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[FOR WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.]

SHIPWRECKED.

BY AMANDA T. JONES.

We two waited on the deck—
All around us rolled the sea;
Helpless, on our reeling wreck,
Silent, wan and worn were we,
Where the little boat went down,
Where the sun had plunged from sight,
Hope and light alike did drown—
O'er us, dark as Fate, was night.
Face to face we stood alone,
Dreary, still and sad were we;
Smitten by that wild cyclone,
All around us beat the sea,
Rose the sea, rushed the sea,
Roared the wrathful sea!

Cloudy shapes like hooded ghouls,
Flitted past our shuddering prow;
Death was reaching for our souls,
Chill his breath upon the brow;
Then, oh then, were we aware,
Through all war below, above,
Of a face sublimely fair—
Was it Death unveiled, or Love?
Heart to heart we stood alone,
Smiling and serene were we;
Tortured by that wild cyclone,
All around us strove the sea,
Wailed the sea, mourned the sea,
Sobbed the toiling sea.

While we watched, a seething tide
O'er our sinking vessel crossed;
Out among the waters wide,
Smiling still, we two were tossed;
Tossed and drifted, overcome
In a crowd of surges dread,
Bruised and beaten, blind and dumb,
So we sank among the dead.
O my love, and mine alone,
Sweet it was to die with thee!
Far beneath that dread cyclone,
All around us rocked the sea,
Crept the sea, sank the sea,
Slept the silent sea.

Through our slumber sweet and deep,
Stole the growing light of dawn;
Heart and brain its warmth did steep,
Out of death our souls were drawn.
So we breathed, awoke, arose,—
Heart to heart and lip to lip;
Where Love's golden ocean flows,
Ever sails our snowy ship,
Never sun so softly shone;
Fair, in saintly robes are we!
O'er us shrieks no mad cyclone,
All around us sings the sea,
Gleams the sea, glides the sea,
Laughs the lovely sea!

THE FOLLOWING ANECDOTE is told of Dr. Cabarrus, the great homoeopathic physician, who has just died in Paris: Mlle. Julia Barron was out of sorts and sent for him. "What is the matter?" asked the Doctor. "Oh, I hardly know myself," she replied; "my spirits are terribly unequal. Sometimes I am greatly elated and then I suddenly sink into the deepest melancholy." After a moment's reflection Cabarrus said gravely: "I am afraid there is but one way to cure you." "What is it?" she inquired eagerly. "You must get married," he replied with a mirthful twinkle of the eye, but still keeping a grave face. "Well," said Mlle. Barron after a little hesitation followed by a long-drawn sigh of relief; "perhaps you are right. Would you marry me?" "Ma chere," replied Cabarrus blandly, "the doctor prescribes, but he doesn't take his own medicines."

[FOR WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.]
IN SPITE OF ALL.

FROM THE FRENCH OF MADAME GEORGE SAND.

Translated expressly for Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.

PART II.

[Continued.]

I found no one but the old housekeeper at home. They were all gone to the concert—had gone out in the morning, and would not return before nightfall. I was satisfied. I only asked a glass of milk for the child and permission to walk in the garden and the fields around the house.

I spent a happy, peaceful hour in that charming spot, for all those villages situated along the Meuse, at the foot of the hills through which it winds, are beautifully located. The weather was warm, and the gardens, full of flowers, still wore their livery of spring. Autumn had not embrowned the trees, and I must say that I don't like those varied hues in foliage, which destroy the harmony of the verdure and unsettle our notions of perspective. My heart beat a little quicker when I thought of Abel meeting my father and sister, and that perhaps he might think me indifferent to his success, or repentant of my promise. But had he not said, "I prefer not to see you."

Sarah discovered a pretty rustic arbor, recently built by our good minister, and, tired with running round, the child lay down and fell asleep. I covered her with my plaid, and, drawing a small pocket bible, sat reading its rich poetry and finding extracts which suited the temper of my soul. The concise and forcible expression of these thoughts gives room for difference of meaning, and their import is frequently determined by one's own state of pre-occupation. This may be a reason, perhaps, why, as it seems to me, the exercises of piety render emotions more lively instead of more calm.

Suddenly I heard a step, and, looking up, there stood Abel. He threw himself at my feet.

"The concert?" I exclaimed.

"All going well," he replied, gayly. "I have played my first piece, and before I come on again I have exactly three-quarters of an hour. I saw your father. He told me you had not come with him; that you had stayed here for the child's sake. So I found that I could spend precisely half-an-hour with you while Nouville does his concert and the others their singing. I am here with you unless you send me away."

Joy, fear and surprise struggled for the mastery. I could not but be apprehensive that his romantic visit by railroad, in the broad day and in the midst of a concert, would become known, and I should be the subject of endless remark. He guessed my feelings, and hastened to reassure me. Everybody was at the concert. He had sprung into a wagon, thrown a wrapper over his dress-coat and white vest, pulled a felt hat over his face and so hurried to me, having met no one.

His eyes were so full of tenderness and delight that they quieted all my apprehensions. I was myself so happy, and we had so much to say, that the opinions of other people became of no value. Nouville had repeated my expressions of affection, and this had changed his resolution. If I loved him, there was no need for him to go away. He would continue in the neighborhood—would give concerts all along the frontier. My father had looked his lively wishes for a good understanding between us. Who, then, could oppose our affection? He would wait his year, if necessary; but why lose sight of me? With what

fervor he thanked me for loving him! With what conviction he expressed his passion. With what charm he painted his future! The time passed like the arrow from a bow.

At last I made him look at his watch. It was time. I insisted on his going. Little Sarah was waking up. I pushed him into the shrubbery; he seized my hands and covered them with kisses. At last he went, and, as I heard, got there at the last moment. Nouville, who had been waiting, poured water on his hands, and took him on heated and agitated, but in such force for playing that he was called out three times. The officers of the garrison carried him off to dinner, and Ada and papa returned to me. They had not the least suspicion, and I don't think the visit was ever known.

At dinner my father told me that Ada was converted. She admired; she applauded.

"Yes," said she; "and I was the first to throw my bouquet to M. Abel. It was not from enthusiasm, though I saw all these country people embarrassed with their bunches of flowers, which no one dared be first to offer. And it might have been mortifying for that spoiled child. I owed him a piece of politeness for the pleasure he had given you; and I think I did it with a certain *desinvolture*. Eh, papa?"

"Why, yes. Your act wore the air of saying to these poor people, 'This is how we do it in Paris.'"

"I ought to tell you, my dear Sarah, that they are horribly jealous of us; for I took immense pains to let them know that M. Abel and M. Nouville had come to our house to play to us alone two days together."

"You must make some exceptions in your criticism," said my father.

"True! There was old Lady Osborne and Mlle. d'Ortosa. They arrived for the second part of the concert. That is rather more style than was called for."

Lady Osborn and her son resided at Francois, near Malgrétout. My father and I had received a call from Lady Osborn, and we had returned her visit. But there was such a distance between the wealth and the luxury of Francois and our modest existence, that we could not yet keep up the acquaintance.

Mlle. Carmen d'Ortosa was a very different person from Lady Osborn. She was handsome, and her toilets were in exquisite taste. She was the daughter of a noble house without any means, and for two or three years had been staying with Lady Osborn. She was celebrated for her beauty, her wit and her independence. Some people thought her eccentric—a very serious offence. Reports and opinions differed. Others thought her the mistress of young Lord Osborn. Others again thought that she had lovers among the distinguished visitors at Francois; and a few thought her perfectly correct. The poor unanimously voted her liberal.

I had no opinions at all about her, but my sister insisted on my forming one.

"What can you think about a girl who ranges the country with all the fast men that come to Francois, from the four ends of the earth. My word! but it is easy to keep one's virtue; the men of the day are not so very seductive. Yet, to take pleasure in the society of so many brainless ninnies, a woman can scarcely have much brains herself, Eh! papa; what do you think?"

"I am of your opinion, when you have proved that her associates are blockheads. But how do you know?"

"Oh, my husband introduced two or three of them to me, and they were absurd."

"Perhaps he selected them on purpose."

"That may be; but they do say that M. Abel is very inti-

mate with Lord Osborn. He didn't tell us, though, that he was going to his house. I should like to know what he thinks of Mdle. Ortosa, and if he is in her train."

"How Mdle. Ortosa seems to disturb my Ada," said my father.

"Not in the least—oh dear, no—I was thinking of our artists. They must come over again to dinner, papa. Write and ask them to stop here on their road to Brussels. I declare their music is quite interesting."

She insisted on his writing, and when he hesitated said she would write herself. He paid no attention to her decision, not thinking of her doing so. But she did, and wrote in my name, and sent the letter without telling us until it was done. My father took no further notice of it, only attributing it to a desire of making herself agreeable after her petty impertinence. But I saw a curious caprice in it, and was suspicious of some plot.

The next day, though she could not have received any answer, she was busy the whole morning in getting up a ravishing toilet, and about 5 o'clock she took me down into the garden, assured that our guests would soon appear.

A hired carriage was approaching rapidly by the river road, and at last entered our park; but Abel and his friend had not come. The vehicle brought M. de Rémonville. His presence was of no consequence to me; but I remarked that it was quite disagreeable to my sister. She blushed, turned pale, bit her lip until it bled, and gave him an icy courtesy. Rémonville was not surprised—I could only perceive an increase of audacity and impertinence. He saluted papa, and then went to his room, requesting his wife to follow him.

When they came down again, I saw that Ada had changed her grand toilet for a plain dress, and she looked as though she had been weeping. Abel and Nouville were just come. My brother-in-law pretended to style Abel "my dear fellow," and to offer him his hand with a patronizing air. Abel could not see it, and did not return his salute.

This beginning disturbed me, and when Abel gave me his arm to take me to dinner, I begged him in a whisper to be on his guard. He said he would. I observed that he avoided all direct conversation with Rémonville, who, on his part, was determined to break down this barrier of reserve. He assumed an air of social superiority, without caring the least in the world for a man who could unmask him before his wife.

After dinner matters became worse. The conversation turned on the social status of artists.

"Why, you will not pretend," said Rémonville, looking at me the while—"you will not pretend that it is respectable to run about after people as you are obliged to do? They say you make a great deal of money; but the world is divided into two categories, those who make and those who spend, and it is matter of common tradition that the latter always rule the former. Without the idle rich the industrious poor would get no work. You are working, my friends, and you do very well; you make us pay a pretty price for your fine tunes. All right; but whenever it pleases us to say that we don't want your songs, you cannot boast of independence; you would find yourselves in the way and would sell your talents at a discount. For my part, if I were you, Abel, I would be more courteous, and I would not risk losing my patronage. Some day you have a fit of spleen at the court of Russia; the Autocrat will look coldly on you; the nobility abandon you; and farewell to the golden river of the virtuosos."

He continued in this strain with the dry, pedantic obstinacy that he always carried into his theories, and his climax was that the artist was the slave and puppet of the rich man. He looked straight at me; I turned my eyes on Ada; she turned red and pale, and I knew that his defiant manner had come from her.

Nouville seemed hurt by this theory, but Abel bore it with cool serenity.

"I would remark," he said—"I would remark that if we do receive alms we also give them to you very often. I recollect having frequently played the violin at houses where you were and where I received no payment."

"This, for example?" asked Rémonville.

"I don't speak of this," he retorted, "I am only too much honored when they pay me attention. Here I really do receive the alms of a sympathy which raises me in my own eyes."

My father was annoyed at De Rémonville's attack, and his warmth in the discussion had rather helped to excite the disputants.

"Don't listen to M. de Rémonville when he ascends the tribune for discussion. He is putting up for deputy and is practicing now. The subject is of no importance to him, provided he can only carry it through. The sum of the matter is, that I receive the offerings of your genius, you accept the guerdon of my admiration and affection."

So saying he pressed Abel's hands warmly. I indirectly gave him the same mark of esteem by offering both hands

to Nouville, looking fixedly at my brother-in-law, who was obliged to turn his evil, insolent glances from me.

Ada was uncomfortable. She took my arm and drew me aside saying:

"All this is perfectly ridiculous; and I utterly dissent from M. de Rémonville."

"Why? He only repeats, in more bitter terms, the very things you have yourself thought and expressed about artists."

"Scold me, Sarah! you have a right. What happens is all my fault. Four days ago I wrote to my husband and told him of your meeting Abel, of his dining here twice, of my father's musical passion and the Charleville concert. But in writing this I had not the slightest idea of his interference, and you must have seen how surprised I was at his arrival. In writing to a husband so habitually absent from home I don't always know what to say. In reality I know nothing about him, and I must talk to him as I would to any other acquaintance with whom one must be witty and lively to say something. I daresay I did make some jests at your and Abel's expense. I am always mischievous, you know. I was wrong, and I am punished. My husband has taken it into his head to get jealous. He has preached a sermon at me and pretends that I ought to have protested against the intrusion of these vagabonds, or have taken the train and gone straight back to him. You see he made me put on the plainest of my dresses. Don't think that he had any idea of crossing you or papa. It is at me he is angry, and he insists on carrying me away to-morrow."

At this moment De Rémonville came in and asked for a moment's conversation.

"Not now," I replied. "I hear these gentlemen tuning their instruments, and I would not be guilty of the rudeness of absenting myself."

I went back to the drawing-room. I suppose love must have given me courage to step out of all my habits of patience and abnegation. I was in hopes that Ada, to prove the sincerity of her repentance, would have taken her husband away; but either she could not, or she did not attempt. He returned to us as soon as the duet began, he fidgeted about, had a cough, and at last threw himself on the sofa to beat time with his foot. Nouville was impatient, my father was angry, but Abel did not appear to notice it, and played better than ever.

When the duet was over my brother-in-law obliged us by retiring without a word. A moment afterward Abel left the room. I expected something serious. I followed him as if to give some order, but I stopped at the drawing-room, behind the folding door. They were in the hall. I heard Abel say:

"You have done your best to irritate me, but you didn't succeed. It is not here that I will demand an explanation. I respect the house in which we are, but I will demand it in a house which I respect less and where I can find you more frequently."

"I will expect you in Paris to-morrow evening."

"No, not at all. That is not my day. You have challenged me. I shall select to find out your meaning, a place and the hour that will suit me! *Au revoir!* M. le Comte."

"Very good. If you are not in a hurry that is your affair."

Abel came in and found me behind the door. I seized his hands.

"You will not fight with my sister's husband—you will treat his insults with contempt—you will not raise up between you and me the barrier of a duel."

"I give you my word of honor that I will not challenge him. Come in! Don't let them perceive anything."

He began to play again as if nothing had happened. Ada went to join her husband, whispering to me that she feared to make him jealous by staying to listen to Abel. I don't know if she was the dupe of this jealousy. I was not.

The musicians retired early. They were going to spend the night at Givet, thence to Dinant. Abel asked me, in a whisper, if I received my own letters direct. I had never authorized him to write to me, but I forgot that I desired him to write to the post-office.

The next morning M. de Rémonville announced his departure, but made no mention of taking his wife; he then asked me to walk in the park with him. I expected a renewal of his attack on arts and artists; but he seemed to have forgotten the incident, and with infinite ease he begged me to lend him a hundred thousand francs for an excellent investment, a fine chance that would set him up and enable him to repay in less than three years all I had been so kind as to lend him.

I refused point blank; he insisted and forced me to tell him I would do nothing more whatever might happen. This roused his bitter tongue and savage look.

"I see you wish to get married soon."

"What business is that of yours?"

"It is my business, if you are going to marry a fiddler. I can't prevent it, but I shall not suffer my wife and chil-

dren to accept the relationship. We shall leave your house, never to re-enter it on the day you make this fine marriage."

"I understand you. You expect to work on my tenderness for my sister and my niece; and if I were to give you the hundred thousand francs you want, you would adjourn your threats to be brought up again whenever I refuse to satisfy you. And you would go on thus until I had nothing more to give when I might dispose of myself as it may seem good to me without your taking offence."

"You take me for a wretched fellow," he exclaimed, turning deadly pale.

"I take you for a fool, whom a detestable passion sways and renders capable of anything; but you will not make me forget what I owe to the future of my father and my sister."

"And of the happy musician."

"Silence, sir! I forbid you jesting with me, if you don't want me to crush you with contempt."

I turned my back on him and went to my own room feeling very ill. These scenes of violence and fits of feverish energy were not suited to me. It would kill me to have them often. I was as feeble all day as though I had been beaten, but I did not choose to betray my emotions, which would have shown my want of real courage. The idea of parting with my sister and my darling little Sarah tore me to pieces. Had my unworthy brother-in-law seen me in this condition he would have known his power. Fortunately he thought me more valiant, and supposed that my new love gave me the force of egotistical happiness. He gave up the idea of tormenting me, and addressed himself to his wife.

He began by asking her pardon for his spleen of the previous evening, and swore that he had not the least notion of being jealous of her with Abel; and then he opened to her the grand project he had proposed to me. He wanted her signature to operate the transfer of a part of her property into an advantageous investment. It was his first attack on his wife's settlements. All the movable property he could dispose of had been devoured without her suspicion. Ada, however, doubted a little of this new investment and asked time to consult me.

"Go, then; but be quick, for your trunks are not packed, and we leave in two hours."

I did not know Ada's heart; she had led me to believe that she loved her husband and was troubled at not living in his house. But she did not care for him; she did not want to go back to Paris, and she had reasons for remaining with me. So she temporized with her husband and signed an act making over a part of her property, and he went away.

A week passed without bringing any news of the two artists. No concert was announced at Givet or elsewhere. I thought they had continued their route to Brussels; but why didn't Abel keep me informed of his movements.

At the end of the week I received a letter from Nouville:

"Dear and esteemed Miss Owen: Pray receive news of serious importance, and prepare your sister to receive it. M. de Rémonville died to-day at one o'clock in the afternoon. He was not killed by any one; he did not fight with any one. It is my duty to give you the recital of all that happened. I will make it as short as possible:

"Abel, insulted and provoked in your presence, resolved to keep silence before you and to settle this quarrel far from your eyes. On quitting you we went to Brussels and thence to Paris. Abel had arranged his plan. He employed some days in making inquiries about the position of affairs in the saloons of Mdme. de Rochetal, the person who, thanks to De Rémonville, lives in luxury without expending any part of her own capital or income. I assisted Abel in finding out the arrangements of this house, at which, though he had a standing invitation, he had only visited two or three times. I discovered that among a crowd of people without character or scruple, there were some reputable persons who made their appearance at the weekly reception. I saw them as if by chance, and let them know that Abel might be there the following Thursday evening with his violin, after a charity performance for which he had promised himself.

On the Thursday agreed upon we were there, but without violin or violoncello. We found about a dozen people, and among them the five or six we wished to meet. On our appearance, M. de Rémonville stepped forward to us and offered to take us into the private room. He thought we wished to speak with him alone—Abel replied:

"Not at all. We are come to resume the conversation which was broken off a week ago in the country. It was very interesting," and he turned to the company. "It was one of those well sustained theories in which M. de Rémonville excels. My wit is not as prompt as his; it is not my style. I can play a triple chord better than the most simple reasoning; I was disgracefully beaten; but as he wishes to remind me that I owe him a reply, and that I can here invoke a competent and unprejudiced tribunal, I will bring the cause before you and claim a decision."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[FOR WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.]

UPWARD AND ONWARD!

Chilly blasts from frozen regions,
Chilly winds on heath and moor,
Pouring on to struggling legions,
During spirits round them soar.
Souls that seek the distant sunbeam,
Dancing in the azure sky;
Spirits surging o'er the life-stream,
Surging, drifting on a sigh!
Sigh of Hope—twin-born with Prayer:
Prayer of Hope—the fruit of Love.
Spirits rising o'er the layer
Of the legions far above!

Yonder blasts are from the ages
Of dark ignorance and gloom,
False philosophy of sages
Preaching sorrow, death and doom.
Yonder winds are old traditions,
Blinding mankind in their drift,
Checking rational transitions,
Chilling Nature and her gift.
Mankind shiver in the pall,
Shroud of mist from Adam's fall.
But the spirits rising upward,
Sombre darkness far above,
Beckoning the legions onward
To the sphere of Truth and Love.
They are souls aglow and restless
Amidst masses struggling on;
They are guarding, ever sleepless,
The precious seed that Christ has sown!

Ye messengers from purer spheres,
Lifting men above their fears,
Teaching them to love each other,
Equal whether sister, brother,
Averting prejudice and scorn
From the lowly and forlorn;
Pointing to decrees of fate
That make all equal in the State,
Of your mission be not weary,
Though the chilly storms are dreary.
Lead upward, on, 'mongst good and wise—
Lead onward, up to Paradise.

R.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1870.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN FRANCE.

FROM THE FRENCH, BY MAUD MULLER.

[CONTINUED.]

Our legislators have made many efforts, however, to establish entire civil and industrial liberty, and one may say that there actually exists no longer any important trace of those measures of precaution, watchfulness and guardianship which the former Government and the Consulate had instituted against the laboring populations. The law which prohibited coalitions of workmen has been abolished—the obligation of the *lierst* has been suppressed—the article of 1781, declaring that the master's word should be believed in all debates relative to salaries, has disappeared from our code, and every exertion has been made to frame laws which permit workmen to constitute commercial societies. It is difficult to assert that there is in French legislation any perceptible difference between the paid worker and the other citizens. It is almost the same in England, where the working associations, styled *trade-unions*, notwithstanding the dangers which they permit and the misdeeds which they have committed, have just been recognized by a recent bill as lawful. Political rights, also, have been liberally granted to workmen. In England, suffrage continues to descend among the lower orders of the people. In France, the general vote permits workmen to have a great weight in the destinies of the country. It is necessary, notwithstanding, that these reforms should satisfy the public wishes. Our working classes have drawn from them only an exaggerated sentiment of their strength. That which should have been the means of quieting, has been, in their case, only a stimulant to scarcely lawful demands. The conscience and the intelligence of the people are not yet sufficiently developed. They sometimes make of universal suffrage a savage conception which suppresses all individual rights and all respect for minorities. The ameliorations in the way of travel, the drawing together of analogous classes of different nations have also played their part in that over excitement.

The Universal Expositions have been the occasion, if not the cause, of the great improvement in that special category of workmen who have become of considerable importance. The deputies at the London Exposition were the chiefs of that ambitious and turbulent democracy which, after having spoken ambiguously, now openly avows the fixed design of overturning society in order to reconstruct it upon another plan. We have seen a States-General composed of numerous intelligent and active men who have changed their position of workmen for those of political *marrons*. They have that shallow and biased education which pleases positive minds and seduces the ignorant; they write with elegance and precision, their speech flows easily, it needed it is eloquent; they possess, moreover, all the qualities of the diplomatist—curious product of an epoch when ambition penetrates and uplifts all classes, when a mere superficial knowledge sharpens and polishes minds without strengthening them.

At all events, the influence of that little laboring aristocracy has less reality than appearance—it preserves its credit only upon the condition that it flatters and serves popular projects and aspirations. But these aspirations and projects

are turning more and more toward socialism. It seems that all that surrounds our working masses develops in them these dangerous instincts. It is not the progress of science only which furnishes the pretexts for the chimerical dreams of a part of our laboring population. The marvelous transformations which the development of physical science has effected upon our globe for the last half century, and those almost visible changes to which our generation has been witness, have produced a profound impression upon all minds. There has resulted a perfect faith in the indefinite progress, and excessive hopes in the amelioration of human destiny. In confounding, as is its custom, moral with physical order, the people, or a part, at least, have begun to imagine that the constitution of society might undergo a metamorphosis analogous to that which production has undergone. Specious reasonings and sophisms have not failed to fortify these ideas. It was calculated a few years ago, that the power of the steam machinery employed by English industry, represented the labor of seventy-seven millions of workmen. May not one conclude from this that a day will come when, through the perfection of methods and tools, the labor of man will be almost useless in production? From these ideas and sentiments we have socialism, or the project of rebuilding society upon an artificial base. We have shown how natural and inherent is this delirium to all human society. Moreover, we have followed it in the progress which it has made in France, and we have enumerated the circumstances which have increased its strength. Every one must see that the evil has deep roots in the state of our morals, of our faiths and of our social relations. We may no longer deceive ourselves concerning the intensity and duration of this phenomenon; it is not a momentary or local crisis. After having thus searched for and described the causes of the development of socialistic ideas in France, we intend to study those transitory agitations known as "strikes," which have lately so profoundly disturbed the security of our industry.

Certain publicists will not recognize any connection between the strikes and socialism. Doubtless there may arise such coalition of workmen as are not systematically produced by socialistic inspirations, and which, to the contrary, proceed from causes peculiar to a certain industry or locality—but those are only exceptional instances. One may say that, in the majority of cases, the strikes are connected with much more general ideas, with higher aims and with more ambitious projects than the alleged griefs would appear to indicate. When they are not caused by a socialistic inspiration, the coalitions often produce a socialistic result. Socialism is ordinarily either the point of departure or the point of arrival. We desire no proof than a coalition of last summer, which made but little noise, yet which, however, had a great signification. It was that of the Lyons *ovalistes*. The *ovalistes* or *moulinières* are those women who draw the silk threads which compose the cocoons and who draw and twist them in order to render them stronger. This duty has always been wretchedly enough paid—for twelve hours' uninterrupted labor, these poor women received one franc fifty centimes or one franc sixty centimes. They struck and demanded a diminution of two hours' labor and a daily salary of two francs. They could count upon general sympathy, and if the condition of industry had permitted, if the concurrence of the Lombard workwomen had not been too much feared, they would have obtained their demand. The employers had already consented to the reduction of the working day, but, instead of preserving that calmness which alone could gain them the efficacious support of opinion, the *ovalistes* direct a communis-manifesto, in which they styled themselves citizens, and appealed to patriots of all countries, and finally they sent a delegate to the Congress of Bale, who was commissioned to expose and defend their collective aspirations. One sees that the work movements of our time end almost fatally to a declaration of socialism.

There is really, in the moral, as in the physical order, a sort of law of attraction, in virtue of which the less numerous groups and the least Radical ideas are violently attracted by the greatest masses, and the most absolute ideas. Thus all the little isolated streams finish by falling in that deep sea of Socialism.

Some time has been necessary for humanity to recognize and respect the existence of the natural laws which exist in the moral as in the physical world. It has been believed for centuries past that the tax of the salary was something arbitrary, which constraint could raise or lower, according to the strongest caprices. It must be acknowledged that, in the past ages, it was in the name of employers, and in order to decrease remuneration that force was often employed. In England, as in France, magistrates and the law frequently interposed to determine upon a maximum of salaries. That was a veritable trickery which the ignorance of the age alone could excuse. After the plague of 1348 especially, the Parliament of London established a maximum for the daily remuneration of the laborer, and the use of these authorizing tariffs continued until the eighteenth century. Macaulay's history teaches us that in the year 1685, the justices of peace in Warwick County in conformity with an act of Elizabeth's reign, established a tariff of salaries, and declared that the master who might give, or the workman who might receive a larger salary, should be subject to a fine. This maximum of salaries was for the laborers at four shillings a week from March to September, and at three shillings during the rest of the year. At the end of the seventeenth century, these tariffs ceased to be applied, and

even to be enacted. The laboring population was the considerably increased, and it did not fail to have recourse to coalitions in order to increase its remuneration.

At that epoch we see the associate linen weavers of Caen obliging the masters, by threats, to increase their salaries. At Darmtal, near Reuen, in 1697, the associated cloth weavers excluded from the workrooms whoever was not of their society. They assembled to the number of several thousands, because the masters had employed strange workmen. They caused the factories to be closed, and notwithstanding the intervention of the authorities of the province, they were an entire month before they recommenced their work.

Near the same time the associate farriers create disturbances before the masters' doors in order that their daily labor may be better paid. The wardens of the hatters' company complain that the discharge of an incapable workman suffices to place the work-room under interdiction by all the workmen. From the second half of the eighteenth century these quarrels became more frequent and dangerous. At Lyons, in 1744, the workmen demanded an increase of one *sou* the ell, and strike. During eight days they are masters of the city; the government is obliged to send troops to re-establish order. In 1786, there is a new riot of the Lyons workmen, who demanded two *sous* the ell, stop all the trades and overrun the city in menacing bands. The local authority becomes alarmed and yields, but the government causes the *faubourgs* of *Vaise*, *Croix-Rousse* and *la Guillotiere* to be occupied by the military.

At the commencement of the revolution the coalitions of workmen multiply and seriously disturb the administration. In 1789 the journeyman tailors, to the number of 3,000, unite upon the green of the Louvre and send a deputation of twenty members to the committee of the city to demand that they should be guaranteed a salary of forty *sous* a day all the year round.

It was soon the turn of the journeymen barbers, who assembled at the *Champs Elysées* with the same intention. An officer of the National Guard wished to disperse them—he was disarmed by his own soldiers. At the same time the shoemakers, to the number of five or six thousand, formed a coalition, named an executive committee, and decided to banish from the realm whoever might make a pair of shoes below the fixed price. Strikes invaded all trades—printers, carpenters, papermakers, etc. A proclamation of the Parisian municipality is forced to declare "null, unconstitutional and non-obligatory, those resolutions taken by the workmen of different professions to interdict to themselves respectively, and to all other workmen, the right to work at other prices than those named in the various resolutions." The paper-workers profit by the activity of the manufactories to set forth the most exorbitant pretensions. They interdict certain work-rooms or exact large sums from the masters for relieving them from the interdiction; and they either expel or fine those companions with whom they are dissatisfied.

LABOR STRIKES IN EUROPE—Paris, June 19.—The strikes among the tradesmen engaged in the various branches of manufacture are spreading upon the Continent. The character of the disturbances is most formidable. All the branches of trade and mechanism are involved, and the movement is of such importance that it is suspected that the strike was originated by the International Workingmen's Society, which has its headquarters in this city. The magnitude of the trades' strike in France involves the cotton factors of Lisle, Tours and St. Etienne, where the finer and inferior grades of cotton fabrics are manufactured. The hatters, mathematical instrument makers and engravers have, in some instances, participated in the movement, but the principal strength of the strikers manifests itself among the workers in iron and other heavy metals. Many of the ironfounders of France and Germany for the manufacture of cast and hollow ware and parts of machinery have been compelled to close on account of the desertion of the workmen. Others are about stopping, and if the movement continues there will be a general suspension of operations in this branch of industry. The iron foundries are sustained in good part by money contributed by English trades' unions. The newspapers yesterday announced that the washerwomen of the city have joined the strikers. The English and German Unions have contributed £1,000 each to support the strikers during the continuance of the movement. The strike is attaining great proportions, and will cause considerable detriment and loss to manufacturers and business.

TROUBLE IN A CRISPIN LODGE.

[North Brookfield (June 18) correspondence Worcester Spy.]

The order K. O. S. C., which has flourished so extensively in this town for the past two years, is fast losing its prestige. At a meeting of the order last week a motion was made to surrender the charter; but by the parliamentary ruling of the sir knight it failed to pass. A subsequent meeting of the disaffected members was called, and after some considerable discussion they voted to withdraw from the order on the 1st of July, at which time the new charter is expected to take effect. At this meeting the legal opinion of a distinguished lawyer of your city was read as regards the liability of the old members under the new organization, which opinion was, that no member of the old organization was held under the new charter until he had signed his name thereto. For the past two years the members of the lodge have approached every man who has had anything to do with leather and threatened him with his situation if he did not join the order. By so doing they have swelled their ranks largely with men who desired to keep peace with them, but had no particular interest or faith in their proceedings. This class have usually kept

away from the meetings, and allowed the inconsiderate element to control the business of the lodge; whereas, if they had looked after the workings of the order they need not, as they now do, suffer under the disgrace of the lodge. Their attempt to shirk all the responsibility of the late strike is sheer nonsense. They knew full well that the matter which brought about the late strike was before the lodge, and had been for several meetings, and had they been on hand might have prevented the lodge from taking the action which they did. It is not generally thought that the lodge will break up, but that its power for evil will be somewhat checked by the withdrawal of so many of its members as the number who now propose to withdraw. Neither is it desirable that it should break up, if they would confine themselves to the principles upon which they first started, which were to keep down the surplus of labor in the manufacture of boots and shoes. This principle was advocated more than twenty years ago by the oldest manufacturer in this town. I can see where the workmen can be benefited by such an organization if it is controlled by wise heads; but when they allow men to be at the head of the lodge who have no interest in the town or the business, and have not worked at it for a year, who can wonder that it runs on to the breakers.

THE CHINESE WAVE.

The expected arrival of new labor, of which we have had the first trivial installment in the advent of the Chinese shoemakers, excites the liveliest interest. A great general meeting will be held at an early day to consider the subject and to make some comprehensive declaration of principles. At some risk of being misunderstood, we would remark that it is possible to exaggerate both the extent and the influence of Chinese immigration. That the sudden irruption of millions of emigrants would affect the labor market is a proposition not to be gainsayed. But what are the probabilities. The transport of a thousand emigrants requires a vessel of two thousand tons—a million would require two thousand such vessels. It will take many years to import a million of Chinese. All the temptations of the gold fields and high wages in California has not brought out a quarter of a million in twenty years. If declarations of principles are needed, let them be made. But let them be considered and discussed with a calm consideration of probabilities and not in a panic of apprehension.

CO-OPERATION AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—An attempt at co-operative store-keeping is to be made next month in Elizabeth, N. J. The office of the company is at present in the Equitable Insurance Company's building of that city, but a location for the proposed establishment has been secured. The President is Mr. Benjamin Urner, who will be aided by a board of twelve directors. The superintendent and his assistant salesmen will receive salaries.

The plan of the undertaking will be similar to the Rochdale stores in England. The prices for provisions will be the same as in other retail stores, but dividends will be returned to the members at the end of each quarter. In that way their groceries and meat will cost them but two-thirds of the ordinary rates. Before the dividends are divided five per cent. will be reserved as a contingent fund. The shares will be fixed at \$25 each. They have nearly all been subscribed for. The ownership of one share will constitute a membership. Branch associations will be founded in other New Jersey towns, if desired, and other businesses will be created in connection with the store, if feasible.

LADY AMBERLEY'S LECTURE.

From the Revolution.

"The Claims of Women" was the title of a lecture given by Lady Amberley at Stroud last week under the auspices of the Stroud Institute. There was a large attendance, including a majority of ladies. Mr. J. E. Dorington, one of the conservative candidates for the borough, presided, and said in his introductory remarks that he had come to the meeting with the hope of learning something of the subject. Lady Amberley was accompanied on to the platform by Lord Amberley, and was very enthusiastically received. The lecture was written, and the reading of it occupied an hour and a half. It was delivered with unfaltering fluency to the end. Lady Amberley said her object was to call attention to the claims of women to equal political, social and industrial advantages to those enjoyed by men. She first begged the indulgence of her hearers in that she was wholly unaccustomed to public speaking, and then told them that the intensity of her convictions had caused her to come forward, saying to those who regarded such conduct as unwomanly, that feeling without action was little better than a millstone flung about the neck. Her great earnestness on this question had led her to overcome the natural scruples of a woman to appear upon a public platform. Lady Amberley went on to say that she should appeal more especially to women, for if the battle was to be won, it must be fought by them. They must be raised from their indifference, and then the opposition of men would cease.

She admitted that logical arguments had been comparatively powerless to induce men to recognize the equality of sexes, and said that her appeal on woman's behalf would be rather to the feeling than the intellect, expressing a hope that she might be able to do something to hasten the time when woman should have full scope to employ all her faculties and energies, and when in the eyes of the law she would be equal with man. Lady Amberley pointed to their indifference as one chief reason for the present inferior position of women, and said that when once they were aroused to a just

sense of their own true position in the world their claims would be allowed and they would not be long in securing their rights. With regard to men's interested motives, general dislike of change and fear of competition certainly enter into their objections to the equality of the sexes, but do not exhaust their reasons against it. We find many men who say that they dread the disappearance of the gentle, loving, yielding woman, and who seem to expect the whole of woman-kind to be turned into infamous monsters. Mr. Mill might be a magician of the Dark Ages to judge by the terror often expressed of the effects of his wand. But have none of us known women who have, from their youth up, been educated with their brothers, nurtured in the feelings of complete equality; others who have taken part publicly in the affairs of the day, and even preached in churches, none the less true women for such training and such service?

Lady Amberley then adverted to some of the objections raised by women themselves. It was too often said by women: "I should be no better off if I had my own property, or a vote—what do women want with colleges—why cannot we be content and quiet in our homes?" Or again: "I should hate to be a doctor or a lawyer, women are not fit for it, they had better look after their husbands and their children." But people who argue in this way fail to perceive that in doing so they are only asserting their own happiness, or their own comfort, and are entirely forgetting the thousands, I might say millions, of women who are alone in the world, and who have neither parents, nor home, nor friends, nor fortune of their own, and who are driven to seek these for themselves, or die. Have these happy mistresses of comfortable homes ever spared a few moments from their bliss to cast their eyes on a report of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution? Home is well where there is one, but what becomes of the work of the 15,000 governesses who have no money wherewith to get that home? It is to attain that end, to possess either for themselves, or for young brothers, or aged parents, that loved home, that so many seek employment in the world. The remuneration given to women who enter this career—nearly the only one open to them—is a salary varying from £20 to £100 per annum. The smallness of the pay comes from the market being overstocked—often, indeed, with inefficient workers. But where can they get a good education? What else can they turn their energies to? How can they get bread? The fact that 15,000 women are driven to seek work for themselves is argument enough that by opening more professions, more educational advantages to them, we shall not be guilty—if guilty it is—of alluring them away from their own homes to the temptations of the outer world. She drew a parallel between the arguments now used against giving political power to women and those advanced in ancient times against giving it to mechanics and merchants, and, in more modern times, to the workmen of the country; and she then met the views of those who supposed the granting to woman of their due rights would turn them into unfeminine and unnatural creatures. If there were any grounds for such fears she would sympathize with the alarmists, but she could point to many instances where the very opposite result had taken place. She declared that those who talked and feared thus seemed utterly to disregard the fact that two millions of the six millions of the women, over twenty years of age, in Great Britain, who were engaged in independent industry, had neither husbands, nor children, nor fortunes. She specially pointed to the hardships imposed by law on married women, in not protecting their property. Lady Amberley quoted the testimony of De Tocqueville as to the superiority of women in the United States, where they fill offices closed against them in England, and she related the case of Miss Peachey at the University of Edinburgh, as one of peculiar hardship. One of the advantages I hope for, she said, in the admission of women to political power is, that their sympathies being strong, they will bring their interest and energy to bear on many injustices of social life. Toward improvement in female education Lady Amberley considered there was much to do. The same means of University training should be open alike to both sexes, and many of the existing endowments should, on the readjustment of their funds, be shared by girls. The Queen was cited as the model of an Englishwoman, the beauty of whose domestic life had not been in the least impaired by the great responsibilities of her public life.

After advocating Woman's Suffrage, and noticing the progress which that question had made since its introduction by Mr. Mill in the House of Commons in 1867, Lady Amberley, in concluding, observed:

"I will briefly sum up the measures which we conceive to be required in order to secure that equal justice which is all that we demand. We desire, first, that there should be a great improvement in the education of girls, and a restoration to them of those endowments originally intended for the sexes, but which, in some instances have been appropriated exclusively to boys. Secondly, as a natural sequence to the first requirement that equal facilities should be granted to women for the attainment of the highest education and of University degrees, in order that their special faculties may not be consigned to compulsory idleness, but may be turned to the benefit of society. Thirdly, that all professions should be open to them, and especially that no new Act, medical or otherwise, should actually exclude them as they are excluded now. Fourthly, that married women should no longer be debarred from the separate ownership of property, in order that the poor may enjoy the protection which the rich purchase for themselves by the cumbrous arrangements of marriage settlements. Fifthly, that a widow should be recognized by law as the only natural guardian of her children. Sixthly, that the franchise should be extended to women as a means of power and protection in all matters affected by legislative action. Seventhly,

that political and social interest and work should be open equally to them, so that if there be talent or aptitude in any of them the State may not be the loser, both by the exclusion of those qualities they share with men and of those characteristic of themselves. Eighthly, that public opinion should sanction every occupation for women which in itself is good and suited to their strength. Ninthly, that there should be no legal subordination in marriage. Tenthly, that the same wages should be given for the same work. But I hear that some of you ask, 'If all this be granted, *oui bono?*' I answer you simply; we hope and trust to try if an infusion of justice and more occupation, of new vigor and new life, or warmer sympathies and larger hopes into women's lives, will not alleviate some of the suffering of this struggling life? If it alleviates but little it is well; if it have the effect I anticipate it will do more; at all events, let us hope. And sad will be the day when we become skeptical of individual and social progress."

On resuming her seat her ladyship was loudly applauded.

FATHER DE SMET.

Rev. Father De Smet, the Indian Missionary, lately left Sioux City to visit all the Indian stations. He is not sent by the Government. He goes in compliance with a promise he made when he was up there last to visit them this year, if he was able, and he goes to redeem his promise and secure the lasting confidence the Indians have reposed in his words.

Father De Smet is to-day what Father Marquette was in the earlier days of the country—the friend of the Indians and the white race, and he enjoys the fullest confidence from both. No matter how the conflict rages in the war between the whites and Indians, Father De Smet is as welcome in the wigwam and war council of the Indian as in the pale-face camp. He has devoted thirty years of his life to the Indians all over the West, and it is doubtful if there be a tribe to whom he is not known.

There is, we believe, no man on the American soil who understands the peculiarities of the Indian character as well as does Father De Smet. He knows them for half a lifetime, and never knew one of them to violate a treaty yet.

Father De Smet, as our readers are aware, was sent up the river with the Peace Commissioners, two years ago, and his aid was very effective in ratifying a treaty, that some party seems to have violated just now.

Father De Smet is a venerable clergyman, seventy years of age, and peculiarly adapted by his education and appearance for an Indian missionary. Thirty years ago he was sent among the Pottawattamies and all the Indian tribes westward of the Rocky Mountains, where his labors to preserve peace and inculcate the rudiments of Christianity had a most salutary and influencing effect. The labor was too much for one man, but he did more than a man's share.

Later, Father De Smet, having labored more concentratedly among the Indians in Kansas, has succeeded in civilizing them to an extent astonishing even to the Government. There is the Osage Mission, in Kansas, forty miles from Fort Scott, and St. Mary's Mission, Kansas, above Topeka, which are thriving towns, with pastors, churches, schools, teachers, and everything tending to make the Indians and whites prosperous and happy, and much respected by the Government.

A BALTIMORE JUDGE IN A TIGHT PLACE.—An exchange says: A judge in Baltimore went into the river to bathe the other morning, and, while he was swimming about some abandoned scoundrel stole all his clothes except his high hat and umbrella. The English language is copious, but its most vigorous verbs and adjectives are entirely unequal to the expressions of certain degrees of emotions. He stayed in the water about four hours experimenting with the different kinds of words. At last he came out, and, after mounting the high hat, he opened the umbrella and tried to cover his retreat. It appeared to the judge that all the female pupils of the boarding schools and the members of the Dorcas societies, and the woman's rights conventions were out that day, and the judge had an awful time going through the Zouave drill with that umbrella. When he reached home he heard that the thief had been captured. The judge is now engaged in writing out his charge to the jury, in advance of the trial. It will be a picturesque law paper.

JOSH BILLINGS ON JERSEY LIGHTNING.

Jersey lightning iz cider brandy, three hours old, still born, and quicker than a flash. This juice iz drunk raw by all the old sports, and makes a premonitory and hissing noise az it winds down the throat, like an old she-goose setting on eggs, or a hot iron stuck into ice water. Three horns a day ov this licker will tan a man's interior in six months, so that he can swallow a live, six-footed krab, feet fast, and not waste a wink.

It don't fat a man (cider brandy don't) like whiskey doz, but puckers him up like fried potatoe. If a man kan survive the fust three years ov Jersey lightning he iz safe then for the next seventy-five years tew cum, and keeps looking evry day more like a three-year-old pepper pod, hotter and hotter. An old cider-brandy-drinker will steam, in a sudden shower ov rain, like a pile of stable manure, and hiz breth smells like the bung-hole ov a rum cask lately emptied. When Jersey lightning iz fust born it tastes like bileing turpentine and cayene, half and half, and will raise a blood blister on a pair of old kow hide brogans in fifteen minutes, and applied externally will kure the rumatism, or kill the patient, I forget which. The fust horn a man takes ov this licker will make him think he haz swallowed a gass light, and he will go out behind the barn and try tew die, but kant. The eyes ov an old cider-brandy-drinker looks like deep gashes kut into a ripe tomato, hiz noze iz the complexhun ov a half-billed lobster, and the grizzle in hiz gullet sticks out like an elbo in a tin leader. The more villainous the drink the more inveterate are those who drink it. I kant tell yer whether cider brandy will shorten an old sucker's days or not, for they generally outlive all the rest ov the nabors, and die just az soon az the old tavern stand changes hands and iz opened on temperance principles. One bottle ov sassaparilla or ginger popp iz az fatal to these old fellers az a rifle ball iz to a bed bug.

I would do almoste ennything but murder tew save a yung man from Jersey lightning; but triling tew save an old one iz like triling tew put the fire out ov a holler log, yu might as well let it burn up, for the ashes iz worth more than the log.—Baldwin's Corner.

SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

INDEPENDENCE VS. DEPENDENCE: WHICH?

In this age of progress wherein rapid strides are being made in all branches of civilization, woman seems to be about the only constituent feature devoid of the general spirit that controls. All the elements of society are becoming more distinctly individualized with increasing heterogeneity. Its lines of demarkation, while increasing numerically, become more distinct. The whole tendency is to individual independence and mutual dependence. It is most true that in the aid progress receives from peoples that the female element is but poorly represented, but its effects are sufficiently obvious and diffusive to demonstrate, even to her, that there must be a forward movement made by the sex, else it will be left entirely too far in the rear to perform even an unimportant part in the great wants that the immediate future will develop.

The wife was formerly the housekeeper; she is becoming less and less so every day. Many of the duties that once devolved upon her are now preformed by special trades. Each branch of housewifery is coming to be the basis of a separate branch of business. Schools perform all the duties of education that once devolved upon the mother, and tailors and dress-makers absorb the labor of the wardrobe. The grocer and the baker pretty nearly supply the table, while the idea of furnishing meals complete is rapidly gaining acceptance. Thus, one by one, the duties of the housewife are being taken from her by the better understanding and adaptation of principles of general economy.

While this revolution is in progress, the preparatory steps to co-operative housekeeping are being taken. Thousands live at one place and eat at another, when once such practice was unknown. Dining saloons are increasing more rapidly than any other branch of business, and more transient meals are eaten every day. The result of this will be a division of living under the two systems represented by the two classes of hotels—the *table d'hôte* and the *a la carte*. The residence portions of our cities will be converted into vast hotels, which will be arranged and divided for the accommodation of families of all sizes. A thousand people can live in one hotel under one general system of superintendence, at much less expense than two hundred and fifty families of four members each, can in as many houses and under as many systems. As a system of economy this practice is sure to prevail, for progress in this respect is as equally marked as in attainment, and, if we mistake not, is of a higher order. To obtain more effect from a given amount of power is a higher branch of science than to obtain the same by increasing the power. To lessen resistance is better than to increase power, and on this principle progress in the principles of living is being made toward co-operation. Allowing that the practice will become general, what will become of the "special sphere" of woman that is painted in such vivid colors by the opponents of the extension of female privileges? Are the powers of woman to be wasted upon vain frivolities so widely practiced now, when this principle is already operating, or are they to be cast in some useful channel—some honorable calling? Is fashion to consume the entire time of women of the immediate future, or shall they become active members of the social body, not only forming a portion of its numbers, but contributing their share to the amount of results to be gained? True, the beginning of this practice is forcing woman into wider fields of usefulness; forcing them without preparation into competition with man, who has been trained to industry from youth—a vast disparity over which the complaint of unequal pay is sometimes raised without real cause.

Does woman foresee what these things are to lead to, or does she prefer to remain blind to the tendencies of progress in this regard? It is evident to every mind not willfully blind that woman is gradually merging into all the employments of life. They are being driven to it by the force of circumstances coming from new developments. It is a necessity. Occupation they must have, for not all women even will be content to lead useless lives. This condition is gradually increasing both in volume and extent, and, with a persistency which overcomes all opposition custom offers, it proclaims its intentions. Why cannot its drift be recognized as a matter of course and all provisions made to help the cause along? Women who do not perceive these things, from habitual blindness to all that usefulness indicates, may be excused for their supineness; but men who are habitually provident stand condemned of inconsistency for all the opposition manifested to the course events will pursue.

In consideration of the fact that woman is entering the active sphere of life, and is every day widening this sphere, can she sit in utter quiescence saying she has no desire to establish herself as an element of power, politically? In this she voluntarily acknowledges her inferiority and her willingness to remain the political slave,

which is but a shade removed from the slavery that cost the country so much life to extinguish.

However much man may at present resist the bold demands of the few now calling for political equality, were the sex, as a whole, to rouse itself into a comprehension of the situation and its prophecies, with the determination to assert equality of privilege in the control of that in which they have an equality of interest, he would not dare to refuse. Let the question be put home to yourselves in the light of rising events and considered with calmness and wisdom. Are you willing to remain a political nonentity, a dependent upon the consideration of those who do possess political rights, and be subservient to masters of others' making? Shall you not the rather demand political equality, basing it on an equality of interest in the results to be obtained through the exercise of political rights? The first means continued dependence; the last means the beginning of independence. These are the questions. Consider them.

WOMAN'S EQUALITY.

Woman's suffrage is not demanded by the sex at large. Perhaps not. That is nothing to the point. Minors and married women are presumed by law incompetent to take care of themselves; the law does it for them. The silence of women upon suffrage is no argument against it, any more than the clamor of a few is an argument for it. It is right or it is wrong. If a right it ought to be yielded without claim; if wrong it ought to be refused however demanded. If the silence prove anything, it only proves how little danger will accrue from the use of the practice. We believe, in fact, that the majority of women are indifferent and will so continue, just as the majority of law-abiding citizens, hopeless to stem the tide of political partisanship, are now indifferent except at a momentous crisis. But so far as expression is of value, we have the expression of some of the most brilliant and cultivated women of the age in favor of woman's political equality.

Lady Amberley, daughter-in-law of Earl Russell, has taken the platform for the cause of Women's Rights. Miss Helen Taylor, the step-daughter of John Stuart Mill, is among the most able champions of her sex in England. Women as distinguished as Miss Hare, Mrs. Grote, and the wife of Professor Fawcett have also joined the canvass for the new franchise. The wife of John Bright, like John Bright himself, is another lover of impartial suffrage. Miss Angelina Burdett Coutts, one of the richest women in Europe, already votes in vestry meetings. To these may be added Frances Cobbe, George Eliot, Mad. Sand, the Princess of Prussia and a host of others.

Taxation without representation is tyranny. Woman is governed by man, taxed by man, taught by man, employed by man, and half paid by man, physicked by man, tried and found guilty by man, and all because she was weak in the beginning, and because a confirmed bachelor and an Oriental at that, said "he did not permit women to teach."

IOWA.

A new Suffrage Society, designated the Union, has been formed in Iowa. Preliminary meetings, largely attended, have been held, and arrangements have been made for a stump of the State on the question. Mrs. Darwin, a lady of intellect and energy, will speak, under the auspices of the Society. A friendly discussion took place on the Suffrage, in which Mrs. Cutler took the affirmative and Judge Palmer, a well-known anti-woman political rights' man, took the negative. It was generally felt that Judge Palmer, notwithstanding his admitted ability and earnestness, was badly used up.

A PLEA FOR THE GIRLS.

GROWING AND GROWN.

Miss Catharine Beecher, venerable and wise, says that we women can get all we want or need, if we will only ask men for it in a proper manner. Catherine says that this has been her experience, but she merely gave us a *result*, without the mode of obtaining it. Will she not tell us *how to ask properly*, for there are many things we want and need?

We want to be let alone for one thing. From time immemorial, and from 1860 in particular, we have been the target for all sorts of shots from all sorts of men. They have seemed just to begin to realize the fact of our existence. As if we were a bunch of dough, one has given us a dab on this side, another on that, and a third has cut off one corner, and a fourth with his fist whacked the whole thing into an entirely different shape, to suit his notion of the condition, position, education and calibre of a "true woman." We haven't even been supposed to possess *instinct*, which, after all, is more to be relied upon than anything else in human nature.

All the way up through life we are continually dinged with "Girls shouldn't do so!" "You shouldn't read this!" and how horrified our fathers and mothers were if they heard us whistle. It was an unmistakable token that we were traveling in the broad and fearful way that leads

to destruction. If we wanted to read we were fed with the "Mother's Journal," the "Ladies' Friend," the "Female Fortifier," or something equally milk-and-watery, to keep us in a pliant condition.

Now, in addition to all paternal and maternal advices, we have avalanches of advice sent down on us daily from the wise men of the press. Ministers, those infallible members of society, write books for us, telling us how we should behave from the cradle to the grave. We are shown the beauty and culture resulting from female seminaries, female prayer-meetings, female conferences and female fandangoes in general. If there is any one word in the English language I *hate* it is that *female* word. I have a masculine horror of anybody who uses it, and a Christian horror of a "female" society of any shape, size, dimension or name. Men are without doubt the most horrible and awful things in the world (angels excepted), but we have absolute need of them. I don't believe that any preaching, or all the preaching since man was created, has changed human nature one particle, and human nature in woman is dipped from the same lake that human nature in man is, and men may preach, and pray, and prophesy, and warn, entreat and command, and women will be women just the same, no more nor no less. If this divinity in us cannot be trusted all the fortifications of advice and ignorance that men would wall around us for safety certainly need not be relied upon. If a woman who studies law, or medicine, or surgery, or politics, is coarse or refined, you may content yourselves by knowing she is so from *nature* and not from education. Education develops rather than produces. A woman may edit a newspaper or write a book, but neither makes a man of her. I think when men come to understand that women will be women, no matter what happens, and will go on loving them, and dying for them, and sacrificing themselves for them just the same as they have ever since EVE was the unrepentful scapegoat for the disobedience of that serpent called ADAM—taking breath again, I say I believe when men understood this fact, immutable as life itself, then they will let us alone and attend to looking after their *own* human nature. So long as we have eyes, and ears, and tongue, and perception, and a fair start from the Lord to begin with, it is reasonable to suppose that we can decide upon what is good for us quite as well as that other half of humanity in which is lodged all the wisdom and judgment, discretion and divinity, made in the image of God, immaculate and infallible!

BETTINA.

Two fashionable young ladies of Hartford, Ct., have been laid up for repairs from wearing high-heeled shoes, and the doctor thinks he has got a job that will last him a year to straighten out their little toes. One of the girls was to have been married soon, but the ceremony will have to be performed sitting down, if at all, as she can't stand on her feet.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.—The *World* published an interesting account from their London correspondent of an interview had by him with the distinguished and liberal statesman, John Bright, on the subject of suffrage to women. The ground taken by him in presenting his bill for the enfranchisement of a certain class of women was that every person had a right to be represented, directly or indirectly, in the affairs of the nation. The bill was intended as a supplement to Disraeli's Act of 1866, granting what is known in England as household suffrage; that is, that every man who was a head of a family, occupied a house and paid the rates, no matter how small the rates might be, should have the vote. His effort, therefore, is not for universal suffrage to women, but only to those women, spinsters and widows, who are householders, and, in the case of the latter, frequently heads of families. This would have enfranchised about 300,000 women, about one-seventh of the voting population.

PLEASANT.

The *Star*, always witty and genial, though it can make a man see stars when it is so minded, has the following personal:

MERE MENTION:—Mr. Bennett, of the *Herald*, is in better health than he has enjoyed in months. Mr. Greeley, of the *Tribune*, is better, but not yet able to write. Mr. Jones, of the *Times*, is in good trim, and takes a drive daily in the Park. Mr. Dana, of the *Sun*, is sturdy as ever, and lunched yesterday at Delmonico's. Mr. Marble, of the *World*, has become a proficient in telegraphy, and sits nights talking to himself. Mr. Bryant, of the *Post*, is in bully good health, and is at work on a book of poems. Mr. Hastings, of the *Commercial*, is fat and opulent. Mr. Bundy, of the *Mail*, is younger and handsomer than ever, and is soon to be congratulated. Mr. Williams, of the *Globe*, has cut off his side whiskers, and writes sarcastic personals. Mr. Van Buren, of the *Leader*, is recovered, and at work. Mr. Roosevelt, of the *Officer*, is in luck, as usual, and deserves it. Everybody on the *Star* is getting fat, and if we have any influence with the proprietors, they shall keep on till each weighs 250 lbs. and has a bankbook. Mr. Tilton, of the *Union*, has had his picture painted for posterity. We are deputed by *Pos* to thank him in advance. Mr. Kinsella, of the *Exile* has fallen from grace; he abuses the *Star*, and is certain of burial in Congress, with "Hon." on his tombstone. Mr. Bennett, of the *Williamsburg Times* wages wealth and independence. Mr. Young, of the *Standard*, drinks Vichy water by the gallon, and grows fat on it. Mr. Jennings, of the *Times*, drives a very fast trotter, and revels in luxury. Mr. Reid, of the *Tribune*, reads Mrs. Stanton's letter and weeps; and Mr. Cummings, of the *Sun*, having a lively imagination, figures up circulations, and gorges himself and all his men with strawberry shortcake.

Now isn't this merry and wise? Isn't it better than gouging and chawing the press amenities of Arkansas and of some places where they ought to know better?

away from the meetings, and allowed the inconsiderate element to control the business of the lodge; whereas, if they had looked after the workings of the order they need not, as they now do, suffer under the disgrace of the lodge. Their attempt to shirk all the responsibility of the late strike is sheer nonsense. They knew full well that the matter which brought about the late strike was before the lodge, and had been for several meetings, and had they been on hand might have prevented the lodge from taking the action which they did. It is not generally thought that the lodge will break up, but that its power for evil will be somewhat checked by the withdrawal of so many of its members as the number who now propose to withdraw. Neither is it desirable that it should break up, if they would confine themselves to the principles upon which they first started, which were to keep down the surplus of labor in the manufacture of boots and shoes. This principle was advocated more than twenty years ago by the oldest manufacturer in this town. I can see where the workmen can be benefited by such an organization if it is controlled by wise heads; but when they allow men to be at the head of the lodge who have no interest in the town or the business, and have not worked at it for a year, who can wonder that it runs on to the breakers.

THE CHINESE WAVE.

The expected arrival of new labor, of which we have had the first trivial installment in the advent of the Chinese shoemakers, excites the liveliest interest. A great general meeting will be held at an early day to consider the subject and to make some comprehensive declaration of principles. At some risk of being misunderstood, we would remark that it is possible to exaggerate both the extent and the influence of Chinese immigration. That the sudden irruption of millions of emigrants would affect the labor market is a proposition not to be gainsaid. But what are the probabilities. The transport of a thousand emigrants requires a vessel of two thousand tons—a million would require two thousand such vessels. It will take many years to import a million of Chinese. All the temptations of the gold fields and high wages in California has not brought out a quarter of a million in twenty years. If declarations of principles are needed, let them be made. But let them be considered and discussed with a calm consideration of probabilities and not in a panic of apprehension.

CO-OPERATION AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—An attempt at co-operative store-keeping is to be made next month in Elizabeth, N. J. The office of the company is at present in the Equitable Insurance Company's building of that city, but a location for the proposed establishment has been secured. The President is Mr. Benjamin Urner, who will be aided by a board of twelve directors. The superintendent and his assistant salesmen will receive salaries.

The plan of the undertaking will be similar to the Rochdale stores in England. The prices for provisions will be the same as in other retail stores, but dividends will be returned to the members at the end of each quarter. In that way their groceries and meat will cost them but two-thirds of the ordinary rates. Before the dividends are divided five per cent. will be reserved as a contingent fund. The shares will be fixed at \$25 each. They have nearly all been subscribed for. The ownership of one share will constitute a membership. Branch associations will be founded in other New Jersey towns, if desired, and other businesses will be created in connection with the store, if feasible.

LADY AMBERLEY'S LECTURE.

From the Revolution.

"The Claims of Women" was the title of a lecture given by Lady Amberley at Stroud last week under the auspices of the Stroud Institute. There was a large attendance, including a majority of ladies. Mr. J. E. Dorington, one of the conservative candidates for the borough, presided, and said in his introductory remarks that he had come to the meeting with the hope of learning something of the subject. Lady Amberley was accompanied on to the platform by Lord Amberley, and was very enthusiastically received. The lecture was written, and the reading of it occupied an hour and a half. It was delivered with unflinching fluency to the end. Lady Amberley said her object was to call attention to the claims of women to equal political, social and industrial advantages to those enjoyed by men. She first begged the indulgence of her hearers in that she was wholly unaccustomed to public speaking, and then told them that the intensity of her convictions had caused her to come forward, saying to those who regarded such conduct as unwomanly, that feeling without action was little better than a millstone flung about the neck. Her great earnestness on this question had led her to overcome the natural scruples of a woman to appear upon a public platform. Lady Amberley went on to say that she should appeal more especially to women, for if the battle was to be won, it must be fought by them. They must be raised from their indifference, and then the opposition of men would cease.

She admitted that logical arguments had been comparatively powerless to induce men to recognize the equality of sexes, and said that her appeal on woman's behalf would be rather to the feeling than the intellect, expressing a hope that she might be able to do something to hasten the time when woman should have full scope to employ all her faculties and energies, and when in the eyes of the law she would be equal with man. Lady Amberley pointed to their indifference as one chief reason for the present inferior position of women, and said that when once they were aroused to a just

sense of their own true position in the world their claims would be allowed and they would not be long in securing their rights. With regard to men's interested motives, general dislike of change and fear of competition certainly enter into their objections to the equality of the sexes, but do not exhaust their reasons against it. We find many men who say that they dread the disappearance of the gentle, loving, yielding woman, and who seem to expect the whole of woman-kind to be turned into infamous monsters. Mr. Mill might be a magician of the Dark Ages to judge by the terror often expressed of the effects of his wand. But have none of us known women who have, from their youth up, been educated with their brothers, nurtured in the feelings of complete equality; others who have taken part publicly in the affairs of the day, and even preached in churches, none the less true women for such training and such service?

Lady Amberley then adverted to some of the objections raised by women themselves. It was too often said by women: "I should be no better off if I had my own property, or a vote—what do women want with colleges—why cannot we be content and quiet in our homes?" Or again: "I should hate to be a doctor or a lawyer, women are not fit for it, they had better look after their husbands and their children." But people who argue in this way fail to perceive that in doing so they are only asserting their own happiness, or their own comfort, and are entirely forgetting the thousands, I might say millions, of women who are alone in the world, and who have neither parents, nor home, nor friends, nor fortune of their own, and who are driven to seek these for themselves, or die. Have these happy mistresses of comfortable homes ever spared a few moments from their bliss to cast their eyes on a report of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution? Home is well where there is one, but what becomes of the work of the 15,000 governesses who have no money wherewith to get that home? It is to attain that end, to possess either for themselves, or for young brothers, or aged parents, that loved home, that so many seek employment in the world. The remuneration given to women who enter this career—nearly the only one open to them—is a salary varying from £20 to £100 per annum. The smallness of the pay comes from the market being overstocked—often, indeed, with inefficient workers. But where can they get a good education? What else can they turn their energies to? How can they get bread? The fact that 15,000 women are driven to seek work for themselves is argument enough that by opening more professions, more educational advantages to them, we shall not be guilty—if guilty it is—of alluring them away from their own homes to the temptations of the outer world. She drew a parallel between the arguments now used against giving political power to women and those advanced in ancient times against giving it to mechanics and merchants, and, in more modern times, to the workingmen of the country; and she then met the views of those who supposed the granting to woman of their due rights would turn them into unfeminine and unnatural creatures. If there were any grounds for such fears she would sympathize with the alarmists, but she could point to many instances where the very opposite result had taken place. She declared that those who talked and feared thus seemed utterly to disregard the fact that two millions of the six millions of the women, over twenty years of age, in Great Britain, who were engaged in independent industry, had neither husbands, nor children, nor fortunes. She specially pointed to the hardships imposed by law on married women, in not protecting their property. Lady Amberley quoted the testimony of De Tocqueville as to the superiority of women in the United States, where they fill offices closed against them in England, and she related the case of Miss Peachey at the University of Edinburgh, as one of peculiar hardship. One of the advantages I hope for, she said, in the admission of women to political power is, that their sympathies being strong, they will bring their interest and energy to bear on many injustices of social life. Toward improvement in female education Lady Amberley considered there was much to do. The same means of University training should be open alike to both sexes, and many of the existing endowments should, on the readjustment of their funds, be shared by girls. The Queen was cited as the model of an Englishwoman, the beauty of whose domestic life had not been in the least impaired by the great responsibilities of her public life.

After advocating Woman's Suffrage, and noticing the progress which that question had made since its introduction by Mr. Mill in the House of Commons in 1867, Lady Amberley, in concluding, observed:

"I will briefly sum up the measures which we conceive to be required in order to secure that equal justice which is all that we demand. We desire, first, that there should be a great improvement in the education of girls, and a restoration to them of those endowments originally intended for the sexes, but which, in some instances have been appropriated exclusively to boys. Secondly, as a natural sequence to the first requirement that equal facilities should be granted to women for the attainment of the highest education and of University degrees, in order that their special faculties may not be consigned to compulsory idleness, but may be turned to the benefit of society. Thirdly, that all professions should be open to them, and especially that no new Act, medical or otherwise, should actually exclude them as they are excluded now. Fourthly, that married women should no longer be debarred from the separate ownership of property, in order that the poor may enjoy the protection which the rich purchase for themselves by the embroils arrangements of marriage settlements. Fifthly, that a widow should be recognized by law as the only natural guardian of her children. Sixthly, that the franchise should be extended to women as a means of power and protection in all matters affected by legislative action. Seventhly,

that political and social interest and work should be open equally to them, so that if there be talent or aptitude in any of them the State may not be the loser, both by the exclusion of those qualities they share with men and of those characteristic of themselves. Eighthly, that public opinion should sanction every occupation for women which in itself is good and suited to their strength. Ninthly, that there should be no legal subordination in marriage. Tenthly, that the same wages should be given for the same work. But I hear that some of you ask, "If all this be granted, *cui bono?*" I answer you simply; we hope and trust to try if an infusion of justice and more occupation, of new vigor and new life, or warmer sympathies and larger hopes into women's lives, will not alleviate some of the suffering of this struggling life? If it alleviates but little it is well; if it have the effect I anticipate it will do more; at all events, let us hope. And sad will be the day when we become skeptical of individual and social progress."

On resuming her seat her ladyship was loudly applauded.

FATHER DE SMET.

Rev. Father De Smet, the Indian Missionary, lately left Sioux City to visit all the Indian stations. He is not sent by the Government. He goes in compliance with a promise he made when he was up there last to visit them this year, if he was able, and he goes to redeem his promise and secure the lasting confidence the Indians have reposed in his words.

Father De Smet is to-day what Father Marquette was in the earlier days of the country—the friend of the Indians and the white race, and he enjoys the fullest confidence from both. No matter how the conflict rages in the war between the whites and Indians, Father De Smet is as welcome in the wigwam and war council of the Indian as in the pale-face camp. He has devoted thirty years of his life to the Indians all over the West, and it is doubtful if there be a tribe to whom he is not known.

There is, we believe, no man on the American soil who understands the peculiarities of the Indian character as well as does Father De Smet. He knows them for half a lifetime, and never knew one of them to violate a treaty yet.

Father De Smet, as our readers are aware, was sent up the river with the Peace Commissioners, two years ago, and his aid was very effective in ratifying a treaty, that some party seems to have violated just now.

Father De Smet is a venerable clergyman, seventy years of age, and peculiarly adapted by his education and appearance for an Indian missionary. Thirty years ago he was sent among the Pottawattamies and all the Indian tribes westward of the Rocky Mountains, where his labors to preserve peace and inculcate the rudiments of Christianity had a most salutary and influencing effect. The labor was too much for one man, but he did more than a man's share.

Later, Father De Smet, having labored more concentratedly among the Indians in Kansas, has succeeded in civilizing them to an extent astonishing even to the Government. There is the Osage Mission, in Kansas, forty miles from Fort Scott, and St. Mary's Mission, Kansas, above Topeka, which are thriving towns, with pastors, churches, schools, teachers, and everything tending to make the Indians and whites prosperous and happy, and much respected by the Government.

A BALTIMORE JUDGE IN A TIGHT PLACE.—An exchange says: A judge in Baltimore went into the river to bathe the other morning, and, while he was swimming about some abandoned scoundrel stole all his clothes except his high hat and umbrella. The English language is copious, but its most vigorous verbs and adjectives are entirely unequal to the expressions of certain degrees of emotions. He stayed in the water about four hours experimenting with the different kinds of words. At last he came out, and, after mounting the high hat, he opened the umbrella and tried to cover his retreat. It appeared to the judge that all the female pupils of the boarding schools and the members of the Dorcas societies, and the woman's rights conventions were out that day, and the judge had an awful time going through the Zouave drill with that umbrella. When he reached home he heard that the thief had been captured. The judge is now engaged in writing out his charge to the jury, in advance of the trial. It will be a picturesque law paper.

JOSH BILLINGS ON JERSEY LIGHTNING.

Jersey lightning iz cider brandy, three hours old, still born, and quicker than a flash. This juice iz drunk raw by all the old sports, and makes a premonitory and hissing noise az it winds down the throat, like an old she-goose setting on eggs, or a hot iron stuck into ice water. Three horns a day ov this licker will tan a man's interior in six months, so that he can swallow a live, six-footed krab, feet fust, and not waste a wi-k.

It don't fat a man (cider brandy don't) like whiskey doz, but puckers him up like fried potatoze. If a man kan survive the fust three years ov Jersey lightning he iz safe then for the next seventy-five years tew cum, and keeps looking evry day more like a three-year-old pepper pod, hotter and hotter. An old cider-brandy-drinker will steam, in a sudden shower ov rain, like a pile of stable manure, and hiz breth smells like the bung-hole ov a rum cask lately emptied. When Jersey lightning iz fust born it tastes like bilieing turpentine and cayene, half and half, and will raise a blood blister on a pair of old kow hide brogans in fifteen minutes, and applied externally will kure the rumatism, or kill the patient, I forget which. The fust horn a man takes ov this licker will make him think he haz swallowed a gass light, and he will go out behind the barn and try tew die, but kant. The eyes ov an old cider-brandy-drinker looks like deep gashes kut into a ripe tomato, hiz noze iz the complexhun ov a half-billed lobster, and the grizzle in hiz gullet sticks out like an elbo in a tin leader. The more villainous the drink the more inveterate are those who drink it. I kant tell yer whether cider brandy will shorten an old sucker's days or not, for they generally outlive all the rest ov the nabors, and die just az soon az the old tavern stand changes hands and iz opened on temperance principles. One bottle ov sassa-parilla or ginger popp iz az fatal to these old fellers az a rifle ball iz to a bed bug.

I would do almost enything but murder tew save an old one iz like trying tew put the fire out ov a holler log, yu might as well let it burn up, for the ashes iz worth more than the log.—Baldwin's Corner.

SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

INDEPENDENCE VS. DEPENDENCE: WHICH?

In this age of progress wherein rapid strides are being made in all branches of civilization, woman seems to be about the only constituent feature devoid of the general spirit that controls. All the elements of society are becoming more distinctly individualized with increasing heterogeneity. Its lines of demarkation, while increasing numerically, become more distinct. The whole tendency is to individual independence and mutual dependence. It is most true that in the aid progress receives from peoples that the female element is but poorly represented, but its effects are sufficiently obvious and diffusive to demonstrate, even to her, that there must be a forward movement made by the sex, else it will be left entirely too far in the rear to perform even an unimportant part in the great wants that the immediate future will develop.

The wife was formerly the housekeeper; she is becoming less and less so every day. Many of the duties that once devolved upon her are now preformed by special trades. Each branch of housewifery is coming to be the basis of a separate branch of business. Schools perform all the duties of education that once devolved upon the mother, and tailors and dress-makers absorb the labor of the wardrobe. The grocer and the baker pretty nearly supply the table, while the idea of furnishing meals complete is rapidly gaining acceptance. Thus, one by one, the duties of the housewife are being taken from her by the better understanding and adaptation of principles of general economy.

While this revolution is in progress, the preparatory steps to co-operative housekeeping are being taken. Thousands live at one place and eat at another, when once such practice was unknown. Dining saloons are increasing more rapidly than any other branch of business, and more transient meals are eaten every day. The result of this will be a division of living under the two systems represented by the two classes of hotels—the *table d'hôte* and the *a la carte*. The residence portions of our cities will be converted into vast hotels, which will be arranged and divided for the accommodation of families of all sizes. A thousand people can live in one hotel under one general system of superintendence, at much less expense than two hundred and fifty families of four members each, can in as many houses and under as many systems. As a system of economy this practice is sure to prevail, for progress in this respect is as equally marked as in attainment, and, if we mistake not, is of a higher order. To obtain more effect from a given amount of power is a higher branch of science than to obtain the same by increasing the power. To lessen resistance is better than to increase power, and on this principle progress in the principles of living is being made toward co-operation. Allowing that the practice will become general, what will become of the "special sphere" of woman that is painted in such vivid colors by the opponents of the extension of female privileges? Are the powers of woman to be wasted upon vain frivolities so widely practiced now, when this principle is already operating, or are they to be cast in some useful channel—some honorable calling? Is fashion to consume the entire time of women of the immediate future, or shall they become active members of the social body, not only forming a portion of its numbers, but contributing their share to the amount of results to be gained? True, the beginning of this practice is forcing woman into wider fields of usefulness; forcing them without preparation into competition with man, who has been trained to industry from youth—a vast disparity over which the complaint of unequal pay is sometimes raised without real cause.

Does woman foresee what these things are to lead to, or does she prefer to remain blind to the tendencies of progress in this regard? It is evident to every mind not willfully blind that woman is gradually merging into all the employments of life. They are being driven to it by the force of circumstances coming from new developments. It is a necessity. Occupation they must have, for not all women even will be content to lead useless lives. This condition is gradually increasing both in volume and extent, and, with a persistency which overcomes all opposition custom offers, it proclaims its intentions. Why cannot its drift be recognized as a matter of course and all provisions made to help the cause along? Women who do not perceive these things, from habitual blindness to all that usefulness indicates, may be excused for their supineness; but men who are habitually provident stand condemned of inconsistency for all the opposition manifested to the course events will pursue.

In consideration of the fact that woman is entering the active sphere of life, and is every day widening this sphere, can she sit in utter quiescence saying she has no desire to establish herself as an element of power, politically? In this she voluntarily acknowledges her inferiority and her willingness to remain the political slave,

which is but a shade removed from the slavery that cost the country so much life to extinguish.

However much man may at present resist the bold demands of the few now calling for political equality, were the sex, as a whole, to rouse itself into a comprehension of the situation and its prophecies, with the determination to assert equality of privilege in the control of that in which they have an equality of interest, he would not dare to refuse. Let the question be put home to yourselves in the light of rising events and considered with calmness and wisdom. Are you willing to remain a political nonentity, a dependent upon the consideration of those who do possess political rights, and be subservient to masters of others' making? Shall you not the rather demand political equality, basing it on an equality of interest in the results to be obtained through the exercise of political rights? The first means continued dependence; the last means the beginning of independence. These are the questions. Consider them.

WOMAN'S EQUALITY.

Woman's suffrage is not demanded by the sex at large. Perhaps not. That is nothing to the point. Minors and married women are presumed by law incompetent to take care of themselves; the law does it for them. The silence of women upon suffrage is no argument against it, any more than the clamor of a few is an argument for it. It is right or it is wrong. If a right it ought to be yielded without claim; if wrong it ought to be refused however demanded. If the silence prove anything, it only proves how little danger will accrue from the use of the practice. We believe, in fact, that the majority of women are indifferent and will so continue, just as the majority of law-abiding citizens, hopeless to stem the tide of political partisanship, are now indifferent except at a momentous crisis. But so far as expression is of value, we have the expression of some of the most brilliant and cultivated women of the age in favor of woman's political equality.

Lady Amberley, daughter-in-law of Earl Russell, has taken the platform for the cause of Women's Rights. Miss Helen Taylor, the step-daughter of John Stuart Mill, is among the most able champions of her sex in England. Women as distinguished as Miss Hare, Mrs. Grote, and the wife of Professor Fawcett have also joined the canvass for the new franchise. The wife of John Bright, like John Bright himself, is another lover of impartial suffrage. Miss Angelina Burdett Coutts, one of the richest women in Europe, already votes in vestry meetings. To these may be added Frances Cobbe, George Eliot, Mad. Sand, the Princess of Prussia and a host of others.

Taxation without representation is tyranny. Woman is governed by man, taxed by man, taught by man, employed by man, and half paid by man, physicked by man, tried and found guilty by man, and all because she was weak in the beginning, and because a confirmed bachelor and an Oriental at that, said "he did not permit women to teach."

IOWA.

A new Suffrage Society, designated the Union, has been formed in Iowa. Preliminary meetings, largely attended, have been held, and arrangements have been made for a stump of the State on the question. Mrs. Darwin, a lady of intellect and energy, will speak, under the auspices of the Society. A friendly discussion took place on the Suffrage, in which Mrs. Cutler took the affirmative and Judge Palmer, a well-known anti-woman political rights' man, took the negative. It was generally felt that Judge Palmer, notwithstanding his admitted ability and earnestness, was badly used up.

A PLEA FOR THE GIRLS.

GROWING AND GROWN.

Miss Catharine Beecher, venerable and wise, says that we women can get all we want or need, if we will only ask men for it in a proper manner. Catherine says that this has been her experience, but she merely gave us a *result*, without the mode of obtaining it. Will she not tell us *how to ask properly*, for there are many things we want and need?

We want to be let alone for one thing. From time immemorial, and from 1860 in particular, we have been the target for all sorts of shots from all sorts of men. They have seemed just to begin to realize the fact of our existence. As if we were a bunch of dough, one has given us a dab on this side, another on that, and a third has cut off one corner, and a fourth with his fist whacked the whole thing into an entirely different shape, to suit his notion of the condition, position, education and calibre of a "true woman." We haven't even been supposed to possess *instinct*, which, after all, is more to be relied upon than anything else in human nature.

All the way up through life we are continually dinged with "Girls shouldn't do so!" "You shouldn't read this!" and how horrified our fathers and mothers were if they heard us whistle. It was an unmistakable token that we were traveling in the broad and fearful way that leads

to destruction. If we wanted to read we were fed with the "Mother's Journal," the "Ladies' Friend," the "Female Fortifier," or something equally milk-and-watery, to keep us in a pliant condition.

Now, in addition to all paternal and maternal advices, we have avalanches of advice sent down on us daily from the wise men of the press. Ministers, those infallible members of society, write books for us, telling us how we should behave from the cradle to the grave. We are shown the beauty and culture resulting from female seminaries, female prayer-meetings, female conferences and female fandangoes in general. If there is any one word in the English language I *hate* it is that *female* word. I have a masculine horror of anybody who uses it, and a Christian horror of a "female" society of any shape, size, dimension or name. Men are without doubt the most horrible and awful things in the world (angels excepted), but we have absolute need of them. I don't believe that any preaching, or all the preaching since man was created, has changed human nature one particle, and human nature in woman is dipped from the same lake that human nature in man is, and men may preach, and pray, and prophesy, and warn, entreat and command, and women will be women just the same, no more nor no less. If this divinity in us cannot be trusted all the fortifications of advice and ignorance that men would wall around us for safety certainly need not be relied upon. If a woman who studies law, or medicine, or surgery, or politics, is coarse or refined, you may content yourselves by knowing she is so from *nature* and not from education. Education develops rather than produces. A woman may edit a newspaper or write a book, but neither makes a man of her. I think when men come to understand that women will be women, no matter what happens, and will go on loving them, and dying for them, and sacrificing themselves for them just the same as they have ever since EVE was the unrepentful scapegoat for the disobedience of that serpent called ADAM—taking breath again, I say I believe when men understood this fact, immutable as life itself, then they will let us alone and attend to looking after their *own* human nature. So long as we have eyes, and ears, and tongue, and perception, and a fair start from the Lord to begin with, it is reasonable to suppose that we can decide upon what is good for us quite as well as that other half of humanity in which is lodged all the wisdom and judgment, discretion and divinity, made in the image of God, immaculate and infallible!

BETTINA.

Two fashionable young ladies of Hartford, Ct., have been laid up for repairs from wearing high-heeled shoes, and the doctor thinks he has got a job that will last him a year to straighten out their little toes. One of the girls was to have been married soon, but the ceremony will have to be performed sitting down, if at all, as she can't stand on her feet.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.—The *World* published an interesting account from their London correspondent of an interview had by him with the distinguished and liberal statesman, John Bright, on the subject of suffrage to women. The ground taken by him in presenting his bill for the enfranchisement of a certain class of women was that every person had a right to be represented, directly or indirectly, in the affairs of the nation. The bill was intended as a supplement to Disraeli's Act of 1866, granting what is known in England as household suffrage; that is, that every man who was a head of a family, occupied a house and paid the rates, no matter how small the rates might be, should have the vote. His effort, therefore, is not for universal suffrage to women but only to those women, spinsters and widows, who are householders, and, in the case of the latter, frequently heads of families. This would have enfranchised about 300,000 women, about one-seventh of the voting population.

PLEASANT.

The *Star*, always witty and genial, though it can make a man see stars when it is so minded, has the following personal:

MERE MENTION.—Mr. Bennett, of the *Herald*, is in better health than he has enjoyed in months. Mr. Greeley, of the *Tribune*, is better, but not yet able to write. Mr. Jones, of the *Times*, is in good trim, and takes a drive daily in the Park. Mr. Dana, of the *Sun*, is sturdy as ever, and lunched yesterday at Delmonico's. Mr. Marble, of the *World*, has become a proficient in telegraphy, and sits nights talking to himself. Mr. Bryant, of the *Post*, is in bully good health, and is at work on a book of poems. Mr. Hastings, of the *Commercial*, is fat and opulent. Mr. Bundy, of the *Mail*, is younger and handsomer than ever, and is soon to be congratulated. Mr. Williams, of the *Globe*, has cut off his side whiskers, and writes sarcastic personals. Mr. Van Buren, of the *Leader*, is recovered, and at work. Mr. Roosevelt, of the *Citizen*, is in luck, as usual, and deserves it. Everybody on the *Star* is getting fat, and if we have any influence with the proprietors, they shall keep on till each weighs 250 lbs. and has a bankbook. Mr. Tilton, of the *Union*, has had his picture painted for posterity. We are deputed by Pos. to thank him in advance. Mr. Kinsella, of the *Eagle* has fallen from grace; he abuses the *Star*, and is certain of burial in Congress, with "Hon." on his tombstone. Mr. Bennett, of the *Williamsburg Times* wages wealthy and independent. Mr. Young, of the *Standard*, drinks Vichy water by the gallon, and grows fat on it. Mr. Jennings, of the *Times*, drives a very fast trotter, and revels in luxury. Mr. Reid, of the *Tribune*, reads Mrs. Stanton's letter and weeps; and Mr. Cummings, of the *Sun*, having a lively imagination, figures up circulations, and gorges himself and all his men with strawberry shortcake.

Now isn't this merry and wise? Isn't it better than gouging and chawing the press amenities of Arkansas and of some places where they ought to know better?

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE. By CHARLES READE. New York: Sheldon & Co.

The exceptional is a necessary element in all fiction. We none of us care to read a collection of dry commonplace facts, merest photographs of life experience which every individual can gather up for himself. We desire not only some theory of motive and result, but we also demand that the action shall be that which either in itself or its attendant circumstance shall have some grace of novelty. The limit at which exceptionality may begin and end is one of the mysteries in inventive composition. There is no fact within physical or logical possibility that is excluded from the control of the dramatist or story writer. But when we find a series of extreme incidents, prompted by the most elevated or the most debased motives, all concurring within the range of one individual experience, we are then compelled to dismiss the fiction as unreasonable and improbable, and to deny its verisimilitude with actual life. Charles Reade in this novel, which it is needless to say is a work of great power with copiousness of incident and breadth of observation, has heaped up a great number of possibilities to serve as illustrations of a politico-social theory. The incidents themselves are separately possible, even probable, their contact with one man's life is extremely improbable. The story has been further complicated by the needless addition of high blood in the lowly workman, bringing the most rabid Toryism of the elder generation face to face with the extreme liberalism of the younger, and as if this were not enough, the hero is loved by a beautiful lady and also by a superb specimen of the female yeomanry. Altogether it is too much for the money: there is movement, color and situation enough to furnish half a dozen ordinary books. The *embarras de richesses* satiates us, and converts the story of real life into a modern romance that rouses our controversial spirit, and makes us reject the moral, in our incredulosity of the fact. There is no need that one should rise from the dead to prove that workingmen are guilty of injustice and intolerance, or that strikes and violence are a wasteful and an infamous mode of setting wrongs right. On the other hand, wisdom and great hearts are not found among the employers: they also have their bigotry and stupidity. As every fact in life has behind it some philosophic truth of which it is an exponent, so every story should have a theory of which it is the illustration, as the Greek drama exemplified the great faith in eternal retribution. But this underlying principle should be interwoven into the narrative, not be its woof, warp and staple, upon which the incidents are only a pattern figure. The very excessive development of this social thesis makes the book tedious. Mr. Reade, in his concluding paragraph, announces himself as a social reformer. Parliamentary remonstrance and philanthropic agitation having failed to relieve ignorance or to modify selfishness, Mr. Reade puts his faith in Fiction—a curious paradox. He says:

"I have drawn my pen against cowardly assassination and sordid tyranny: I have taken a few undeniable truths out of many, and have labored to make my readers realize those appalling facts of the day which most men know, but not one in a thousand comprehends, and not one in a thousand realizes, until Fiction—which, whatever you may have been told to the contrary, is the highest, widest, noblest and greatest of all the arts—comes to his aid, studies, penetrates, digests the hard facts of chronicles and blue-books, and makes their dry bones live."

The character of Jarl Deuce is nobly drawn. She and Dr. Amboyne are the best personages in the book. The printing and paper are not up to the standard of Sheldon & Co. They publish a fac simile of Charles Reade's letter to them, authenticating them as "sole moral proprietors of the work, for a liberal price."

BEAUTIFUL SNOW AND OTHER POEMS. By J. W. WATSON. Philadelphia: Turner & Co.

The authorship of the initiatory poem, "Beautiful Snow," is in controversy. Stephen Massett (Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville) told the writer of this notice that it was first published by Messrs. Harper, and that it was written by Mr. Sigourney, and by Mr. Massett presented to Messrs. Harper on behalf of the author. Since that time the lines have been altered and partially rewritten by more than one person, and on the strength of the emendations claims have been made to their authorship. However that may be, or by whomsoever written, they are the best lines in this elegant little volume. "Ring Down the Drop, I Cannot Play," is from an incident in real life. An actor had to play his part while his wife lay dying. In the middle of the performance word came to him that she had died. The real sorrow overcame the mimic one, and he could not go on. The patriotic pieces are of the average war compositions, and now, that the struggle is over, they do not fire the heart overmuch. It is very nicely got up, and makes a pretty table book.

THE MEN WHO ADVERTISE. New York: Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 1870.

This book gives us a full list of the newspapers, their places of publication, circulation and other valuable information, with a biographical summary of leading merchants and business men, whose connection with advertising matters justify the insertion of their memoirs into a work of this character. They include John F. Henry, Peter Lorillard, Packard, Devlin, Childs, Barnum, A. T. Stewart, Lippincott, and many other men of similar celebrity, making quite an interesting volume, while the newspaper index is useful to everyone, and gives us an extraordinary idea of the capital and brains employed in furnishing to the public of the United States their daily supply of mental food. The man of busi-

ness will do well to buy this book, and to the statistician it is one of interest.

MISS VAN KORTLAND. By the author of "My Daughter Eleanor." New York: Harper & Bros.

"My Daughter Eleanor" was a good story of upper tenor in Washington life. "Miss Van Kortland" is almost as good, and carries us into some of the lower strata of society. There is a short, vivid description of "Buried Alive in the Settlement of a Coal Mine," the horrible memory of which, like a night-mare, hangs life-long on the unfortunates after their rescue and restoration to daylight. A good book for summer reading.

HARPERS' NEW MONTHLY, July, 1870, contains "The Vaudoi," a short historical account of the reformers of the Pays de Vaud against whom the most savage cruelties of Catholicism were perpetrated under the plea of religion. "The Ocean Steamers," a lively description of the great sea-going steamer, interesting just at this season, when all the world and his wife are bound for the other side. "Through the Wheat," a bit of delicious poetry, all mountain and flood, sunlight and shade, the glorious past and the dreamy present. "Frederick the Great" continued. "About Walking-Sticks and Fans," interesting now that Queen Victoria has offered a prize for the best woman-made fan. "A Dream of Faries"—Puck, Oberon, Titania, Peaseblossom and Mustard, with all the brownies, pixies and good people that hold their revels and make "rings" in the green glades these summer nights, intoxicating themselves with dew champagne from ladies' slippers.

"Happy and free, merrily we
Flit through the dells, sleep in the cells
Of flower cups and bells.
Zephyr and moonlight know where we hide,
Hidden from moonlight, snugly we hide!
Zephyr nor moonlight never tell
Where the fairy people dwell."

This is Shakespearean.

"The Running Turf in America," a clever article on horses and riders, by one who knows; "Recollections of William Makepeace Thackeray; "Flirtation, with the Modern Conventions," a bit of clever satire; "A Flower Piece," a *morceau* of true poetry, bearing one on fancy's wings far out of this crush of self-and-thought material, into the sweet, peaceful lap of Nature, the bounteous, loving mother; "Rupert's Land," travel, adventure and statistics—with the "Easy Chair," literature, science, history and the mirth-making drawer. *Jam satis*.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE for July, 1870, contains its usual supply of literary matter, always elegant, always refining. In a recent notice on the life of Bismarck, we had occasion to speak of the sentiment of personal devotion which actuates the loyalty of monarchical societies in contradistinction to the devotion to an abstract idea which constitutes the patriotic sentiment in a republic. This very theory is exemplified in a fine, heroic poem, "The King's Sentinel," by R. H. Stoddard. The story, mythically told, is how a liegeman, brave and true, gave his child's life to save the King's life. The fact is simple; the interest of the story is in its coloring and supernatural incident. The poetry is nervous and rhythmic:

"I have men enow,
Stalwart like thee, apt with the sword and bow;
These no king lacks or need to: what we need
Are men who may be trusted—word and deed;
Who to keep pain from us, would yield their breath,
Faithful in life, and faithfuller in death"—
"Try me!"

This is bold, expressive and concise. The article on "The Private Galleries of New York," by Eugene Benson, is an able art review of the pictures in private galleries. A letter from a German traveler entitled, "A Disenchanted Republican," is a clever summary of our social status from the point of view of a European; but we suspect that, like "The Citizen of the World," or "The Parsee letters," it is not written by an actual foreigner, but only under an ingenious anonym. "Disraeli as Statesman and Novelist," by J. M. Bundy, is an able criticism of the great statesman's political life and literary works. "Love in Fiji," is rather highly colored, but the explorations of subsequent travelers confirm its statements. We don't think them of much present interest, excepting from the prefatory remark as to their authenticity which is a statement so often made that we have little faith in its correctness.

THE SEASON, under the management of Paul F. Nicholson has risen beyond a House Bill to the dignity of a critical paper. This week it contains a powerful article on the Beethoven Festival.

DR. SHELTON MACKENZIE is occupied in writing a Life of Charles Dickens, to be prefixed to a volume of his uncollected pieces, in prose and verse, which T. B. Peterson and Brothers announce for immediate publication.

A **LAWYER** having insulted Judge Pitzer, of the California Bench, his Honor descended, seized a cane and administered to the attorney a severe flogging. The Judge then resumed his seat and bade the whipped pleader to proceed with his remarks.

A **YOUNG LADY** living in the Fourth Ward of this city has hair of rather a red cast, and has been in the habit for a year past of using hair dye. A short time since her arms, hands and part of her body were paralyzed. Her physician found her scalp one black crust of sores. The poison in the dye had mingled with her blood. She is recovering, but will lose the use of her right arm and hand.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

This month has called forth a grand display of the prettiest toilets imaginable. One of these, a promenade costume, I saw at A. T. Stewart's store, Broadway and Ninth street. This was of silver-gray *crepe de chene*, trimmed with light-green silk. The tunic, corsage, jacket, sash and scarf were all to correspond.

A blue silk, flounced and finished with muslin lace, was remarkably stylish. The loose-fitting jacket was edged with ruches of silk and lace.

In the way of Pompadour costumes there was one of unbleached twilled foulard. Both skirts and the loose jacket were elegantly embroidered with garlands of flowers, in all their natural colors.

A dress of unbleached cambric. The three Russian flounces were ornamented with very narrow, black velvet. The open jacket had *revers* and a fluting edged with velvet. This was fastened by velvet buttons. The trimming was repeated upon the pagoda sleeves.

An evening dress of opal white *crepe de chine* must be described. It was to be worn over a white satin slip. White roses looped the folds of the double skirt and the draperies of the corsage. An Algerian scarf was knotted at one side.

At this establishment we saw some exquisite dresses of *crepe de soie*, a delicate, glossy and wonderfully light fabric, somewhat resembling China crape. It is well adapted for tunics and shows off lace to great advantage.

At Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Broadway and Nineteenth street, there was everything new and beautiful. A charming Camargo was of blue *poult de soie*. The round skirt had a deep bias flounce and an apron of small, pinked-out flounces. The pointed tunic was trimmed with flounces of unbleached Valenciennes lace. The jacket had vest-fronts of Valenciennes. Bows of blue ribbon dotted the trimming.

A ball dress of pale yellow silk had a deep-plaited flounce, surmounted by two rows of double ruches. The tunic, of white *crepe de chine*, was edged with lace and adorned with garlands of roses. A large bow fastened the silk waistband at the back, crepe bertha and short sleeves. This really handsome toilet was intended for Mrs. R—, of Thirty-fifth street.

For the same lady there was a very pretty country toilet of straw-colored mohair. The skirt had a wide band of maroon-colored silk. This was headed by a fluting of the material, edged with silk. The second skirt formed an apron and was lifted at the back. The bodice had two points in front and a long coat—basque. This was edged with a fluting and ornamented with three maroon-silk bows. Flutings and bands trimmed the bodice and coat sleeves.

An exquisite costume was of pearl-gray foulard, embroidered with large clusters of bright-colored flowers.

Another, of gray *crepe line*, had deep flounces and was trimmed with *rouleaux* of violet silk and ruffles of black lace.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway and Grand street, have an extraordinary selection of the most beautiful black silk grenadines. Their striped grenadines, *crepes de soie* and *piqués*, deserve special mention.

Altman, Bros. & Co., Sixth avenue, have complete outfits of the most fashionable material, made in the latest styles. I saw at this establishment an elegant half-mourning toilet of black silk grenadine, over black silk. The skirt was flounced and fringed, bodice to correspond; the scarf mantle was edged with rich white lace, and tied at the back. This combination of white lace with black materials is truly elegant.

Binns, No. 647 Broadway, offers some of the latest importations in the way of bonnets. Noticeable among these was a *plebiscite* bonnet, of Brussels straw, trimmed with straw-colored ribbon and black lace, and ornamented with white and dark purple violets.

A hat of white *areophane*, trimmed with blue corded ribbon, had a plume of white ostrich feathers, tipped with blue.

A Tyrolean hat, of fine white straw, was trimmed with a scarf of black lace, a palm-leaf shaped feather, black aigrette and a cluster of yellow roses.

Madame Carolina, of 925 Broadway, exhibits a First Empire bonnet, of lavender-colored tulle. This is puffed; the front has a double ruche of illusion of the same color. At one side is a bouquet of greenish white narcissus, intermingled with ivy leaves; there is also a trailing spray of ivy at the back. The lappets are edged with ruches of illusion.

A Directoire bonnet had a border of rice straw, bound with black velvet and trimmed with Bruges lace and a cluster of pink and white asters. The crown was of black dotted tulle, with a fall of lace.

There were some large L-gorns for the sea side and country. These were all ornamented with garlands of flowers and foliage.

I notice no change in the corsages. They are always open in front and high at the back. The Duchesse open sleeve is preferred. This requires an under-sleeve of net, with ruffles of lace.

The Bruges lace is in great demand. This is a strong white lace, somewhat resembling Honiton.

For the country dresses of unbleached linen are in favor. These are trimmed with borders in point-lace work.

For demi-toilet we have remarked some very pretty skirts, of a somewhat stiff, but light material, striped gray and white, which would be suitable with almost any dress.

The new skirts of white alpaca have flutings bordered with black or colors.

In mantles, the last novelty is the Louis XV. This is trimmed with white and black lace, and may be worn over any dress, high or low.

Aprons, or simulated aprons, are popular. They are made of the costliest lace.

The *Pajamas* and *Eggs* fashions, of clear muslin and lace, are coquetish. I have seen others of colored China crape, edged with silk fringe or with lace.

The Roman scarf of wide white ribbon, with all the Roman colors, and also the Odalisque scarf of China crape are among the elegant novelties for evening toilets.

Wreaths and garlands are fashionable. Necklaces, ornaments and bracelets of flowers to correspond with the head-dress are worn for balls.

All bracelets are fastened very high up the arm, quite above the elbow.

Some white veils are now seen. They are fichu-shaped and fastened with jeweled pins, which represent butterflies, birds or flowers.

A few remarks upon the fashions for children may interest some of our readers.

Skirts are all elaborately trimmed. The bodies are merely braces held together at the front and back by narrow cross-bands of the material.

White dresses are embroidered with flowers in all their natural colors.

With these toilets are worn under bodies of white muslin, trimmed with embroidery and lace.

The Mushroom hat is suitable for young girls. The large Leghorns are also favorites.

As for little boys, we avail ourselves almost altogether of the English fashions. Short, loose trousers, and tunics buttoned at the side.

The Yachting hat is still called for by the boys. Others prefer the Tyrolean.

The new *casquet* of white straw is round, with a very narrow brim and a band of colored ribbon.

I had almost forgotten to mention the lawn or cambric sunshades, lined with all the soft, bright tints. They are indescribably pretty.

And let me say a word concerning something new and excellent—I mean the substitution of cork for whalebone in corsets. Cork is light and strong, exactly what is intended for supporting without pressing the form. Surely we should be thankful for anything which would supersede the present stiff, painful, unhealthy and ungraceful body-armor to which women condemn themselves. Or will women be obstinate and cling to their idols?

Very truly yours, MARY LISLE.

EDITORS WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY:

MESDAMES EDITORS—Women's employment, you state justly in one of your late issues, will exist in just that particular department in which customers call for it, and, of course, it is the same with men's employment. What shall we say is the cause why men are employed in fitting dresses to the persons of ladies at large and "respectable" stores? Why are men employed to measure and fit high-laced boots to the limbs of the fair ones?

I am in love with a woman or I would not know these facts. She tells me she can't get certain boots or dresses unless men fit them upon her, and she must have the articles. If yours be the true reason of men being so employed, what is the suggested proclivity of our lady-loves? The thought of their motives dispels the delicacy attributed by us as their chief charm.

The same idea is logical whether it prevail or not as to their employment of men doctors and dentists.

What would our lady-loves say if we men employed women doctors, dentists, boot and clothing fitters and tailors? What would they think of the women who did work for us.

HOMO JOHANNES.

YACHTING.

The annual regatta for the champion pennant for schooners of the Atlantic Yacht Club came off on the 16th, and was a very enjoyable affair all through, the only drawback being the limited number of entries, only three schooners putting in their appearance—the *Madeleine*, *Mystic* and *Lois*. The *Madeleine* has excited considerable attention this spring. Last year she was known better as one of the fastest sloops in the Club, under which rig she won the champion pennant for sloops. Her owner, Mr. Jacob Voorhies, deeming that she could even do better as a schooner, and as such could meet more worthy competitors, had her altered, at the same time returning the sloop pennant to the Club. He then challenged the *Mystic* for the schooner pennant, won by her from the *Lois* in the regatta last year. The course was from the anchorage ground of the Atlantic and Brooklyn Yacht Club, Gowanus Bay, to the Southwest Spit, passing from east to west, and return, making the course direct about thirty miles. The yachts were got into line about noon, the wind being from the southeast, with a good sailing breeze. The start was made at 12:15 P. M., with the *Mystic* to the windward, the *Madeleine* in the centre, and the *Lois* to the leeward. At the start the *Madeleine* at once took the lead, heading direct for Bay Ridge, reaching which she at once stood over to the Club House of the N.Y.Y.C., on Staten Island, at which point she was leading the *Mystic* fully half a mile. The *Mystic* then being pretty certain of defeat, retired from the race, although she led the *Lois* considerably, who also retired after reaching Coney Island. The *Madeleine* at that point was leading her near two miles. This, of course, gave the pennant to the *Madeleine*, barring an accident, and leaving her to sail against the sloop *Addie V.*, which had started just prior to the schooners. The contest between these two boats was very close and beautiful, the wind having freshened. After turning the buoy at the Southwest Spit, which the *Madeleine* did some four minutes ahead of the *Addie V.*, both boats squared away for home, piling on all the canvas that could be brought to bear. The *Madeleine* overhauled the *Lois* off Quarantine while on her way back, and finally passed her, reaching the stakeboat at 4:30 P. M., having made the race in four hours and seven

minutes. The owner of the *Mystic* at once sent the pennant on board the *Madeleine*, and soon after it fluttered in the breeze, proclaiming her the champion schooner of the Atlantic Yacht Club. Captain Voorhies is ready to maintain his rights against any other schooner in the squadron.

REGATTA OF THE HARLEM YACHT CLUB, which took place on Monday, the 20th, was another of those pleasant affairs for which this club is noted, all Harlem lending a hand on such occasions, this not being any exception; in fact, it may be said that the attendance on board the *Sylvan Grove* was even larger than usual. The boats of the club were divided into two classes, all over twenty-two feet being considered first-class; seventeen and under twenty-two being second-class boats. The following were the entries for the race:

Name.	First Class.	Second Class.	Owned by.
William Miner	25.9		J. A. Clark.
William K. Knapp	21.9		D. Fitzgerald.
Mary Louise	22.4		D. Ransom.
Three Sisters	22		C. H. Smith.
Gypsy		34.8	J. Armitage.
Carrie Porter		21.7	P. Holleran.
Seaman Raynor		17	W. O'Brien.

The course was from a stakeboat off Randall's Island to and round the can buoy off Throgg's Neck. The start was effected at 1:25 P. M. and was for a time very exciting. The beautiful little boats, carrying all the canvas they possibly could, were splendidly handled by their respective captains. Finally, the William K. Knapp, the winner in some six previous regattas, drew ahead, closely followed by the Mary Louise, with the William Miner third, in which order they rounded the buoy and started on their homeward voyage, which was about south-southeast, with the wind quite fresh from the southwest. At this point all the boats, especially the Knapp, were beautifully handled, she sailing very close to the wind and never being once headed during the race, winning it, with the Mary Louise second and the Three Sisters third, the Carrie Porter taking the prize for the second class boats. The distance, which was about twenty miles, was sailed over in three hours, four minutes and forty seconds. After the race the *Sylvan Grove* returned to her landing, and landed her precious freight well pleased with their four hours' entertainment.

REGATTA OF THE MANHATTAN CLUB.—This young and promising organization gave a delightful regatta on the same day as the Harlem Club, at which there was a large attendance of friends and the members, who chartered the steamer Fort Lee for their comfort. The Manhattan boys, though young, presented some nine splendid boats as competitors for the honors of the day, which were divided into three classes, those of the first being all sloops over 30 feet, those of the second all over 20 and under 30, and the third all under 20. Time allowances to be made on sail measurement. The race was in some measure handicapped, each class having a shorter distance to go, so as to bring all in together as near as practicable. Those of the first class, consisting of the Joe Jefferson, Richard Kelly and Mystery, going around Sand's Point buoy and back; those of the second, La Favorita, Minnie and William Seaman, around Stepping Stone buoy, and the Pet, Skip Jack and Minnie, of the third class, to Throgg's Neck Point and back. The first class started at 12:30, the second at 12:32:30, and the third at 12:38. After an exciting and interesting contest, during which every advantage was taken of the numerous puffs of air and other advantages known only to the experienced yachtsman, the boats arrived at the home stakeboat, having done their respective distances in the following time:

Name.	Owner.	H.	M.	S.
Joseph Jefferson	Gen J. Varian	4	3	20
Richard Kelly	S. Simpson	4	9	36
Mystery	J. Cooper	4	10	00
SECOND CLASS.				
La Favorita	Tom Hartman	3	31	30
Minnie	J. Mitchell	3	52	00
William Seaman	J. Mitchell	3	57	30
THIRD CLASS.				
Skip Jack	O. R. Smith	3	29	00
Pet	J. D. Bradford	3	32	10
Mollie	Thomas Hume	3	54	43

The winners were the Joseph Jefferson, La Favorita and the Skip Jack. At the conclusion of this elegant aquatic display the prizes were exhibited by the committee. The first class prize was a handsome silver soup ladle, finished in gold and embellished with exquisite workmanship; the second was a case of salt spoons, equally rich, while the third consisted of a case of solid silver dessert spoons.

BOATING.

The recent race between the Scientific and Junior classes of Harvard College not being at all satisfactory, arrangements were made for another, the Juniors putting up half a dozen silver cups against the Beacon Cup. As before, the distance to be gone over was three miles, with one turn, at the call. The crews took up their positions as follows, the youngsters having the inside:

SCIENTIFIC.—F. Yznaga (stroke), S. Goodwin, T. Cary, W. M. Cate, S. M. Pitman and R. W. Bayley (bow).

JUNIOR.—J. S. McCobb (stroke), W. T. Sanger, E. Burnet, G. M. Garland, J. Sampson and C. H. Williams (bow).

The judges were Messrs. John Hubbard, of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and R. Watson, of the University crew of '69, at the home-boat, and Lewis Cushing at the stakeboat. As they received the word both crews dipped oars simultaneously, but the first pull of the Juniors sent them a trifle ahead. Both went off rapidly, however, the Juniors pulling forty-one and the Scientific forty-three strokes the first minute. On reaching the stakeboat the Juniors were about three lengths ahead; but the Scientific crew turned almost as quickly as they, and it cannot be said what would have been the result of the race if Bailey, who pulled the bow oar of the Scientific crew, had not, in putting on a "spurt," broken his rowlock, a misfortune which virtually lost them the race, as they were obliged to pull home with four oars. An accident also befel McCobb, the stroke of the Juniors, who fractured his oar when about ten rods from the stake-boat, going out. The leather guard held the pieces together, but the power subsequently applied to the blade was necessarily light for fear of further mishap. As it was the Juniors got home in twenty minutes and ten seconds. The Scientific crew were three or four minutes behind, pulling in with four oars. By this race the Juniors win the Beacon Cup, or rather get their names inscribed upon it, as many other victorious crews have done before them. The surface of the cup is now completely covered with the names of crews engraved thereon, and it is to be placed for future generations to look at in the new memorial hall. For future races another cup will have to be provided.

On Monday the 20th, the scientific boys proceeded to New Brunswick, N. J., for the purpose of rowing against the crew of Rutgers' College, who, having been challenged by the Harvards, accepted, and fixed their own beautiful river, the Raritan, as the course, which was from a stakeboat at the foot of Albany street to another stakeboat off Old Landing, and return, a distance of three miles. The boats used were six-oared gigs, the Raritan having placed them at the service of the Harvards. The following persons composed the crews:

RUTGERS.	
George H. Stevens, Albany, N. Y., stroke.	
W. H. Leggett, Hudson, N. Y., No. 2.	
W. S. Lasher, Germantown, N. Y., No. 3.	

John A. Van Nest, Millstone, N. J., No. 4.
E. D. De Lamater, Hudson, N. Y., No. 5.
M. M. Ball, Hudson, N. Y., No. 6.
E. B. Williamson, Newark, N. J., coxswain.

HARVARD.

F. Yznaga, New York city, stroke.
R. W. Bayley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., No. 2.
B. Goodwin, New York city, No. 3.
T. Cary, Buffalo, N. Y., No. 4.
F. Gilbert, New York city, No. 5.
S. M. Pitman, Cambridge, Mass., No. 6.
C. L. Rutgers, New Brunswick, Raritan Boat Club, coxswain.
The Rutgers rowed the Henry R. Rutgers, 45 feet long, 33 inches wide; and the Harvards used the Tommy Dodd, 48 feet long and 38 inches wide.

The race was very spiritedly rowed, but the superior training and stroke of the Harvard boys quickly told, and although the Rutgers made a gallant fight of it they could not win, which the Harvards did in 23 minutes and 9 seconds, leading their opponents 7 seconds.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Buchanan County *Bulletin*, Iowa, May 27, says:

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.—We have received the first number of a new paper with the above title, just started in New York, under the editorial and general control of Victoria C. Woodhull and Tinnie C. Claflin, the ladies composing the noted stock brokers in New York. It marks out for itself an admirable code of newspaper ethics. It assumes at once an independent and courteous attitude toward contemporaries, inviting candid and fair criticism and disclaiming all the privileges of sex. The articles in the number before us are well written, logical in argument and unexceptionable in manner. They are devoid of rant or extravagance of any kind, and in their grasp of the subjects discussed are anything but feminine, as femininity is usually interpreted. We predict that if Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly continues to fulfil the promises of its first number, it will deserve success if it does not achieve it.

The Philadelphia (Pa.) *Inquirer*, June 8, says:

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—In these days of political progression the ladies claim that their voices should be heard. Without venturing our opinion on this delicate subject, we must confess that the new weekly journal of Mesdames Woodhull & Claflin is one possessing more than ordinary merits. While it is issued as an organ of the woman's rights movement, it contains many articles which are at once entertaining and instructive.

The Philadelphia (Pa.) *Public Record*, June 8, says:

Every reputable addition to current journalism is entitled to a kindly recognition, and if its purpose be worthy and its promises conscientiously carried out, it will be further entitled to the patronage and consideration of the public. Mesdames Woodhull & Claflin, of New York, have sent to us the first four numbers of a weekly paper issued by that somewhat celebrated firm of women brokers, and have asked a notice at our hands. We have examined the contents of their publication, and find nothing therein to give cause for refusing the courtesy they ask. The paper is neat in its typographical appearance, and, though it does not display any special editorial ability, yet its articles are quiet in tone, dignified in style, and, from the standpoint assumed by the paper, rational and temperate in argument. It remains to be seen whether the social and political opinions and principles of the two lady-conductors of this journal will meet with a public recognition sufficient to give a permanent character to their enterprise.

The *Banner of Light*, Boston, says:

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.—We are in receipt of the opening numbers of this new paper, published at 21 Park Row, New York City, by Victoria C. Woodhull & Tinnie C. Claflin. That this sheet is of a liberal tendency is proclaimed by the following language in its opening address: "To the Press—Conservatism is impracticable, while progress is the only principle worthy of a live, intelligent, independent journal."

The Philadelphia (Pa.) *Morning Post*, June 7, says:

WHAT WOMAN IS EQUAL TO.—Miss Tinnie C. Claflin, of the firm of Woodhull & Claflin, about which firm so much has been said, is now in our city on a visit with a view to secure an increase in the circulation of the weekly paper issued by the firm of which she is a member. The sheet is named WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY, and it is to be devoted to the discussion of matters tending to the elevation of woman to a higher scale in society than that which she has heretofore possessed. The paper is a sixteen-sheet affair, presents a fine typographical appearance, and in the numbers issued so far, gives evidence of much literary ability and strong, good common sense by its conductors.

Miss Claflin is fully capable of conducting an enterprise of this kind. To much practical ability she brings a culture such as few women possess. The articles from her pen in the WEEKLY are marked by sound views presented in a literary style which go directly to the point under discussion. We wish the paper success, for it deserves it.

The *Age*, Philadelphia, says:

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.—Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull and Miss Tinnie C. Claflin (we believe it is Miss and know it is not Terence) have hung their journalistic banner upon the outer wall of an office, No. 21 Park Row, New York, and emblazoned upon its folds their motto, "Upward and Onward." The appearance of their sheet is quite attractive, and the table of contents considerably above mediocrity. Miss (?) Claflin is upon the warpath, and talking up her enterprise in a style, which, if the result be obtained by talking, cannot fail to insure its success. And why, in these days of women's rights and women's rights, should not the fair sex publish a newspaper? We rather like the idea, and, tired of contact with rough, uncouth men, enjoy the idea of associating the editorial "we" with woman, lovely woman. May the shadow of their crinoline never grow less, and for their sailor neck-ties, "long may they wave."

The Philadelphia (Pa.) *Republic*, of June 5, says:

Whatever may be said of Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull and Tinnie C. Claflin as bankers and brokers, or bunkermesses and brokeresses, they certainly know how to publish an attractive weekly newspaper. No. 3 of WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY, the last addition to the New York journals, is no mean-looking sheet. It looks like a cross between the *Albion* and *Clipper*, and bears upon its face evidence of success.

WAS DICKENS A CHRISTIAN?

What is Christianity? The Master tells us that those who love him will do his works; that the tree may be known by its fruits; that profession is not unimportant, but that practice is far more significant; that small observances count, but that the weightier matters of the law are the main thing; lastly, that to fear God and to love one's neighbor as one's self is the law and the prophets. It is very much to be feared that though Dickens complied with the spirit of the Master's own injunctions, he was not a Christian man; he did not belong to *my* denomination. He did a good deal of God's work; he made war on selfishness and ignorance; he taught most sweet lessons of virtue and its rich rewards, and he held up most terrible examples of crime and vice and their inevitable foolishness. He brought happiness to homes innumerable, and has earned the prayers and blessing of all mankind wherever heart-truths and human sympathy could reach, even to the spirit-crushed superstition-beridden Hindoo. He has never once written an immoral precept; but he has failed to inculcate a dogma. To be sure, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," has a dogmatic form, but it has no value unless pronounced by the duly licensed. No; we are afraid Dickens was not a Christian; he was not one of *us*. Indeed, if one of the Twelve, those fellows that went about turning the world upside down, were to go about in this our day, preaching in out of the way places, performing all manner of unlicensed irregularities, putting orthodoxy to shame, and bringing denominations into disrepute, we should repudiate such a one to a certainty. He might be one of the twelve, but he wouldn't be a Christian, not one of *us*.

GEN. GRANT'S CUBAN MESSAGE has not quite satisfied the country. The oil has not smoothed the troubled waters. Whether Senator Bingham's supplementary application will be more effectual remains to be seen. What is wanted is an emollient that will soothe the public, stop that nasty talk about Cuban bonds and rings, clear up that little suspicion about Spanish retaining fees and family ties, justify administrative cold-bloodedness to oppressed patriotism, and yet retain the affection of Cuban liberalism for us and our institutions, and satisfy them that we do well in folding our hands while they are massacred and hunted with bloodhounds. Meanwhile, the message has brought out some sweet traits which we hail with delight. General Butler defended the message; he defended the President; he defended Mr. Fish; he defended Mr. Cushing; he thanked heaven—yes, he publicly offered thanks—that we have good men, and wise men at the head of affairs capable of writing their own messages. Major General Wellington de Boots is Everybody's Friend. The hatchet is buried. Let us have peace!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

Working people pay the heaviest rents for the worst accommodation. Tenement-house property is notoriously one of the best interest-paying investments. Christian charity, public spirit and cash returns for once could be made to work together. Cottage colonies might be formed all round New York, and cheap mechanic's trains run at seasonable hours. The workingmen are eaten up by their party organizations; all money-making, wire-pulling machines out of which officials and leaders grind for money, while the masses get a little music in the parks. Let us have out-town communications; they are the first step. The London workman, or Paris workman, on half the wages, can live twice as well as the New Yorker. With cheap trains, decent homes and a cabbage garden, we shouldn't want half the beer or whisky.

LAWRENCE SULLIVAN dies at Bellevue because he would not stand by and let John O'Brien beat his own wife, whereupon O'Brien stabbed him in the abdomen with a butcher's knife. We suppose that no jury of twelve men, with a decent regard for a husband's rights, can convict O'Brien. If an American citizen cannot lick his own domestic chattel, he is worse off than an Englishman or Irishman. If a bystander may interfere, where are the sacred rights of the peaceful home?

SHALL a Chinaman vote? Why not? Let every one vote the moment he sets foot on this free soil, where all men are equal. As for the five years probation to learn our laws and customs, what has that to do with it? We vote the party ticket. Who makes the slate? What can Hans and Micky, who have lived here for twenty-five years, tell Pat and Fritz, who came ashore yesterday, about the slate? It is our business to vote early and often, not to inquire about names. By all means let John Chinaman vote. If he is good to make shoes in Massachusetts, and to pay taxes, he is good to vote how the shoes shall be paid for, and the taxes spent.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

When the simple farmer came and told his neighbor the lawyer, that an accident had happened, and that his bull had injured his neighbor's ox, the lawyer gave him credit for his honesty. The matter was clear—pay the damage and there was an end. But when it turned out that the foolish fellow had made a blunder and that it was the lawyer's ox which had gored the farmer's bull, the shrewd pleader had to change front. That altered the case.

Our fellow-citizens in Massachusetts used to be rampant on the Southern negro. Their enthusiasm in his cause led to the war. Even now they think the negro infamously treated in not having a good slice of the land he used to till, as a rest for his weariness and a refuge for his age. But the black fellow down South is quite another thing from these yellow rascals close at hand. The right of free labor is holy at a distance. Here at hand color and competition are inspected through the powerful magnifier of self-interest. Even in New England, the fountain of philanthropy and birthplace of the higher law, it makes a difference whose animal is gored.

A RURAL POLITICIAN.—Poland, of Vermont, is tired of shilly-shallying, so, after his rural fashion of thought, he takes the bull by the horns, and offers a bill, authorizing the President to negotiate for the annexation of the British North American provinces. This is not bad. Fenianism is tedious, and it bothers the Vermonters. Why not cut the knot and annex at once—why purchase? If Vermont could only get Burlington made the national capital at the same time, all would be complete.

THE WRETCHED DISCLOSURES of the man-woman business in England have led to the most painful feelings in the upper classes of English society. Surmise and innuendo far exceed reality. That which was intended as a "lark" has been used by the designing as a cloak for odious offence or infamous imputation, with its accompanying blackmail. The widest investigation will be less damaging to public morality than unwise and unjust suppression, which, by cowardly concealment, would justify suspicion.

THE FOOD SUPPLY of a great city is a subject of the first importance. Our Domestic News column contains the result of a new experiment in importing fresh beef from Texas. Beef in Texas is worth a cent a pound, in New York fifteen cents. Cost of transportation, fourteen hundred per cent.

AMOS T. AKERMAN, the new Attorney-General, has the merit of being unknown. In this, however, he is not singular; there are more good fish in the sea than ever came out.

Full many a gem, of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear.
Full many a flower—

and so forth.

General Grant is famous for his explorations, and his daring reversal of the law of nature. It is the boast of his administration that the great officers of State have been men whose virtues and high powers were unknown, until his prescient glance detected jewels in pebbles.

EXIT WHITTEMORE.—The country can afford to lose Whittemore, whatever his friends and his honey-fuggled constituency may think. The devil always keeps up appearances, and even Congressmen are not stone blind to decency. They see that a man whom they have kicked out for fraudulent practices cannot be received with open arms. Not that Whittemore is worse than others. But he is a fool, and was found out. Justice is done, stupidity is punished, and the congressional flock is made sound by the expulsion of one tainted wether.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1870.

Since my last, the political equanimity of this festive city has been disturbed by rumors of Cabinet changes and quarrels, brought about by the resignation of Attorney-General Hoar, who prefers living in retirement to a seat in his nation's Executive Chamber. President Grant took all by surprise when he nominated Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, to fill the vacancy. Many of the ultra Radicals, not deeming his record of sufficient loyalty to warrant that honor, he having served all during the war as a staff officer in the Confederate army, it is claimed that he cannot be confirmed by the Senate, although since the war he has done all in his power for the reconstruction of his State and the success of the Republican party. Considerable business has been got through by both Houses, although the Post-Office Appropriation Bill has occupied the attention of the Senate every day for the past ten days, the principal obstacle being the amendment abolishing the franking privilege. The bill was however, finally passed this noon without the amendment. Its friends say they will bring it up again next session, and at every succeeding session, until they win, and

thus get rid of one of the greatest leaks in the American postal system.

On Thursday, June 13, Mr. Wilson, in the Senate, commenced business by calling up the bill giving certain condemned ordnance to the City of Poughkeepsie for a soldiers' monument, which was amended by Mr. Sherman, to authorize the Secretary of War to deliver to any city or municipality condemned iron or cannon for soldiers' monuments, when not detrimental to the public service, which was passed. The Franking Bill then came up as the regular order of business. Mr. Sumner said he was opposed to the bill; that it was too crude and defective in form. Several other members opposed the bill on the grounds that the people had an inherited right to communicate to their representatives free of cost. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, finally offered as a motion that the whole matter be postponed until next session, which was lost by a vote of—yeas, 17; nays, 34. Mr. Drake's amendment, continuing the present free transmission of newspapers was adopted—yeas, 36; nays, 17. Mr. Sumner then gave notice that he would move a substitute to the entire bill. The Senate then adjourned. In the House, after the usual preliminary business, that body proceeded to vote on Mr. Logan's amendment to give both Cubans and Spaniards the same rights and advantages of intercourse with the United States, consistent with the laws of nations, which was rejected by a vote of—yeas, 77; nays, 101. The next vote was on Mr. Bingham's substitute, which was as follows:

That the President is hereby authorized to remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba has been conducted, and, if he shall deem it expedient to solicit the co-operation of other Governments in such measures as he may deem necessary to secure from both contending parties an observance of the laws of war recognized by all civilized nations.

Pending this, a motion was made to lay the whole matter on the table, which was rejected. The next question was the substituting of Mr. Bingham's amendment for the majority report of the committee, which was agreed to on a final vote—yeas, 102; nays, 88. After which there was some talk about the Senate insisting on their own idea of the Pension Appropriation Bill, which is that all Naval Pensions be paid out of the moneys known as the Pension Fund, created specially from certain moneys set apart from all prizes captured, the House insisting that an appropriation should be made for the purpose direct from general funds, and that the Pension Fund should be turned into the United States Treasury. The House insisted on their position by a vote—yeas, 66; nays, 89, which rejected the Senate amendment. Mr. Wheeler, Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill giving the Utah Central Railroad Company the right of way through the public lands for a railroad and telegraph line from Ogden City to Salt Lake City, which was passed. Mr. Wheeler also reported a bill granting the Island of Yerba Buena, or Goat Island, in the Bay of San Francisco, to the Western Pacific Railroad Company for a terminus, providing that half the island shall be retained for military purposes, and that the lawful rights of private persons should not be impaired. This matter brought on a spirited debate, during which an amendment was made that the company pay two million dollars for the right, which was voted down—yeas, 75; nays, 91. Mr. Wood, of N. Y., then said if it were in order he would give \$2,000,000 for the island. Mr. Munger said he would "see" that and "go" half a million better, and pay the money in ten hours. Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriation, then reported a resolution to pay registers and sheriffs in the Fifth Military District (Texas) \$6 per day, which was passed, and the House adjourned. At the reassembling of the House, on Friday, the Election Committee reported that Whittlesey, the contestant of McKenzie from the Seventh District, Virginia, was not entitled to the seat, which was agreed to. Mr. Cobb, from the Committee on Military Affairs, by the unanimous consent of those present, reported a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, allowing 8334 to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, for each month's service, from the 12th of April, 1861, to the 9th of May, 1865, deducting all U. S. bounties already paid, which was passed. The Goat Island Grant Bill then came up. Its opponents fighting it at every point. Mr. Washburne declaring that if the property was put at auction, it would probably bring \$500,000,000 and yet it was proposed to give it to the company who had already received \$55,000,000 in bonds. After considerable filibustering the bill was rejected by a vote of yeas, 80; nays, 82—after which the House proceeded to discuss business of the District of Columbia, and went into a Committee of the Whole on the bill to pave Pennsylvania avenue, and finally, without doing anything decisive, rose, and adjourned at 4.45 P. M. The Senate commenced business by calling up several joint resolutions, and then proceeded to consider Mr. Stewart's bill on servile labor, several amendments being offered, the bill was laid over for a few days to perfect it. Mrs. Lincoln's Pension giving her \$3,000 per annum was then taken up and passed, yeas, 31; nays, 24. The Franking Bill then came up as unfinished business, both sides, those in favor of its abolishment and those opposed, commenced a series of strategic movements concerning time until recess. In the evening they commenced again. Finally about midnight; a direct vote was taken on Mr. Sumners amendment to reduce the expense of carrying the mails, and providing for one cent postage, which was rejected by a vote of 25 to 17. Mr. Aye then offered an amendment reducing letter postage to two cents, which was adopted—yeas, 21; nays, 17. The Senate then adjourned, there being a bare quorum present. Business was commenced on Saturday in the Senate by the passage of a bill authorizing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the removal of obstructions in the River Potomac. Mr. Conklin from the Judiciary Committee reported a substitute for the House Naturalization Bill, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early date. An amended report of the Judiciary Committee was passed, giving Grand and Petit Jurors in Circuit and District Courts three dollars per day. After which, as the *New York World* justly calls them, several land grabbing bills were introduced, one was passed and another was laid over to be printed. The Senate then went into a Committee of the Whole on the Post-office Bill and amendments.

at 12.45 P. M. spending the whole afternoon until 4.45 in discussing and voting down various amendments at which hour that body adjourned without any direct action on the question before them. In the House several private bills were read and referred; after which the loyal members punished a woman for being truthful by a vote of 53 to 75. The particulars being, Margaret L. Byoll, of Tennessee, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier and the widow of an officer of the War of 1812, asked to have her name restored to the Pension Roll, it having been dropped because she cannot take the test oath; this was refused by the above vote. Mr. Washburn, from the Committee on Claims, reported back the Senate bill to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the army or navy in cases where vouchers are lost, with an amendment limiting the settlement to the sums under \$5,000, and to officers only in whose accounts there is no apparent fraud, which, after some discussion, was passed. The Speaker then laid before the House the credentials of Whittemore from the First District of South Carolina; after some discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on Claims. After considering quite a number of private bills the House adjourned. On its reassembling, on Monday morning, a number of new bills were introduced. One by Mr. Butler, to annex San Domingo; another by Mr. Poland, of Vermont, authorizing the President to open negotiations with the British North American Provinces, with a view to their admittance as States of the Union. The bill to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania Avenue was then passed. After some little routine business the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the Fortification Appropriation Bill, and, after a long debate, rose and reported a bill, which appropriates the sum of \$1,264,750 for the repairs and construction of various forts, which was passed. The House then went into Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill, which calls for \$29,977,367 for the support of the army; after some debate the committee rose and the bill passed the House. Mr. Cullom, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to authorize the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union, as the State of Lincoln, which was recommitted. The bill requiring National Banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes was passed and the House adjourned. In the Senate a number of small bills were introduced and joint resolutions were passed, which occupied the time until 1.15 P. M., when the Post-Office Appropriation Bill came up, the question being on Mr. Ramsey's amendment to abolish the franking privilege, numerous amendments were voted down without coming to a direct vote on the subject. The Senate took a recess until 7.30 P. M., when the Southern Pacific Railroad Bill came up as the special order of business. On Tuesday, after the reception of various reports and memorials, and the passage of one or two explanatory bills for the Internal Revenue Bill, the Post-Office Appropriation Bill came up, with Ramsey's amendment to abolish the franking privilege, which, after some debate, was rejected—yeas, 26; nays, 28. The Appropriation Bill as reported then passed, after which the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was taken up and amended, by providing a Consul-General for Liberia and raising the Minister to Japan to be an Envoy Extraordinary, and increasing the appropriation for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse and missions abroad from \$50,000 to \$150,000; the bill as amended passed, after which the Senate went into Committee on the Naval Appropriation Bill. In the House, Mr. Butler, reported a general Amnesty Bill for all persons engaged in the late rebellion, except those educated at West Point or Annapolis, persons having been members of either Houses of Congress, members of the Confederate Congress, member of any Cabinet, judges of United States Courts or ministers to foreign courts; any person who voted or signed any Ordinance of Secession, or held the office of Governor of the State under Confederate rule. The bill was ordered to be printed and recommitted. At the end of the morning hour, the case of B. F. Whittemore, for admission as member from the First District of South Carolina, came up. Mr. Logan presented a resolution declaring that Whittemore was unworthy a seat in the House for selling his right of appointment of Naval and Military cadets, which, after considerable debate, was passed by a vote of yeas, 131; nays, 24. This kills Mr. W. for this Congress, although he threatens to come back a member of the next. The House then went into a Committee on the Whole on the Bill for Civil Service Expenses. CRESCENT.

NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

FOREIGN.

LONDON.—In the House of Lords, on the night of the 16th, the discussion on the Irish Land Bill was resumed. In the Commons the morning session was principally spent in Committee on the Education Bill. Mr. Gladstone proceeded to explain some very important changes that the Government would make in the bill. He had no objection to making compulsory education undenominational; that the Government must declare itself on the religious aspect of the bill, and especially on the denominational character of the local boards, touching which much sensitiveness was felt. The first was that the conscience clause was an insufficient safeguard. Second, that funds raised by taxation could not be applied to religious instruction. The former objection was difficult to remove, but would be met by leaving religious instruction optional, the country not being ripe for the entire exclusion of religious instruction from schools, but where the educational charges were local the religious question should be left open. Mr. Gladstone hoped the changes contemplated in the bill would give the blessings of elementary education to those reluctant to trust the teaching of their young to the Church, and that he moved the insertion of the clauses in which the above views were embodied in the bill. Mr. Disraeli ridiculed the amendments by which the Government proposed to revolutionize the character of its own bill. The subject was postponed, and the committee rose. The House then passed the Extradition Bill to its second reading, after which the Revenue Bill was considered and passed, and the House adjourned. On the night of the 17th the House of Lords passed the High Court of Justice Bill, after a short debate, and then took up the Irish Land Bill, which was read the second time. The Commons did little but talk on a resolution introduced by Mr. Torrens, and seconded by Lord Claud Hamilton, touching the want of employment by the laboring classes. Without coming to any action that body adjourned. In the House of Lords, on the 20th, the Married Women's Property Bill was referred to a select committee, and Earl Russell moved that a commission be appointed to inquire into the means, and devise a plan whereby the union between England and the Colonies might be perpetuated, dwelling particularly on the preservation of the Union with the Canadas. Without action on the subject the House adjourned. The Commons, after considering several minor bills went into a committee on the Compulsory Education Bill, during which a motion was made to strike out that section making grants for denominational schools, several of the members claiming that although attendance at schools should

be made compulsory, the funds for denominational schools should come from private sources, and not the public treasury. After considerable debate the committee rose, and Mr. Beaumont asked leave to introduce a bill relieving the Bishops from attendance in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone said that the Government could not assent to the introduction of any such measure. Leave to introduce the bill was refused by a vote of yeas, 102; nays, 158, after which the House adjourned.

A large meeting of non-conformists was held in Liverpool on the evening of the 17th, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed sustaining the positions taken by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster on the Education Bill. In Leeds a large meeting was held by a similar class of the community, at which resolutions were passed expressing dissatisfaction at the measure. The Bishop of Manchester, in an address delivered on the 20th instant before the Educational Aid Society, declared that he approved of the new Educational Bill now pending, and hoped that the amendment making education compulsory would prevail.

Lord Arthur Clinton, son of the late Duke of Newcastle, whose name has been mixed up in the woman personation business, died very suddenly on the morning of the 18th, of brain fever, at a country village, a short distance from London, where he had been living incog, since the scandalous affair first came up. He denied all participation in the business.

The Tablet, one of the best Catholic organ in London, in its issue of the 18th has a long obituary article on the late Charles Dickens, in which the writer denies the Christianity of Mr. Dickens by declaring that all his characters were amiable, possessing every merit but religion. On Sunday, the 19th, the great chapel of Westminster Abbey was crowded to its utmost capacity, especially by the working classes, who assembled to hear the funeral sermon of Dean Stanley and pay their tribute of respect to the illustrious dead. The sermon was of a character suited to the condition of the majority of his hearers who listened eagerly. The preacher eloquently affirmed that Dickens, by his living works in the cause of benevolence, taught the lesson to the rich that there were imposed upon them certain duties of providing for the poor and relieving the distresses of the impoverished. The sermon was deeply impressive, and the congregation manifested signs of sorrowful interest during the affecting passages of the discourse. A part of the last will of Mr. Dickens was read. In that he declines a monument, but rests his fame on his published works. He also urges his children to practice Christianity in a broad spirit, not accepting the narrow construction of any man or any sect.

Charles Stephenson is to be sent to New York as Lloyd's agent to investigate the origin of the hoax reporting the loss of the steamship Dacien with the West Indian Telegraph Company's cable on board.

Much satisfaction is expressed in commercial circles at the prospect of a resumption of the mail contracts by the Cunard and Inman steamship lines between Great Britain and the United States.

English abolitionists are urging their Government to insist on the emancipation of all slaves in the Cuban colonies.

The London Times, in its article on the 16th, doubts the success of the new German-American Bank at Frankfurt, which, it thinks, if successful, would be a discredit to America.

The London press considers the appointment of M. Prevost-Paradol as the French Minister to Washington a most excellent one. It is expected that he, with his family and M. Bellonet, First Secretary, and M. Noirmont, Second Secretary of Legation, will leave Brest in the early part of July. Several of the Paris journals have attacked him very bitterly for accepting the mission.

Some of the Dublin papers says that the Fenian invaders of Canada should be treated with the utmost severity, if an American jury can be found to convict them.

Some little feeling has been engendered in English Catholic circles at the decision of Justice Lord Penzance, invalidating the will of the late Samuel Merton, of Liverpool, who left his fortune to (Catholic) Bishop Goss, on the grounds that the deceased was incompetent to make a will at the time the document was dated.

The Archbishop of Canterbury having been urged to inaugurate a counter movement to the infallibility dogma and Ecumenical Council, declines in a letter addressed to the Bishop of Bristol, advising abstention from action as more dignified, wise and sober.

Heavy rain storms having prevailed through most parts of the United Kingdom during the past two weeks, the crops of every kind have materially improved, especially grass and oats.

A terrible accident occurred on the afternoon of the 21st, on the line of the Great Northern Railroad. A large excursion train being run into by a freight train, several of the cars were thrown from the track and demolished, killing some thirteen or more persons, and wounding some thirty or forty, of whom at least half are expected to die.

One of the Government powder mills at Waltham Abbey exploded on the 19th instant, killing several persons.

FRANCE.—On the 16th a bill was introduced into the Corps Legislatif, relieving from duty all grain imported into France, which was at once referred to a committee. It is rumored that the stamp duty on newspapers will be abolished. On the 17th Deputy Pire de Rosnyviren submitted an address asking that the Orleans Princes and the members of the Bourbon family be allowed to return from exile, and that their properties be restored to them. During the same session Jules Simori urged the suppression of legations to the secondary German States. On the 18th the Deputies refused to appropriate moneys for the purchase and preservation of the Roman amphitheatre recently unearthed in Paris, retrenchment being the order of the day in that body. On the 21st the subject of the St. Gothard Railway came up before the Deputies. The Duke de Grammont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that no interests of France, either political or commercial, were menaced by the construction of the road. That the Government of Switzerland had guaranteed to France the neutrality of the road, and pledged that under certain circumstances it should be destroyed. Several members of the Left violently attacked the Government on this measure, declaring that the neutrality of the Swiss Government was a myth. Without action the Chamber adjourned.

The French Cable Company have relinquished their monopoly of land-line cables on the coast of France, in exchange for the right of amalgamating with other companies.

Senators Ferdinand Barrot and Charles Eustache Corto died in Paris, the first on the 17th, and the latter on the 18th, both in their sixty-fifth year.

The strike in the various iron foundries still continues throughout the country, which is sustained in good part by contributions from the English trades societies. The strikes are extending through every branch of industry, and all departments of trade are rapidly becoming disorganized. In some circles trouble is anticipated in consequence of the present high prices of breadstuffs. The Government is moving for the amelioration of all classes of workingmen, which will no doubt, have the desired effect.

A band of Carlists attempted to cross the Spanish border, near Bayonne, on the 17th, but were stopped and ordered back by a detachment of French soldiers.

Corpus Christi was celebrated on Sunday, the 19th inst., with considerable splendor: the churches were all largely attended. Several fine processions passed through various streets, which were strewn with flowers.

It is stated that the new Franco-American Bank which is to be established in Paris shortly, will be under the management of M. Pinaud and other French bankers, in conjunction with Messrs. Balch, Hoffman, and other American residents, and General Dix, John J. Asco, George

Walker and others, of New York. The capital is fixed at \$6,000,000. Minister Washburn considers the scheme of such importance that he has forwarded the whole particulars to his Government at Washington.

The health of the Emperor still continues to excite much attention. The reports circulated a week ago that he was confined to his bed by an attack of the gout had its origin in the Parisian Money Market. Since that time it has been positively asserted that he was ill of his old complaint, rheumatism, but that there was nothing in his condition to excite alarm. His condition had so much improved that he and the Court took their departure for St. Cloud on the 21st.

AUSTRIA.—The elections for the Diet are in progress and much excitement prevails, meetings being held nightly in various quarters of Vienna. The Liberal party is thought to be gaining in the Provinces.

SPAIN.—The subject of the abolition of slavery still monopolizes the attention of the Cortez. On the 18th, during a discussion, a quarrel occurred between the deputy from Porto Rico and Senor Romero, which was thought would result in a duel between the parties. On the 19th the Cortez took up the Reformed Penal Code Bill and passed it. On the 20th Senor Rivero submitted a project for a submarine cable to be laid from Spain to the Balearic Islands.

Petitions are being extensively circulated in Madrid and in the Provinces favoring the Duke of Montpensier for king. His opponents assert that many of the signatures are false.

The civil marriage law recently enacted by the Spanish Cortez will be carried fully into effect by the middle of August, when it is expected that some good registers of civil marriages will have been appointed and offices opened.

Much satisfaction was felt in all circles at Madrid at Grant's Cuban Message.

The Imparcial, in its issue of the 20th, declared that Peninsular unity under the house of Braganza is the aim of the revolutionary party. The present King of Portugal is of that family.

PORTUGAL.—Many of the reforms promised at the time of the Saldanha coup d'etat have already been promulgated. Decrees abolishing the death penalty and pensions were published on the 20th, and it is expected that the right of petition and of holding political meetings will be officially granted in a day or two.

On Sunday, the 19th, a monster demonstration was made in Lisbon in honor of Gen. Saldanha, some twelve thousand persons being present. The new American Minister was presented to the King, the usual friendly speeches being made.

BELGIUM.—On the 21st a conflict of authority took place at Verviers, near Liege, between the police and military in attempting to put down a disorder, during which they became jealous of each other's authority and began fighting among themselves. Many of the police were badly hurt.

ITALY.—FLORENCE.—Arrangements have been made for the dedication of a monument to the soldiers who fell in the Austrian, French and Italian campaigns at Solferino in 1859. The proceedings will occur on the site of the struggle in Piedmont on its anniversary, June 24, and will be under the superintendence of Colonel Haye, representing the French, and Colonel Pollak the Austrians.

The silk crop promises to be unusually large this year.

ROME.—The continued sittings of the Ecumenical Council have begun to weary even some of the Fathers who favor the dogma of infallibility, and it is asserted that some twenty of them have declared their intention of returning home after the final vote and its promulgation. In some circles it is thought that the Pope intends to offer some kind of compromise on the question of infallibility, with the hope of receiving the unanimous support of the Council. On the 17th of June Pius the Ninth commenced the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate, on which occasion Cardinal Patrizzi, representing the Sacred College, congratulated his Holiness and expressed the desire for the definition of the dogma of infallibility; to which the Pope made a significant reply, insisting on the danger of the spirit of emancipation in the Church.

Rumor says that the debate on the dogma will not be closed until the 6th of July in consequence of a desire of a number of the Fathers to speak thereon. It is also said that immediately after the adjournment a consistory will assemble and bestow Cardinalates on fifteen of the Fathers, among whom will be the most active supporters of infallibility.

GREECE.—France having demanded of the Greek Government that Gustave Flourens should leave that country, it is said that he received notice to quit accordingly. M. Flourens' movements have been conducted with so much secrecy, that many of his friends did not suspect that he had quitted London.

Five more of the Marathon brigands, arrested for complicity with the recent massacre of foreigners, were executed in Athens a few days ago.

MEXICO.—The National Congress adjourned on the 31st of May. President Juarez in his closing message says the revolutionists in San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas have been reduced to petty bands, and that measures have been taken by the Government, in co-operation with Congress, which will prove of great benefit to the country in future. Previous to the adjournment, and in consequence of the recent invasion of Mexico by the Guatemalians, Juarez asked for an extra session of Congress. His request was denied, but a special session will be indispensable should a war result from the invasion. No news from the Tlaxiualpas district has been received in consequence of the cutting of the telegraph wires by the insurgent bands roving through the district under the command of Martinez, who up to the latest accounts has failed to capture Matamoros. The earthquakes of the 11th of May were heavier than first anticipated. At Miahuatta all the churches and nearly all the private dwellings were thrown to the ground. Near Pochutla the roads were rendered impassable by rocks falling from the mountain sides completely blocking them. The loss of life was considerable.

CUBA.—The Diario and Voz de Cuba both comment very favorably on President Grant's Message to Congress on Cuban affairs. It has given much satisfaction to the Spanish authorities. Prominent persons express the hope that Congress will send a special commission to the island to investigate matters for themselves and to disprove the erroneous statements published in the United States concerning the condition of affairs. By the return of the steamer George B. Upton to New York we learn that she landed during the nights of the 23d and 24th of May, and delivered to the patriot forces 3,250 Enfield rifles, 300 Remingtons, 10,500 pounds of powder, 250,000 cartridges for Spencer rifles, 400,000 cartridges for the Remingtons, 1,000,000 cartridges for the Enfields, 600 matches for cannons, 4,000 pounds of sulphur, 10,000,000 caps, 75 cases of clothing, 40 cases of shoes and 25 cases of medicines and other materials. She then made a trip to Aspinwall where she arrived on the 1st inst., and on the 3d embarked Colonel Marino Lono and ninety-five Cubans with another supply of war material. On the 9th she arrived off the coast of the "Ever Faithful Isle," but in consequence of her signals not being answered she was compelled to stand on and off the coast until the night of the 12th, when she ran in to her old anchorage and landed, before 3 A. M. of the 13th, Colonel Lono and party with 2,500 Enfield rifles, 250 Remingtons, 200 Rossings, 100 Spencer carbines, 9,000 pounds of powder, 150,000 cartridges for Enfield rifles, 25,000 for Spencers, 100,000 for Remingtons, 1,000,000 caps, two brass field pieces, with complement of ammunition, and a number of boxes of medicines, clothing and torpedoes. On the 17th Captain General De Rodas telegraphed that he had captured the important part of the Upton's cargo, consisting of arms and ammunition, killing and taking prisoners those conveying the train, and that Colonel Leno with some fourteen of his party had fled to the mountains, closely

—At Long Branch, the new racetrack is situated about three and a half miles from the beach, and about midway between Ocean Port and Eaton Town. The course embraces 127 acres, the entire space as level as need be. The enclosing fence is a mile and three-quarters long. The grand stand will cost \$30,000. It is 350 feet long by 50 feet wide. It is estimated that the gallery on the grand stand proper will hold about 4,000 persons. The circuit of the course is one mile. Large and well-arranged stables are being put up. The Plymouth Rock made her first trip on the 15th to the Hook, where passengers will be carried thence by the other road. The Plymouth Rock has fine accommodation, and is fitted in the way in which J. Fish, Jr., does everything. The season at Long Branch commenced in form on the 20th. There is a general overhauling and refurnishing, and there will be ample accommodations for the crowds that are expected. The permanent residents comprise many of the first names in New York—Senator Murphy, J. W. Gerard, James M. Brown, General H. Porter, M. Gould, Edgar A. Thompson, John Chamberlin, to whom the racetrack and grand stand owe their construction; Judge Cordozo, George W. Child, of the *Philadelphia Ledger*. Of the theatrical world there is quite a strong muster—Messrs. Booth, Wallack, Adams, Floyd.

FINANCIAL.

JUNE 22, 1870.

The week opened with a dull feeling on the Stock Exchange and in the Wall street markets generally, the speculative interest being very slight. In money the rates of last week were maintained, the supply on call being in excess of the demand, at 3@5 per cent., the general rate being 4 per cent. Notwithstanding the demand of the West for currency, and also the Treasury absorption, the payment of taxes, the bankers are in a very strong position, and hold \$23,760,000 in excess of all legal requirements for reserves, which would indicate continued monetary ease through the summer months. Discounts have also been easy, commercial short-date paper finding quick sale at 5@5½ per cent., and 5½@7 per cent. for long date. On Monday the stock market was very dull without any material change in prices. Lake Shore was strong. Pacific Mail was firm under its advice of the safety of the Company's steamer Henry Channey, and Wabash was very active and higher. Later in the afternoon the Long River was filled with rumors which unsettled prices and the whole list was weak and lower. Gold was exceedingly dull, opening at 112¾, declined to 112½, rose to 112¾, and finally settled down to 112¾ again. The reports of the improved weather for crops in Europe has in a measure checked the buying of grain and moderated the expectation of a large supply of grain bills, and on Monday the amount of paper offering was very moderate. The possibility of a turn in the exchanges, stimulating the export of gold, goes far toward neutralizing the effect of the interest payments of the Treasury to be made on the first of July. The leading rate ranged from 1 to 2½ per cent. for carrying. The Government bond market was firm but decidedly dull, the quotations varying but a trifle from those of last week. Holders are not disposed to part with their securities, as in the event of the adoption by the Senate of the Garfield Currency Bill as passed by the House, a demand covering about \$105,000,000 would spring up from the National Banks, which would naturally advance prices.

All Monday afternoon the street was alive with rumors in regard to the "railroad war," and considerable credence was given to a report that the difference between the Trunk line had been settled, but that no official announcement would be made for several days.

The Manhattan Company will, on July 1st, make some heavy disbursements on account of New York State. The payments in currency will aggregate \$845,503 75, including \$789,915 as interest on the Bounty Loan. The gold payment will reach \$843,018 25, of which \$650,000 will be in reimbursement of the principal of the old Comptroller's Loan of 1870, better known as the General Fund Debt. The balance of the gold payments will be chiefly for the interest on the old Canal Debt, although the remnants of some of the old debts of the State are included in it. The payment in coin of the maturing debt of the State, which debt was contracted previous to the Rebellion, is a noble indication of the fair name and honor of New York State, and simple justice to the holders of the old debt.

We learn that the present New York State Transfer Officer of the Manhattan Company, Mr. M. Floy Reading, will retire on the 1st of July, having accepted a cashiership in one of the city banks, and Mr. Robert Elder, for the present assistant officer, will succeed him. Mr. Reading has made hosts of friends by his uniform politeness and urbanity through a series of years, and he carries with him in his withdrawal from the Manhattan Company the best wishes of those who have had dealings with his department.

The Erie Railway Company has instituted a suit in the Supreme Court against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Companies, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies being associated as co-defendants. The cause of action is stated to be the violation of contract entered into by the two first-named companies with the Erie road. Charges are also made of collisions between Vanderbilt the President of the Central Company, and his son-in-law, Horace F. Clark, President of the Lake Shore Company.

The World discusses the railroad war as follows:

The stock market was unsettled by the many rumors afloat in regard to the railroad war, and in the afternoon there was a general decline in prices. New York Central and Lake Shore taking the lead on the downward turn. It was reported that the Canal tolls had been reduced; that a suit had been commenced against the New York Central to forfeit its charter in consequence of charging more than two cents per mile for passenger fare in the palace sleeping cars; that New York Central had been served with an injunction restraining the company from sending through freight over the Lake Shore road; and finally that the Lake Shore Company had been enjoined from showing any favoritism in the matter of freight and passengers as between New York Central and Erie. The public became confused under this mass of rumors; and the report, which was also current, that the railroad magnates had agreed to put rates back to the former schedule in a few days failed to revive the market to any extent. This railroad war will be over as soon as some large operators succeed in buying all the stocks they want, and in shaking out weak holders and in inducing the bears to increase their short line. The timid holders of stocks who sell on reports like those current to-day will soon awake to the realization that railroad wars in the summer time are very uncertain, and likely to end without a moment's warning to the public.

The great feature in the market on Tuesday was the break in the Ohio and Mississippi pool, which somewhat unsettled the entire list of railway securities. It appears that two or three of the parties concerned in the pool were detected in selling off their stock at 40, whereupon the largest holder threw upon the market 10,000 shares, forcing the price down to 37½, thus blocking the little scheme of the betrayers of the clique. The price afterward rallied to 38¾. The rest of the stocks were dull and heavy, with a decline of from ¼ to ¾ per cent.

An armistice has been agreed upon by the representatives of the great Trunk lines, so far as to arrange that no further reduction in prices shall be made before the 1st of July. At that time further arrangements will be made, which will result in a return to old rates.

The Government bond market opened firm, but at the late calls declined from the prices of Monday, and dealings were limited. The Funding Bill will come up in the House for discussion on Monday next, when various amendments will be proposed one of which provides for an issue of \$100,000,000 of 2 per cent. bonds to act as a reserve for the National Banks, to be redeemable on demand at the Treasury. The gold market was extremely dull, opening at 112¾, selling at 112¾, and closing after the Board at 112¾. Foreign Exchange was quiet, although the rates showed a little more firmness.

The stock market opened this morning quite dull, with but little doing than the mere routine of business. Money was easy and gold dull and weak. Bonds were lower and transactions light, with quotations as follows: U. S. 6's, reg. 1881, 114½. U. S. 6's coup., 1881, 118¾; 5-20, reg. 1862, 111½; 5-20 coup., 1862, 112¾; 5-20 coup., 1864, 111½; 5-20, reg. 1865, 111½; 5-20 coup., 1865, 111½; 5-20 coup., "65," N. I. 110¾; 5-20, reg. 1867, 110¾; 5-20 coup., 1867, 114; 5-20, 1868, 114; 10-40, reg. 107¾; 10-40 coup., 108¾; 6's, currency, 114½. At noon gold was 112¾, having opened at 112¾. The following are the quotations of leading shares at noon: Pacific Mail, 43¾@43¾; N. Y. Central, con., 99¾@99¾; do., scrip, 94¾; Reading, 107¾@107¾; Michigan Southern, 99¾@99¾; Northwestern, pref., 90¾; Rock Island, 120¾@120¾; St. Paul, 67¾@67¾; do., pref., 82; Ohio and Mississippi, 38¾@38¾.

—A Colorado editor plaintively pleads: "Dang it! send us more girls."
—The worst kind of husbandry—a man in clover marrying a woman in weeds.
—Loving wife at Long Branch: "The horrid surf makes me keep my mouth shut." Sarcastic husband: "Take some of it home with you."
—An excellent old deacon who, having won a fine turkey at a charity raffle, didn't like to tell his "orthodoxy" at home how he came by it quietly remarked that "Shakers" gave it to him.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

BASE BALL.

ANNUAL VISIT OF THE RED STOCKINGS.—On Thursday the Cincinnati boys visited Elizabeth, New Jersey, for the purpose of playing the Resolute Club of that city. Many from this city were deterred from attending this game by the supposition that the Reds had such a dead sure thing, and that there would be but little play. In this they were mistaken. The game was well played; and although sure at all times for the Reds, they had to fight for it, the Resolutes playing with a vim and nerve much beyond the expectations of their most sanguine friends. There were about two thousand persons present, with a large proportion of ladies. Of the Resolutes, Messrs. Brady, Greathhead, Campbell and Ritter are worthy of especial mention for their excellent play. After the game, the Resolute boys insisted that their visitors should go over to Elizabeth with them and accept their hospitalities, which they did, spending an exceedingly pleasant evening. The following is the score of the game:

CINCINNATI.	O. R. 1st T.	RESOLUTE.	O. R. 1st T.
Geo. Wright, s. s.	3 4 3 6	Greathhead, s. s.	5 0 0 0
Gould, 1st b.	2 4 3 4	Ritter, r. f.	4 0 1 1
Waterman, 3d b.	5 2 2 2	Beardsley, l. f.	1 2 3 4
Allison, r. f.	4 1 3 4	M. Campbell, 1st b.	3 1 2 2
H. Wright, p.	2 3 3 3	Brady, 2d b.	4 0 0 0
Leonard, l. f.	2 4 4 6	Foreyth, c. f.	3 0 0 0
Brainard, c. f.	3 1 2 3	H. Campbell, p.	2 1 1 1
Sweasy, 2d b.	3 1 2 2	Amery, 3d b.	3 1 1 1
McVey, c.	3 2 2 1	Farrow, c.	2 2 2 3
Total.....	27 22 30	Total.....	27 7 10 12

	INNINGS.								
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Cincinnati.....	1	1	4	5	3	4	1	2	1—22
Resolute.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2—7

Base play—Resolute 15, viz.: M. Campbell, 11; Brady, 4. Cincinnati 10, viz.: G. Wright, 1; Gould, 6; Allison, 1; Sweasy, 2.
Fly-catches—Resolute 12, viz.: Greathhead, 1; Ritter, 3; Beardsley, 2; M. Campbell, 2; Brady, 2; Foasyth, 2 Cincinnati 15, viz.: G. Wright, 2; Gould, 2; Waterman, 2; Leonard, 2; Brainard, 1; Sweasy, 2; McVey, 4.
On foul bound—Allison, 1.
Put out on third strike—McVey, 1.
Umpire—G. Glover, Empire Club.
Time of game—2:20.

On Friday the Cincinnati boys played the Eckfords at the Union Grounds in the presence of some 1,500 persons. The game was not noted for especially fine play, but rather for several bad plays on the part of the Stockings, who, no doubt, feeling dead sure, wished to save themselves as much as possible for the game fixed for the next day. The following is the score:

CINCINNATI.	O. R. 1st T.	ECKFORD.	O. R. 1st T.
Gec. Wright, s. s.	1 5 6 7	Allison, 1st b.	4 0 2 2
Gould, 1st b.	2 4 2 2	C. Hunt, r. f.	3 1 0 0
Waterman, 3d b.	3 4 4 4	Price, r. f.	3 1 2 2
Allison, c.	3 3 1 1	R. Hunt, 2d b.	4 1 2 2
H. Wright, p.	3 2 2 3	McDermott, p.	2 2 1 3
Leonard, l. f.	3 1 2 4	Josh Snyder, c. f.	2 1 2 2
Brainard, c. f.	4 2 2 2	Jim Snyder, s. s.	3 0 0 0
Sweasy, 2d b.	4 2 0 0	Duffy, 3d b.	3 0 0 0
McVey, r. f.	4 1 2 2	Jewett, c.	3 1 0 0
Total.....	27 24 21 25	Total.....	27 7 9 11

	INNINGS.								
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Cincinnati.....	3	0	6	3	1	1	5	3	2—
Eckford.....	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0—

Base play—Eckford 10, viz. : Allison, 8; R. Hunt, 1; Duffy, 1. Cincinnati 7, viz. : Gould, 5; G. Wright, 1; Sweasy, 1.

Fly catches—Cincinnati 15, viz. : Sweasy, 4; McVey, 2; Leonard, 2; Allison, 4; G. Wright, 2; Waterman, 1. Eckford 17, viz. : Josh Snyder, 6; Jim Snyder, 5; C. Hunt, 2; Duffy, 1; Jewett, 1; Price, 1; Allison, 1.

Foul bound catches—Allison, 4.

Catches on strikes—Allison, 1.

Umpire—David Birdsell, of the Union Club.

Time of game—2:20.

On Saturday, the 18th, the finest amateur nine in the country met the Stockings on the Capitoline Grounds, and the result was one of the best games of the series played in this vicinity by the Cincinnati boys. The attendance was very large, and the game finely played, with the exception of two or three muffs by both nines. The pitching of Cummings puzzled the Reds completely, both Waterman and Henry Wright going out on strikes. During the earlier part of the game, and up to the sixth inning, when the score stood 11 to 11, the audience present were enthusiastic for the Stars; but after that, as the Stars kept going out in the one, two, three order, there was little room for enthusiasm. As to the play of the Stars, where all did so well it would seem invidious to praise any special players, with the exception of Cummings, who, although quite sick, pitched to the very end of the game with his usual coolness and effectiveness. The following is the summary of the game:

CINCINNATI.	O. R. 1st T.	STAR.	O. R. 1st T.
G. Wright, s. s.	3 3 2 2	Rogers, r. f.	4 1 2 2
Gould, 1st b.	1 3 4 8	Jewell, c.	1 3 2 2
Waterman, 3d b.	4 1 2 2	Dollard, s. s.	3 2 2 2
Allison, c.	3 2 1 1	Clyne, r. f.	1 2 2 2
H. Wright, p.	5 1 1 3	Cummings, p.	3 0 2 3
Leonard, l. f.	1 2 3 3	Beavens, 2d b.	4 1 1 3
Brainard, p.	3 1 1 1	Worth, c. f.	5 0 2 4
Sweasy, 2d b.	4 1 1 2	Packer, 1st b.	2 1 2 2
McVey, r. f.	3 2 2 2	Manley, 3d b.	4 1 1 1
Total.....	27 16 17 24	Total.....	27 11 16 21

	INNINGS.								
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Cincinnati.....	2	0	3	1	5	0	5	0	0—
Stars.....	0	0	4	0	1	6	0	0	0—

Base play—Cincinnati 12, viz.: Put out by Gould, 9; Waterman, Allison, 1; Sweasy, 2. Star 9, viz.: Packer, 8; Dollard, 1.
Fly-catches—Cincinnati 6, viz.: Sweasy, 2; Leonard, 2; H. Wright, G. Wright, 1. Stars 15, viz.: Beavans, 5; Worth, 3; Rogers, 4; Jewell, 1; Dollard, 1; Clyne, 1.
Foul-bound catches—Star 2, by Jewell. Cincinnati 5, viz.: Allison, 3; McVey, 2.

On Monday, the 20th, the Stockings bid adieu to the Empire City, stopping at Newark, N. J., to play the Amateurs of that city on the Waverly Grounds. The attendance was slim, as many of the lovers of Base Ball were unaware of the game being played. The Amateurs rather unwisely presented a very lively ball, which the Reds batted all over the field, rolling up 53 runs in seven innings, while the Amateurs only made 2, one of which was made by Sam Wright, a younger brother of Henry and George Wright, he playing the position of catcher with all the excellence for which the Wright family is noted. After the game the Stockings proceeded to Philadelphia, where, on Tuesday, they defeated the Intrepid Club of that city by a score of 52 to 19.

ATHLETIC, OF PHILADELPHIA.—This crack Club visited Brooklyn on the 20th, for the purpose of playing the Atlantic Club of that city a practice game, as it was called. The attendance was large, and the Athletics were the favorites, at odds, especially since the brilliant game they played the Stockings on the 14th inst. The result of this game was so unexpected that many cried "hippodrome," as they use to at trots a few years ago. But when the President of the Athletic Club claimed the championship—that Club having defeated the champions in two games—many of the Athletic's friends could only say, and some of them very emphatically, that it served them right; for the idea of the victors of the Red Stockings being defeated in less than a week by a score of 19 to 3,

was so preposterous that many who did not attend the game refused to believe those who did. The following is the score:

ATHLETIC.	O. R. 1st T.	ATLANTIC.	O. R. 1st T.
Reach, 2d b.	4 3 3 3	Pearce, s. s.	3 0 1 1
McBride, p.	2 4 5 5	Smith, 3d b.	3 1 0 0
Malone, c.	3 2 3 4	Start, 1st b.	3 1 1 1
Fisler, 1st b.	2 3 3 5	Chapman, l. f.	3 0 1 1
Sensenderfer, c. f.	2 3 4 7	Ferguson, c.	2 1 1 1
Shafer, r. f.	1 2 3 3	Zettlein, p.	4 0 1 1
Radcliff, s. s.	3 2 2 3	Hall, c. f.	3 0 0 0
Beechell, l. f.	6 0 1 1	Pike, 2d b.	3 0 0 0
Pratt, 3d b.	4 0 1 1	McDonald, r. f.	3 0 0 0
Total.....	27 19 25 32	Total.....	27 3 5 5

	INNINGS.								
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic.....	2	1	2	7	2	2	0	3	0-19
Atlantic.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1-3

Base play—Atlantic 5, viz.: by Start, 3; Pearce, 1; Pike, 1; assisted by Pearce, 2; Pike, 2; Zettlein, 1. Athletic 11, viz.: by Fisler, 9; Reach, 1; Radcliff, 1; assisted by Reach, 6; McBride, 1; Malone, 1; Pratt, 3; Radcliff, 1.

Fly-catches—Atlantic 22, viz.: Hall, 7; Chapman, 5; Start, 2; Smith, 3; Pike, 2; Ferguson, 2; McDonald, 1. Athletic 10, viz.: Fisler, 3; Radcliff, 2; Reach, 2; Sensenderfer, 1; Shafer, 1; Pratt, 1.
Catches on strikes—Malone, 5.
Umpire—M. Glover.
Time of game—1:30.

Much interest is felt at the result of the game to be played between the Athletics and Stockings at Philadelphia on the 23d inst., and the attendance from New York and Brooklyn will be large.

CHICAGO CLUB OF CHICAGO.—The Lake City was in a terrible state of excitement on the 16th inst., for on that day their great \$18,000 nine was to meet the famed Forest City Club of Rockford, Ill., and test their merits as ball-players when in competition with an A No. 1 club like the boys with the green hose. The attendance was very large, there being 12,000 people present on the Dexter Park Grounds when play was called, which opened with the Chicago at the bat, they batting Spaulding's balls with the greatest possible ease, making 15 runs before they could be retired. In the second inning they rolled up 7 more, making 22 before the Forest City had made a tally; but in the remaining seven innings they only got 6 more runs, while the boys from Rockford by really splendid play made 14 runs. The following is the score of the game:

CHICAGO.	O. R. 1st T.	FOREST CITY.	O. R. 1st T.
King, c. f.	2 4 3 4	Addy, 2d b.	2 3 3 5
Hodes, s. s.	3 4 4 4	Hastings, c.	3 1 1 1
Wood, 2d b.	3 4 4 7	Barnes, s. s.	5 0 2 2
Cuthbert, l. f.	1 4 3 3	Simmons, c. f.	5 0 1 1
McAtee, 1st b.	2 3 5 6	Foley, 3d b.	2 2 2 5
Flynn, r. f.	1 4 4 5	Barstow, l. f.	3 2 2 3
Myerle, 3d b.	4 2 2 3	Spaulding, p.	1 3 3 6
Craver, c.	6 1 3 3	Doyle, 1st b.	4 1 1 1
Pinkham, p.	5 2 2 2	Stires, r. f.	2 2 2 2
Total.....	27 28 30 37	Total.....	27 14 17 26

1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Chicago.....	15	7	0	0	2	0	0	4—28
Forest City.....	0	0	3	7	1	1	0	0—14

After the game the friends of the white stockings were so well pleased with the efforts of the nine that they at once considered all the rest of the clubs in the United States badly beaten—of course including the Red Stockings, Athletics, Atlantics, Mutuals, etc. But time will tell, the Chicagoens being now on a tour to the East, they having beat the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, O., in a game of five innings by a score of 24 to 8, and the Niagaras, of Buffalo, by a score of 64 to 14.

[Communications from societies and clubs are requested.]

ANOTHER "FIELD DAY" AT THE CORNER.—It was hot last Saturday—the rush for thin garments was in excess of anything ever before experienced by our leading clothier, Baldwin, corner of Canal and Broadway. All day long crowds thronged every department. Thirty extra salesmen were added to the force, and good order was preserved throughout the day. It was 10 o'clock at night when the mass of customers began to disperse. Such a mass of "topsy-turvy" clothing we had never seen before. The immense stock was tumbled so that none but Baldwin's trained salesmen could have picked one suit from another! We noticed that all seemed pleased, and wore a satisfied look, as do all who buy of Baldwin the Clothier. We are authorized to say that Baldwin's retail sales (he sells exclusively at retail) were over ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) on last Saturday—every dollar for money, and nothing sold but coats, pants and vests. We take pleasure in making a note of this day's work, because we believe that it is but the natural result of intelligent, earnest effort for business, and knowing how to treat patrons. We vote for Baldwin.

THE PRINCE LOBKOWITZ, who commands a regiment of artillery now stationed at Olmutz, was lately the hero of a somewhat mixed adventure. A little Jewish boy dipped a pitcher into the Danube, but in lifting it the handle broke off and the pitcher fell into the river. The child in trying to recover it lost his balance and fell in. Prince Lobkowitz, who was riding by at the time, jumped out of his carriage, unbuckled his sword as he ran, and plunged into the river after the child. He succeeded in saving him alive and in restoring him to the arms of his mother, who stood on the bank frantic with grief. Instead of covering her restored treasure with kisses the mother gave him a sound thrashing for breaking the pitcher.

M. ROEDERER, the owner of the vineyards and cellars whence comes the well-known champagne Roederer, died on his estate recently. He leaves a very large fortune. One day he received a letter in these words: "Sir, I have not a cent, and I am very fond of champagne. Be so good as to send me a basket of your bottled nectar. It will enable me to forget my poverty." By course of post M. Roederer returned this reply: "Sir, your plan of forgetting your poverty is too wretched for me to take any share in its execution. The incessant and persevering dunning I should subject you to until you had paid my bill would remind you every moment of your life of your humiliating position."

The late fire at Nashua, New Hampshire, was very disastrous, but among the lucky escapes was that of Barr & Co., who had just received heavy remittances, to the extent of several thousands of dollars, too late for banking. Their safe resisted the fire, although they adjoined an oil and varnish works; and they made a liberal present to the fire company's gallant firemen, and sent a valuable silver salver as a complimentary testimonial to the Sanborn Patent Steam Safe Company.

The reasonable use of cosmetics is not objectionable. It is only when they are compounded of poisonous ingredients or intended to violate the laws of nature that they are injurious. In warm weather or in the toilet, simple cooling, soothing applications, like that of powdered rice, or, still better, the Aqua Beata, an article long in use by the Spanish Court ladies, is really beneficial.

A LOVELY GIRL in Wisconsin recovered \$130 damage in a breach of promise suit against a perfidious lover. Her lawyer congratulated her on the amount, when she exclaimed, with a ferocious glance at the defendant and nervously clutching her fingers: "I'd give every penny of it just to have one good pull at his hair."

AN IDAHO EDITOR, in writing up a puff on the penitentiary, relieves his mind as follows: "The moral atmosphere inside the walls is of a far higher tone than that of the rest of the country."

A GERMAN JUDGE in Cincinnati committed a cross-eyed woman for contempt of court because she didn't look at him when told to.

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA

RHEUMATISM, &c.

Hegeman's Genuine Medicinal Cod
Liver Oil.Our Oil has stood the test of twenty years, and
thousands of patients attribute their recovery to its
use. It is warranted pure.The Most Perfect Iron Tonic—Hegeman's
Ferrated Elixir of Bark.A pleasant cordial, prepared from Calisaya Bark
and Pyrophosphate of Iron, possessing the valuable
qualities of iron, phosphorus, and calisaya, without
any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever
and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering
from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed,
and is recommended by the most eminent physicians.
Sold by all respectable druggists.Sole manufacturers, HEGEMAN and Co., 203, 309,
511 and 576 Broadway, and corner Fourth avenue
and Seventeenth street, New York City.

WILLOW HAVEN.

This delightful SUMMER RETREAT, located at
PAMRAPO, NEW JERSEY, five miles from New
York City, will be opened for the reception of guests
on the 24th day of May. It can be reached in twenty-
five minutes, by cars of the Central Railroad of New
Jersey, from New York City. The house has been
enlarged, newly painted and papered throughout, and
will now accommodate 200 persons. The furniture
is entirely new—spring beds and hair mattresses in all
the rooms, which are pleasant and convenient, and all
lighted with gas. The grounds comprise ten acres,
with an extended shore front on Newark Bay. They
abound with trees and shrubbery, and afford the most
delightful walks, while for miles along the bay shaded
drives, through a forest of primeval growth, may be
enjoyed. The waters of the bay afford the finest
facilities for safe salt-water bathing, boating and fish-
ing. Boats of all desired convenience will be fur-
nished. The locality is perfectly healthy and entirely
free from mosquitoes, and for quiet and seclusion it is
unsurpassed. The table will be furnished with the
best the markets afford. Active and obliging servants
will be in attendance, and the house will be con-
ducted, in all respects, as a first-class family hotel. Terms
will be reasonable. A billiard room has been added;
also a livery stable. Application for board may be
made on the premises, and at No. 13 Lafayette Place,
where diagram of the house may be seen, and rooms
secured, or by letter to Box 3,154, P. O., New York
City. Twenty trains daily from foot of Liberty street.
Stages will be at the Depot to convey guests to the
house. N. B.—Mr. O. W. RANDALL, late proprietor,
will attend to the wants of his friends and patrons.

STEINFELD'S

FRENCH COGNAC BITTERS
FIRST PRIZETHE FRENCH COGNAC BITTERS, manufactured
by the VINE 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,
Virginia. 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 dis-
sipation, maintain the human frame in a condition of
healthfulness, dispel the Blues and all mental distem-
pers, and relieve those whose sedentary habits lay them
open to depression. They prevent and cure Bilious
and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Chills, Diarrhea,
Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Sea-Sickness, 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, Nerve-
ness, Inertness, and diseases peculiar to the sex.
Thousands of Testimonials can be seen at the
Office of

S. STEINFELD,

Sole Importer and Agent for America,
67 Warren Street, N. Y. City.

For Sale by all Dealers in America.

THORP'S ALABASTER CREAM, FOR
the face, removes Tan, Freckles, 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 WASHcleanses 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. Sales-
room, 683 Broadway, New York.

THE

Meriden Britannia Co.

199 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole Proprietors, Manufacturers and
Patentees

OF THE

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 ENDORSED 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 ELECTRO-PLAT-
ED TABLE WARE, we now offer an entirely new
line of Silver-PlatedPERSIAN, ROMAN AND GOTHIC
PATTERNS

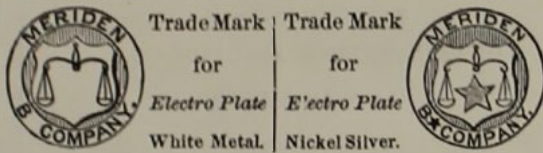
OF

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

1847-ROGERS BROS.-XII.

AND OUR TRADE MARK, AS BELOW.



Trade Mark for

Trade Mark for

Electro Plate Electro Plate

White Metal Nickel Silver.

Warehouse and Salesroom,
No. 199 BROADWAY,
AND AT THE MANUFACTORIES,
West Meriden, Connecticut.BEEBE & COMPANY,
HATTERS,

AND

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE SHIRTS,
No 160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SILVER-PLATED

ICE PITCHERS,

WITH

PORCELAIN LININGS.

Lighter, Cleaner and Better

Than Any Others Made.

TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY.

TIFFANY & CO.,

550 and 552 Broadway.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR

THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED

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 Govern-
ment amounting to over \$15,000.They have also received the approval of wearers in
every section of the country, whose names will be fur-
nished on application.

A GREAT OFFER!

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, FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH, or will take
from \$5 to \$25 monthly until paid; the same to let,
and rent money applied if purchased.ELASTIC
TRUSSES
AND
SupportersWITHOUT metal springs. This im-
portant invention is easy and ef-
fectual where no other can be used;
worn night or day by children or adults
without inconvenience; it is the only
sure cure for Rupture, as it is the only
Truss in use that will hold the Hernia
securely at all times. Elastic Truss
Co., 683 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM

FIRE-PROOF

SAFES

SANBORN'S PATENT.

The remarkable fire-proof quality of this Safe is se-
cured by placing water in copper vessels between the
inner wall of the Safe and the Book-case, so that when
exposed to fire, steam is generated, carrying off the
heat, and protecting the contents of the Safe for any
desirable length of time.Their superiority has been fully demonstrated, hav-
ing been subjected to severe practical tests with the
Safes of all other prominent makers, and always with
complete success, preserving its papers, while the con-
tents of its competitors were destroyed.In use this is the driest Safe ever made, as the water
is hermetically sealed from contact with the air, com-
pletely preventing evaporation.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

THE AMERICAN

Steam Fire-Proof Safe Co.

WELDED STEEL AND IRON

BANK VAULTS, BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, AND
HOUSE SAFES,

ALL WITH THE STEAM IMPROVEMENT.

The Steam Protection applied to Old Safes, or to
Bank and Office Vaults.
Call or send for a Circular.

COLE & LAMBERT, Managers,

300 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE

RAILROAD DEPOT

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

Having purchased the privilege and sole right of Ad-
vertising in all the Depots along the route of the Mor-
ris and Essex Railroad, I beg to solicit your kind fa-
vors.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.Parties not already having Show Cards are requested
to have them made of the following sizes:

PRICES.

FOR ONE SHOW CARD IN ONE DEPOT.
Size of Frame, 6in. by 9in. \$3 per annum.
" " 6in. by 18in. \$5 " "
" " 9in. by 12in. \$5 " "
" " 12in. by 18in. \$8 " "For Larger sizes, where the Frame is furnished, \$4
per square foot per annum.

DISCOUNT.

For the same Advertisement in more than one De-
pot, a discount of 1 per cent. for each Depot will be
allowed, viz.:For 5 Depots - - - - - 5 per cent.
" 10 " - - - - - 10 " "
" 30 " - - - - - 30 " "Special contracts made on application to the Railroad
Depot Advertising Agency, William B. Humphreys, 17
Cedar street, N. Y.

TERMS:

All Amounts less than \$25, Cash.
All Amounts less than \$100, half Cash, remainder in
three and six months.
All larger amounts, special agreement.
P. O. Box 6,717.

T. G. SELLEW,

Manufacturer of

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE,
No. 176 FULTON STREET,

Opposite St. Paul's Church, and

No. 107 FULTON STREET,
NEW YORK.

LIBRARY FURNITURE TO ORDER.

EST. ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS' 1809.



SAPOLIO

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 gen-
eral house cleaning is unequalled; 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.Wholesale, 211 Washington street, New York.
30 Oxford street, London.

DOWNER KEROSENE OIL CO.,

Office, 113 Maiden Lane, New York.

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.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

OF

TEAS AND COFFEES

TO CONFORM TO

PRICE OF GOLD.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN

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-
lowing

PRICE LIST.

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
90c. per lb.

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
lb.

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 Fam-
ilies who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize
in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and
DINNER COFFEE, which we will sell at the low price of
25 cents per pound, and warrant to give perfect satis-
faction.ROASTED (Unground), 20c., 25c., 30c.; best 35c. per
lb.

GREEN (Unroasted), 15c., 20c., 25c.; best 30c. per lb.

Five-pound packages of either Tea or Coffee de-
livered in any part of the city below Fifty-ninth street,
FREE OF CHARGE.Consumers can save five to eight profits by purchas-
ing of

THE

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

Headquarters, 31 and 38 Vesey St.

BRANCHES.

640 BROADWAY, cor. Bleecker street.
479 EIGHTH AVENUE, N. cor. Thirty-fourth street.
850 EIGHTH AVENUE, NE. cor. Fifty-first street.
218 BOWERY, bet. Spring and Prince streets.
299 SPRING STREET, bet. Hudson and Greenwich
streets.
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, Williamsburgh.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Long Branch, WILL BE OPENED ON 15TH JUNE.

For Rooms, apply at the Everett House, New York, or on the premises.

WM. B. BORROWS.

WOODSBURGH HOUSE, Woodsburgh, L. I.

This NEW HOTEL, situated eighteen miles from New York on the South Side Railroad, one hour from City Hall, not three minutes walk from depot, will be opened on or about the 15th of June; has gas and water throughout, and is furnished in the best manner. Bowling alley, billiard room, bathing, etc. Trains leave foot of Roosevelt street, New York, at 8 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.; returning, leave Woodsburgh at 5:42, 7:44, 8:29 A. M., 2:15 and 5:19 P. M.

Rooms can be secured from the proprietor, J. P. M. STETSON, at the Astor House, daily. Cottages furnished or unfurnished.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND GOOD ROOMS for a few boarders. Location twelve minutes' walk from Port Richmond landing, S. I. Terms moderate. Apply by letter to B. Z., office of Boyd's Dispatch, 41 Fulton street.

GRANT HOUSE,

NORTH COPAKEE, Col. Co., N. Y., is now open for the season. The drives are unsurpassed, with fine boating and fishing on the lake. Rooms in suit for families, with moderate charges.

R. H. KING, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

In compliance with the wishes of many families, the Hotel will open this season on the 10th of May.

Terms REASONABLE, and in harmony with the downward tendency of values. Address

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,

West Point,

New York.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the Valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 1 to October 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New York. Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin street, New York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE.

Washington Heights.

FOOT OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND STREET.

A few desirable rooms can be obtained at reasonable prices, on application as above. Twelve trains daily each way by Hudson River Railroad.

E. M. BRITTON & CO.

American Hotel, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

This popular house is now open for the reception of families. It is located opposite the

RICHFIELD SULPHUR SPRINGS,

so long and favorably known for their great medicinal value. The surrounding country has charming lakes and fine scenery. The New York Central to Utica connects with the railroad direct to the Springs. Liberal terms for the season. Apply to

WM. P. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

WILL OPEN JUNE 20.

S. LAIRD & BRO., Proprietors.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE,

Will open June 1. Very favorable arrangements can be made with families wishing to locate for the season, by applying to

W. L. FISH,

Clifford House, 1,242 Broadway.

\$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steamboats, C. VIBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 31, will leave Vestry street Pier at 8:30, and Thirty-fourth street at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferryboat), Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, 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 SHARON SPRINGS. Fare \$4 25 from New York and for Cherry Valley. The steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENT

FROM THE

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 Cosmetics 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 of 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, ENTIRELY 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.

TURNER & CO.,

No. 808 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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

5:30 A. M.—For Plainfield.
 6:00 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, etc.
 7:30 A. M.—For Easton.
 12 M.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Litz, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg, etc.
 2 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, etc.
 3:30 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.—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 Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Scranton, etc. Connects at Phillipsburg for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, etc.
 5:00 P. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, 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.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing on April 11, 1870:

8:00 A. M.—Through Express Mail, connecting with train at Denerville 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, 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.

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, 3:45, 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, 3:55, 4:10, 4:20, *4:50, 5:10, 5:30, 5:30, 6:00, *6:20, *6:40, *7:45, 9:00, and 11:45 P. M. Trains marked * stop at East Newark.

For Bloomfield and Montclair, at 8:30 and 11 A. M., and 2:00, 3:50, 5:10, 6:20, and 7:45 P. M.

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Lot Second hand Carriages for Sale cheap.

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depots, foot of Chambers street, and foot of

Twenty-third street as follows:—
 Through Express Trains leave Chambers street at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. daily. Leave Twenty-third street at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. daily. New and improved Drawing Room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Gallon. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New York to Buffalo and the 7 P. M. train from New York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant Train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Twenty-third street, *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
 For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (Twenty-third street, 3:15 P. M.); and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (Twenty-third street 8:15 A. M.)
 For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M. (Twenty-third street, *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburgh and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (Twenty-third street 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
 For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (Twenty-third street, 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.). Theatre train, *11:30 P. M. (Twenty-third street *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers street depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third street depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; *2:15, 3:45, *5:15, 5:45 and *6:45 P. M. From Chambers street depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; *2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6 and *6:45 P. M.
 For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third street depot at 8:45 A. M.; *12:45, *3:15, 4:15, 4:45, and *6:15 P. M., and, Saturdays only, *12 midnight. From Chambers street depot at 9 A. M. *1, *3:30, 4:15, 5 and *6:30 P. M. Saturdays only, *12; midnight.

Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's offices—241, 529 and 957 Broadway; 205 Chambers street; 38 Greenwich street; corner 125th street and Third Avenue, Harlem; 338 Fulton street, Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers street and foot of Twenty-third street, New York; No. 3 Exchange Place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, June 13, WM. R. BARR,
 Gen'l Sup't 1870. G'l Pass'r Ag't.
 *Daily. †For Hackensack only. ‡For Piermont and Nyack only.

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

For West Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 and 11 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.

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.

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 Reclining 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.

Tickets for sale at N. J. R. R., Ticket Offices, foot of Courtlandt Street, and in Depot, Jersey City; at Pier 1, North River; and Dodd's Express Office, 944 Broadway.

F. W. RANKIN, F. W. JACKSON,
 Gen. Pass. Agt. *Daily. Gen. Supt.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER Railroad.—Trains leave Thirtieth street as follows:

8 A. M., Chicago Express, Drawing Room cars attached.
 10:30 A. M., Special Drawing Room car Express for Chicago.

11 A. M., Northern and Western Express, Drawing Room cars attached.
 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., Peekskill trains.
 5:30 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.)
 WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice Pres't.
 New York, May 2, 1870.

SOUTHSIDE 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 to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

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1 prize of 20,000 is	- - -	20,000
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1 prize of 9,000 is	- - -	9,000
1 prize of 8,000 is	- - -	8,000
1 prize of 7,000 is	- - -	7,000
1 prize of 6,000 is	- - -	6,000
1 prize of 5,000 is	- - -	5,000
1 prize of 4,000 is	- - -	4,000
1 prize of 3,000 is	- - -	3,000
1 prize of 2,000 is	- - -	2,000
25 prizes of 1,000 are	- - -	25,000
50 prizes of 500 are	- - -	25,000
317 prizes of 200 are	- - -	63,400

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HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR JULY, 1870.

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DRAMATIC.

[FOR WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.]

FERNANDE.

A high-born youth of handsome mien,
Not overcharged with heart I ween,
Had left in anger his fair queen,
Clothilde.

Idly strolling through the street,
He chanced a fairer form to meet;
His heart was set at once on sweet
Fernande.

Pursuing through the busy mart
This stranger who enslaved his heart,
He vowed no power from him should part
Fernande.

But while he thought the matter o'er,
She saw some trifle—passed a door—
He missed her—and he saw no more,
Fernande.

Returning to his former queen,
His spleen forgot in what he'd seen,
He told her how he met—this dream,
Fernande.

A beauteous creature, young and fair,
Lovely beyond all compare;
She was a maid with flaxen hair,
Fernande.

Not dreaming that his fair
Was sheltered 'neath the Countess' care,
He had been seeking everywhere,
Fernande.

Clothilde had rescued from the grave—
A girl: the self same day she gave
A home beneath her roof, to save
Fernande.

A creature without friends or name,
Whose young life had been sold to shame,
Was now the rival to defame
Clothilde.

The Countess Clothilde never guessed,
When he this freak of love confessed,
'Twas her charge, whose fate she'd blest,
Fernande.

Marquis Andre had come to pay
A visit to play out the play,
When, behold! he saw that day
Fernande.

In the sanctum where of yore,
He had whispered o'er and o'er,
Love vows, 'till the the hour he saw
Fernande.

'Tis she—Oh, joy! thus now to meet
Her he'd lost in crowded street;
The Countess names her Marguerite,
Fernande.

In his wild ecstatic bliss,
Countess, thy love he'll never miss,
Nor does he heed thy muffled hiss,
Clothilde.

Pledges broken, faith betrayed,
Who will blame the scheme she laid,
To marry Andre to this maid,
Fernande.

Hugging to her bosom well
The secret she will one day tell,
How from virtue's path once fell
Fernande.

Beside his fire, one winter's eve—
The honey-moon had intervened—
Of her, with happy heart, he dreamed,
Fernande.

When, in the flick'ring firelight's glare,
A form majestic, proud, stands there—
With imperious gesture—cries "Beware
Clothilde.

"Marquis Andre, I have come
To strike your soul with horror dumb—
Reveal the life of her you've won—
Fernande.

"In the rosy morn of youth,
When my soul knew naught but truth,
Happy in your love forsooth,
Clothilde.

"Gave her fresh, young heart to thee—
Her life, her soul, her destiny—
Only seeking still to be
Clothilde.

"Nestling in your fond embrace,
All her world was but your space:
Could another e'er replace
Clothilde?

"For you, Marquis, I have crushed
Woman's pride—all feelings hushed—
Only one thought ever flashed
Clothilde.

"One day you came to me, and said:
'I've met my love—the sweetest maid
That ever lived—I've been delayed,
Clothilde."

"No sigh, no tear, no word revealed
A lingering feeling ill-concealed,
Pride only now I saw could shield,
Clothilde.

"I baffled well your cruel art;
I knew but one wish filled your heart;
You dared not speak it—'We must part,
Clothilde."

"I made your path an easy way;
My pride forbade to hear you say
The word—'I fixed her wedding day,
Fernande."

"Oh God! my misery to find
The truth to which I'd been so blind;
Your soul with every thought entwined
Fernande.

"Aghast I heard what you revealed,
But reason whispered, keep concealed
Your weapon 'till he's won the field,
Clothilde.

"I rescued her who bears your name
From the lowest den of shame—
Marguerite, one and the same,
Fernande.

"The angel, you have said to me
Was pure as purest chastity,
A wretched gambler's mistress she,
Fernande.

"I took her to my heart and home,
In pity for her life so lone;
I thought a better fate became
Fernande.

"A letter telling you her sin
I intercepted—well, until
I saw, poor dupe, you wear and win
Fernande.

"Farewell!—my vengeance is complete,
We never more on earth will meet,
I leave you to remorse—and sweet
Fernande."

The wretched bride with this dark dower
Lay slumbering in her rosy bower,
He roused her at the midnight hour
Fernande.

With cruel words that wound and grieve,
He said "My home you've dared deceive,
"Speak not—at once you leave,
Fernande."

Half dead, o'ercome with shame and woe,
She faintly murmured—"Yes, I'll go!"
Then fainted 'neath the dreadful blow,
Fernande.

An old tried friend this moment came,
He said, "Withhold your cruel blame,
Rash man, 'tis I who can explain.
Fernande.

"Has never wronged, by word or thought,
Your faith—her love you sought;
The letter—see, to-night I've brought
Fernande."

The Marquis' tears each word defaced,
Her poor, sad hands had feebly traced,
He clasped in one long fond embrace
Fernande.

JUNE 21, 1870.

E. K.

The Beethoven Festival is over. Call no man happy until he dies. This should be the epitaph of the poor festival. It came in with thunder, it went on with rain. The first performances were wonderful—were divine. I was among the few croakers; and now, my dear friends, let me say a word of sound Polonian philosophy. Croaking is safe. There are so many things that fail; there are so many little cracks and flaws, lets and hindrances, in the work of the most perfect design, that if in its broad scope a thing should be a success there is a certainty in being able to justify your prediction in the particular, if not in the general, and there are always a sufficient number of the envious to accept resignedly the balmy comfort of "Didn't I tell you so." Having last week won my colors by finding fault, I will this week—no, I will not—repeat my upbraidings, but will take the nobler course of raising the fallen, upholding the depressed. The Beethoven festival did not deserve excessive praise—as little did it call for ridicule and contempt. The notice was short, the preparations were rapid, the difficulties were many, the weather was unfavorable and the public were slow to respond. In one respect it was wrong—a decided misnomer. It was a gathering, a *concourse*, a jubilee, a monster concert. anything you please but a Beethoven festival. Beethoven had small share, Verdi had all the honors. With all its shortcomings I am disposed to think that it was, in the main, as good as the Boston festival. But it was an imitation, and the vice of most imitations is to lessen the good and to increase the bad of their original. Monster concerts must be failures. It is a physical and a pecuniary impossibility to bring together an enormous number of performers to accomplish scientific music. But, on the other hand, they may be a success, and a very great success, in the artless combination of simple and well-known melodies. Inasmuch, too, as there is nothing in nature that can compare with the sympathetic effect of the human voice, a monster concert can have immense result within defined limits. However we undervalue, professionally, the "Star Spangled Banner," or some such popular air, the majesty and weighty power of four or five thousand voices, uplifted as it were in mighty volume of unison, has a solemn, almost an awful experience, which no perfection of instrumentalism or vocalism on the small scale can impress upon our feelings. It is the irresistible, the stupendous force of combined action, told in musical rhythm. Those who have heard the mean, commonplace psalm tunes of the English Church, raised to the calibre of soul-lifting melodies by the unskilled voices of twelve thousand charity children, under the vast dome of St. Paul's, London, or have heard the great national concert in the Park, at Brussels—or more solemn, more affecting still—those soldiers who heard the division in front of Petersburg, on Sunday evenings after parade, sing together the grand "Old Hundredth," and can recall how the hills re-echoed and the earth shook, and all nature rejoiced in the unison of such a mighty body bearing testimony to the Creator's praise, will understand what I mean. They leave the imperishable memory of a great emotion. Yes, I repeat that monster concerts may be a popular success, even if they be a scientific failure. They have only dared too greatly—a noble error. Besides, in any case, they stimulate the public enthusiasm, and direct the taste toward that enjoyment which of all sensuous pleasures partakes most of the divine. I don't care to leave the subject without bearing my humble testimony to the excellence and fine training of the Boston choral societies, and to the splendid playing of Gilmore's brass band, whose performance can be characterized only by one word—perfection. They played as one man, and whether in softness or in fire, in expressive delicacy or vigorous energy, they were beyond praise. I think I could hear such a performance two or three times without fault finding. For the public the Rink was out of the way. From across town the place is almost inaccessible. It was in the most unfashionable quarter, and yet the price was beyond the people's pockets. Two dollars for a decent seat was exclusive. It is an exceedingly onerous, difficult and responsible office to get up such an undertaking, and, while the blame is distributable, praise is due to some one whose name has not been made sufficiently public, whether to Mr. Grover or to Mr. Gilmore, or to some other gentleman, honor ought to be rendered where honor is due.

Booth's Theatre.—Fair audiences still continue to attend the performances of the "Huguenot" at this beautiful temple of the drama. The "Huguenot," although highly melodramatic, is really so well put on the stage, with grand scenery, beautiful pictures—made doubly brilliant by the elegant dresses of the large number of persons on the stage—as to make the entertainment one of considerable pleasure to all who may attend.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Monday evening witnessed another change of bill, Mrs. J. A. Oates presenting the famous burlesque of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," in which she impersonates with surprising vim Earl Darnley, singing and dancing like the merry little elf, that she is, dressing the character to perfection, and carrying off the honors of the evening. She is a remarkable instance of natural talent taking its own unbiassed course, free from all trammels of training and usage. The sagacious play-goer will readily detect that she is untalented; but, in the work she undertakes, Nature is the best mistress, however perilous such a venture might be in the more elaborate work of finished dramatic art.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, with Brougham's "Red Light," still continues to draw fair audiences, and Mr. Brougham appears to great advantage as the brave, light-hearted and generous Ned McDermot. On Monday evening, the 27th, Mr. Brougham will produce another drama from his prolific pen, entitled "Minnie's Luck," in which Miss Leona Cavender will appear. Miss Cavender is a new aspirant for metropolitan favors. She has been highly spoken of by the press wherever she has appeared. Mr. Brougham will bring his engagement to a close about the first or second week in July. After him comes J. K. Emmet, as Fritz, in Gayler's play of "Our Cousin Germain."

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—Notwithstanding the heat on Monday evening, there was quite a large audience present at Mrs. Conway's charming house, to witness Mr. E. L. Davenport's splendid impersonation of "Hamlet." This gentleman's performance of that character is so well known to most American audiences, that a notice of it from my pen is almost useless. But as it is the first chance that I have had of paying tribute to Mr. Davenport, I embrace the opportunity. His performance of "Hamlet," on Monday night, presented the same scholarly points, the same careful study, that are the main features of all this gentleman's performances. His "Hamlet" is one of his most perfect pieces of acting. He was well sustained by Messrs. Bates, Chippendale, Carroll and Lamb. Mrs. Carroll and Miss Browning sustained the roles of "Queen" and "Ophelia" with much force and refinement. The play was neatly put upon the stage, as all productions are that come under the eye of the talented managers of this theatre.

KELLY & LEON'S.—In the recent hot spell I strayed one evening into this pleasant little house. I think it is in the "Potiphar Letters" that a leading virtuoso declares he found more fun and better music and a surer cure for the blues in a negro minstrel performance than in the trill and quavers of Madame Squallini or Signor Profondo. However that may be, Kelly & Leon have two end-men who are prodigious on fun—with some excellent dancers. The jokes, if not all new, are good, and we must accept the will for the deed—for, if it be wearying to laugh at jokes this hot weather, how exhausting it must be to make them.

MUSICAL PERSONAL.

Nilsson is coming. Very good! We hope she is. We have heard that song before. She deposits \$100,000 and somebody else \$100,000—and that's all. They won't let her leave Europe. If some European manager would pay the \$100,000 and keep her there, it would make his fortune. She makes her \$2,000 a night; why should she come? Christine Nilsson was born August 2, 1842, in a hamlet of Southern Sweden. She was taught the gamut by her father, who was leading singer in the village church, and she often accompanied her brother Carl, the village fiddler, to fairs and weddings, and assisted him in his concerts. She attracted the attention of a magistrate named Thorerhjelm, who offered to provide for her education. The father of Christine consented. At Thorerhjelm castle she attracted the attention of the Baroness de Lenhausen, who also aided in her culture. She was sent to a school at Gottenburg, and afterward to Stockholm, where she was instructed by professor Franz Berwald. She was next taken to Paris, where she pursued her studies under Professor W. riel. One evening Christine was at a performance at the Theatre Lyrique, where Madame Miolan-Carvalho gained one of her grand triumphs in "La Reine Topaze." Previous to this time her career had not been determined upon. But that night a desire

of emulating the successes of Carvalho took possession of her, and an engagement was secured for her at the Theatre Lyrique.

Christine Nilsson made her first appearance October 27, 1864, in "La Traviata." Before the close of the winter she had won a place on the French stage such as few had ever won before. Her great success was achieved as the Queen of Night in Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico." In 1866 and 1867 she sang, besides, in "Don Juan," "Sardanapalus," and "Les Bluettes." But greater triumphs awaited her as Ophelia, in M. Ambroise Thomas' opera of "Hamlet," and as Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust."

Before the close of the year 1867 she had an engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre, London. Her first appearance in London, as in Paris, was made in "La Traviata," and she afterward sang in "Martha," in "Don Giovanni," in "Il Flauto Magico," and in "Faust." In that and the following year she sang in many parts with the greatest success, and achieved a great triumph at the Handel Triennial Festival, held in London Crystal Palace, by her singing in the natoria of "Judas Maccabeus." In 1869 she was engaged to sing in the principal towns of Great Britain for \$40,000 in gold.

[Communications of professional engagements and movements are requested.]

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

MONDAY Evening, June 27, and every evening during the week, will be produced a romantic drama by Watts Phillips, entitled

THE HUGENOT.

which will be presented, after careful and elaborate preparation, with a powerful cast.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½ P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Concludes at 10½ P. M.

SUMMER SEASON.

Engagement for a limited period of the popular author and actor,

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM

and

MISS LEONA CAVENDER,

who will, on MONDAY, June 27, appear, for the first time in New York, in Brougham's new and original local drama of extraordinary interest, entitled

MINNIE'S LUCK.

In which both Miss Cavender and Mr. Brougham, with a superior cast, will appear.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, JR.Proprietor.
JOHN F. COLE.....Manager

Notwithstanding the undiminished attraction of the Grand Spectacular and Operatic Romance, the

TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

the management feel compelled to announce its

CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS.

in consequence of the engagement of the celebrated

MADAME LANNER'S

VERNOISE BALLET TROUPE,

numbering thirty-eight beautiful Dancers, who, having created the wildest *furor* in every principal capital in Europe, are now en route to the United States, and whose first appearance will be shortly announced.

FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

On MONDAY EVENING, and on every evening during the week,

MRS. JAMES A. OATES' GREAT TROUPE,

IN

THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

Mrs. JAMES A. OATES.....EARL DARNLEY,
in which character she has most successfully appeared over 500 nights, in all the Southern and Western cities, and fourteen weeks in Philadelphia.
Constance (her original character).....

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MARTINETTI TROUPE

who will appear every day and evening during the week in the serio-comic pantomime of Jocko, the Brazilian Ape. Mr. Paul Martinetti as Jocko, as performed by him 800 times in all the principal cities in Europe and America.

Second week of the talented, young and beautiful protean actress Little Nell, the California Diamond, in the protean farce, expressly arranged for her by Mr. J. H. Barnes, entitled Popsey Wopsey. Little Popsey Wopsey, Miles O'Reilly (an Irish Boy), Katrina, a Dutch Girl, Master Skelton, Little Nell, with Songs, Irish Jig, Dutch Wooden Shoe Dance, Drum Solo and Banjo Solo.

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Sole Lessee and Manager - Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

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TO-NIGHT and every evening until further notice will be produced an original and powerful Comedy of the human passions, in four acts and four tableaux, based upon the brilliant Parisian sensation by VICTORIEN SARDOU, and entitled

FERNANDE,

with elegant new Scenery by ROBERTS,

original Music by STOEPEL and an extraordinary cast.

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720 BROADWAY. MONDAY, JUNE 27.

RETURN OF THE ONLY LEON.

EDWIN KELLY AND THE MAMMOTH COMPANY, FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

LEON IN EIGHT CHARACTERS:

The Girl, par excellence, Coliseum Parepa, Kitten Relations in Avenue B, Swiss Hornpipe, the German Girl in Liechen and Fritzen, Gilbert in Frou Frou, and

HORSE FLY, DON'T TICKLE ME.