mansion was entirely filled. Weber's "Jubel Ouverture' was performed, succeeded by various songs. Quite perplexed by this ovation, Jenny Lind asked Mend Issohn what she ought to do with these people? Mendelssohn advised her to go down and thank them herself in a few words, if she wished to cause real pleasure to the musicians. "Very well," said she, after a pause, "I will go to them, but you must accompany me and speak for me." Mendelssohn instantly offered her his arm, and escorted her to the circle of performers, who greeted the appearance of their two favorites together with a burst of applause. Mendelssohn then spoke as follows: "Gentlemen! You must not think that I am Mendelssohn, for at this moment I am Jenny Lind, and as such I thank you from my heart for your delightful surprise. Having now, however, fulfilled my honorable commission, I am transformed into the Leipzig Music Director, and in that capacity I say 'Long live Jenny

A thousandfold echo responded to this call; the charming and ready manner in which he had just addressed them, exciting the most lively enthusiasm, however eagerly Fraulin Lind protested against such a mode of fulfilling such a commission. The singers dispersed to the strains of Mendelsshon's "Waldlied." It was a memorable scene.

Formerly we used to draw our best dramatic and all of our musical talent from Europe. We are now sufficiently advanced in art culture to interchange not only with England but with Europe. Nilsson, Seebach Janauschek, Ristori are only a fair set-off to Patti, Morcusi, Minnie Hauck, Kellogg, Clarke, Jefferson, Sothern, Charlotte Cushman, Mrs. Lander, Mrs. Charles Mathews

Dr. James Pech, the sacred music director, has been engaged by Max Strakosch to conduct the oratorios in which Mlle. Nilsson is

Kate Reignolds is at Waquoit, Mass., a re tired village. She has played the Countess in "Fernande" with success, and is one of our best genre actresses. Her English-French is remarkably good, her business easy and natural. She called up great enthusiasm in New Orleans where every playgoer is a

The old Roman theatre in the city of Pompeii was lately opened for the performance of Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment." The director, Laumi, appealed to the public take up the washboard. When a lady's in to show him the same favor they extended to the case. \* \* Since writing the above his predecessor, Marius Quintus Mon tius, who was engaged in catering for them on the same stage in the year 79, A. D., when Vesuplaces in the world besides Hooley's. True: vius interfered; and whose labors in their

CAPACITY OF LONDON THEATRES.—The ties.

following, according to a London contempo rary, is a list of the London theatre at proent in existence, and the number they are capable of containing : Adelphi, 1,500; Ale Capable of containing: Auciput, Law! Alex andria, 1,330; Astley's, 3,750; Britannia, 3,933; Bijou, 430; Bower, 1,000; Belgravia, 1,000; City of London, 2,500; Covent Garden, 2,500; Charing Cross, 600; Cremorne, 3,000; Drury Lane, 4,000; East London, 2,000; Gaiety, 2,000; Globe, 2,000; Grecian, 2,120; Garrick, 600; Holborn, 2,000; Hay-2,190; Garrick, 600; Holborn, 2,000; Hay-market, 1,822; King's Cross, 700; Lyceum, 1,490; New Royalty, 800; Olympic, 1,140; Pavillion, 3,500; Princess's, 2,000; Prince of Wales', 814; Queen's, 2,280; Royal Alfred, 2,000; Sadler's Wells, 2,380; Surrey, 3,000; St. George's, 1,000; Strand, 1,081; Standard, 4,800; St. James, 1,120; Varieties, 1,000; Vaudeville, 1,000; Victoria, 3,000. There are thus, according to this list, thirty-seven these thus, according to this list, thirty-seven thestres, whose united auditoriums will contain 71,280. We notice that "Her Majesty's New Theatre," which is now completed, and the Gallery of Illustration, which is surely as much a theatre as St. George's Hall, are omitted. St. Paul's Cathedral alone will hold 54,000 people, so that in proportion to the churches London is not yet overstocked with theatres.

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VOL. I.-

VICTORIA C.

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