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[FOR WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.]
WOMAN'S ADVENT.

SONNET.

For all the Ages in life's darkened shrine
Isis with close veiled face and lips close sealed
Hath dwelt a sweet, blind secret unrevealed;
Born but to weave sad dreams, to yearn and pine,
While force and strength have ruled her breast and womb
To bear distracted nations, prophets slain,
Lost saviours, children born to boundless pain,
Whose life's best word is written on their tomb.
But the veil falls. The long shut solemn eyes
Gaze full on life; the woman's lips divine
Breathe the fire prophetic from the crumbling shrine,
And, grasping Love's keen sword, she doth arise
To slay, at last, with her diviner power,
Griefs that have ruled in man's sole ruling hours.

[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.]

"Go on! go on!" said old General de Verbène. "You steal away our senses when you talk to us in music, but we are aware also that you speak the vulgar tongue with spirit and ability. Say on, my young master, say on!"

"Madame de Rochetal, who finds Abel charming and would like to see him more frequently at her side, drew near, declaring that she wished to take part in the tribunal.

"Well, then!" said Abel, "request the Count to recommence his pleading against the artists. I had not drawn it on myself by any pretensions to the title of an independent or even a respectable man, which he denies to us. I said nothing when, in the presence of persons for whom I had the highest esteem, he treated me as a plaything and a slave with that light tone and that delicate wit you know so well in him. If he will be good enough to repeat his pleading in the same terms he has already, you will have without doubt great pleasure in hearing him."

"Abel spoke so sportively that none dreamed of any importance in the explanation, and they called on M. de Rémonville to speak.

"On condition that you are not tedious," observed the Rochetal, who treats him very cavalierly in company.

"Rémonville seemed uneasy and irritated at Abel's mode of procedure. He put on an air of disdain, remarking that he kept no notes of such conversations and could not recall what he had said, and that if Messieurs Abel and Nouville were dissatisfied, they should have met him at that session, and not reopen the question now that it was flat and vapid.

"Speak by yourself then, M. Abel," said M. Rochetal.

"Speak yourself; I would prefer it. Have you to complain of any one here? I condemn him in advance."

"I don't complain of anything," responded Abel. "I am not personally offended. I only ask to be enlightened on a point of social classification. Are artists necessarily the slaves and footfalls of rich people?"

"Why, certainly not," resounded on all sides. "We are all in your debt when you have talent and genius."

"That may be a consolation you are offering me; but I require an opinion. I should like to know whether a man who spends money is the superior of him who earns it? Those are the terms that M. de Rémonville employed."

"You uttered that absurdity?" exclaimed La Rochetal, turning on Rémonville. "I maintain, on the contrary, that those are the superiors who earn it and do not spend."

This cynical aphorism was not applauded. The men who were there, whatever they might be, were all more or less observant of Abel's features—those features radiant with rectitude, candor and goodness, which have their magnetism, and astonish even when they do not captivate.

M. de Rémonville tried to turn the conversation; he could not. Abel was obstinate in demanding a serious response from serious people.

"If you formulate your inquiry in the precise terms in which you have put it," replied the General, "it becomes insoluble. There is money earned shamefully, and there is money more shamefully expended."

"That is precisely what I wanted to know, and possibly the one may be a consequence of the other."

"That may be, my dear boy; but what is that to you, who earn it gloriously and spend it grandly, as we all know?"

Abel's features were lighted up with a caressing smile, even in his satire.

"Then I would be the superior of a man capable of working on family affections and devotion in order to keep a house like this, to own furniture like this, to buy the smiles of a beauty like that, and to enjoy the society of gentlemen such as I see here. I return you thanks, General; I did not know that, and when in future any one seeks to pull down my position, I can reply that I know a worse; but I am too well brought up, and too well behaved to give names, unless I am compelled to do so by a resumption of the thesis you have just condemned."

Abel bowed, and we went away, leaving a silence of stupefaction behind us. We walked very slowly down stairs to give M. de Rémonville time to join us; but he did not. At this morning Abel remained at home, expecting a messenger. I did not leave him. About two o'clock the old General was announced, and we both went down to assist him from his carriage. He told us that Abel's words had produced in him an explosion of contempt which he had done wrong in restraining until then. "What could I do," he added, "I am old, I am a bachelor, I am bored when I stay at home. These Rochetal people have wit; one meets witty people at their houses; we go there; we don't pretend to be very wise; it's all wrong. I knew all you were saying to Rémonville, but I did not want to be too sure of it. However, his indiscreet creditors had spoken about a sister-in-law on whose affection he was working. The assurance with which you pronounced your accusation made me blush at my forbearance. The devil! and an old soldier, too: one ought to set an example of honor. I did not hesitate; I took my hat and left five minutes after you, saluting the persons of the sex because they were of the sex, but turning my back on Rémonville, who offered his hand. The others did the same. You know I am not very nimble in getting down stairs, and the rooms were empty when I gained my carriage. Now, my dear, I presume your adversary will make his appearance;

I am here to offer myself as your second, unless you think my fourscore years impair my energy and clearness."

Abel was just thanking him when M. Cléville entered with a bewildered air.

"You know," said Abel, "that I do not respect you, and I refuse to receive any message from M. de Rémonville at your hands."

"Do not overwhelm me," said Cléville, "I am almost mad; I came to see you without why or wherefore. I have just been witness of a hideous drama—Rémonville has blown his brains out."

When we had recovered from our astonishment, he told us that, not having been at the house the previous evening, he knew nothing about it. He was out of town. On receipt of a pressing note from de Rémonville he had returned to Paris. He found Rémonville in his study making a kind of will. He wanted to fight with Abel. He had written to two friends, who refused to stand up with him. He saw that his dishonor was made public, and complained bitterly of men who had partaken of his pleasures and his prosperity, until the day when a spendthrift artist had dared to reproach him. He would kill that artist, and he could not find a second. He begged Cléville to go to two more.

At this moment, Madame Rochetal entered. She had been listening.

"Don't trouble yourself to go; nobody would sustain de Rémonville. If you wish to pay a visit, go to M. Abel from me; tell him how much I am obliged to him for enlightening me. Tell him that I was absolutely ignorant whence de Rémonville drew his means. He made me believe he had private property, and that, having married a rich wife, he was free to ruin himself personally. I only discovered the truth when I saw my best friends leaving my house without saluting the man who calls himself master here. I dragged a confession from him; the night has been spent in stormy dispute. An hour ago I told him I was about to leave him for ever, and retire to a convent. I may have an indifferent past on my conscience; but I don't wish to add the ruin of an entire family. Pray say this to M. Abel and to everyone else. The only way I have of proclaiming my error is in breaking entirely with M. de Rémonville."

Rémonville went into a fury of despair.

"The whole morning," he exclaimed, "I have been asking myself whether I would outlive your ingratitude. Don't consummate it, or I kill myself before you."

"Then you commit a great folly. Your suicide would be the confirmation of your disgrace. You have one way left. Go back to your wife, ask her pardon, and live with her away from Paris, as far off as possible. Don't think of a duel, as it would be only accusing yourself, and making public the affront you have received before a few witnesses, who will spare you with their charitable silence if you only repair your wrongs by your disappearance."

Rémonville rejected with fury the idea of separation from his mistress. Dishonor, disgrace was to be separated from her. All the rest was of no consequence.

"I don't know what more she said," continued Cléville; "but a frightful change came over Rémonville's face. He had seized a pistol, which Cléville endeavored to snatch from him. But his mistress exclaimed:

"Leave him alone! let him alone! I have gone through this scene half a score of times. The pistol is never loaded, except with powder."

"At these mocking words Rémonville fired, and all disfigured, almost blown to pieces, fell over on her. I don't know what happened afterwards. I was like a man in a nightmare.

I ran immediately to my hotel. La Rochetal had dis-

appeared already, carrying off her jewels, her dresses and anything she could collect together in her hurry. The commissary of police was taking the depositions. When I got back to Abel I was too late for the mail. Your friend is very much agitated, as you may suppose, and he is surrounded by all the acquaintances of La Rochetal, who call on him from sympathy or curiosity. He has enjoined me to give you the fullest details, and we now await your wishes and orders.

The letter had been re-opened, and this postscript, probably dictated by Abel:

"You cannot blame Abel—not he, but the truth, killed that man. He was not aware that his mistress wished to quit him, and was only in search of a pretext. This was furnished by unveiling openly the dishonor of their common opulence. He cannot reproach himself for having done as he did, nor can he regard as a misfortune for your family the suppression of a diseased member. He supposes you will all be obliged to come here, and that he cannot appear before you at present; but he is ready to give all explanation if any false statements distort his conduct."

It now became my duty to apprise my sister of this sudden and cruel blow. I ran to find my father, and together we repaired to Ada's room. She was trying on a white muslin dress lined with rose silk. "Send your women away," said my father, "we have something serious to say."

"Something serious," said she, laughing, and she gave the women a sign to retire. "Messieurs of the violin and violoncello are coming back in triumph? They are going to dine here? All the better. My dress will be just in time."

"But she saw our faces in the glass and cried out, turning round: 'The children! where are the children?'"

"All safe; there they are, walking on the lawn; but it is about your husband."

"Oh, my husband! Yes, he made me sign all sorts of papers. He is ruining me. All for an unworthy creature whose profession is to plunder young men and husbands with rich wives. I know all about it. Don't scold me for my weakness! What could I do? I am afraid of him and I hate money quarrels."

On discovering how much she knew we took courage, and began to speak of her possible widowhood, and to tell her that possibly she might have to go to her husband, who would wrong her no more.

"The truth! the truth! Tell me all. He is dead; that woman has poisoned him."

I don't know if she heard or understood any more. She had a nervous attack, and seemed out of her mind the whole night. The next day she was unable to travel, so my father went to Paris to pay the last duties and to take account of what might be left. We endeavored to spare Ada the sad details; but she guessed them all, and said at once she knew he had killed himself for love of that woman. It never occurred to her that Abel had any part in the drama, and, as the newspapers did not mention his name, there was no need for me to speak of it.

Ada was really sick for some days. She expressed no regret nor affection for her husband. In her feverish excitement it never escaped her that it was a gain to her children, and that he had done justice on himself. At last she calmed down, and when my father returned from Paris he found her trying on her black dress in place of her rose one. The impressions, violent at the outset, were soon effaced, and we could not expect her to mourn over a man who had so wronged and so persistently deceived her. My own sensibility was a little shocked at the facility with which frivolity reappeared after a crisis that had threatened her reason. There is always something to bewail in the loss of a man who has once possessed your soul. It may have been only a phantom, the creation of your own enthusiasm. But my sister's complete oblivion gave me the idea that she had never cared for Rémonville, and that she had married, like many others, only for the sake of getting married.

Propriety required that she should remain in the country during her days of mourning, but she soon got tired and said she could not live in the wild country—she must go to Paris; and when my father told her that the state of her property would not justify her in going to Paris to live, she told him she didn't care, for she had enough to dress herself and her children, and that, as I had all my property untouched, she could come and live with me. This compelled me to inform her of the serious losses I had met and the reduction of my own income; nevertheless, that together we had enough if we only managed it, and lived economically. To her inquiries what had become of my property, we would not subject her to the pain of knowing the truth, and when I gave her to understand that unsuccessful investments had impaired my means, she took occasion to felicitate herself on her greater prudence in getting rid of her means as she did, whereas I had been anxious for increase and had lost in the unwise endeavor to get more. She pressed me to sell Malgrétout, which I distinctly refused to do, as it provided a refuge for our father and her children, an argument to which she was fain to submit.

At this time Abel wrote to me every day, through Nouville. He justified himself by saying that no one had made any reflection on his conduct in the matter; that no one expressed regret for Rémonville, or undertook the defence of his character. My own share in the transaction was known to the extent of my pecuniary sacrifices and my solicitude to keep them from my sister's knowledge. I was spoken of by every one in terms of unbounded respect. Ought he therefore to be banished from me? He had no reason for staying in Paris, and was only there for the purpose of being near.

Thus adjured, I was obliged to reply: "I do not blame you, but I deplore the fatality that has set an obstacle between us. At this moment, although my sister is ignorant of what has happened, we cannot have the same open relations. It would be said that you had, from personal motives, taken up the cause of the wife and the sister-in-law, and the horror of his death would give color to such insinuations. In a year all will be changed. My sister longs to quit this retreat. Let us wait in mutual confidence. Write to me yourself, and let me have Nouville's kind and affectionate letters also."

A letter from Venice, some days afterward, informed me that the friends were on their way to the East. The next letter I received was from Nouville, dated Constantinople. He explained to me that he had written because Abel really could not write.

"My expression," said Abel, "is song—my bow is my pen. When I speak it requires a certain effort to say all I wish. If I succeed, it is under the spur of emotion, and by the relation which is established between my eyes and those of the person with whom I converse; but the waste of white paper, which answers nothing, freezes my words. I speak a dozen languages, but it is all by ear. I have never seen a grammar. What would an elegant and educated woman think of me when I send her blunders in spelling? Impossible!" Here is his difficulty. He is an artist—he is a specialty.

So, then, this man of wit and genius was absolutely unlettered. I ought to have known it. He spoke so well when he spoke of love. What more superb expression could he have had than that of his art? And then his glance and his smile—they were like two windows, lighting up the sincerest and most generous of souls. Still I had a weakness; the idea that Ada must one day discover this dumbness of the pen frightened me a little. Her spirit of railery was always hovering about me. But I wrote to Abel that I absolved him from the duty of writing, if it was so much trouble to him, and that I would content myself with three words from time to time.

After this Nouville's letters became rare. The two friends explored the shores of the Caspian. Abel wished to make money. Together they traversed savage countries, in which Russian gold was in plentiful abundance. Abel was a body of iron. "For myself," said Nouville, "he upholds me. His constant 'Forward! forward!' keeps me moving as in a dream. If he were not before me, I think I should fall dead."

For two whole months I received no news. I thought they were dead. At last the newspapers informed me of their arrival in Moscow. Nouville wrote: "Abel is well; not even tired. I am worn out. I am about to leave him. I shall go to Italy to renew my strength a little. He does not really want me, and though he urges me to stay, I fear I should only be more of a burden than of any assistance to him."

From this time out I only heard of my fiancée in the public papers. Nouville returned to Paris in the spring. Abel was still in Russia, and would return through Denmark. Return! I had heard nothing of him—not even these words: "I remember you!" I knew nothing of this separation and of the excessive fatigues of these long journeys. I recalled his words: "You want time; you shall have it, but you are wrong. You cast me back into that devouring life from which I wished to come out." I had not saved him from himself. I blamed myself bitterly.

At this moment I was all alone at Malgrétout. Ada, after bearing three months of seclusion with impatience, had persuaded our father to take her to Nice. She was not sick, but she was seized with a violent fancy to see the world and to keep in motion. She decided on taking her children with her, hoping that I would in that case accompany her for their sakes. She was going away at first on my account, but finding that I was proof against separation from the children and was bent on remaining behind, she decided that it was expedient to go on her own account. We had lived without a single quarrel since her widowhood, for she had ceased from all remark about Abel, whom she knew from the newspapers to be abroad. In leaving me she evinced much affection, and offered to leave the children with me, but I knew that my father, who was averse to my going, would miss the company of little Sarah. Besides, for the first time in my life, I felt the need of being alone.

And now, my calm, prudent friend, that I am alone, how

can I convey to you all that has passed within me during the last six weeks? A sentiment too powerful for my organization has humbled me. I have no logic—no submission to the Divine will. At first I suffered much, and persuaded myself that it was an injustice. What harm had I done to deserve chastisement? Had I not always sacrificed myself? Had I lived a single day for myself? At twenty-three I never looked in the glass from any motive of complacency, and I took care of my person only for the sake of my beloved father and my little Sarah. I had renounced the idea of pleasing before knowing its necessity. I had forgotten that it might be a right; for what had it all served? A stranger had passed in my life as migratory birds pass over our mountains, only to stop a moment when they are weary, to drink at the river and to rise again into the expanse of air. And this bird of passage had carried off my soul in his grand flight. He had let it fall, had forgotten it, and lost it on his road. I reproached myself for that sudden explosion of personality styled love. Love was a violent, implacable egotism—a feminine craving for sweet praises, and for believing one's self necessary to the happiness of another. Had I loved Abel as I loved Sarah, my father—that is for himself, not for myself—I should have rejoiced in knowing that this man of action was at issue with the elements of energetic action which he had always sought. He had never thought of deceiving me, but he had deceived himself. The true thought of his nature was when he said that when an artist has reached the fullness of his outgrowth he should die, and die young. I had been foolish. I ought to have known that my place in life was that of the maiden aunt, and I had been wanting to tame an eagle, and to put a genius to sleep with my baby songs.

All this and more I thought at the beginning of my retreat. Now I am calmer, and my life seems less dramatic. I liked Abel for his look and his infantile smile. I am sure there was no other cause for my sudden impulse toward him. The first impression his physiognomy makes on every one is that he has the appearance of a child, and that his mind answers to his face. I am confident now that my nature has so embraced the habit of maternity that it has wandered into love without losing its bias.

Help me, not by telling me that my husband will come back to me, but in helping me to seek happiness in the oblivion of my dreams, and in the sense of my true duties.

PART III.

After the departure of my family for Nice, I did not get the rest of mind that I needed. Long walks about my grounds gave me appetite; the absence of the children gave me sleep; but I missed the domestic occupation, the opportunity of self-sacrifice, the personal and affectionate care and devotion—in short, the family life which woman needs, and which makes our greatness. Without the self-sacrifice and daily devotion of ourselves on the altar of affection, we do not understand our reason for being, we don't know what to do with ourselves. In this state of mind I determined to surprise them. I would go to Nice. I took no servant and but one trunk, and, passing through Paris without leaving the depot, I traveled on till I found myself at Lyons.

Here my modest traveling equipage—for I had left my trunk at the station and only carried my valise to an hotel—left me at comparative peace from the cares of waiters and attendants. I had retired to rest, after a light supper, when in the middle of the night I was roused by cries and uproar. Thinking it was a fire, I rose and dressed quickly. The cries assumed shape as of acclamation; and presently I heard, "Abel, Abel! Vive Abel! Shouts for the Demoiselle succeeded, and, opening the window, which looked into the street-yard, I found it full of people, who had just brought Abel home from the theatre in triumph. He came forward on the balcony and played my air of La Demoiselle. He was immediately below me, and I could hear distinctly the air with his exquisite variations. There must have been four thousand people. They called for an encore, even a third; but he prayed for respite, said he was dying with hunger, and must leave them. As he retired within I could hear him exclaim: "Wine, good wine and plenty."

Next I heard the servants going to and fro with his supper, and the noise and clink of the plates and dishes. It was in vain that I tried to sleep. This unexpected meeting was like an incident of romance, even fatality. Abel in France and I not know it, when I thought him in the north of Europe. He had not even told Nouville to write to me. He had resolved to forget me then, or rather he had forgotten me by the force of circumstances. Now he was only a few paces from me, and we were more separated than by hundreds of miles. I was there shivering, frightened, while he was supping with wild companions, with people whom I should never know! I, his betrothed, could not go to him; he was in his own world, in that sanctum to which I could not penetrate.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[FOR WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.]

THE APOTHEOSIS OF WOMANHOOD.

BY GEORGE B. HERBERT.

As from the ocean's foam fair Venus rose,
So from the sea of politics there soon shall rise—
Despite cold friends and sneering foes—
The graceful genius, who shall snatch the prize
Woman has earn'd;
Has long'd for; yearn'd
To call her own, "Freedom from petty slights"—
The crowning Magna Charta, "Woman's rights!"

Reverenc'd as mother; lov'd as wife;
Confid'd in as sister; all admit
True woman's friendship is the salt of life!
With patient toil and ever ready wit,
She laughs at pretence,
Brings common sense,
With lightning speed, to bear on trick or plot;
And, while man would unravel, cuts the knot.

Chivalric toys are buried with the past;
Damsels forlorn exist not in this age;
For Woman has a mission quite as vast,
As high a record on historic page,
As ever pen
Ascribed to men,
And, on the anvil of hard study wrought,
Shall wield the trenchant blade of female thought!

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN FRANCE.

FROM THE FRENCH, BY MAUD MULLER.

[CONTINUED.]

One may see that our day has not the merit of having originated the strikes. It can scarcely be said that it has perfected them—it has only rendered them more frequent, more general, and more prejudicial to the interests of all. These industrial wars existed then even when the law prohibited them, and they have always presented the principal characters which they now actually offer. The study of the coalitions of Louis Philippe's reign is not wanting in instruction from this point of view. Under the Restoration, the tribunals judged every year one or more suits of coalition, and that was little, they said. One of these strikes, however, had created a great excitement—it was that of the journeymen carpenters of 1822. It was a strike of the *canuts* in 1831 which was the cause of that terrible insurrection at Lyons, when, for ten days, the workmen reigned as masters in that great city, from which the troops had been forced to retire momentarily after a check. Another strike of the turners brought the people of Lyons to a fresh and bloody riot in 1834. Other coalitions entailed the least political troubles, but they had just as vexing economical results. The palm of agitation at that epoch belonged to the carpenters. They were organized in powerful brotherhoods, which played very nearly the same part that the trades' unions now play in England. In 1832 at the moment when labor, interrupted by the revolution, regained its activity, the journeymen carpenters interdicted, for five years, the workrooms of a contractor against whom they pretended to have some complaint. Nine months later the same body formed a general coalition. In 1841 and 1842 a fresh agitation among the lumbermen—then the outburst of a great strike in 1845. This happened at the last of May, when orders were many and pressing. 7,500 carpenters, of whom the greater number belonged to the brotherhoods of Duty or Liberty, took a part in it. It lasted three months. One doubts greatly that these circumstances were not of the kind to "keep the machine moving," for the masons, locksmiths and joiners, who demanded nothing, were forced to remain idle. It is the same with industrial as with political wars—they touch and wound the interests not only of belligerents but also of neutrals—to all do they bring misery and ruin. The employers finished by capitulating, and the journeymen carpenters gained their cause. This was the most sensational affair of the kind under the reign of Louis Philippe, but there were many similar. In the single year of 1840, we can register the successive strikes of tailors, bootmakers, shoemakers, joiners, stone-cutters, cabinet-makers and locksmiths. There were bloody encounters. The strike of the miners of *Rive de Gier*, in 1844, had a still sadder ending. The strikers used violence against the dissenters. The troops interfered and made prisoners of the most rebellious. The workmen wished to deliver their comrades. They attacked the soldiers with stones—the latter used their arms, and several miners remained dead upon the field. We see that the deplorable and sad event of Ricamarie had had a precedent almost in the same place, and under similar circumstances, but the experience of a generation is lost for the one following. Belgium, at the same period, was not better protected from these crises.

M. de Molinari tells us that, from 1840 to 1849, there were 435 workmen in that country who were brought before the tribunals for the offence of coalition. 132 were acquitted, 293 were condemned to prison, and 10 were fined. England also had a large share in these industrial disturbances. The Count de Paris has poetically described to us those English strikers selecting "an obscure night for meeting upon one of those turf heaths called moors, which cover the hill-sides of the centre of England. It was there that they gathered the subscription for the common fund—it was there that they prepared the strike which was to burst, without any appearance of understanding between the workmen—it was there that

assistance was distributed to them when they had quitted work; and before day came to light these innocent conspirators, before the matutinal cry of the grouse—sole inhabitant of these vast deserts—came to attract the hunter to his domain, the archives of the Society were carefully buried, and each one went his way to the neighboring city."

Thus, at an epoch when the offence of coalition was severely punished by law in France, in England, and in Belgium, the strikes were no less tumultuous, and sometimes bloody.

It is interesting to penetrate a little deeper into those industrial crises which the veil of forgetfulness has already enveloped. We will find there the same proceedings which are still in use at the present time. To commence, there are the same pretensions and the same demands—an increase of salaries, the establishment of an equal remuneration for the workmen, the lessening of work hours, and the limitation of the number of apprentices. Sometimes, also, there are wounded susceptibilities, affronts founded upon reason, more or less, and a personal irritation against the employers or directors. But this last cause is much less active and less general than in our days—the self-love of workmen is not so sensitive, they have not yet that nervous, irritable temperament, so prompt to take offence—they are, from this point of view, more easily managed, and of a better disposition. A strike declared itself then the same as to-day. During the coalition of carpenters in 1845, there was an appointed chief—it was the secretary of the Society of the Companions of Duty, a functionary enjoying a fixed salary—who spoke for his comrades. During the strike at Lyons, in 1834, there were among the workmen of that city two great associations—the *mutuellistes* and the *ferrandiniers*. Both had been founded for the purpose of mutual succor, but, like the English trade unions, they had been turned from their original destination. In the *Mutuellistes* Association, the question of the strikes was submitted. The affirmative was adopted by a majority of 1,297 votes against 1,044—a small majority to have such grave consequences, for blood ran in streams.

If the intimidation which always rules at such resolutions is considered, one may see that a majority so feeble always corresponds to a real minority. Partisans of extreme measures are really always more resolute, more active and more audacious—they never fail to vote. The moderate are more fearful—they prefer to remain at home, or else they allow themselves to be dragged to follow the most clamorous opinion. There is the history of all times and of all countries.

Once declared, the strike followed its course with the ordinary accompaniment of violences which one may see now. We may even say, with all impartiality, that the language of the modern strikers is less coarse and insulting in style. Formerly those who were not willing to submit themselves to the opinion of the majority were regarded as rebels, traitors and deserters to the enemy. Under the reign of Louis Philippe the dissenters were called "*Bourmont*" and "*Raguse*," and these insults went much farther. In 1845, after the strike of the Paris carpenters, judicial debates exposed that surprising revelation of a workman opposed to the strike—"they say nothing to us now, but later we will be wounded in the wood-yards—they will let lifted beams fall on our backs."

The employers, however, when they were pushed to it by anger, did not show themselves any less violent. The master carpenters having had a meeting, one of them proposed to yield to the workmen. There was then an inexpressible tumult; it lacked but little for this rash counsellor to be thrown from the window. Such is the deplorable character of these struggles, which are almost civil wars—those who take part in them are brought back to a savage state. See what were the usual proceedings in those industrial duals; are they abandoned now? At Geneva, at Seraing and at La Ricamarie, in 1869, the physiognomy of the strikes was exactly the same as it was twenty or thirty years before at Lyons, at Rive-de-Gier or at Paris.

One cannot, however, pursue this parallel to the end—notwithstanding the conformity of appearances, the present coalitions differ singularly from the preceding in the gravity of the economical disorders which they occasion. We have shown the transformation operated in the works of the great industries, in the ways of locomotion, in commercial proceedings and in international connections. The influence of these transformations is immense; it has completely changed the relative positions of employers and workmen.

Formerly it was almost an axiom in political economy that there existed a natural inequality between the employers and the hands—a natural inequality that told to the advantage of the former. The idea that capital is in a position to lay down the law to labor—in other words, that it has the means of fixing wages at its own will, and below the rates that equity prescribes, is a belief universal and widespread; the authority of the highest names unhappily confirms this prejudice, which is not merely a scientific error, but promotes discord and social war. "In every kind of labor," says Turgot, "it must happen, and it does happen, that wages are lowered to what is absolutely necessary to procure subsistence." Enlarging on this doctrine John Stuart Mill has not hesitated to put forward this singular proposition: "In this country (England) there are few species of labor in which the wages may not be reduced were the employer to push all the advantages given him by competition." A century ago another illustrious economist, Adam Smith, described the reciprocal position of workmen and employers, in case of a strike, as

follows: "A landlord, a farmer, a master manufacturer, a merchant, may generally live for a year or two on the funds which they have at their backs, without employing a single hand. The majority of workers cannot subsist for a week, a very few for a month, and scarcely a single one for the period of a year without working. In the long run the master cannot do without the workman any more than the workman can without the master; but the need of the one is not so pressing." Such are the current ideas that serve as potent arguments to those who recommend the employment of force and of the intimidator in settling the rate of wages. However, we don't fear to affirm that all these particulars are erroneous.

The maxim of Turgot that the workman is condemned by the fatalism of economic laws to gain nothing beyond his subsistence money is at this day utterly false. In a low civilization, where industrial machinery was almost nothing, and the product miserable, it may have been true, but not in a country in which the activity of labor and the importance of production are recognized. If it were true, as Mr. Mill affirms, that the employers could be completely masters of their employés' wages, would it not be a superhuman virtue in them to maintain rates above that to which they might depress them? Can we expect from a numerous class of individuals so meritorious an abnegation? How can we explain that the average of English wages has advanced during the last thirty years, although the price of food has decreased by the abolition of the tax on breadstuffs. Adam Smith's assertion that masters, in case of a strike, are better off than hands, calls for a more minute refutation; we can thus describe how coalitions can disorganise the powerful but delicate machinery of modern industry.

It is a remarkable fact that the strikes previous to 1848 took place principally among workmen belonging to small trades, such as tailors, carpenters and shoemakers. It is incontestable that the masters of these bodies could easily endure a strike which was not too prolonged. The exercise of these industries in reality only calls for a moderate capital; on the other side the orders and deliveries are not subject to the same precise and rigorous conditions in use in a great factory. Formerly tools were rare and defective, the number of machines was proportionably small to the number of hands, the capital engaged in an enterprise was insignificant. For instance, at the end of the eighteenth century there were some grand manufacturers in France—the workshops of Van Robais employed nearly 1,700 hands; we might mention some important glass houses, porcelain works and distilleries. In what state were the tools of these factories? Wooden wheels, rough engines, mere sheds for buildings where the operatives were crowded together. The Encyclopædia depicts a pin factory. We see an operative turning a wheel while another points on the stone a parcel of pins; further off are a couple drawing the wire; in the centre children are bending down and cutting off the lengths with shears. All is hand labor. In machinery compare this eighteenth century work with the pin or nail factories in Warrington or Wolverhampton of to-day. It was easy in those days for the master to bear a strike with the small capital he had at stake. But the times are changed. Under the first empire, in the woollen factories, carding, combing, spinning was all done by hand—the power was wind or water; the operatives were piled in on one another, without light or air, and their feet wet with damp. Now look at our great factories in Rheims. Thirty years ago a manufacturer of the Vosges would have bought to start his mill any machine work for the price of old metal. Look at our mules, our carding and spinning jennies, our self-acting machinery to-day. To make room for these new engines the flanks of the factory were expanded, the walls raised. The capital employed has increased in like manner; factories which now represent the same number of hands employ vastly greater funds. In other words, the employer has greater proportional need to keep this costly material employed in order to pay interest, and the less his ability to resist a persistent pressure. Then, besides, there are specially susceptible industries which cannot endure brief stoppage; the furnaces must be kept going; in mines pumping engines must be at work, otherwise not only is the interest but the capital itself endangered—the owner, society, and, lastly, the workman suffer. It is with industrial establishments as with living beings, those which have the simplest organism can most easily bear partial or total functional suspension, like the hibernating animals, to say nothing of those insects or reptiles whose revival after ages of torpidity science or legend tells such stories; but the more perfect beings of more complex organism cannot resist the least interruption of essential functions—a moment of stoppage determines their death.

Not only machines of production, but also commercial processes, have been transformed. Formerly the manufacturer only used his own capital. He began by founding a modest establishment and he increased it by degrees. Industrial necessities, which only permit production on the great scale, have been obliged to call in the aid of credit. There are but few manufacturers who do not owe vast sums to the bankers, for which they pay heavy interest. Here we have a bad condition of things to resist a prolonged suspension of work. Production takes place on orders, deliveries have to be made on days appointed, delay involves loss in damages. Do we not see, then, the disorders caused by strikes with all this modern industrial and commercial organization? We must also take international competition into account. When one nation's industry is affected by a strike the correspondent industry abroad profits by it to distribute its products and

supplant the rival. This has happened to the English machinists; labor coalitions disturbed this once prosperous industry; French constructors profited by it to carry off the greater part of the European trade. Sometimes, it is true, strikes have a result contrary to expectation; they provoke energetic reaction and industrial progress. M. Ernest Gouin attributes to the demands of the millwrights the development in labor-saving machinery in England and in France; but such a part is exceptional, and we may be sure that the country in which strikes are most frequent will soon be outstripped by its competitors. That which, in fact, confirms commercial superiority is not only cheapness and quality, but punctuality and promptitude.

Thus we prove that industry is less and less able to withstand strikes. The manufacturer's position before a coalition is less secure; that of the operator's is, on the other hand, stronger. The two parties have changed places. To escape the peril that threatens them the masters have but one efficacious resource—combination of capital against combination of labor. That terrible arm was employed in England and won a victory—but at what a cost! In this way in 1866 the iron masters of Staffordshire, when they were threatened with a local strike, combined to close all the works. It was a frightful struggle, which cost the operatives nearly two millions of dollars, with an equal loss to the masters. In the actual state of our industries, it is natural that strikes should take such proportions; it is as impossible to localize industrial as political warfare.

The constitution of modern society is delicate, susceptible, impressionable, precisely on the ratio of its perfection. It has the highest need of peace and internal concord. It is a complicated mechanism, wherein the least disorder of running gear menaces danger and death. It almost seems that a grain of sand would suffice to stop these fine subtle springs whose harmonious action produces our marvelous civilization. And yet how many causes of ruin, or at least of intense crisis, have we not established—how many prognostics of evil augury? Many minds are struck with this perilous situation. On all sides remedies and specifics are proposed. Some praise co-operative associations, and point to the operative credit societies of Germany, which extend every day to the great profit of the working classes. Others prefer participation in profits, and set forth the results of experiments for transforming wages earners into capitalists. Some, again, more modest in their pretensions, only demand a prodigious advance in popular education to dissipate all inquietude.

At this moment we are not obliged to examine these several suggestions. It is enough to have established that the malady is more general and more inveterate than is generally supposed. We distrust panaceas in the moral order as we do in the physical, but we believe in regimen and in hygiene. We believe in the slow medication of nature and of time. A half century of experience has helped us to an understanding of the working classes, their needs, their aspirations and character. We know their prejudices and dislikes, as we do their generosity and simplicity. We have made isolated attempts to elevate them. From these we must proceed to generalize. We cannot believe in a single exclusive solution of what is called the labor question. An organic crisis cannot be averted by a formula or by a mechanism, but methods of instruction and combinations of savings may be perfected. We may also rely on the common sense of the working men. Production is more inevitable and more easy; wealth accumulates; the quota of individuals becomes more important. These are natural motives for harmony. Doubtless the future has in store some serious collisions, but humanity advances steadily in the course of progress, and sometimes the very effort required to triumph over temporary crises have led to the most valuable conquests.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SANCTUM SANCTORUM. By THEODORE TILTON. New York: Sheldon & Co.

The utterances of Mr. Tilton cannot be otherwise than pungent and aromatic—forcible, yet elegant. But good as are the things he has left to us, his best, like those of every other great journalist, having served their purpose, are lost, or survive in the elaborated performances of less ardent writers, to whom they communicated the first throb of a great idea. Where all is good, the difficulty is in selection. An article on Matthew Arnold is an example not only of that nervous, bold, earnest style which always characterizes Mr. Tilton, but it is valuable for the outlook which, passing beyond the present hour, seeks the higher and more enduring objects that lie behind the effort of the moment in the transitory result of merely fine writing. After crediting Mr. Arnold with scholarly accomplishments and zeal for the truth, he says that great writer commits the old offence of exposing the Conservative party in England, and opposing popular liberty. He analyzes Arnold's course in various popular issues.

Perhaps the strongest moral article in the book is "The Suppressio Veri," that mild form of lying which, while we think all we say, leaves us at liberty not to say all we think. The French cynic says indeed that language is given to conceal thought—a damnable doctrine which we see reduced to practice by habitual systematic liars. But the white lie of polite worldly morality is scarcely less iniquitous in its consequences, while it is vastly more cowardly, in not even daring detection, as does your bold, downright liar. In this article, Mr. Tilton more particularly cauterizes and scarifies insincerity

in journalism and in public teachers. "How many clergymen harbor in the cloister a theological formula which they do not utter in the pulpit! How many politicians acknowledge in the cloak room what they deny in the Senate house. We who edit newspapers, we who preach sermons, we who teach classes, we who herald public opinion. Oh! dear brethren, what a pack of time-servers we all are!" Here is a sermon, or three sermons, latter day pamphlets, in three lines.

On the marriage with a deceased wife's sister he sums up by saying that "the American friends of Matthew Arnold naturally expected that if he took any side at all on such a question he would take the right side. But this son of his father—this student of history, this reformer of society—is lending his influence not for the right, but for the perpetuation of the antique wrong."

"Abortion is almost a fashion in our best society. Indisputable evidence proves that thousands of respected and refined families are in the habit, like Herod, of murdering the innocent—only the victims are not the first born, but the unborn. But this is true of rich men's rather than of poor men's families. In fact, we have a current phrase, 'the virtuous poor,' but the world has not yet found need for a corresponding phrase, 'the virtuous rich.' The small (and constantly diminishing) number of children born in well-to-do families is ground for public sorrow and alarm. Society, both American and British, vitally needs a public sentiment which would revive and make fashionable the olden praise and honor attaching to the parents of many children. But Mr. Arnold, writing to the poor people of East London—a class with whom he mingles too little, and from whom he shrinks too much—adds to their poverty an elegant gentleman's unintended insult, by chiding them for the too great numbers of their children. Mr. Arnold's rebuke was directed against the wrong end of London.

After these words of fire, it is a relief to turn to the gracious and sympathetic encouragement of pure influence and right teaching in "Woman's Influence on Literature," from her excellent works, in which Mr. Tilton, ever foremost to recognize the Signs of the Times, infers her speedy influence in politics.

CONSUELO. By GEORGE SAND. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Co.

That we have an admiration for Madame Dudevant (Geo. Sand), the first literary woman of France, is demonstrated by our own serial publication of her last and best novel, *Malgrétout* (In Spite of All). At this day, to offer elaborate criticism on *Consuelo*, would be almost an impertinence to the reading judgment of mankind. George Sand has been written out in every phase, personally, politically, morally, æsthetically. The general features of her writings are a profound love of art and an extensive knowledge of human nature. *Consuelo* is in some measure sensational. She herself terms it a romance, and so it is; for it takes an extreme range of possibility in all motives, personages and incidents. It would seem that as she advances in reputation, possibly in compliance with a change in public critical taste, she prefers the effects of simple life and the delineation of ordinary emotions to the more ornate or imaginative performances of her early career. *Consuelo* is the life of an artist, the growth and development of a soul, stamped at the outset with the unalterable impress of genius—but perfected and consummated in the trials and chances of a career that commencing in a garret of poverty, terminates in the saloons of royalty. Throughout this exposition of an extraordinary career, the one leading art-truth is preserved intact, uncorrupted by circumstances—that nature is more potent than all her modifying influences. Nature can be swayed, warped, moulded, but it neither can be eradicated nor implanted. A truth, whose knowledge is a far-reaching, artistic perception, and in these days of education and educational talk, invaluable in our estimate of the value, nature and capabilities of educational processes. George Sand iterates this in a thousand ways, but she makes her professor Porpora, in his terse dogmatic style, repeat it for the benefit not only of the fictitious characters of the novel, but for the information of the general reader, if he will but profit by lessons thus given. The artistic effects in *Consuelo* are in the main produced by high lights, bold contrasts and powerful action. In *Malgrétout* (In Spite of All), we have calmness, sobriety—a deep in-search into the finer, more secret springs of action, and a curious pantheistic wish, implied rather than expressed, to trace out resemblances and analogies between the soul and its surroundings in material nature. George Sand's descriptions of scenery are, indeed, among the finest examples of her style at all times. It is pen painting, so clearly and vividly does she bring a landscape before our eyes. We have seen a sneer in a leading English journal at George Sand's "half-preaching" propensities; but for one who writes in the interest of morality, and who inculcates a regard not only for the proprieties but for the essentials, George Sand is as little "preachy" as any writer we know. In *Malgrétout* her leading character, Miss Owen, is the incarnation of respectability—her very merits, her loveableness, are all founded on her self-denial, her absence of self-assertion, her quiet virtues; firm and unshakable only in her principles she is almost morbid in her delicate sensibility and her fear of notoriety. Even *Consuelo*, though an actress, partakes of the same shrinking, timid nature. In fact, while George Sand relies greatly on sentiment, and is thus the antithesis of Miss Mulock with her practical life resemblances, they touch very nearly in their woman ideal and in their frequent reference to nature, as well for description as for illustration and com-

parison. Take "A Life for a Life" for instance, and "In Spite of all," and we think the reader will recognize the similarity of style and treatment between the matter-of-fact conservative Englishwoman and the speculative reforming Frenchwoman. The *Girl of the Period*, or extravagance of situation are certainly the features in George Sand's latest compositions. Of the precious advice to artists scattered through all George Sand's writings (she is so profound an artist that she writes art almost unconsciously) we extract the following, not as bearing on the story, but as a specimen of style and as an instance of her admirable criticism. We have often recalled it when listening to symphonies and descriptive pieces, even at Boston jubilees and Beethoven concerts:

"You may try for a hundred years with the sublimest instruments and the most perfect knowledge of the motion of the winds and waves before you can at all represent the harmony of nature. This is not a fit object for music, which goes astray when it seeks for power, sonorousness. It has a wider field. All emotion is its domain. Its object is inspiration, and its origin also is inspired. Imagine, then, the impressions of a man abandoned to this torment—a danger awful, terrible and imminent. Let a musician place himself—that is, let a human, vibrating, living soul be fixed amid this distress and disorder, this desertion and despair—give vent to his sorrow, and the audience, whether it respond to it or not, will participate in this. It will fancy that it hears the sea, the crushing of ships, the cry of the sailors, and the despair of the passengers. What would you say of a poet who, in describing a battle, said that the cannon said *boom boom*, and the drums *plan, plan*? Yet this would be an exact harmonic imitation. It would not, however, be poetry. Painting, the descriptive art, *par excellence*, is not a mere servile imitation. In vain would the artist paint the sea green, the stormy sky black and the ship wrecked. If he be unable to describe terror and the *tout ensemble*, his picture will be colorless though brilliant as the sign of a beer-cellar. Fill yourself, young man, therefore, with the idea of a great disaster; in that way you will excite others."

AMERICAN WOMANHOOD. By JAMES C. JACKSON, M. D. New York: Oakley, Mason & Co.

DEDICATION.

TO MY BELOVED WIFE.

"Who, during the forty years of our marriage,
Hath done me good and no evil;
Who hath girded her loins with strength,
And made strength and honor her clothing;
Who hath looked well to the ways of her household,
And eaten not the bread of idleness;
Who hath opened her mouth for the dumb,
And reached forth her hands to the needy;
Whose children rise up and call her blessed,
And the crowning glory of whose life is,
That in her old age she has come to be
An advocate of suffrage for woman."

The latter lines are not included in the sacred ode. But this is a progressive age, and it is a fitting complement to the paraphrase. This it is to be a model wife and to have a model husband, especially if he have the pen of a ready writer. Union is strength. *E duobus unum*. The enthusiasm for a great cause cannot ascend beyond the thinking its adoption the sum and crowning virtue of a great life. "The ballot is the final action, the complete expression of that complex organism, a perfect woman nature." We are somewhat in earnest in our belief of woman's uses, duties and rights, but our advocacy of the ballot does not go quite the length of Dr. Jackson's. As an exponent of American freedom it has its value; its denial to any member of the community is practical denial of freedom in the sense understood by the American Constitution: "It is morally certain that whoever knows enough to obey a law knows enough to have an elementary power in making it." This is true, and is an excellent reason for giving woman the ballot. But it is a straining of conclusions to infer that all the unwomanly degradations of a social system are attributable to the denial of equal political rights, or that "the ballot is a moral power pre-eminently representing moral nature, moral consciousness, moral responsibility, the force of mind and indestructible rights."

THE CHRISTMAS GUEST. By MRS. SOUTHWORTH. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

This volume is one of the series of our most prolific female authoress' works, and contains a variety of stories by herself and her sister. If, in Mrs. Southworth's tales, it be somewhat hard to find a philosophic purpose or a particular obligation to probability and sequence, she makes up for every defect in that direction by a copiousness of incident and a profusion of expression. That the readers are content is evident from the immense sale of her books, which are to be found everywhere, and this series by the Petersons is a proof of their popularity, for the Petersons only publish what they know the public needs.

LIFTING THE VEIL. New York: Chas. Scribner & Co.

An elegant little volume—treating metaphysically, poetically, religiously of life, death, parting, and the reunion never to be separated. These are topics as old as man, yet ever new, finding their present reflex in every human heart. For it cannot be that there is one reader who has not known loss, sought comfort, and speculated on the time, place and manner of the next meeting; and in a matter thus common to all hearts, it is almost impossible for any one who writes pleasantly not to strike a chord that will lift even commonplace into the plane of sentiment.

"We are often acquainted with our friends a long time, knowing them very well, so we think—before we know or suspect their graves, the ones inside or the ones out. We are all very chary of taking even our most dearly loved friends to that inner graveyard where we cannot go ourselves at all times; a place deep down in our lives that we often have to ignore completely if we want to keep calm and not trouble people around—who fancy our lives are so quiet and happy—by wild shrieks and cries while we wring our hands and cry for help when there is no help."

July 2, 1870.

The book is a perfect gem of literature. Good books are very precious; but a good setting enhances the attraction even of a mean jewel.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF DAVID RATES. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remson & Haffelfinger.

In the modest preface that introduces this volume to the reader the editor makes no pretension to high merit. One little poem—"Speak Gently"—which incarnates the strength of soft words in controlling the young, in encouraging the good, or in turning the sinner from the error of his way, has indeed a world-wide reputation. It is known to every Sunday school or class reader; less, however, from any unusual poetic excellence than from its intelligible simplicity, and the appropriateness of the moral to Christian teaching. There is so much contrariety in the imprecation of love maxims and self-denial by arguments of force that this pretty little poem was sure of welcome from a very large class of people. A more fertile, if not more poetic, effusion is that on poverty, in which the writer takes issue with the teachings of the moralists in purple and fine lines who tell the blessed uses of poverty.

"Tell not the poor that poverty knows
A bliss that wealth would never disclose;
That their sleep is sound and their bread is sweet,
Because of their toil through cold and heat;
For poverty rules, as well as wealth,
The check of its bloom and the pulse of its health:
They both are evils for man to bear,
But poverty has the greater share."

This is truly said, if not well said. The exhortations to grin and bear it; that labor is honorable, and other cold comforts of optimism at its ease get their practical refutation in every-day experience. Nobody cares to be poor if he can help it. Wealth makes the wealthy respectable.

OUR WATERING-PLACE CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR WOODHULL & CLAFLIN:

I have been thinking where to go this summer. There are many reasons why I should go away. I have been working hard all the winter—very hard. It is that very work which makes it doubly desirable for me to get away into cool retreats and shaded groves. I am trying a shady retreat just now. But while my desire for a change of air becomes almost uncontrollable, there are some considerations to be taken into account which make it hard for me to choose the place that would suit me altogether; and yet not that which would suit me, for I am a true citizen of the world—almost any place would suit me—but where I should suit.

Last year I made the tour of the watering-places—I was a

However, about Long Branch. When I was there last year it was horribly dusty—the place is really hateful; mud in rainy weather, dust in dry, a blazing sun, cold wind. People stay in doors all day with their blinds close drawn, and just turn out like beetles and fire-flies in the evening. I wouldn't hire one of those cottages for my own residence; they're not my style. Well, after going through this purgatory for three days I ran down Saturday night, stayed over till Tuesday at the Grand American; a waiter brought my bill with a message that they would like to see me at the clerk's desk. I said, "Willingly," that I always respected the clerk, though I should have preferred a call to the bar. However, I went.

"What can I do for you?" asked the clerk not too blandly—hotel clerks are all emperors in embryo.

"I am General Bonn, No. 297; you wanted to see me."

"Oh, yes! I only sent up your bill; that's all."

"Oh, very good, very good; I'll attend to it. You see I belong to the *Herald*."

"Mr. Doyle, Mr. Doyle, here's one of your men."

Mr. Doyle steps forward.

"Did you say you belonged to the *Herald*—the New York *Herald*?"

"Oh dear, no; not the New York *Herald*—the *Herald of Progress*, Danville, Iowa."

Doyle laughed right out, made a remark that sounded like D. B. The clerk did not laugh.

"Well, sir, we want your room."

"But the privileges of the press, my dear sir?"

"The fact is," said the clerk, "you are a"—

"Now, don't be hasty," I remarked; you might say something you couldn't withdraw. If your rules don't admit representatives of Western papers I have no wish to enter into a controversy."

I saw it was no use to contend against blind prejudice, so I packed my valise—I don't take long packing up—and I retired. I write this from my rooms in Houston street. I will probably write next week from Greenwich. I saw Boss Tweed on the street this morning; he returned my nod; I feel as if he had invited me. To acknowledge the courtesy of a rich man and a prominent functionary is a public duty. Such men have so little sympathy for their kindness, and are so far above us in position, that they feel themselves benefited when we give them an opportunity to patronize us. Besides, there are no bills at the American, and the whisky is good. Unless anything happens consider me there, and till then, yours,

BOCK.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

27 AVENUE DE NEUILLY.

Her Majesty's Monday parties still continue. At the last she wore a pale yellow silk, with countless ruffles of the same and of white lace. The muslin tunic was edged with lace; it fell from the shoulders and was draped at the back. Then a necklace of pearls and diamonds, with earrings to correspond, but no ornaments in the hair. This toilet was fresh and very becoming.

Mlle. de F——, a belle, of course, was in a pink tulle. The skirt was covered with many narrow flounces; a wide, pink silk sash confined the tunic; wreath of very pale roses.

The Duchesse de S—— wore white tulle, literally studded with diamonds.

You see, despite Madame Ollivier's *extreme singularité de mœurs*, there are still a few perverse ones who will not be persuaded—who will not consent to offer themselves as living illustrations of a painful theory.

The Marquis d'E—— is dead, killed only last week in a duel. Of course a woman was the cause, and, as you may readily imagine, his opponent was that woman's husband. I have a mind to tell you the whole story if you will listen.

Well, not long since, Monsieur de la T—— married a wife, and, as there never existed a man with so little conscience, or tact, or gentleness as this same de la T——, why, his wife, naturally enough, could not adore him. She was young and pretty, and—but I shall not do her the injustice to say that she was coquettish—I do not believe that she was aught but weak, which, of course, was a crime in a woman. However, it fell out that she became confidential with d'E——, and one evening when she had imparted certain secrets some one interrupted:

"Madam, if you will speak ill of your husband speak lower, for he cannot avoid hearing you."

The adviser was the husband himself, who now stepped forward. The situation was awkward; the consequences would be insupportable. De la T—— so understood it, for, without any unnecessary scandal, he appointed a place of meeting, forced his false friend and left him lifeless upon Italian ground. The duel took place just beyond Rome. And now de la T—— has his wife, for she is his, and he may humiliate her as he pleases, defile the memory of the dead and tear open old wounds. Why not? The law allows it, and who may interfere? Heaven help the poor wretch!

Ah, well, such subjects are very *tristes*. Let us turn to something else. Let us hear what our sex have been doing in another way.

At Vienna, three young ladies have been admitted as students in the University of that city, and one has entered in the philosophical faculty of the University at Prague. That is something, is it not?

Berlin sends us the subject for a great scandal. The Baroness Von H—— has boxed the ears of a certain nobleman high in favor at Court, and, what is more, they say that

"Special." But since Brick Pomeroy has come in his *Democrat*, refusing to dead-head the theatres, what is the drama come to, when even the press finds its own summer amusements, and declines to dead-head? Mr. Pomeroy tells the world that he can't be hired to go to a theatre this weather; for of course his refusal to dead-head only means during the heated term. By the way, did ever any manager try ice creams between the acts for the ladies, and cool drinks for the gentlemen. What a draw it would be. I know one person that would attend regularly, and would sit out the performance—at any rate, the drinking scenes. Well, but the watering-places. Now, last summer, I was saying, I was a "Special." A good many papers fill up their advertising columns in the dull time with notices and advertisements of hotels, and letters from summer resorts, and I was a "Special," self-appointed, of course. I made it my business to wait on the hotel-keepers, and ascertain that they were pleased with those little tributes of respect. I expected that they would reciprocate, and place me on the most friendly footing. As a rule, I did not find them grateful. There is a wretched want of public spirit about hotel-keepers. After a fellow has stayed at their places, eaten their bad dinners, tossed sleeplessly in a hot, close den on the seventh story then to have a bill sent in, and to have the privilege of the press refused, and to be the object of coarse reference to legal enactments—it is disgusting. At one place I was asked to show my credentials—as if a Bohemian carried credentials. One repulse did not daunt me; but I found them all alike. I tried Long Branch, Newport, Saratoga. I can conscientiously affirm that none of those places are worth visiting this season. I wouldn't go there at any price. I couldn't be induced to go there. Even drinks at those places lose their pleasantness.

Drinks are good in hot weather; but if there be a thing that excites my contempt of selfishness it is to see a man drinking and allow me to stand by unnoticed. It is brutally discourteous. It is not as if I were stuck up; I have no pride; I would take the glass of fellowship with any man; and as for liberality, why, now, I saw Tom Duncombe the other day at Delmonico's, where I frequently drop in between twelve and one. You know Duncombe, the banker, well, Tom—but I hate bragging about my rich acquaintances. However, Tom asked me to drink. Knowing he would be hurt if I refused I said I would. Just at that moment Screws and Patch—you know them in Wall street—came in. They caught my eye, and I introduced them as my friends and asked them to join Tom and me. Well, now, that's the way I like to see fellows act. They didn't seem to care about ordering anything more, so I said "Ta-ta" and left Tom and them at the bar.

A CHARITY SERMON IN A GRAND SALON.

Do not smile, Madames, it was a success. That idea of Madame la Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld-St-Dondenville was as fruitful as happy, for the silver trays borne by aristocratic little hands, were fairly running over with gold pieces. And then the toilets brought tears to the eyes of Madame de T—. They were tears of rage. Madame never weeps for joy unless one has less than herself. There were, perhaps, a hundred women present, all of the highest rank. The Countess de M— wore a dress of silver-gray *faille*. The tunic was trimmed with falls of Flemish lace. The bonnet, of fine straw, had loops of blue ribbon and a cluster of tea roses at one side.

The Marquise d'H—, a young beauty of twenty, was charming in a Louis XVI. costume, a maroon silk petticoat and a redingote of sapphire colored; *crêpe de châne*, bonnet of maroon silk, with a sapphire *crêpe* scarf knotted at one side. Madame Fleurat was one of the *quintessence*. This lady is noble; she was handsome and rich, now she is sixty and poor. For the last thirty years she has bestowed her entire fortune and time upon the indigent. Now that she has nothing left but her life, she spends that in well-doing. She begs for those to whom she can no longer give.

Madame la Comtesse d'E— entertained us last week with a *matinée musicale* which may not be passed by in silence. Madame, who is nobly handsome in her decline, wore a dress of black silk and a coiffure of black lace and violets. Madame Emile Ollivier, graceful and smiling, was also in black, with a bright blue ribbon in her fair hair. Two scenes from Charlotte Corday were splendidly rendered by Mlle. Favart and M. Thierry. Favart was simply adorable. Her perfect profile, her great black eyes, her proud, yet simple gestures, all wonderfully became that favorite rôle.

Among the guests was a Russian, thrice princess—by her name, her beauty and her fortune. Her costume was a *reactionnaire* of a new style. It was of green gros-grain. The three deep flounces of the petticoat were plaited and separated by green silk galoon trimmings dotted with gold beads. The long train was framed with galoon and a gold fringe, and slightly draped at the back.

Monsieur L— has been very busy of late giving dinner. They are grand affairs, of course, but I do not believe that many people go wild over them. Monsieur L—, as you remember, never seriously reflects upon what he does when he invites his acquaintance to eat at his table. He is always actuated by three motives. These are to exhibit his silver, his furniture and his wife's toilet. That he succeeds there can be no doubt, so he continues these inflictions with an implacable and ever-growing ferocity.

Madame was not in fault. They could not well say otherwise. The Baroness is proud, too, but hers is a clear-minded pride, which permits no infringement of her rights.

I intend to astonish you. I intend to style some of our new fashions art treasures. They are so, indeed. Here me upon the subject of the new mantle, the Isabelle. Mind, I only pretend to give a faint idea of its style and grace; more would be impossible. The Isabelle, then, is a mantle of black Grenadine, trimmed with rich black lace and bias bands of *faille*. The front is open; the back is draped beneath a bow.

These Grenadine mantles are cool and wonderfully elegant, especially so when finished with lace, or light, rich-looking fringes.

The bonnets of the day are dangerously pretty. The *pauze Frou-Frou* for these is a novelty.

The Lothair hat—we offer that as a compliment to our neighbor Mr. Disraeli—is composed of lace, surmounted by a high feather. At one side are *coques* of ribbon; from these starts a long end, which passes around the neck.

The prettiest models of mourning bonnets are in white and mauve *pauze de nuit*.

Dresses of Swiss muslin are prettily trimmed with black or gray silk flounces beneath platings of the material.

Costumes of colored linen have a double skirt, and paletot and flat platings of the material. These plaits are only an inch deep, and are cut in leaf patterns at the lower edge, then needle-worked and placed over wider platings of white muslin.

The pale-green *Bafate*, so becoming to blondes, is fully as fashionable as the *acra* buff. Those *Modiste* and *Gabrielle* collars are certainly very becoming to pretty faces.

In the way of things theatrical, "*Les deux Bobés*," at the Palais Royal, is the newest. It is not grand—only gay and witty.

Decidedly women are waking up all over the world. Those of Bengal are rubbing their eyes just now. A vernacular paper has lately been started at that place. This journal makes its bow under the name of "*Bunga Mohila*," which may be interpreted, "The Girl of Bengal." It is edited by a Hindoo lady. Another lady of that country, tired of the restraints and monotony of domestic life, has turned highwayman. She is now at the head of a gang, and has succeeded in establishing a wholesome terror of her name. Unfortunately, however, for the cause of female emancipation, the Bengal police are after this enterprising leader. I fervently hope that she may give the Bengal police a little trouble before she permits herself to be caught. They will appreciate her when they get her.

Very truly your friend.

FLORE DE VALDAL.

SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

The glittering generalities which surround this phrase, and cast over it such impenetrable mysteries, such inscrutable relations and phantomatic beauties are in danger of being analyzed. All mysteries fear the touch of whatever will rend the veil that conceals their true character. Most formidable assumptions vanish before the scrutiny of reason. Terrific phantasies become pleasing realities when bereft of their allegorical shroudings, and the most improbable theories plain facts when reduced to practice.

The hue and cry of negro equality, made by those who knew its shallowness, to influence the thoughtless, is now found to have been a myth. They would have persuaded us that if slavery was abolished every white daughter would be compelled to mate with a negro, and that every son would incline to color. Slavery is dead, and the negro remains to all purposes the same as he was, except that he is free. He has the rights of a citizen; but the privileges of society he must obtain as others attain them—by capacity, adaptability and attractability. If your sons and daughters incline to color it is not because black has been raised to the dignity of white, but because white has descended to the level of black, and for this, if blame is to attach, it should belong to those who had their youth in charge.

The cry of equality is now generally conceded to have been a fiction of the first water. It has been abandoned as too improbable for even a burlesque. All who were engaged in raising it acknowledge the issue dead, and that the negro who in 1820 was little better than a beast—a fit subject for the block and lash—casts his ballot the same as whites, to express his political preferences. Fifty years of strife accomplished this for him. His advocates were not from his own ranks. Principles of justice and common right singled them from the more favored class. They were those within whose souls the principles of freedom were predominant, which brought them forth to battle for the common rights of humanity. All forms of persecutions were hurled against them. They were laughed at, scorned and stoned. Still they lifted their voices for freedom for all; and nature, ever true to herself and consistent, decided that the new should supplant the old. Ever since creation the same process has produced similar results.

Has the enfranchisement of the negro any lesson for the conservatives of the world? or must the same battle be fought for every step of general progress? There are those who still think they can bend the common order of the universe to meet their selfish and impossible conclusions. Therefore those who are now striking for enlarged spheres of action must expect to encounter the same opposition that has been offered to all previous forward movements. Every revolution that ever occurred brought into positions of control more and more of the sum total of the people. Once an Alexander and a Caesar dictated to the world. Later a Napoleon attempted it and failed. In this nineteenth century the voice of every son and daughter must be heard and acknowledged a sovereign power.

What is woman's sphere? Is it to be marked and defined by others than herself and nature? Does man inherit from Paul the authority he seeks to maintain over her, so that she shall not have the privilege of speaking her wants? Does woman, or does she not, form a part of the body of society? Is it male and female, or only male? Is it her sphere to shrink before the dictas of man, and bow in submission to his will? Is it hers to be ruled and bound by laws he shall compel her to? Has she no individual authority besides that he may graciously accord to her? The horse and the ox are free to enjoy the privileges their masters allow them—to eat, drink and sleep, and when not required for use to roam within the limits marked for them. And this is woman's sphere! She is free to do everything except the very thing that determines her condition. She is as much a slave as the negro was. He had the power of persuasion, but no right to demand. So, too, have women. Have they aught else? Can they say that this or that shall be thus or thus? Try it and be convinced you have no more real power than the negro had. It is said there are those who desire to remain in this condition, caressing the hands that bind them, and receiving consideration from those who regard them as only fit for such a condition. It does not seem possible that either they or you comprehend the situation. We would not be other than respectful to our self-constituted lords and masters, but we must first respect ourselves. If we mistake not, charity, no more than other virtues, should begin at home. We have never elected that man should fashion governments to rule us. By what right does he so, and then refuse us hearing?

Man's sphere is just what he chooses to make it within the limitations of nature. We demand that woman's shall be what she shall elect, to make it subject only to the same limitations, and our demand is entitled to the same respect that man's possession receives. We claim that when we

come before you and ask a voice in legislation and administration which you have reserved to yourselves, that you have no other than the right of might—the tyrant's right—to deny us. So far as you do deny us, just so far are you tyrants and we slaves. All the coloring it may be glossed over with can make it nothing better, nor can it be made to appear that we are aught but your subjects, the same as a people are the subjects of an absolute monarch—the only difference is that he is one while you are multitudes. He makes the laws for his people; you make them for us. They are obliged to submit; so are we. Where is the difference, except in degree? We claim, on the contrary, that we have rights, as individuals, which you can neither give nor take away. You may prevent our making use of them. Just so far as you do are you just and we free, or you tyrants and we slaves.

MURDEROUS DOMESTIC AFFRAY IN NEWARK.—A desperate affray took place in a low underground rot-gut establishment on Rider street, Newark, between a notorious rowdy, the keeper of the place, one Philip Donohue, and his wife, a bride of only a few months. It appears both had been drinking deeply, and in consequence of some discord Donohue made a terrific onslaught on his wife. She fled across the way into the place of one Robert Quail, whose name has also appeared on the police docket before now. Donohue followed her up stairs and beat her shamefully. After tearing the clothes from her back he hurled a glass at her head, which inflicted a deep gash in the forehead. The force of the blow knocked her over on the stove. At this juncture Quail interfered, whereupon Donohue whipped out a knife and threatened to kill him if he made a move. The alleged ruffian next seized the wife and threw her down stairs. She was picked up by some female neighbors and removed to a room down stairs. The brutal husband promised faithfully not to hurt her any more, and she was taken to her own home. No sooner was the scoundrel alone with her than he again renewed the assault, and this time danced on the helpless, prostrate woman in a fiendish manner. Exhausted with liquor and the heat, he fell asleep alongside the bleeding form of his wife. In this condition, about four o'clock, a posse of police found and took him into custody. He stoutly resisted, but was finally overpowered and marched to the lockup. An affidavit substantiating the foregoing was made by the man Quail. Donohue is a stout, heavy built fellow, of about twenty-five, and has long been a terror to the neighborhood, the police even appearing to be afraid of him. It is only recently that his wife got him out of jail by paying \$184. He was sentenced to State Prison at the last term of the court, but somehow did not get there, a fact that demands rigid investigation.

FROM A WESTERN exchange paper, that affects scientific research, we quote the following remarkable account:

"The Dayous are beautiful women with exquisite complexions and fine forms, and they dress in the most perfect taste. They wear short dresses, reaching to the ankles. Upon the forehead is perched a small hat, the front of which rests on the nose. They take large bags of hair or wool, saturate them with butter, and hang them on the back of the neck. Upon the small of the back they tie a bunch of cotton cloth, colored and cut into strips. Their shoes are considered beautiful, only when they come to a point at the toe, and have the long and sharpened heel placed under the middle of the foot. This makes the foot small in appearance, but the wearer would tip over forward but for the bags on the neck and back. Besides this they carry stuffed bags in various parts of her body. Each woman when she goes out carries a large plantain leaf to keep off the sun, which she holds by the stem between the thumb and forefinger, crooking her elbow at an angle of ninety. The effect is beautiful! The gait of the women is particularly admired. The heavy ones have difficulty in keeping their balance, but the light ones pick their way as lightly as hens over hot ashes. Young girls go barefooted. Some years later, when they are of age to put on shoes, they suffer with lameness and sore feet; after that their feet become permanently deformed, and they have no more trouble. Walking is, however, not a favorite employment among them, and running is impossible. The government of the people is styled Democratic, which means that the people rule; but the people annually choose their rulers, and in order to select the best men they choose to be blindfolded, and a few who belong to a society called 'The Annular' pick out the rulers by lot and the people go it blind. After which the rulers do exactly as they please, and nobody blames them except those who want to be rulers themselves. These singular people exhibit extraordinary patience and carry incredible burdens. The beautifully stuffed women are never blindfolded, but they have nothing to do with the rulers except a select few who help in the management. Most of them only care for plenty of hair and little shoes. Everybody is satisfied, and the State is quite prosperous.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—A lady of Hatfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, has, by her will, left over \$300,000 for the establishment of a college for the higher education of young women, so as to afford privileges equal in all respects to those enjoyed by young men. One-half the bequest may be invested in buildings and grounds, and the other half is to be invested as a permanent fund, the interest of which is to be used for paying the salaries of teachers and procuring a library and apparatus. The testatrix, in her will, expressed the opinion that, by a higher and more thoroughly Christian education of women, their wrongs will be redressed, their wages adjusted, their weight of influence in reforming the evils of society greatly increased, and that their power for good as teachers, as writers, as mothers and as members of society will be incalculably enlarged.

MRS. GEN. A. S. JOHNSTON, widow of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who was killed in the battle of Shiloh, is visiting the family of Gen. Lee.

GADS HILL, THE HOME OF DICKENS.

[From the Washington Sunday Herald.]

The house is a charming old mansion, a little modernized; the lawn exquisitely beautiful, and illuminated by thousands of scarlet geraniums; the estate is covered with magnificent old trees, and several "Cedars of Lebanon" I have never seen equaled. In the midst of a small plantation, across the road opposite the house, approached by a tunnel from the lawn under the turnpike-road, is a French chalet, sent to Dickens as a present in ninety-eight packing cases! Here Mr. Dickens does most of his writing, where he can be perfectly quiet and not disturbed by anybody. I need scarcely say that the house is crowded with fine pictures, original sketches for his books, choice engravings, etc.; in fact, one might be amused for a month in looking over the objects of interest, which are numerous and beautiful.

Inside the hall are portions of the scenery painted by Stanfield for the "Frozen Deep," the play in which Dickens and others performed for the benefit of Douglas Jerrold's family, written by Wilkie Collins. Just as you enter, in a neat frame, written and illuminated by Owen Jones, is the following:

This House,
Gad's Hill Place,

stands on the summit of Shakespeare's Gad's Hill, ever memorable for its association in his noble fancy with Sir John Falstaff.

"But, my lads, my lads, to-morrow morning by four o'clock, early at Gad's Hill. There are pilgrims going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and traders riding to London with fat purses. I have vizors for all; you have horses for yourselves."

In the dining-room hangs Frith's original picture of Dolly Varden, and Maclise's portrait of Dickens when a young man; also Cattermole's wonderful drawings, illustrating some of Dickens' most touching scenes, beside several exquisite works by Marcus Stone (who illustrated "Our Mutual Friend"), David Roberts, Callow, Stanfield and others. My bedroom was the perfection of a sleeping apartment—the view across the Kentish Hills, with a distant peep of the Thames, charming; the screen shutting off the dressing-room from the bedroom is covered with proof impressions (neatly framed) of the illustrations to "Our Mutual Friend" and other works. In every room I found a table covered with writing materials, headed note paper and envelopes, cut quill pens, wax matches, sealing wax, and all scrupulously neat and orderly. There are magnificent specimens of Newfoundland dogs on the grounds, such animals as Landseer would love to paint. One of them, Bumble, seems to be the favorite with Dickens. They are all named after characters in Dickens' works. Dickens at home seems to be perpetually jolly, and enters into the interests of games with all the ardor of a boy. Physically (as well as mentally), he is immensely strong, having quite regained his wonted health and strength. He is an immense walker, and never seems to be fatigued. He breakfasts at eight o'clock; immediately after answers all the letters received that morning, writes until one o'clock, lunches, walks twelve miles (every day), dines at six, and passes the evening entertaining his numerous friends. He told me, when a boy his father frequently took him for a walk in the vicinity of Gad's Hill, and he always had a desire to become some day the owner of the house in which he now resides.

ART AND ARTISTS.

—Our painters are, for the most part, out of town—bent on new conquests. The galleries are comparatively deserted. Those who work must always work, and they don't go to picture galleries; the loungers and flâneurs who can afford to be idle, go out of town or sit in their back rooms and close their front doors, for reputation sake. An occasional sale takes place, of which the less said the better. It might be a relief to slay some poor artist and to pour out one's superabundant caloric, but our better nature suggests, go in peace, thy sins go with thee. Poor artists must live, although one might say with the French nobleman, *Je n'en vois pas la nécessité*—and if the dear blind public will buy trash because it is such a bargain, why should I disturb a fool's happiness. His ignorance is bliss; I shall only be assailed for my well-meant impertinence, and he will not be convinced that his eagles are owls. So be it! An exception to the trash sales was that by Johnson & Van Tassel. Two pictures alone—F. E. Church's "Study of the Andes at the Equator" and Bierstadt's "Wind River Mountains"—were enough to make a sale. Bierstadt's was a specimen of his unsensational style; a cool gray tone pervaded the picture, which in this season of hot light and deep shade had the effect of a dip into mountain atmosphere; a sky of gray clouds, tossed in the confusion of a strong breeze, with a gleam of white light reflected in the pool beneath; distant hills and a clump of oaks on the right, and a shrubby thicket made up a picture as void of meretricious effect as could well be—a prodigious contrast to the rich fiery glow of his sunset. The purchaser, Mr. Norman, of Newport, bought it for \$935. A more gorgeous and captivating picture was that of Church—deep, dark pool to the right shaded by trees, a distant lake, into which the high sun may dart his fervid rays till it steams with heat, distant and more distant hills and mountain ranges, until a snow-capped peak with a beautifully clear-cut outline brings up the rear, and the atmosphere seems to melt away into boundless space; a muleteer file threading its way by a bridle-bath through the wastes of the foreground, which shelve upward till the barren blocks mingle with the mountains—wilderness and nature barren but picturesque—styled a study but beautifully finished. The lucky owner of this picture, at the nominal price of \$860, was F. W. Sterry, drug broker, 24 Cedar street. It would command in the European market double the money. A James Hart—"Summer on the Housatonic"—brought \$235; E. L. Henry's "Ruins of an Old Virginia Home" went for \$195; a William Hart brought \$325, while one happy man got one of Mrs. Lilly Spencer's pretty bits of fruit for the ridiculous sum of \$43. Besides the pictures there were some very good chromos, among which some English water-color imitations, especially one of Windsor Castle, remarkable for their delicacy and spirit.

—Morse, the artist, goes to Nantucket to spend the summer.

—The Boston Athenæum has purchased the outline, by Paul Delaroche, of an unfinished painting of "Christ Consoling the Afflicted."

—The Ladies' Club, of Boston, have hung in their parlors a remarkable portrait of Emerson, painted in his prime by David Scott, of Edinburgh.

—A monument to Robert Bruce is to be erected on the Field of Bannockburn. The artistic veteran, Mr. George Cruikshank, is to furnish the design.

—T. Addison Richards, Secretary to the National Academy of Design, announces the opening of a summer exhibition on the 1st of July. This exhibition will consist of new contributions and loans, and so many of the works of the present collection as the owners may permit to remain. The present exhibition will close on the 25th instant, and works for the opening of the next term should be sent between the 20th instant and the 25th. During the summer exhibition contributions may be added or withdrawn on due application. Cards for the present exhibition will be good through the summer season. The Antique School will re-open on the 3d of October, and in due course the Life School.

[Items as to the work and movements of artists are requested.]

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

BASE BALL.

The interest taken in the National Game has somewhat flagged during the past week. This, no doubt, was caused by the reaction of the previous week's excitement. The only games producing any sensation at all being the Cincinnati-Athletic game in Philadelphia, on the 23d inst., and the Mutual-Atlantic game played on the Union grounds on the 25th. The former game was expected by many to prove the greatest game ever played, and that the Red Stockings would again be defeated. The attendance was immense, all Philadelphia being on hand to see their favorite win. There was also a large attendance from New York and Brooklyn, many of whom took the odds that the Quakers were willing to give on their favorites. The game was probably the most exciting one ever played in Philadelphia. The Red Stockings going to the bat made but two runs, while the Athletics rolled up seven before they were retired. In the second inning the Reds got only two more, while the Athletics again made four. In the third inning the Reds made seven, their opponents one, game standing eleven to twelve in favor of the Athletic. At the end of the eighth inning, in which the Red Stockings were white-washed and the Athletics made four runs, the game was a tie with a score of twenty-five to twenty-five. The ninth inning was then commenced. Amidst the most intense excitement McVey took the bat. Two balls were called and he was then put out at first base by the fine fielding of Radcliffe to Fiesler. George Wright then made one base and stole his second, going to the third by a muff by Reisch. Gould hit a long ball to right field, which Schaffer failed to catch, and made his second, George Wright coming home. Waterman then made two bases by a good hit to left. Allison was then missed on the fly by Bechtel; Harry Wright was caught on a foul bound by Malone, and Leonard was put out at first base by George Wright and Gould. Schaffer struck out and Radcliffe was caught on an easy fly by George Wright. No runs. Total—Red Stockings, 25; Athletics, 25. The following is the score:

CINCINNATI.	O. R. 1st T.	ATHLETIC.	O. R. 1st T.
Gen. Wright, s. s.	2 5 6 11	Reisch, 2d b.	3 3 2 2
Gould, 1st b.	5 3 3 3	McBride, p.	3 4 3 6
Waterman, 3d b.	1 3 4 7	Malone, c.	4 2 2 3
Allison, c.	4 1 2 2	Fiesler, 1st b.	0 4 5 10
H. Wright, 1st f.	4 3 2 3	Sensenderfer, c. f.	4 1 2 2
Leonard, c. f.	3 4 3 4	Schaffer, r. f.	5 2 1 1
Reynolds, p.	4 2 3 5	Radcliff, s. s.	3 4 5 8
Sweeney, 2d b.	2 3 4 5	Bechtel, 1st f.	3 2 3 4
McVey, r. f.	2 3 3 6	Pratt, 3d b.	2 3 4 6
Total.....	27 27 30 45	Total.....	27 25 27 42

INNINGS.
Cincinnati..... 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th.
Athletic..... 2 2 7 5 3 4 2 0 2-27
Athletic..... 7 4 1 3 1 1 4 4 0-25

Base Play—Cincinnati 11, viz.: Gould, 8; Waterman, 2; Sweeney, 1; assisted by G. Wright, 3; Waterman, 2; Brainerd, 1; Sweeney, 4; McVey, 1. Athletic 11, viz.: Fiesler, 7; Reisch, 4; Radcliffe, 1; assisted by Reisch, 3; Malone, 1; Fiesler, 1; Radcliffe, 6; Pratt, 1.

Flycatches—Cincinnati 13, viz.: G. Wright, 3; Waterman, 1; Allison, 2; H. Wright, 1; Leonard, 1; Sweeney, 1; McVey, 3. Athletic 11, viz.: Malone, 4; Fiesler, 1; Sensenderfer, 4; Bechtel, 2.

Foul bounds—Allison, 1; Malone, 2.

Out on strikes—Cincinnati, 2; Athletic, 2.

Home runs—G. Wright, 1; McVey, 1; Radcliffe, 1; McBride, 1.

Left on bases, after clean hits—Cincinnati, 5; Athletic, 6.

Bases on called balls—Cincinnati, 1; Athletic, 2.

Umpire—John McMullen, Esq. (Union, of Troy).

Time of game, 3:25.

During the progress of the game the excitement in Cincinnati was intense, as the record of each run was posted on the bulletin boards at the newspaper offices, and before the conclusion of the game it was estimated that some 10,000 persons had assembled to learn the final result of it. As the last run was tallied, such a shout was given, that it is said that the friends of "White Stockings" heard it in Chicago. The rest of the games played by the Reds have, of course, all resulted in victories for them, but by largely increased scores for their opponents. On the day previous to the above game the Intrepids played a full game, which ended with a score of 52 to 14. On Thursday, the 23d, the Keystone met the Reds, who presented a lively ball, the result being a large score, of which the following is the result by innings:

Cincinnati.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Keystones.....	2	3	7	2	0	1	9	9	2-37
Keystones.....	2	2	1	11	1	1	5	3	0-26

On Friday the Reds proceeded to Baltimore, Md., where they defeated the Pastimes to the tune of 30 to 8. On Saturday, the 25th, they played the Maryland Club, the result being a well-contested game, of which the following is the result:

Cincinnati.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Maryland.....	1	4	0	4	2	3	3	6	7-30
Maryland.....	3	2	0	1	0	2	4	1	0-13

On the 27th the Cincinnati boys reached Washington, where they played the Olympics an eight inning game, in the presence of some 4,000 spectators. The heat was intense, and the playing consequently much more laborious than usual. The following is the result of the game by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Cincinnati.....	0	0	7	4	3	8	8	5-35
Olympics.....	0	3	1	6	7	2	3	2-24

On Wednesday, the 28th, the Nationals played the Stockings, but by mutual consent the game was called at the end of the seventh inning, with a score of 30 to 10, the Stockings having to leave for home on the 7 P. M. train. They go direct to Cincinnati, where they play the Forest City Club, of Rockford, Ill., on Saturday, July 2.

ATLANTIC CLUB, OF BROOKLYN.—The return game between the Eckfords and the Atlantic was played on the Capitoline Grounds on the afternoon of the 23d inst., and proved a very uninteresting and dull affair, of which the following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	O. R. 1st T.	ECKFORD.	O. R. 1st T.
Pearce, c.	3 2 3 3	Allison, 1st b.	3 1 1 1
Smith, 3d b.	2 3 3 3	Clinton, r. f.	4 1 1 1
Start, 1st b.	4 2 2 5	Price, c.	2 1 2 4
Chapman, 1st f.	3 2 2 2	R. Hunt, 2d b.	3 1 1 1
Ferguson, s.	5 0 1 1	McDermott, p.	3 1 1 1
Zettlein, p.	3 3 2 3	Josh Snyder, c. f.	3 1 0 0
Hall, c. f.	2 3 2 4	Jim Snyder, s. s.	2 0 1 1
Pike, 2d b.	2 4 2 2	Duffy, 3d b.	3 2 2 5
McDonald, r. f.	3 3 3 5	Coniglen, 1st f.	1 0 1 1
Total.....	27 22 22 23	Total.....	27 8 10 15

INNINGS.
Atlantic..... 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th.
Eckford..... 1 5 3 3 1 3 0 6 0-22
Eckford..... 0 1 0 0 0 3 2 1 1-8

Umpire—Mr. Kenny, of the Union Club.

Time of game—2:15.

The long and anxiously looked-for contest between the Atlantics and the Mutuals came off on the Union Grounds on Tuesday, the 28th, in the presence of some 5,000 lovers of the game, for they must indeed have loved the game to stand for over two hours in the broiling sun as it beamed down on the occasion. The grounds presented a very laughable appearance, most every person present being in his shirt sleeves, or had adopted some other method of keeping cool. The game was well played at every point, both clubs doing their best—the Mutuals excelling in the field, and the Atlantics at the bat. The ball used was of a medium kind, neither being dead, or one of the lightning affairs much in vogue of late, the result being that the fielding was good, and nobody damaged. In the eighth inning Pearce, of the Atlantics, was compelled to leave his

position for a short time, and to have his head cooled before he could continue play. The following is a summary of the game:

ATLANTIC.	O. R. 1st T.	MUTUAL.	O. R. 1st T.
Pearce, s.	0 5 6 7	E. Mills, 1st b.	5 0 2 2
Smith, 3d b.	3 1 3 3	Egler, c. f.	4 1 3 3
Start, 1st b.	4 1 2 3	Paterson, 1st f.	3 2 2 3
Chapman, 1st f.	4 1 2 2	Nelson, 3d b.	3 1 1 1
Ferguson, c.	3 1 2 2	Hatfield, s. s.	2 2 1 1
Zettlein, p.	5 0 1 1	McMahon, r. f.	3 1 1 1
Hall, c. f.	3 1 1 1	C. Mills, c.	3 1 1 1
Pike, 2d b.	3 2 1 1	Wolters, p.	2 3 3 3
McDonald, r. f.	2 3 3 4	Swandell, 2d b.	2 2 3 4
Total.....	27 15 21 27	Total.....	27 13 17 19

INNINGS.
Atlantic..... 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th.
Mutual..... 0 1 0 1 2 2 6 0 5-15
Mutual..... 0 1 0 1 2 2 6 0 1-13

Base play—Atlantics 11, viz.: Start, 8; Ferguson, 1; Zettlein, 1; Pike, 1; assisted by Zettlein, 5; Smith, 3; Pearce, 1; Ferguson, 1; Pike, 1. Mutuals 13, viz.: E. Mills, 5; Swandell, 4; Hatfield, 1; assisted by Hatfield, 5; Swandell, 3; Wolters, 1; C. Mills, 1; Nelson, 1.

Fly catches—Atlantics 13, viz.: Hall, 4; Pike, 3; Chapman, 3; Start, 1; Smith, 1; Zettlein, 1. Mutuals 10, viz.: Paterson, 2; Hatfield, 2; C. Mills, 2; Swandell, 2; Egler, 1; E. Mills, 1.

Foul bound catches—C. Mills, 3; E. Mills, 1; Ferguson, 2.
Run out—E. Mills, by Pearce.
Left on bases—Atlantic, 5; Mutual, 6.
Umpire, Mr. Allison of the Eckford Club.
Time of game—1:45.

ATHLETIC CLUB, OF PHILADELPHIA.—Some 2,000 persons witnessed the game that was played at Philadelphia on Monday, the 27th inst., between the Atlantics, of Morrisania, and the Athletics. The game is represented as being a first-class mullin one, neither of the clubs playing at all up to their usual standard, the only feature of the game being the heavy batting of the Quaker City boys in the eighth inning, when they made 23 runs. The game resulted in a complete victory for them, as the following score shows:

Athletic.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Union.....	3	1	2	7	0	1	2	23	3-51
Union.....	0	1	4	5	0	2	0	4	4-2

CHICAGO CLUB, OF CHICAGO.—The next great sensation in the base ball world will be the appearance of the eighteen thousand dollar nine from the Lake City as competitors with the well-known Mutual Atlantic and Union nines of this city and Brooklyn. The White Stockings left home on the 19th of June for quite an extended tour. Since then they have met some of the very best clubs in the country, all of whom they have defeated with comparative ease; the only club giving them any trouble at all being the celebrated Haymakers, of Troy, who tied them in a game of nine innings; but after playing the tenth, the Trojans were a defeated club by a score of 24 to 21. The following are the scores of several of the games played by them:

June 20—Forest City, Cleveland, O.	8—Chicago.....	24
" 21—Niagara, Buffalo, N. Y.	14—	64
" 22—Flour City, Rochester, N. Y.	20—	40
" 24—Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.	12—	103
" 27—Union, Troy, N. Y.	21—	24
" 28—Lowell, Lowell, Mass.	25—	43

*The following are the runs by innings:

Chicago.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Union.....	5	1	0	2	2	4	0	4	3	4-25
Union.....	6	0	2	5	0	3	0	4	1	0-21

MUTUAL CLUB, OF NEW YORK. has just returned from quite an extensive tour through the Eastern States. They were successful in all their games, with the exception of that played with the Harvards, of Boston, on the Union Grounds of that city, on the 22d inst. The game was commenced at 3:30 o'clock by the Mutuals taking the bat, and until the fourth inning it seemed very probable that the Mutuals would bear the palm of victory from the Harvards, but the latter, at the above point, made eight runs, which gave them great advantage over their opponents, and from that time until the conclusion of the game the success of the Harvards was slow but nevertheless sure, and at the termination of the match the college boys were victors of the field, leading the Mutuals by two runs. The following is the score of the game:

HARVARD.	O. R. 1st T.	MUTUAL.	O. R. 1st T.
Eustis, r. f.	1 6 6 6	E. Mills, 1st b.	6 1 1 1
Wells, c. f.	1 5 5 6	Egler, c. f.	2 2 3 4
Perrin, 1st b.	5 2 3 3	Nelson, 3d b.	2 2 4 5
Bush, c.	4 3 2 2	Paterson, 1st f.	5 1 1 1
Austin, s. s.	4 1 2 2	Hatfield, s. s.	2 4 3 3
Goodwin, p.	2 2 2 2	Martin, r. f.	5 1 1 1
Reynolds, 3d b.	4 0 1 2	C. Mills, c.	1 4 4 4
White, 2d b.	4 1 2 2	Wolters, p.	3 3 1 1
Thorpe, 1st f.	2 4 4 6	Swandell, 2d b.	1 4 2 2
Total.....	27 24 27 31	Total.....	27 22 20 22

INNINGS.
Harvard..... 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th.
Mutual..... 2 3 2 8 1 4 3 0 1-24
Mutual..... 0 5 1 1 4 3 2 4 2-22

UNIONS OF MORRISANIA.—There was an exceedingly slim attendance at the game played by this club with the Eckfords on the 22d inst., at their grounds at Fremont. The game was one that showed many fine points of play, especially on the part of the Unions. Pabor, their pitcher, not only pitched unusually well, but batted so well as to make two home runs. The following is the score:

UNION.	O. R. 1st T.	ECKFORD.	O. R. 1st T.
Higman, 2d b.	5 1 2 2	Allison, 1st b.	3 1 2 3
Reynolds, r. f.	3 3 0 0	C. Hunt, 1st f.	3 2 3 0
Pabor, p.	0 5 5 11	Price, r. f.	4 0 0 2
Shelley, 3d b.	2 2 4 6	R. Hunt, 2d b.	3 1 2 0
Birdsall, c.	5 1 1 1	McDermott, p.	3 1 0 1
Bass, s. s.	3 3 3 5	Josh Snyder, c. f.	3 0 1 0
Kenny, c. f.	4 2 2 2	James Snyder, s. s.	3 1 0 2
Austen, 1st b.	3 2 2 3	Duffy, 3d b.	2 2 2 3
Gedney, 1st f.	2 3 2 2	Jewett, c.	3 1 1 2
Total.....	27 22 21 32	Total.....	27 9 11 13

INNINGS.
Union..... 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th.
Eckford..... 1 0 2 5 7 0 2 3 2-22
Eckford..... 0 2 1 3 1 1 1 0 0-9

Umpire—Mr. Bonner, of the Seneca Club.
Time of game—2:25.

YACHTING.

In all yachting circles the prospect for the summer is unusually brilliant, especially that of the New York Yacht Club, which will, after the arrival of the Dauntless and Cambria, give a series of races never before equaled in these waters, and in which both of these well known boats will compete. The telegraph has already brought the news that Mr. Ashbury has purchased several very elegant cups and other prizes that he intends to offer after his arrival in New York. Both yachts have arrived in Cork Harbor, where they are making their final preparations for the race on which they are to start on the 4th of July. Both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ashbury are the guests of the Royal Cork Yacht Club, the officers of which will start them for the race. Prior to leaving for Ireland, Mr. Ashbury ordered Rathey, the celebrated yacht builder at Cowes, Isle of Wight, to build him a schooner yacht, 270 tons burden. She is to be especially constructed to compete with American yachts.

The following notice was published in London on the 28th, addressed to Atlantic steamship companies, captains and owners of vessels, viz.: The American yacht Dauntless, Bennett, and English yacht Cambria, Ashbury, will start from Kinsale, Ireland, on the 4th day of July, in the transatlantic race to the lights, at Sandy Hook.

In passing vessels at night the Dauntless will burn blue signal lights in the bow and stern, and will throw up three blue rockets in quick succession. The Cambria will burn red signal lights and throw up red rockets.

Vessels falling in with the yachts will confer a favor on the owners by reporting the fact for publication on their arrival in port.

One of the most exciting topics in yachting circles during the past week has been the two victories by the well-known sloop-yacht Bella of the Bayonne Club, over the new yacht Tiger, belonging to Mr. Frank Bradbury, of Bridgeport, Conn. The first race was on Wednesday, the 22d inst., the stakes being \$1,000 a side, with \$250 allowance to the Bella for expenses. The boats were very evenly matched, the Bella being 27 feet 8 inches long, and the Tiger 27 feet 10 inches, neither boats having ever been beaten before. The excitement all along the coast was very great, and much money was wagered on the result. The course was from a stakeboat off McNeill's light, due southeast, to a stakeboat off Fort Jefferson, ten miles distant, and back. The wind was quite fresh from the northwest. The Tiger carried her full suit of racing sails, but the Bella fearing the stiff breeze, bent a new small suit. Both boats took a reef in their mainsails before starting, which was effected precisely at 11h. 34m. 30s. Immediately after starting the Bella boomed over her jib to windward, a manoeuvre which the Tiger tried to imitate, but as the boats drew out from the land the wind canted a little to the westward, and she was forced to jibe her boom over, and then after several awkward attempts at length got her jib out. The delay enabled the Bella to take the lead by a few lengths. As the two boats drew past "Point No Point," the Tiger gained slightly on her opponent, but could not succeed in coming up with her.

Just before reaching the turning boat the wind died away considerably, and both yachts shook out their reefs. But the Tiger's extra canvas now told in her favor, and just before reaching the Port Jefferson stakeboat, she passed the Bella, amid the cheering of her friends. This point was reached by the Tiger at 12:45 34, the Bella at 12:47 25. After turning the stake, the Tiger stood on for a few seconds to the southwest, while the Bella was off on the port tack the instant she was headed for the home stretch, with the lead she had lost handsomely regained. The breeze now increased, and the Bella's sails were all she wanted, and showed her skipper's wisdom in bending them before the start. The contest was a splendid and close one all the way to the home stakeboat, off McNeill's light, but the swift Bella could not be overhauled, and she passed it a winner of the prize and numberless wagers at 2:15, the Tiger following at 2:7.54, making the Bella victorious by thirty-nine seconds, to which must be added her time allowance of forty-five seconds, which increases her lead to one minute and twenty seconds, she having sailed the entire distance in 2 hours 32 minutes and 45 seconds.

The owners of the Tiger and her hundreds of Bridgeport friends were not satisfied with her defeat by the Bella on Wednesday, and, therefore, challenged the latter to a second match for \$1,000, which was sailed on Thursday, June 23, in Long Island Sound, off Bridgeport, resulting in a still more decided victory for the Bella than did the first match.

The yachts started from the Buzz Light, outside the Bridgeport harbor, and the course was to and around Cookany Bay reef buoy, a distance of ten miles, and back. The Tiger, of Bridgeport, won the choice of positions and chose the starboard side. At ten minutes past eleven the signal to depart was given, and the yachts darted off in good style. The wind, compared with that of Wednesday, was very light. The Bella quickly shot ahead, while the Tiger seemed to linger, her sails not taking well by any means. There was little variation throughout the race, for the Bella gallantly maintained the lead, and came in the winner with flying colors at twenty minutes past two o'clock, having completed the race in three hours and fifteen minutes, defeating the Tiger by six minutes. The race was dead to windward, and the Bella once more displayed her splendid qualities under circumstances anything but advantageous. The friends of the Bella, and of her builder, Mr. P. Giehan, were exceedingly jubilant over their double victory, and are prepared to match her against anything of her inches.

REGATTA OF THE JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB.—The eleventh annual regatta of the Jersey City Yacht Club came off on Thursday, June 23. The day was exceedingly warm, and the wind at the start from the southwest, but very light. Sixteen yachts were entered, and they were divided into first, second and third classes. The course for the first and second classes was from a stakeboat off the club house, foot of Henderson street, Jersey City, to and around Robbins' Reef buoy, to Cavan Point; thence to home stakeboat and repeat. The third class course consisted of several turns around the basin off the club house. At sixteen minutes past one o'clock, P. M., the start was made. The wind was from the southwest at the start, but rather light. The Knight Templar took the lead, with the Eclipse a good second, and the Undine and Jennie were third and fourth, as named, and none of them changed positions during the race, although they were closely matched, as the time will denote. We annex the time of the first-class yachts, rounding the judges' stakeboat on the first and last turn:

Knight Templar, R. Donshea.	2h.	51m.	30s.	4h.	27m.	00s.
Eclipse, J. McKinstry.	2	53	00	4	29	10
Undine, Vondy and Higham.	3	00	00	4	51	00
Jennie, Vice-Com. C. Hopkins.	3	5	30	4	53	00
Virginia, Commodore S. P. Hill.	3	4	15	4	54	00
Psyche, P. Millar.	3	12	00	0	00	00

The Knight Templar came in first, but the Eclipse won on her time allowance, with something over two minutes to spare.

The second class boats made a fine race. The first turn on the course was a fine exhibition of close sailing between the Emira, Sophia and Comet, but on the final turn they became considerably scattered, with the Sophia and the Ada on the lead, and the Emira, Comet and Mary Miller well together. We annex the positions through both turns:

Emira, A. T. H. Brewer.	3h.	7m.	30s.	5h.	1m.	45s.
Sophia, J. Dalton.	3	3	30	4	54	00
Comet, S. L. Ketchum.	3	8	30	5	2	30
Mary Miller, J. McKinstry.	3	12	15	5	5	45
Ada, A. J. Wooley.	3	5	40	4	56	00

The sailing of the third class was confined to the huge basin. The following boats competed, the Zephyr winning: Gazelle, Captain Kaylor; Zephyr, Captain C. A. Smith; Sea Bird, Captain A. R. Reynolds; A. L. Saunders, Captain Fowler, and the Andrew Clarke, Captain J. B. Haight. The Zephyr came in first, Gazelle second, Sea Bird third. The others were not placed. Judges—Stephen J. Quaffie, S. A. Hopkins and R. K. Terry.

REGATTA OF THE IONE YACHT CLUB.—The twelfth annual regatta of the Ione Yacht Club, came off on Wednesday, the 22d inst., over the following course. From a flagboat moored off the Ione Club House, foot of Fifty-first street, North River, through the Narrows to buoy No. 15, on the West Bank, and return. The entries in the first class consisted of three sloops, in the second class, two, both of which withdrew from the race, as the wind was rather fresh, and in the third class there were three boats, only one of which sailed over the proper course. The start was effected at 12:33. The distance sailed over being about 30 miles. The first-class boats were matched for \$100 a side and a service of plate. They arrived at the winning stakeboat in the following order:

Mary Mac—Sailed and owned by Vice-Commodore W. H. Carnot, 34 feet long, new. 3h. 45m.
Willie—Sailed by Captain Buckley. 38 feet 6 inches long. 3h. 53m.
Queen—Sailed and owned by Commodore Alfred Moore, 35 feet long. 3h. 54m.

The race was sailed over by the Mary Mac in 3 hours and 12 minutes. The stakes and bets were claimed by the owner of the Queen on the grounds that she is entitled, by measurement and other allowances, to some ten minutes' time.

[Communications from societies and clubs are requested.]

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Reliable information as to the work and whereabouts of artists and professionals; as to the doings of societies and associations; or the movements of eminent persons will be acceptable. No ambiguous or scandalous communications will be noticed.]

Lulu.—Lines are pretty, but they want strength.

Fides.—The Propheet is a romantic episode, referring to no actual historic fact. Masaniello was a real personage.

Bishop.—We cannot answer your inquiry; we are not proficient in the game. Read Staunton.

Tightplace.—Lawyers' advice without a fee is not worth much. We think you are in the right. Better consult a respectable lawyer.

Nemo.—Queen Victoria is the granddaughter of George III. Her father was Duke of Kent; her mother a German princess. William IV. and George IV. were her uncles. They died without issue.

Tom Jones.—Charles Dickens leaves no literary successor. No one can precisely fill his place. The ablest novelists in England are Charles Reade and George Eliot (a woman).

PRINCIPLE vs. POLICY.

This Government was framed by those who had conceptions of justice and equality hundreds of years in advance of the general public mind. They were the descendants of those who had fled to this country to escape oppression, and in announcing the principles that were to determine what their Government should be were actuated by none but the purest, highest and noblest purposes their minds were capable of. It cannot be said that a single one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence had aught but the future good of the country they were to create under consideration. Not a soul was governed by motives of selfishness or of policy. Principles of justice and equality were their only mainsprings of action. In asserting such principles as they did they offered to all generations of all time the true foundation of government and, had their conceptions been carefully studied and jealously adhered to by all their descendants until now, the position of the Republic among nations would have been vastly different.

In all natural dependencies the position of the United States is superior to every other nation. Geographically considered, it is the most available centre from which a general power could proceed, and, considered with regard to general civilization, the only one from which it is possible to proceed, because the first representative of general civilization. It is the centre of attraction for the world. From the first it extended invitation to every soul that was grasping for freedom. The more enlightened countries of Europe were the first to respond and pour their surplus inhabitants upon our fruitful soil. Later, the less generally civilized nations began to appreciate the superiority of this over the countries that gave them birth. Now China responds by turning her attention eastward, and the proverbial saying, that "Westward the star of empire takes its way," is supplemented by "Americaward nationalities are tending."

The world is becoming Americanized. The vast populations of other countries that are transferred to our soil are in continual intercourse with friends who remained behind. They catch the spirit of freedom and the genius of our institutions, and thus involuntarily become like us while still the subjects of other powers. Though the commercial greatness of England at present overshadows

that of the United States, England does not possess this element of strength, nor this power to modify the general mind of the world. Could this power we possess be united with the commercial influence of England, and the Anglo-Saxon supremacy thus be made unitary, the advance of the world toward general civilization and consolidated government could be controlled, and other peoples be made to feel and appreciate the benefits to flow therefrom.

It is in this view of the general situation that principles which are of world-wide application and benefit should determine every movement of our Government in which the interests of any foreign country are involved. It should be the special representative of such interests, never descending to the petty policies of petty politicians who have no idea beyond the districts they represent. We can afford to be more than national in our policies. We can afford to institute such measures of national intercourse as will compel all other nations to acknowledge us as the representative Government of the world. They already regard us with wonder for our rapid growth, and admiration for our special achievements. Standing in this light before the world, no policy less comprehensive than will include all people of all countries who are in sympathy with our position should be tolerated. We should have positive principles and adopt positive policies, to outwork them through. Mere temporary policies, inaugurated to meet present contingencies, should be discarded, and systems based on principles of universal justice and equality be substituted therefor. If as a nation we occupy a superior position, or have a manifest destiny, let us show ourselves equal to it by basing our legislation in such channels as will exemplify it, and remain no longer the Switzerland of the world in our general intercourse with it. The difficulty is that politics has become a trade, in which every artisan is striving to get the most advantage, forgetting entirely that he is a representative of the people, and a guardian of the public welfare. This has obtained so long that our legislators really believe that the Government exists expressly for their benefit, and that while they occupy position they are the best who get most personal advantage from it. This may do very well for a time, but it may be well to remember that, unlike the people of other nations, ours are intelligent, and though not fast to call Government or the guardians of their interests to account, when they do determine to, the reckoning will be thorough and to the point. Such devotion to country as proceeds from the entire negation of self, even if it involves the fate of Regulus, is alone worthy a representative of the American people.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

The difficulty is in finding employment—not in the women. The worst women were once good. Indeed, the worst may have been the best, and have fallen by their generous organization. No scheme that can be devised for the relief of prostitution can be of any permanent value unless it be preventive. Every redemption is undoubtedly so much of gain, and the philanthropic enthusiast will feel rewarded for a life-long effort by saving even one brand from the burning. This, however, does so little for the great mass of sin and sorrow that less energetic faith in well doing may well be excused for standing aside and folding its hands in hopeless helplessness. The remedy is woman's work, woman's wages, woman's education. The cases of voluntary self-abandonment and wilful profligacy from the outset are so rare that we are justified in regarding them as monstrous. Poverty, inexperience and direct temptation from a variety of causes—not always blamable in themselves, however unfortunate in their results—are the instruments and provocations to prostitution. Even human nature itself—its sweet beneficent sympathies and affections—curses woman in the hardness of that inequality which throws all the burden on her weakness. The sin is against her, and yet she is made to bear the penalty, while her tempter, partner and destroyer goes uncondemned.

A bold effort has been made in Boston to meet the social evil and look it square in the face. Our Midnight Mission in Amity street, composed of high-minded men and pure women, indifferent to the sneers and misapprehension of the world, has tried nobly, but, we believe, has met with discouragement. They have succeeded in impressing some poor wanderers with the soul-saving truth that the world are not so accursedly good that they cannot touch the hand of the fallen. But merely moral arguments, without material agencies, are ineffectual. The reformatory institutions, however lucky their management and lovely their character, partake of the character of penitentiary and disciplinary institutions. They repel more than they attract. In Boston they have tried both systems, the sympathetic encouragement and the removal from association, with the prospects of a new life. This is the most hopeful of all. But at last we come back to the homely old maxim that "an ounce of prevention is better than a

pound of cure," and to save the many from being plunged into the abyss is better than to save a few out of the hundreds who are beyond reclamation.

Men's lusts and women's needs are not to be obviated by legislation. This is professedly a Christian country, but we cultivate the moralities under protest. When it shall be considered as disgraceful for a man to commit acts of immorality as it now is to dishonor his bank cheque, we shall have some hope for men in this matter. But while Madame Potiphar openly ridicules Joseph, female society joining in the laugh, what can be expected of Joseph? While Magdalen cannot make sufficient by honest labor to board and clothe herself—having the while that which will bring her money, if not more easily, certainly more quickly—what can be expected of Magdalen? The iniquity is that the sorrowing, self-despising Mary is condemned for submitting to her necessities, while Master Joseph, self-complacent in his new rôle, is approved for consulting his own pleasure. At the same time there is no need to pule and whine over woman's wrong and outrage. Not those who fall, but those who resist, are the real objects of sympathy. Bearing privation and holding fast to honor and virtue—they are the salt of the earth, if we could but know them. Woman is the best, the only guardian of her own virtue and self-respect, but let us not put her under bonds and then blame her for being helpless. Above all, let us apportion the sin and its consequences equally.

The moral aspect of the whole question lies with society at large, especially with the women, the mothers, the female leaders. Legislation can do little in a matter which concerns the natural instincts of human nature. But it can do something. The stupid practice of making arrests and midnight descents is as great immorality and public disgrace as the evil itself. s too frequently a means of black-mail. It is a ways scandal. Such coarse brutal repression does not touch causes. Penalties on landlords are just as useless. The old fish break the net. Thus it is notorious that ecclesiastical restraints have been from time to time drawn from these sources, without imputation on the clergy, the law being unoperative and interference vexatious. The only repressive agency admissible is a system of police license and rigorous visitation. This is not authorizing sin by statute simply recognizing socially and physiological facts. In his way, and in this way alone, until a wholesome moral sentiment can be induced, can legislation deal with the subject. By means of visitatorial supervision some check may be placed on the terrible consequences of indiscriminate intercourse. If these consequences affected only the chief actors, they might be passed with indifference; but when we know how the innocent are implicated, and what frightful maladies are engendered and constitutionally transmitted, the public health justifies the most stringent and peremptory interference.

EDUCATION AND STREET CLEANING.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says that "in many parts of the metropolis the plan is adopted of placing a card with the letter D on it in the windows of houses where the services of the dustman are required, but it is little attended to. One of the great dust contractors was lately told of the inattention of his men, and answered that his foreman strongly impressed on the men the necessity for attending to the signal; but he added "We know how it is; the men don't know one letter from another." He was asked, "Why don't you teach them their letters?" and replied, "That would never do. If they could read and write, or even read, they would soon get better situations." Eugène Sue, in one of his ingenious paradoxes, says "that the man who does the meanest work ought to be the best paid."

THE AFFAIRS OF ENGLAND must be in a curiously complex condition when we find Lord Derby, a nobleman and a good man and sound thinker, advocating the hospital at the same time that he deprecates poor-law relief; while on the other hand we find *Lloyd's*, essentially a workingman's paper that draws its great circulation from workingmen, deprecating the institution of hospitals as tending to weaken home ties and responsibilities. Strait is the way that leads to happy issues. The legal relief to the poor is made as intolerable and odious as possible by the rich. Eleemosynary charity is no less objectionable, on the ground that it is better they should bear their own sufferings. For our part we have always thought hospitals to be the wholesomest and most humane mode of assisting the poor. It relieves the sick from the discomforts of home, it relieves the sound from their care, and it enables the daily bread-winning to go on with as little interruption as may be. We should like to see a good hospital or dispensary attached to every police precinct. This, however, need not be for alms-giving, but as a matter of right and at the cost of the tax-payer; not as of charity, at the cost of a few.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN.

A frightful series of frightful crimes perpetrated in the upper part of the city has just been brought to light, as almost always happens in these cases, by accident. A young girl of respectable parents has been carried off, forcibly retained, subject to infamous outrage by a gang of miscreants who would seem to be associated for such purposes, and whose victims are numbered by the score. This systematic scoundrelism occurs in the police district, and is unsuspected. Some of the gang are notoriously bad characters, but the law, ever considerate to villainy and indifferent to honesty, sanctions nothing by way of prevention. When will the reprobates, dead rabbits, plug uglies, returned convicts and habitual loafers with which our streets are infested be held to account for their mode of life? Murder, rape and robbery are the pastime of these wretches. They scorn steady work so much that even their horrid vices are practised to kill time. How long will honest men submit to iniquity, and treat blackguards with respect because they are voters? What with the laws' delays, the lawyers' chicanes, the corruption of political judges, and the stupidity of juries, and the pardoning power, hope is always at the bottom of the box. Give the police preventive powers, and appoint honest policemen, then law-abiding citizens, their wives and children, might live in peace and security.

INTERNATIONAL RIVALRY.

Dear old England is always jealous of us. If we get up a new reaper or any other labor-saving invention, she always finds out that it was she who gave us the idea, if she didn't exactly get up the model. Fulton and Livingston did not start the first steamboat, it had been done before in Scotland, and so forth. Well, well, she is a dear old lady, and as the biggest and strongest of her children, we are proud of her and of her foibles. But when, with the reckless impetuosity of youth, we go ahead, regardless, as young folks, boys and girls, will do, we don't like to see the old lady follow in the ways of foolishness merely because Britannia won't be beat by her spry and lively daughter. She is jealous of our railroad management. Mast Hope, Memphis and Louisville, New Haven, and even New England, soberest and sedatest of her boys, have fired her up. Our news columns give us a record of terrible railroad accidents in England. She beats us on mines, although Avondale was pretty good for beginners—but don't go for us on railroads. We have more miles than you; we have such complaisant judges and juries, and our public will bear anything. Please don't, best of mothers. You ought to set us a good example. You don't know what our directors and superintendents may feel obliged to do if you go to touch our national honor.

BEHEMOTH AND LEVIATHAN.

When these monsters of the deep are engaged in conflict stand aside. Don't think to put a hook through the nose of the one, nor to turn the flank of the other. It is a great sight to see, if not a pleasant or a goodly. When Vanderbilt and Fisk go to work and make sport for the people how we simple ones laugh. We are told first how Mr. Fisk, most daring of speculators, cornered that profound calculator the Commodore on grain transportation at ridiculously low freights; the grain turns out to be cattle carried over the Central at prices that won't pay for car grease. All because the old lion has been poked up and has got excited. We are not over credulous about catching the weasel asleep. Meanwhile, flour and beef are no cheaper; somebody is making money, and sure it is, that when Behemoth and Leviathan make up their difference, which they surely will, the public will have to pay for the sport, if they are not doing so already. Do kings and princes go to battle at their own cost?

THE CHINESE QUESTION seems to us to have roused extravagant fears. The population of this country is forty millions. If the Chinese should come at the rate of five thousand a week, even that figure will nothing near equal the present ratio of the Irish and German immigration, and it would take a hundred and fifty years to import forty millions. Somebody is raising a spectre to exorcise it and make capital. The economical idea of immigration is that every new comer is a producer; he directly contributes to the wealth of the community; he will not consume all he produces. Chinamen are proverbially thrifty and industrious, and in that sense then every Chinaman increases the national wealth. As for any immediate influence of John Chinaman on the labor market and rate of wages that is an impossibility. The workingmen of New York protest against two or three hundred foreigners. What injury can accrue to them? The principle of servile labor that is involved in coolie contracts is a serious question. Mr. Sumner's prohibition meets that issue. If the Chinese come as free emigrants, they come at their own cost. They benefit us, and there is no chance of any sudden influx of Tartar hordes to overrun us.

NO ICE.

In this climate ice is an article of prime necessity. We all use it, we all groan under its dearth. In the sick room it is more precious than medicine—to the sound it is better than food. What would our drinks, either the undefiled Croton or the compounds of skillful mixers, the chemical soda or the spirituous julep, be without ice? The crop has been short; there has been a combination of capital; the arrivals are irregular; it is nobody's fault; it is everybody's fault. But is there a real effort to remedy matters? Do the public know that ice, solid ice, can be manufactured at a price to compete with the actual products? That in three minutes solid blocks of ice are produced in the hottest day in summer, and that there is no sort of need for our suffering from want of ice? Meanwhile, we doubt very much that there is a scarcity.

JUDGE DOWLING is one of the shrewdest and most straightforward men in our department of justice. The other day a man was brought up before him on a charge. He played possum. "Oh," says Minos, "weren't you in my hands some twenty years ago for burglary?" "That's so," and the coon came down out of the tree. So in another case of infamous cruelty to a young child, the witness was *non est*, but the judge wouldn't see the business in that light. He sent for the witness. The brute was sent to prison, and then Mr. witness had to explain his absence. It turned out that he had been bought up. It wouldn't do. He was heavily fined, and sent to prison to get time for sober second thought as to his duties. That is how we want police justice administered.

THE CENSUS.—We do some things well, but we do other things ridiculously ill. As a nation we reject all teaching and insist on hoeing our own row. Even China beats us on the census. There a census goes on every week. In England the census is all taken in one night, or rather in one day, from sunset to sunset. We begin ours when the gods please and end when the appropriations are spent. It don't much matter. We are a great people, and a few millions more or less in the enumeration will be of no consequence, so long as the right parties get the public pay.

SOME HUMANITARIAN has introduced a clause in the new Mine Ventilation law of Pennsylvania prohibiting boys under twelve years of age from working in or entering mines. Boys must have a certificate of age before they can be employed. This is a step in the right direction. With the abundant natural capabilities of this country, and the excellent wages, there ought to be no child labor. It is a national disgrace, and implies either cupidity in parents or neglect in the State.

THE WORKING MAN IN POLITICS cannot surely be a voiceless nonentity in this country, as some of the more ardent speakers at the workingmen's meetings declare. The workingman is unrepresented. Who, then, is represented? Certainly the rich man is not represented. If the workingman chooses to lie down with the Democrat or the Republican, and to lose his identity on their party platforms, he is still represented. All Americans are workingmen. Not a few workingmen are capitalists. But the expulsion of Whittemore or the belligerent rights of Cuban patriots, or the personal wrangles of Logan, Butler or Bingham, with land grants and lobby interests, are vastly more important than workingmen's questions, and that's the reason they vote for Democrat and Republican partizans.

ST. LOUIS is laying herself out for the city of magnificent distances. She is increasing her borders, and preparing herself for metropolitan rank. She is to have eighteen miles river front, and six miles depth, and to be surrounded by a Boulevard 200 feet wide. At that rate she will be nearly half the size of London. It takes a deal of blowing to make a frog as big as an ox; sometimes the frog hurts herself in the process.

"COMING EVENTS cast their shadows before," but if the event be a myth, it can then cast the shadow of a myth. Rather airy and unsubstantial. A new American Republic to be formed of a federation of all the West India groups, with all their heterogenous interest, and mixed populations. Let us settle with Cuba and Mexico first. We can think about the rest in a couple of hundred years. Some things may have happened before then.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, having been confirmed in the Imperial Caesarship of France by the plebiscite, has been made the object not of a conspiracy but of a canard—almost the worse of the two. It has been thought necessary to officially contradict a report that Napoleon had invited the Orleans family back to France. We should have thought he might have done so, now that his throne is so secure in the affection of the people. But he does not seem of our opinion. What a power that Orleans family must be.

WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Want of employment, high prices and low wages are conditions prevalent throughout Europe. So prevalent that the matter is under consideration of the British Parliament. The production of the world is clearly enough to maintain the world. There must be fundamental errors in the distribution. It is a proposition of enormous wrong, that he who makes food should not have enough to eat. That will be a great day in which it can be said that the industrious worker is sure of his daily bread without stint. But we are a long way from such a consummation.

WOMAN IN BUSINESS.—Volkman, Smith & Co., a firm of women, with women principals, clerks and canvassers, have opened an advertising agency at No. 5 Frankfort street, New York. This arduous work is one that demands great tact and perseverance, but there is nothing which a woman cannot do, and we can only hope that our readers will give them all the encouragement they deserve.

AMERICUS COTERIE had a delightful reunion this week. The dancing was lively, the refreshments good, O'Brien's band inspiring and the weather all that could be wished. Everything went "merry as a marriage bell;" the ladies were lovely, the lads happy and the company were so well pleased that they did not separate until an early hour.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1870.

There has been only two subjects talked of in this city during the past week. The first, the extreme heat, the thermometer running up and down the gamut of the nineties with a perfect indifference as to the comfort of the poor citizens of this dust-begrimed city, and of the sufferings of our "poor but honest" legislators, in their daily toil at the Capitol. The second is the somewhat damaging report of the special Senate Committee, appointed to investigate the charges brought by Davis Hatch against the Government of San Domingo, and against Gen. Babcock, as the representative of the United States in the matter. It is asserted that President Grant feels considerably annoyed at the *expose*, but takes all the blame on himself, and declares that the whole business has been conducted under his personal direction. The Senate to-day went into executive session expressly to act on the treaty, but the opposition was so determined, and the heat so oppressive, that without action they reopened the doors and resumed the regular order of business. On Wednesday, June 22, Mr. Conklin presented resolutions passed by the Union League of New York, protesting against the renewal of the Income Tax, and praying for a general reduction of taxation. Mr. Sumner, on behalf of the Foreign Relations Committee, reported a bill for direct Cable communication with Belgium, and another to facilitate telegraphic matters with the Bermuda Islands. Some discussion was made on the bill to extend the time for the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, so that the Company may obtain the right of way through the Indian Territory, but without action the bill was laid aside and the bill to reduce the Internal Revenue Taxes taken up. After considerable debate an amendment was passed, reducing and repealing part of the stamp duties and several special taxes. After recess, the consideration of the Southern Pacific Railroad was resumed. In the House, after the usual morning business, Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to organize the Department of Internal Revenue and to regulate the collection of taxes. One of the important features of this bill is that it reduces the number of officers, clerks and employees in general, and does away entirely with the system of informers, spies, etc. The bill was ordered to be printed and made the special order for the 29th. Several unimportant bills were passed. From the Select Committee, appointed to investigate the charges made by Mr. Fitch against W. Scott Smith, correspondent of the *N. Y. Evening Post*, Mr. Poland made a report and asked that the resolution be printed. The report exonerates both Mr. Fitch and Mr. McCormick from the charges made, and recommends that Mr. Smith be allowed to continue his profession of reporter in the House. After which the President's veto of the bill for the extension of the Rollin White pistol patent came upon the question of passing the bill over the veto. During the debate, Farnsworth, of Ill., and Butler had it hot and heavy. The former charging the latter that he had received a fee of \$2,000 to advocate the question. Of course Butler denied this, but said that he did receive that amount for arguing the case before the Supreme Court; after much personal talk on both sides, a vote was taken and the veto sustained—12 yeas to 168 nays. The House then concurred in several amendments from the Senate, and adjourned on Thursday morning. The Apportionment Bill came up, and after considerable debate was referred to the Judiciary Committee by a vote 97 to 93. This, it is thought, will kill the bill for this session. Mr. Butler, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate amendment to the Georgia Bill with a substitute similar to the Virginia, Mississippi and Texas Bills, with right of giving all four of the States power to organize a militia force; various other amendments were offered by other members, the whole of which, with the original bill, was ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned, principally on account of the heat, which was almost suffocating. In the Senate, Mr. Sumner introduced a series of resolutions as a substitute for the House resolution on Cuba, which were laid over and ordered to be printed. Mr. Stewart's bill to prevent the enforcement of Coolie contracts for servile labor was then called up, but as the urgent request of several Senators the matter went over. During the discussion, Mr. Wilson, of Mass., expressed his views on the matter in pretty strong language, declaring that "he was opposed to casting a drag-net over the world, and gathering up the degraded portion of mankind to lower the price of labor and degrade the workingmen of the United States; that the time for Congress to interfere was come to arrest this importation of servile labor, either to take the place of the emancipated men of the South or the workingmen of the North." The reduction of the Tax Bill then came up as unfinished business, which was continued until 4:15 P. M., when the Senate went into executive session, and confirmed the appointment of Mr. Akerman as Attorney-General, Vice-Hoy resigned. At the evening session, the Southern Pacific Railroad Bill was considered. An amendment creating a new Board of Directors, with Gen. Fremont at its head, was carried; and at midnight, the Senate adjourned, assembling at 11 A. M. on Friday, when its first business was to pass several minor bills, one being the appropriation of \$40,000 for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien, and another designating certain days as legal holidays. Mr. Sumner then called up his Cuban resolutions, but at the expiration of the morning hour, they went over as unfinished business, and the bill reducing taxation taken up, the sections continuing the income tax stricken out by a vote of 34 yeas to 23 nays. In consequence of which the bill had to go back to the Finance Committee for revision. The consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill was then resumed, and several amendments passed, one of which appropriates \$50,000 for a refracting telescope. Without final action on the bill the Senate held an executive session, after which it took a recess until 7:30 P. M., when it considered and passed the House bill, revising, amending and consolidating the statutes relating to copy and patent rights, and the bills establishing the western Judicial district of Wisconsin, the holding of additional Circuit and District Courts in Indiana and Iowa, finally adjourning at 10:45 P. M. In the House, Mr. Potter, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate Bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to license pleasure yachts, to which several important amendments were made, the most important being that yachts belonging to a regularly organized yacht club of any foreign nation, which shall extend a like privilege to the yachts of the United States, shall have the privilege of entering or leaving any port of the United States without entering or clearing at the Custom-house thereof, or paying the tonnage tax. That for the identification of yachts and their owners, a commission to sail for pleasure in any designated yacht, belonging to any regularly organized or incorporated yacht club, stating the exemptions and privileges enjoyed under it, may be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be a token of credit to any United States official and to the authorities of any foreign power for the privileges enjoyed under it. That every yacht visiting a foreign country under the provisions of this act shall, on its return to the United States, make due entry at the Custom-house, at the port on which return it shall arrive. The consideration of the Georgia bill was then resumed, after much talk and voting on various amendments and substitutes. Mr. Dawes' substitute to the Senate substitute was passed, the sense of which is, that the State of Georgia, having complied with the Reconstruction laws, and its legal Legislature having ratified the 14th and 15th amendments, it is declared that the State is entitled to a representation in Congress, but nothing contained in the act shall be construed to deprive the people of the right to an election for members of the General Assembly, as provided in the Constitution of the State. The second section repeals the act prohibiting the organization and arming of the militia forces in the States of Texas, Mississippi, Virginia and Georgia. After which Butler and Randall, of Pennsylvania, had some talk about mutilating the record as published in the *Globe*, the latter charging the former with having done so. The matter was referred to the Committee on Rules. A large number of private pension bills was presented and passed, as was a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the necessity of building a Government warehouse at a point in the New York Lower Bay for the storage of merchandise coming from infected ports. At 5 P. M., the House adjourned. On Saturday, the House commenced business by adopting the report of the Conference Committee on the bill amending the Bankruptcy law in some technical points. The Committee on Commerce reported the Senate Bill incorporating the National Bolivian Navigation Company, which was opposed strongly by Messrs. Wood and Potter, of New York, on the grounds that it was a foreign company. The bill finally passed, after being amended so that the principal office of the company should be in New York, and reserving to Congress the right to amend, alter or repeal the charter at any time. Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, presented the report of that committee on the assault made by Patrick Woods on Charles H. Porter, of the Richmond district, and for which he was arrested and brought to the bar of the House. The report finds him guilty of the assault, and sentences him to three months imprisonment. The report was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Thursday, the 30th inst. At 1 P. M. the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation Bill, the most important item being the appropriation of \$500,000 for the New York Post Office. After disposing of about half the bill, the Committee rose. The House refused to concur with the Senate amendments to the bill to revive, consolidate and amend the patent and copyright laws, and a Conference Committee was appointed. The Senate amendment to the Buffalo Bridge was then concurred in. Mr. Cobb announced the death of the Hon. David Heaton, member from the Second District of North Carolina. After the customary eulogies, and the adoption of resolutions, including one providing for a committee of five members to accompany the remains to the cemetery at Newbern, the House adjourned. In the Senate, Mr. Howard, from the Select Committee on the petition of Davis Hatch, in connection with the San Domingo treaty, submitted the report, with the testimony taken in the case, recommending the indefinite postponement of the subject. Mr. Schurz, of Mo., said that he would shortly present the views of the minority of the committee, consisting of Messrs. Ferris, Vickers and himself. He subsequently introduced a bill entitled, "A Joint Resolution relative to Complaints of Davis Hatch against the Dominican Republic," which were laid over and ordered printed. The majority report finds nothing to warrant a supposition that Hatch was retained in custody by any means of fraud or unfairness, while the minority report exhibits a proto-

col signed by General Babcock, as agent of the President of the United States, and Manuel M. Gautier, agent for the Dominican Republic, in which the former pledges that the President of the United States shall use all his private influence among members of Congress, in order that the idea of annexing the Dominican Republic to the United States may acquire such a degree of popularity among the members, as to insure the success of the project, and that on the acceptance of annexation the United States shall pay a million and a half for the territory. There was also found among the official documents a letter written by Gautier to Consul Perry, that Hatch, an American citizen, is imprisoned by Babcock because of his irreconcilable enmity to the scheme of annexation, and his determination to disturb the public mind against it. There were other communications equally damaging. Mr. Osborn, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, the bill granting lands in aid of railroads in Alabama, and a canal in Florida. The Cuban resolutions were taken up and discussed for a short time. After which the House Naturalization Bill was taken up, and discussed until 5 P. M., when the Senate adjourned with the understanding that the bill should lie until July 2, and then be taken up for final action. Previous to adjournment, Senator Fenton introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of Treasury to change the name of the steam yacht *Fanny* to that of W. M. Tweed, which was passed. On the reassembly of the Senate, on Monday, quite a number of petitions were presented. The Tax Bill was then taken up. Mr. Sherman said that the committee had taken the vote of the Senate on the Income Tax as final. They had, therefore, stricken out of the bill all sections relating to that tax, and would recommend that the taxes on sugar remain as they previously were before the passage of the House Bill, and that two new sections be incorporated—one continuing the tax on corporations and salaries of Government officers for the year 1870, and that the tax on gross receipts be also restored. The sugar amendment elicited a lengthy debate, and the Senate decided to go by a vote of 30 to 28 to adhere to the reductions made by the House. Mr. Sherman at this action became very much disgusted, declaring that the revenue business might as well be given up. Mr. Yates at once moved an amendment prohibiting all taxes on tea, coffee and sugar. Pending this motion, a resolution was received from the House, announcing the death of the Hon. David Heaton, of North Carolina, on Sunday. After the passage of some resolutions of condolence, the Senate took a recess until 7:30 P. M., when the Texas Pacific Railroad Bill was taken up. Mr. Wilson's amendment to make the gauge of the road uniform at five feet from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, California, was passed by a vote 36 yeas, 7 nays; an amendment authorizing the Southern Pacific Railroad to connect with the Pacific road by a branch, was also adopted, as also was the amendment, compelling the road to purchase all its iron and steel in the United States. The bill was then passed as a whole, and the Senate adjourned at 11:40 P. M. In the House, Mr. Wood introduced a resolution for the distribution *pro rata* of all moneys paid, or to be paid by the Republic of Venezuela for claims of citizens of the United States under the award of the commission under the treaty of April 25, 1866, which passed. Mr. Reeves, offered a resolution directing the Ways and Means Committee, to report forthwith a bill reducing the present duties on salt 50 per cent, which, after considerable debate and some sharp practice, was adopted by a vote 108 yeas, 49 nays. The House then ordered a Committee of Conference on the Senate's amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. After considerable work of no great importance it went into a Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation Bill. After a lengthy session, the Committee rose leaving six pages of the bill unfinished. Mr. Garfield, from the Committee of Conference on the Currency Bill, made report, and the House adjourned at 5:30 P. M.

At the opening of the Senate on the 28th, it proceeded with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Bill as the business of the morning hour. An amendment was introduced by Mr. Harlan that neither the original nor the present land grant shall apply to lands within the Indian Territory, and requiring full compensation to owners of lands taken from the Indians for depots, which was adopted by a vote of 26 yeas to 20 nays. The Senate then went into an executive session, the friends of the San Domingo job being anxious to get their treaty ratified by the Senate, but determined opposition on the part of Mr. Sumner and other Senators not to delay any of the regular business, the Senate resumed their proceedings, calling up the Tax Bill. The first vote was on Mr. Yates' amendment which was rejected. On motion of Mr. Cameron, the Senate reconsidered their vote of the previous day in refusing to strike out the House provisions reducing taxes on sugar. The question then came up whether or not to strike out the House reduction on sugar to two cents a pound, or leave it as it is at the present time, three cents a pound; the latter prevailed, and the House amendment rejected by a vote—yeas, 27; nays, 26; as they also did the new taxes on champagne, brandy, wines, spices, etc. Just prior to adjournment, the coal question came up, but no decided action was taken. In the House, a number of memorials were read, and several small bills passed. After which the Sundry Civil Expense Appropriation Bill was taken up by the House as a committee of the Whole, which, after some talk, was reported to the House and passed. After which the bill to prevent the extermination of the fur bearing animals in Alaska, was passed, as was also the bill reported by the Committee on Commerce, allowing the transportation of imported articles in bond except wine, distilled spirits, and perishable or explosive articles. Mr. Schenck reported a bill reducing the duty on all kinds of salt fifty per cent, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole, which was done by a vote of 73 to 59. Mr. Garfield then called up the report submitted by the Conference Committee on the Currency Bill, and proceeded to explain its provisions. Considerable debate was elicited, some of the members claiming that it meant expansion, while others insisted that it contracted the currency. Without any final action the House adjourned early on account of the extreme heat.

CRESCENT.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Messrs. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s new pianos seem to be the leading piano here as well as elsewhere. The Peabody Institute, we notice, has lately secured a very fine Orchestral Grand for that magnificent building, so liberally endowed by its great benefactor. This indorsement is a very high testimonial to the value of these superb instruments. The Philadelphia agents, W. Redfield Phelps & Co., 927 Chestnut street, are very obliging, and are meeting with extraordinary success.

NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons, on the evening of June 23, one of the members notified the House that should the amendment to the Education Bill pass, striking out grants for denominational schools, he would urge the construction of double schools—one part for secular and the other for religious teaching. During the debate on the bill, while in committee, Mr. George Dixon opposed the permissive and compulsory clause, but believed non-conformists objected as a body to the increased grants for denominational teaching. He denied the charge that the National School League advocated the exclusion of the Bible from the schools. As the debate on the bill continues, new arguments are made nightly for or against it. After the committee rose, the bill providing for the appeal of defendants in capital cases was voted upon and lost. In the Lords the discussion on the Irish Land Bill was continued. Baron O'Hagan, recently elected to the peerage, delivered his maiden speech on the measure. The Duke of Richmond moved an amendment, reducing the amount of compensation to tenants for eviction, which was adopted. On the 24th discussion on the bill was continued. In the House the debate on the Education Bill was continued. Several members spoke in its favor, Mr. Mundella saying he believed religious instruction could easily be given in the schools without molesting liberty of conscience. Mr. Gladstone said that to realize the object of the measure—namely, the education of every child in the United Kingdom—the existing machinery must be utilized. He analyzed and defended in detail the clauses which had been attacked, and pointed out how much was conceded to the views of the non-conformists. The amendment of purely secular teaching was rejected by a decided majority. On Monday night, June 27, at the opening of the House of Lords, Earl Granville announced the death of Lord Clarendon, in the most feeling manner possible, closing his remarks by saying that he believed he would best honor the wishes of the deceased by not moving the customary adjournment of the House. The Duke of Richmond, Earl of Derby and Earl Cowley followed, all pronouncing brilliant eulogies on the deceased's sagacity, wit and brilliant genius as a statesman. The Irish Land Bill was taken up, and an amendment passed, requiring both tenant and landlord to furnish evidence of improvements claimed or contested. The Felony Bill was passed, and the Lords adjourned. In the Commons Mr. J. B. Smith, of Stockport, gave notice that he would introduce a bill requiring that all voters shall be able to write. The House then went into Committee on the Education Bill; various amendments being offered, were all rejected, one of which prescribed that scholars who decline religious shall receive secular teaching—another, that secular and religious teachings should be given in separate rooms. After a short session the committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

The Lords, on the 28th, continued their discussion on the amendments to the Irish Land Bill, the most important of which was the clause advancing funds to tenants for the purchase of small holdings. Earl Grey opposed it, because it would lead to cutting up the land, and create a brood of small debtors. Lord Orammore supported the clause, and appealed to the success of the system both in Russia and Canada. The Earls Granville and Carnarvon also supported the proposition. The Commons were in committee again on the Education Bill. After considerable talk, the committee rose and reported progress. Viscount Landon moved for leave to bring in a bill for the creation of parishes, and enlarging the powers of the parishioners respecting the conduct of public worship. After some little opposition, the bill was read for the first time, after which the condition of the English Army in India was discussed, and the House adjourned.

On Sunday, June 26, George William Frederick Villiers, fourth Earl of Clarendon, died in London, of diarrhoea, at the age of seventy-one years. At the time of his death he held the responsible position of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and as such concluded the treaty on the Alabama Claims question, which was commenced by Lord Stanley with Mr. Reverdy Johnson, then the American Minister, and which the United States Senate rejected almost unanimously. Earl Clarendon has filled almost every important position in the diplomatic and civil service of his country, among which was that of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held three times, in which position he represented Great Britain in the Treaty of Peace, signed at Paris in 1856 between the allied powers and Russia. The late Earl was very popular with most all classes of society, especially so with the Queen. He was an able, fluent speaker, a brilliant and shrewd politician, and thoroughly English from every point of view. He leaves six children, and will be succeeded in the title of Earl of Clarendon by his eldest son, Edward Hyde, at present a member of Parliament from Brecknock, Wales.

The London press thinks that Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, will succeed the late Earl of Clarendon as head of the Foreign Office, and that the Hon. Chichester Fortescue, now Chief Secretary for Ireland, will succeed Earl Granville in the Colonial Office.

By a statement made by Mr. Chapman, the publisher of Mr. Dickens' works, it appears that "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" is likely to remain a mystery for ever, Mr. Dickens having only completed the first half. The story is to be published as far as written and no one is to be permitted to finish it. All the pictures and objects of virtu belonging to Mr. Dickens will be sold by auction on the 9th of July.

It is stated that an American has offered the sum of \$100,000 for the residence of the late Charles Dickens at Gad's Hill, Kent, where he died.

A state breakfast was given by Queen Victoria on the lawn in front of Windsor Castle on Friday, the 24th inst. It being the first since the death of the Prince Consort, there was a large attendance, but the brilliancy of the occasion was marred by the inclement weather.

On the evening of the 23d a brilliant banquet was given in London in honor of the completion of the telegraphic line to India by submarine cables from Falmouth to Malta, via Gibraltar, where they connect with the established lines down the Mediterranean and Red Sea to Suez, connecting there with the new cable to Bombay. This virtually connects the American cotton market with the India market. During the banquet the Viceroy of India, Earl Mayo, sent congratulatory messages both to the chairman of the banquet and to President Grant.

Dispatches from various parts of the United Kingdom show that under the influence of the slight showers that have prevailed all over the country during the past week, the crops have very much improved, so much so that the *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the prospects of the wheat crop, deems the crop safe.

On the 23d inst. a deputation, representing some sixty thousand operatives in Lancashire, waited on the committee of cotton manufacturers at Blackburn, and asked for an increase of wages. They were assured that if the price obtained for goods after the harvest was over would warrant it wages should be raised five per cent. above present rates. On the 27th some of the proprietors of cotton mills in Lancashire made the desired advance at once, and the operatives went to work.

Mr. Evans, partner in the firm of Bradbury & Evans, the former publishers of Mr. Dickens' works, died on the 22d inst.

The terms of the new treaty between Great Britain and the Chinese Empire are opposed by a large number of London merchants, who are bringing their influence on the Foreign Office to prevent its being signed.

It is generally thought in English commercial circles that there will be material decline in the rates of interest, which will enable the Lombard street brokers to underbid the old lady of Threadneedle street.

On Saturday, the 25th, a very large deputation of London workmen waited on Mr. Forster, who explained to them and defended the Education Bill now before the Houses of Parliament.

M. de Lesseps, the great French engineer, under whose direction and management the Suez Canal was built, together with his wife, are visiting England. They are received at all points with every tribute of respect. In Liverpool, on the 27th, they were received at the Town Hall with addresses from the India and China associations, after which they visited the Exchange, where they received a warm reception from the merchants.

Much surprise is manifested in London at the rumored recall of Mr. Motley, the American Minister; so much so that the rumor is not at all credited. Mr. Motley has made himself exceedingly popular in all classes of English society by his quiet, dignified and gentlemanly business habits.

James Symes, one of the most celebrated of Scottish surgeons, died at Edinburgh on the afternoon of the 26th. At the time of his death he held the Chair of Clinical Surgery in the University of Scotland, a position held by him since 1851.

The financial editor of the London Times says that on the arrival of Mr. Peter B. Sweeney, of New York, in London, the English stockholders of the Erie Railroad Company may expect full and copious information as to the condition of that Company, and of the progress made in the prosecution of their claims. The same paper has also an account of the Pullman palace car excursion from the Atlantic coast to San Francisco, with extracts from the *Trans-Continental*, which was published on the train during the trip over the Pacific Road. The Times expresses its astonishment at the ingenious and sumptuous appointments of the train, and the luxurious provision made for the comfort of the passengers.

A meeting of the Anti-Vaccination League was held in London on the 27th, Professor Newman in the chair. Many of the speakers denounced vaccination in the strongest terms, and urged Parliament to repeal the laws on the subject. In Shields, Durham, an indignation meeting was held by a number of ladies, with a daughter of Joseph Hume in the chair, to protest against the Infectious Diseases Bill now before Parliament. They declared that the measure was an abominable one.

The evidence taken at the coroner's inquest held over the victims of the recent disaster on the Great Northern Railroad goes substantially to prove that the casualty was caused by the sudden breaking of an axle through a flaw, which could not have been detected by ordinary means. On the 28th there was a collision between trains on the Belfast and Bangor Railroad, which caused serious injuries to some sixteen persons.

IRELAND.—On the 22d inst., a serious riot was commenced in the City of Cork, Ireland, caused by the jealousy of the Irish tailors against a great number of German tailors who have been employed by the master tailors of late. The Irishmen held a meeting and resolved to demand the discharge of the Germans, notifying the employers of their action. Their terms not being complied with, a strike was resolved upon at once. Accordingly on the afternoon of the 22d the Irish tailors stopped work and collected in large crowds in the street. Rioting was at once commenced, the shops of obnoxious employers invaded and damaged, gun shops broken into; and upon the appearance of the police, supported by the military, barricades were at once thrown up. These were charged and carried by the cavalry and the rioters dispersed, many arrests being made. In the evening and on the 23d and 24th, the rioters continued to assemble and give the authorities much trouble. Quite a number of the police, volunteer constables and one soldier were badly injured by stones and other missiles thrown from the roofs of houses in which the rioters retreated on being driven from the streets. The authorities are acting with much moderation, but have forbidden all processions within the city limits, though they have given permission for the holding of a public meeting in the park. On the 26th rioting was again resumed, the tailors having been joined by workmen from almost every branch of industry, including those from the large steamship works, the foundrymen, the lockmen, and even the workwomen are now participating in the strike. The city is in the hands of the military authorities, who arrest and examine all persons found on the street after 9 P. M. On the 27th there were no scenes of violence on the streets, but the excitement continued and the dissatisfaction of the working classes is spreading. Since the evening of the 27th the city has been comparatively quiet. Some two hundred citizens are doing duty as special police. On the evening of that date Lord Strathnavin resigned the command of Her Majesty's forces in Ireland.

A conference of the Primitive Methodists was held in Belfast, Ireland, on the 7th inst. The subject of reunion with the Irish Episcopal Church was considered, but no conclusion arrived at.

FRANCE.—In the Corps Legislatif, on the 24th, M. Louvet, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in answer to a question of the condition of the crops, replied that notwithstanding the drought, the Government had satisfactory reports of the crops, and that no precaution or provision had been neglected to guard against famine. The Princes of the House of Orleans have addressed a letter to the Deputies of the Corps Legislatif in answer to the motion made by the Marquis de Pire relative to their recall from exile, and in which they say:

"In the presence of this proposition we cannot keep silence. Since 1848 we have protested against the law which exiled us. Nothing has justified that exile since, and we come to renew our protests. It is not grace that we demand; it is our right—a right which belongs to all Frenchmen, and of which we are despoiled. It is our country which we ask for, which we love, which our family has always loyally served, from which none of our traditions separate us, and whose name alone ever causes our heart to beat. Nothing can replace our absent country.

To which it is asserted that the Council of Ministers at once refused their assent, but it is expected that the petition of the Princes will be presented on the 2d of July. It is also asserted that the Emperor has intimated that the time "has not yet arrived" to grant the petition, and adds that he will urge the removal of all difficulties to the return of the Princes whenever "it is safe and proper to do so." One of the Paris journals asserts that the reason, the petition of the Orleans princes was refused was because it was addressed to the Corps Legislatif, and not to the Emperor.

Many vessels are leaving Marseilles for the Black Sea, to load with grain in consequence of the expected failure of the French wheat crop, the extent of the damage to which cannot be correctly estimated, the accounts from the provinces being contradictory; but the grain markets show much weakness. The effects of the extraordinary heat is still felt. In Paris the water of the Seine is so low that grass is growing at the foot of the quay walls. The *Journal des Debats* says that the stock of the western lines of railway have improved owing to the expected increase of business consequent on the importation of breadstuffs from the American markets.

A Parisian paper called the *Siecle*, after describing the Spanish atrocities in the Antilles, quotes with approval the following passage from the London *Messenger*: "Spain needs money; Cuba needs peace; and the United States needs Cuba." In this statement we see a practical solution of the situation.

It was reported in Paris on the 25th that the Emperor has had another attack of rheumatism which was brought on by the sudden change of climate, the weather at St. Cloud being quite chilly. On the day previous Prince Napoleon, who was traveling in Switzerland, was summoned by telegraph to St. Cloud. In compliance with which he arrived in Paris on the 27th. The Emperor's physicians advise him to go to Contrexville and take the mineral baths, the waters of that place having a great repute for the alleviation and cure of diseases of the bladder and urinary organs generally.

The Papal Nuncio resident in Paris, having, by order of the Pope, published answers to addresses sent from France to Rome in regard to the Ecumenical Council, was, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed that he, the Nuncio, was considered as an ambassador, and that his replying to such addresses exceeded his functions. The Nuncio, in re-

sponse, regretted the irregularity, and promised that it would not be repeated.

The trial of the members of the International Society of Workmen for complicity in the plot against the life of the Emperor and the peace of the empire, was adjourned from the 23d ult. to the 29th. Several more important arrests have been made, and much valuable evidence discovered.

The French Monetary Commission, which was appointed some time since and charged to define the currency values, has decided that gold is the only legal standard tender. It recommends that the new gold coin twenty-five franc piece of France, be assimilated in value to the British gold sovereign and to the American gold half eagle.

A general strike among the journeymen bakers of Marseilles commenced on the 27th. Employers are willing to concede an advance of wages, but refuse to agree to certain conditions insisted upon by the men. The consequence is that there is nearly a total suspension of bread-making, and an advance of prices accordingly.

A prosecution has been commenced against the *Reveil* newspaper, under the press law, for an article published during the month of May, entitled "The Army and the Plebsite."

The marriage of the Prince of Vicavaro with a daughter of Lorillard Spencer, and of William Degroot with Miss Hawley, of Stamford, Conn., are announced in Paris fashionable circles.

Mrs. Ward's private theatricals, an American entertainment, are the great attraction in Paris just now. Among the spectators at the performance on the 25th inst. were Lord Lyons, Count Persigny, M. Chevallier, and other distinguished persons.

SPAIN.—In the Cortez on the 23d, before the adjournment until October was voted, the Minister of State, in reply to an inquiry, said Spain had signed a judicial treaty with France after consulting the Council of State, and he therefore deemed the permission of the Cortez unnecessary. The question of general amnesty coming up, Gen. Prim opposed it, declaring that amnesty at present would be considered as weakness, but that it could be accorded at a more befitting opportunity. The question of emancipation of slaves in Spanish colonies came up just before the adjournment in the shape of a substitute to Senor Moret's original project, which was passed. The following are some of its provisions:

All slaves over sixty years of age are immediately liberated. The guardianship held by their former masters over slaves born since 1868 ceases on proof of abuse or castigation on the part of the master, or upon the marriage of the slaves. Children under fourteen years of age are to go with their mothers, married couples shall not be separated; and punishment by the lash or azote is absolutely prohibited. Provision will be made by supplementary legislation to meet such cases as may neither be covered by this bill, nor left to the discretion of the Government.

Madrid was thrown into considerable excitement on the 26th by the discovery of a plot to blow up the powder magazine at Gibraltar belonging to the English Government. The ringleaders were at once arrested. It is supposed that they were instigated by Fenianism.

On the 25th, at Paris, Queen Isabella signed her abdication of the throne of Spain, in the presence of all the members of the Royal Family, Marshall Bazaine, and other dignitaries, and in favor of her son, the Prince of Asturias. The Queen preceded the act by signing her will, so that it might have the weight and validity of an act of a sovereign, after which she read a formal address and farewell, and then signed the act of abdication. In a letter to the Pope, the ex-Queen notifies his Holiness of her abdication, and begs his blessing for the Prince and Spain.

General Prim, in consequence of continued ill health, has gone to Toledo. He is to return in a few days to Madrid, and will then go to Vichy for a few weeks.

ITALY—FLORENCE.—The Chinese Embassy made a very short visit to Turin and Florence, and proceeded at once to Paris.

Some forty thousand people assembled on the field of Solferino on Friday, the 24th, the twelfth anniversary of the battle, to witness the ceremony of dedicating a monument to the memory of the soldiers who fell there. The proceedings, which were very interesting, were conducted by Colonel Haye, on the part of the French, and Colonel Pollak, on the part of the Austrians. Among the great numbers present were the Princes Humbert and Savoy Caragnon, of Italy. In the evening a grand banquet was held, at which pacific and appropriate toasts were exchanged by the representatives of the various European Powers.

ROME.—All news from the Holy City is of such a contradictory character that it is almost impossible to separate the chaff from the wheat. But it is generally rumored that the sessions of the Council are very inharmonious; that the minority still continues to attack the dogma of infallibility. It is also rumored that the Holy Father, with a view to produce dissensions in the ranks of the minority, will consent to the modification of some of the unimportant features of the scheme. In the meantime, death is working havoc with the council since its convocation, the latest death being that of the Bishop of New Orleans, Louisiana, who was respected and loved by the citizens of every denomination in the Crescent City for his parental love and amiability to all.

A dispatch from Rome on the 28th says that notification has been given of the appointment by the Pope of a number of new bishops, including two for the United States to fill the sees of Springfield, Mass., and Havre de Grace, Md.; also one for Port au Prince, W. I.

SWITZERLAND.—The Council of State, sitting at Neuchatel, has voted by a large majority in favor of the separation of Church and State.

AUSTRIA.—The result of the election for members of the Diet in Styria was the success of twelve candidates from the clerical party, six liberal and four slave, and in Moravia seven constitutionalists and twenty-three of the Tscheck party.

The collection of tolls by the Austrian and Prussian authorities on the Elbe ceases on the 1st of July.

BELGIUM.—There is much uneasiness felt by the Government at the recent outbreak on the part of the citizens of Verviers, and fears are entertained that another will take place. Precautions have been taken to prevent any such act. On the 26th, the king summoned the Baron d'Anehan to Brussels to form a new Cabinet. The Baron consented to undertake the task.

GERMANY.—The Czar of Russia is at Stuttgart on a visit to the King of Prussia. The condition of the crops all through Germany excite intense anxiety, as the reports from all districts are exceedingly discouraging. On the 25th, Alvah Lake, a citizen of Memphis, Tenn., was sentenced at Leipzig to one year's imprisonment for an assault committed on the American Consul, resident in that city.

BAVARIA.—The king persists in his refusal to accept the resignation of the Minister of War, which was tendered him some time ago.

HOLLAND.—The Government has ordered the frigate Wassenaar to Curacao to demand redress for the outrages committed on Dutch subjects by the insurrectionary Government of Venezuela.

GREECE.—It is announced in Athens that the work on the canal through the Isthmus of Corinth, which has been some time in contemplation, will be at once commenced and pushed forward to completion.

MEXICO.—The city of Guaymas, Mexico, was surprised on the 28th of May by an armed force under Colonel Vascanno, whose command is in the interest of Placido Vega. The troops landed from the steamer Forward, formerly an English gunboat, and entered the city without opposition. The Collector of Customs was seized, possession of the Custom House taken, and notice given to the citizens to pay the outstanding dues, which were estimated at \$100,000, and which amount was collected. The invader carried away two vessels and 5,000 muskets which they had

seized in the city. The United States Consul protested against the seizure of the arms. Forty tons of coal were taken from the Northern Transportation Company and a draft on Ortiz Brothers given in payment. A demand for \$25,000 was made upon the same firm and the money not forthcoming \$50,000 of merchandise was seized. The Government troops appearing on the 29th, Vascanno evacuated the place, the Forward steaming out of the harbor with the sailing vessels in tow. During the occupation order was maintained and the foreigners were unmolested. The prisoners were all released with the exception of Mejia, of the Paymaster's Department; a son of the Minister of War, Modine, of the Supreme Government. The United States Consul urged his release, but Vascanno replied that his orders were positive to keep him prisoner. It is supposed that the expedition will visit La Paz, San Blas, Mazatlan and other points, and attack them in furtherance of the scheme to establish the "Northwestern Mexican Republic."

Later advices from Guaymas state that at the request of the Mexican General the United States Consul had sent the United States steamer-of-war Mohican in pursuit of the steamer Forward. This act the opposition press at once attacked, and blamed those in office for asking any assistance of the American navy. The Government papers took the matter up and approve the course pursued by the administration. From the City of Mexico comes the story that President Juarez has been accused of smuggling, and that proofs of the accusation have been demanded.

El Queso, an influential journal, says that the powerful Catholic Society of the Holy Alliance will exert considerable influence in the next election for President.

Pierre Carme, the well-known billiardist, arrived in the city from New Orleans.

From the Rio Grande districts we have the information that the insurgents in the Tamaulipas districts number near 2,000 men, and that the distress all through the district is rapidly increasing. Sarmiento, the Prefect of the sub-district of Tuxtepec, has been assassinated by citizens of his district. Numerous fires had occurred, which no doubt were caused by the long-continued drought.

BRAZIL.—The treaty between the Allies and the Paraguayan Government has not yet been signed. The bill recently introduced in the Brazilian Chambers for the abolition of slavery, makes free all children of slaves born after the passage of the Act.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.—It has been rumored that the insurgents under General Lopez Jordan have had a battle in the Province of Entre Rios against the Argentine troops under the command of General Conesa, during which Jordan's Cavalry made a brilliant charge and broke the Argentine right wing, but the latter rallied and defeated Jordan's infantry, with considerable loss. It was anticipated that this battle would so cripple the insurgent forces that they would at once disband.

CUBA.—Captain-General de Rodas telegraphs that he has captured the second cargo of the steamer Upton, and killed seven more of Lono's men who landed at the same time. The Captain-General also publishes a card, in which he contradicts the charge made by his enemies that he is a Freemason, and at the same time persecutes the order in Havana, and other Cuban cities, by ordering the arrest of its members. He denies that he is, or intends to be, a member of any secret society. He has also commuted the sentence of seventeen prisoners from death to exile or imprisonment for life. The reaction in the interior against the insurgents has been the cause of many outrages. The insurgent Ortega and his family were on the road to surrender, when they were captured and hung, as were two other men. Parties are co-operating to resist the conscriptors and to refuse aid to the insurgents.

The health of the city of Havana is very good, there being but few deaths either from yellow fever or cholera, and no fears are entertained of an epidemic at present.

On the 26th, Senor Gelpi and Leon assumed the editorial charge of the *Voz de Cuba* of Havana. Senor Leon says: "The *Voz de Cuba* is not to discuss politics, and not to mention parties or arguments which distract attention from the only object of patriotic duty. The deceased Senor Castanon erred in employing certain means." Senor Castanon had been a defender of liberal measures. The new paper appears in the same style as the extinct *Prensa*.

Gonzalez Junco, an insurgent leader, who surrendered some time ago to the Spanish authorities at Villa Clara, and was pardoned by the Government, was tried and convicted last week for crimes committed by him while he was a rebel leader, and executed on the morning of the 28th in Fort Cabanas, Havana. Since the publication of President Grant's message, the Spanish press in Havana have indulged in an extremely threatening tone toward this country. The *Diario de la Marina* is urging Spain to demand of the United States the dissolution of the Cuban Juntas in New York, New Orleans and other cities, and the seizure and delivery to Spain of the steamer Upton.

DOMESTIC.

Another important link of telegraphic communication has been completed by the laying of the new cable between Bombay and Suez, and the completion of the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta cables. On the morning of the 23d President Grant received from the Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India, the following message, dated Bombay, India, June 23, 1870, evening:

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON:
The Viceroy of India, for the first time, speaks direct by telegraph with the President of the United States. May the completion of this long line of uninterrupted communication be the emblem of lasting union between the Eastern and Western Worlds.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

BOMBAY, INDIA, June 23, 1870.

To which President Grant forwarded the following reply:

THE VICEROY OF INDIA:
Your dispatch of this date is received. I congratulate you upon the connection of your country with the balance of the world by telegraph, and join you in the wish for a lasting union between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1870.

During the day the following communications passed between the President of the United States and the Prince of Wales, who telegraphed from London as follows:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington:
I feel sure you will rejoice with me on the completion this evening of submarine telegraphic communication between America, Great Britain and India.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, June 23.

ANSWER.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES:

Your dispatch of this evening is received. America and Great Britain have reason to feel gratified at the successful connection of the Far East with them by submarine cable.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.

St. John's Day was celebrated at New London on the 24th inst. A large number of the Masonic fraternity gathered from all parts of the State, and after marching in procession, nearly 1,000 strong, through the city, assembled at Lawrence Hall to listen to an oration by the Rev. Brother C. S. Macreading. After the oration the procession reformed and marched to Lewis' Grove, where a collation was partaken of. Though the heat was oppressive, the affair was greatly enjoyed by all.

The corner stone of the Rhode Island Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument was laid on the 24th inst., at Providence, by the Free Masons, in pursuance of an invitation of the General Assembly. The entire Masonic body of the State was in line, with numerous bands of music. At the site of the monument an eulogy on Masonry was delivered by the Rev. H. W. Rugg, and an oration by General Van Zandt. The Masonic demonstration was very successful.

A trial of mowing machines took place at Elmira, N. Y., on the 23d inst., under the auspices of the Elmira Farmers' Club. Twenty-three

machines took part in the trial. Child's machine, with the Buckeye harvester, 4 feet 5 inches, cut three-fourths of an acre in twenty-five minutes, and the Eureka machine, 6 feet, in twenty-six minutes. A one-horse Buckeye cut three-fourths of an acre in forty minutes, and a Clipper machine occupied forty-six minutes for the same amount of work. So the Buckeye is still ahead.

The Handel and Haydn Society, of Boston, held a social meeting on Tuesday night, June 21, and passed resolutions of thanks to Carl Zerrahn and Mr. Barnes, in connection with the late visit of the Society to New York, and also a resolution of sympathy for Mr. Bothamly, who was so seriously injured. The meeting was very spirited throughout, and the general tone of the remarks was that the trip had been of great benefit to the Society. A proposal by Mr. Zerrahn that Beethoven's hundredth birthday be celebrated by the production of the Ninth Symphony was warmly received.

A severe storm occurred at McConnellsburg, Fulton Co., Penn., on Sunday afternoon, June 26, accompanied with rain and hail. About one-half of the Court House roof was torn off and carried some distance. The new Methodist Church was badly injured, the gable walls being removed from their foundations.

A plan is under consideration to extend the boundaries of St. Louis, Mo. It is proposed that the city proper shall cover an extent of over fifty square miles, giving eighteen miles of river frontage, north and south, and six miles east and west, the whole to be surrounded by an avenue 200 feet wide, a public park of 3,000 acres to be reserved. After these improvements are completed the capital of the nation will have to be removed.

The U. S. Grand Jury at Canandaigua have indicted Gen. Starr for violating the Neutrality laws. Indictments will also be found against Donnelly and Gens. Gleason and Fitzpatrick.

Gen. Kimball, Treasurer of Indiana, left Indianapolis on Friday, June 24, with checks on New York for nearly \$500,000. This, with the \$500,000 sent for the same purpose a few days previous, will nearly, if not entirely, liquidate the debt of that State.

The Central and Western Pacific Railroad Companies have consolidated under the name of the Central Pacific. It is stated that the Pullman palace cars will be discontinued on the Central Pacific road after the 7th of July.

The subscriptions to the Buffalo and Washington Railway up to Saturday night, June 25th, amounted to \$410,000, leaving only \$90,000 to be subscribed to make the city of Buffalo's subscription available. The road will undoubtedly be built soon.

One of the important features of the Fourth of July holiday in New York this year will be the presence of two fire companies—Mechanics' Engine Co. No. 6 and Hope Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3—from New Orleans, La., they being the first Louisiana organizations that have visited New York since the war. The Crescent City boys number some eighty men, and will bring with them a new hand-engine and hook and ladder truck. During their visit to the Empire City they will give an exhibition of their abilities in running with their engine half a mile and going to work, forcing water through fifty feet of hose. In New Orleans No. 6 did this a year ago in the remarkable short time of two minutes and forty-one and three-quarter seconds; a mile in six minutes and a half, and a quarter of a mile in one minute and eight seconds. The truck company has a similar race, running half a mile, stripping truck and raising all their ladders against a building, with axes and hooks on the ground ready for work. This they have done in four minutes and twelve seconds. No doubt the boys from the South will have a good time with the fire ladders of New York, both of the new fire department and from the many organizations kept up to perpetuate the associations of the old.

By a dispatch from Cheyenne, we learn that couriers came into Fort Rawlins, W. T., on the night of the 27th inst., and reported that Lieut. Young, with his command, came upon a party of Sioux marauders numbering near two hundred strong, about twenty-five miles from Rawlins, and had a fight with them, during which fifteen Indians were killed. No soldiers were hurt. The Lieutenant feels confident that he will capture the whole party. Lieut. O'Brien left Rawlins this morning with reinforcements and ammunition.

It is reported at Bryan that a party of Indians, numbering about two hundred, came into South Pass City on Saturday morning, rode through the town and drove off about sixty or seventy head of horses.

A most disastrous oil fire broke out in Pittsburg, Pa., on the afternoon of the 18th inst., caused by a thousand-barrel tank being struck by lightning during a terrible rain storm, in which houses were thrown down and trees uprooted. Another tank was struck at the same time; both instantly exploded. The burning oil, running toward the river, destroyed everything in its way, including the Sharpsburg bridge. The total loss will probably amount to \$500,000. Henry B. Foster, a clerk employed in the Eclipse refinery, was burned to death.

Fears are being entertained again of a scarcity of water in Philadelphia, there being but three inches of water passing off the dam at the present time.

On the 27th inst., an explosion occurred in Hyatt's billiard ball manufactory on Beaver street, Albany, which blew out a portion of the rear wall of the building, and set the house on fire, causing \$2,000 damage. The explosion was caused by mice nibbling matches lying among a quantity of gun cotton, which was employed in the manufacture of billiard balls.

Capt. J. D. Robinson, of the United States Navy died in San Francisco on Sunday, June 26th. The remains will be brought to New York for interment. Capt. Robinson commanded the steamer Pensacola during the engagement in Mobile Bay.

On the morning of the 28th, about 1 A. M., the steamboat Drew collided with towboat Telegraph, sinking her instantly. The Telegraph was coming down the river with a large tow. The pilot of the Drew, seeing imminent danger of collision, immediately signaled to the engineer to reverse the engine, and endeavored to warn the approaching tow of their danger. The tug kept on its way, regardless, it seems, of the repeated warnings, and, though the Drew tried to prevent it, a collision was inevitable. In an instant thereafter she struck the ill-fated Telegraph with her bow, crushing in her side, bursting her boilers and sinking her almost immediately. Then ensued a scene of confusion—the crew springing overboard and crying for help, and the canal boats in tow cutting loose, and drifting hither and thither, crushing and grinding against each other, and doing considerable damage. The engineer of the Telegraph was badly wounded, and was picked up by the boats of the Drew, as also were three of her crew. Every attention was at once paid to the engineer on board the Drew. On her arrival at Albany he was at once sent to hospital. It is supposed that no lives were lost, as the balance of the crew of the Telegraph must have jumped on the canal boats. By a telegram from Catskill it is said that the Drew sank two canal boats beside the Telegraph.

The office of the Maryland Fire Insurance Company, of Baltimore, corner of Post-Office avenue and Second street, a short distance from the post office, was robbed about noon on the 28th inst. of United States bonds and other valuable securities, to the amount of \$150,000. The trunk containing the securities of the Company was brought from the Safety Deposit about 10½ o'clock for the purpose of inspecting a particular paper contained therein. After this had been done, about \$10,000 additional securities were deposited in the trunk, which was placed behind the counter. Shortly after, a stranger entered the office and engaged Mr. Hambleton, the President of the Company, in conversation relative to the insurance of a horse valued at \$2,500, in Richmond, Va. Mr. Hambleton left his private room to ask a question of the Cashier in the front office, the stranger following him and leaving the building.

Immediately thereafter the loss of the trunk was discovered. Among the lost bonds are \$25,000 of United States coupons of 1864, \$11,000 of Northern Central Railroad coupon bonds of 1865, \$13,000 of Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad Second Mortgage bonds, \$5,000 of United States Registered certificates; the remainder consisting principally of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Georges Creek stock. All the bonds were of the denomination of \$1,000.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1870.

The dullness which has prevailed in all the Wall street markets for a month past was rudely broken in upon last week by events really startling in their character, and brokers and bankers who had retired to some cool watering-place or country retreat for a few days' rest and pleasure, were summoned, by the aid of the telegraph, and returned post haste to take their place at the helm once more, and guide their financial barks safely through the sudden storms and troubled waters. There was little certainly at the beginning of the week to indicate the change to come over the market before its close, the transactions being very limited and at slight variation in prices. But this quiet was only the calm before the storm. The "break" began on Tuesday, when in the absence of a leading supporter of a certain line of railway securities, a sharp decline took place in Ohio and Mississippi, the sales of which were afterward discovered to be for the account of Edward B. Ketchum. Mr. James Boyd, of Broad street, also held something like five millions of gold for Ketchum, and the weakness of the market compelled him to fail to keep his contracts. The whole story then came out, and gold and stocks took a fine tumble together. The failure of Ketchum & Co.'s schemes to buy the market were simply the improved condition of our foreign trade and the turn in the tide of exchange consequent upon our immense cotton crop and coming grain harvests. When gold fell to 110¼ a few months since, the Ketchum party took hold and bid the premium gradually up to 115, the movement enlisting many outside operators. Here, however, the tide turned again. The enormous cotton crop, exceeding that of last year by 800,000 bales, so affected foreign exchange that the export of specie which Ketchum had expected to be heavy was but trifling. The thirty-five millions of July interest was finally the weight which broke the spirit of the members of the "bull" clique and they were obliged to throw their gold overboard and fall to keep their contracts, the market falling off to 111½, where the bears, buying in to cover a large line of "shorts," stayed the tide. It is altogether probable that as soon as this short interest shall have been entirely covered, we shall have a still further decline before its absorption of the July interest. The decline in stocks has had a depressing effect upon holders who were quietly waiting confidently expecting a bull market during the summer season. The failure of the Ketchum scheme marred all their plans and placed them in a very embarrassing position, as they dare not attempt to sell out in such a nervous market, but must carry their load and stand the interest, or begin a bull campaign afresh, rather a discouraging task.

In the Government list prices have been lower in currency but higher in gold. The money market was easy throughout the week at four per cent. on call, a few loans being made at five per cent. The weekly bank statement showed a loss in reserve of a million and a half of dollars, including a decrease of about a million legal tenders. The deposits have fallen off about two and a half millions, so that the surplus reserve has decreased less than a million. The loan increase amounted to three hundred thousand dollars. The *World* views the financial situation as follows:

The general business of the country for the fall trade looks promising. Money is likely to be easy throughout the fall, owing to the increased surplus of currency in our banks compared with their condition of last year, and also from the unusual movement of grain from the Western States at this season and its export to Europe. The receipts of wheat and other grain in Chicago and Milwaukee for the week ending June 25 were 2,461,500 bushels.

The export of grain has been checked by the rapidity with which speculators here and in the West have run up prices beyond the limits which Europe can afford to pay in competition with the other grain markets of the world. The Chicago bankers have determined, so far as they are concerned, to check this speculative evil of forestalling the market, by refusing to discount grain paper maturing beyond July 1. If the speculators can obtain facilities to carry the grain they hold at present prices, then the result will be that Europe will buy in other markets, and the United States will lose the sale of a large amount of grain. The country will be injured thereby.

These grain speculators must bear in mind that Europe always exaggerates the calculations of its expected short crops in order to attract speculative shipments, so as to have large stocks of grain in its ports. The result generally is that the highest prices are realized before the harvest is in; and afterward comes a breakdown, which ruins speculators. It is estimated that this action of the Chicago bankers will enforce sales of about 7,000,000 bushels. In the end the speculators will realize more than if they were enabled to carry out their own views. In other words this action of the Chicago banks will add to the wealth of the country by increasing the exports of grain, and also by saving speculators from heavy losses and perhaps ruin.

The great staples of the country—cotton, tobacco and grain—promise to be abundant in quantity, and are likely to meet a ready sale at remunerative prices.

All the materials, therefore, are at hand for the most prosperous and profitable fall trade throughout the whole country that we have seen since the year 1861. The bungling incompetency of Secretary Boutwell and Congress with their financial measures since January last have frightened our merchants so that they have reduced their business operations within the most narrow and conservative limits. The general trade of the country has never been before in so sound and strong a condition; and with so few liabilities and such light stocks of merchandise, Secretary Boutwell's Funding bill monstrosity has produced a sort of national liquidation in general trade.

The war between the great trunk lines is still being actively carried on, although there has been no further reduction in the passenger or dead freight tariff. The competition now seems to be for the carrying of cattle and stock for the New York markets. From day to day the price per load and per car has been lowered by the Central Road, and day by day Erie has followed with a similar reduction, until both are transporting live stock at non-paying rates.

The following is a table showing the fluctuations from day to day in the stock and gold markets during the past week.

	June 22.	23.	24.	25.	27.
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson R. con. stock..	99½	99½	99½	98½	97
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson R. con. scrip....	95	94½	94½	94½	92½
Erie.....	24½	24½	24½	24	23
Reading.....	107½	107½	107½	107½	106½
Ohio and Mississippi.....	38½	38	38	37½	35½
Wabash.....	58½	56½	57	57	55½
Northwestern.....	81½	84	84	83½	82½
Northwestern preferred.....	90½	89½	89½	88½	87½
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	67½	66½	66½	66½	65
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred.....	82	81½	81½	80½	80
Lake Shore.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	98
Rock Island.....	120½	119½	118½	117	115½
Fort Wayne.....	97½	95	95½	95½	93½
Pittsburg.....	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
New Jersey Central.....	109½	108½	107½	109½	109
Pacific Mail.....	43½	42½	42½	52½	41
Western Union.....	35½	34½	35	35½	34
Harlem.....	141½	140½	140	140½	138

	GOLD.	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday, June 20.....	112½	112½	112½
Tuesday, June 21.....	112½	112½	112½
Wednesday, June 22.....	112½	112½	112½
Thursday, June 23.....	111½	111½	111½
Friday, June 24.....	111½	111½	111½
Saturday, June 25.....	111½	111½	111½
Monday, June 27.....	111½	111½	110½

It has been several times hinted that the great Central-Erie war is only a ruse to deceive the public, and that suddenly, some fine day, the difficulties will be all settled, the stocks will take a sudden jump of five or

ten per cent., and the poor shorts will be unable to find enough in the market to cover with. Such is very likely to be the case, and those who are in heavily on the bear side will do well to take warning and provide for such a contingency. Fisk seems to be playing points on Commodore Vanderbilt, and for a time has a little the best of it. When the Commodore reduced his rates on cattle from \$120 to \$40 per car he congratulated himself that Erie would not make such a ruinous reduction. He was mistaken, for the Erie managers astonished him by announcing to the public that they would carry cattle and live stock from Suspension Bridge to New York for one cent per head. Vanderbilt was

NOT WILY ENOUGH

to see that his opponents were setting a trap for him, but, on the contrary, suspecting that they were merely putting him on his mettle, he became doubly courageous, and reduced his tariff to \$1 per car. This was what Fisk & Gould wanted. They immediately telegraphed to their agents throughout the West to buy all the stock they could on the account of the Erie Road, and ship it via the Central Road. This order was obeyed so literally that the Erie folks have now in their great National stockyards at Weehawken

EIGHT THOUSAND HEAD OF CATTLE,

which their kind friend Vanderbilt has transported from Buffalo on terms which would not pay for the grease on the cart-wheels of the stock trains.

There was a general improvement in the entire list of railway securities yesterday morning, and at the first board prices ruled as follows:

Pacific Mail.....	41½ @ —	Northwestern pref.....	88½ @ 88½
N. Y. Central, con.....	98½ @ 98½	Rock Island.....	116½ @ —
do scrip.....	94½ @ 94½	St. Paul.....	65½ @ 66
Reading.....	107½ @ 107½	do preferred.....	8 ½ @ 81
Michigan Southern.....	99½ @ 99½	Ohio and Mississippi.....	35½ @ —

Gold opened at 111½, and afterward fluctuated between 111½ and 111½.

Governments bonds were somewhat unsteady owing to the weakness in gold and the action of Congress, the following being the quotations:

5-20 coupons, '65, n. i.....	113½	6's registered, 1881.....	114½
5-20 coupons, 1867.....	113½	6's coupons, 1881.....	117½
5-20 coupons, 1868.....	111½	5-20 coupons, 1862.....	111½
10-40 coupons.....	107½	5-20 coupons, 1864.....	11 ¾
6's currency.....	113½	5-20 coupon, 1865.....	110½

BOATING.

The main features in boating circles during the past week has been the race between the scientific schools of Harvard and Yale Colleges on Lake Saltonstall, near New Haven, Conn., and the regatta of the Atlantic Club over the three-mile course of the Hudson River Rowing Association. The former was rowed on Wednesday, the 22d inst., the Harvard crew entering a protest on the grounds that they had misunderstood the day fixed for the race, and had therefore not recovered from the fatigue of traveling, they having rowed in a race on the week previous with a crew from Brown University, and on the Monday previous at New Brunswick, N. J., with the Rutgers College crew, both of whom they defeated; they also protested against Mr. Whittlesey, the Yale bow oar, he being a graduate of the year 1867. The judges set both protests aside on insufficient grounds. At four P. M. both crews took their places as follows:

SHEFFIELD CREW (YALE).		lbs.
J. T. Whittlesey (bow), New Haven.....		125
J. Wool Griswold, Troy, N. Y.....		135
R. Colgate Riverdale, N. Y.....		160
H. H. Buck, Orland, Me.....		161
R. W. Davenport, New York City.....		151
T. G. Bennet (stroke), New Haven.....		160
Total weight.....		892

LAWRENCE CREW (HARVARD).		
R. W. Bayley (bow), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....		157
S. M. Pitman, Somerville, Mass.....		139
F. Gilbert, New York City.....		145
T. Cary, Buffalo, N. Y.....		140
B. Godwin, New York City.....		155
F. Yznaga (stroke), New York City.....		147
Total weight.....		883

It will be noticed that both crews are chiefly from the State of New York, four men hailing from New York City.

To the most unprofessional observer, the condition of the Harvards at once showed fatigue, while that of their opponents was perfect. The start was very evenly effected, the Yale boys pulling a beautiful stroke, at the rate of about thirty-six to the minute, which they quickened to forty after turning the stakeboat. The Harvards pulled a very unsteady stroke. They also lost much ground by wild steering. The Yale boat completed the three and a-half miles in 20 min. 10¼ sec., beating the Harvards over two minutes. After the race, the Yale crew were presented with a set of silver cups worth \$150 from some of the citizens of New Haven.

ATLANTA CLUB REGATTA.—The seventh annual regatta of the Atlanta Boat Club of New York came off on Saturday, June 25, over the old three-mile course of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, off the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. The race was pulled in single sculls 17 feet working boats, and was for the champion belt, made for the club in 1864 by Tiffany & Co., on which is engraved the names of the victors, and time made by them in the several contests. The following is the brilliant record it already bears:

Alexander T. Swan.....	5 miles.....	Oct. 6, 1864.....	48:15
George Roahr.....	3 miles.....	Oct. 28, 1865.....	27:40
W. C. Mainland.....	3 miles.....	Oct. 15, 1866.....	30:30
D. Russell Withers.....	3 miles.....	Aug. 7, 1867.....	25:30
D. Russell Withers.....	3 miles.....	Aug. 13, 1868.....	26:20
D. Russell Withers.....	3 miles.....	Aug. 3, 1869.....	24:05

The Docter having won all the honor the trophy can possibly show, declined to enter as a contestant on this occasion.

After a pleasant run up the river, the guests of the Club returned to the starting point, where they found all ready, and at 5:45 P. M. the following boats took their position:

- No. 1, Dauntless, rowed by Alexander Hardy—Colors crimson and white. Built by George Roahr.
- No. 2, Kate, rowed by E. Losee—Colors purple and white. Built by C. J. Thoms.
- No. 3, La Favorita, rowed by Leander Waterbury—Colors red and white. Built by Thoms.

At the start Losee gained considerable advantage, jumping off with the lead, which he retained all through the race. The contest for the second place between Hardy and Waterbury was quite exciting. When not quite home, Losee, in response to the calls of his friends, put on steam, and passed the stakeboat in the remarkable short time of 23 minutes, Hardy being second in 23:40, and Waterbury last in 24, all of which, it will be seen, is faster than was ever made by a winner of the belt before. After the race the club returned to their boat-house, where they entertained their friends in a very handsome manner.

TO THE LADIES.—If our lady friends find pleasure in visiting establishments conducted by cheery, energetic, intelligent women, let them not forget to call at Mrs. K. Berry's, 246 Bleecker Street, where they will meet just such a person as we have described, and whose skill and taste in all varieties of Hair Dressing we are sure cannot fail to give satisfaction.

—E. P. Whipple will lecture next winter on "Loafing and Laboring."

—A very domestic and devoted wife says she cares more for her eccentric husband's income than she does for his out go.

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 codial, prepared from Calhaya Bark
and Pyrophosphate of Iron, possessing the valuable
qualities of iron, phosphorus, and calhaya, 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., 263, 269,
301 and 326 Broadway, and corner Fourth avenue
and Seventeenth street, New York City.

WILLOW HAVEN.

This delightful SUMMER RETREAT, located at
PAMRAPA, NEW JERSEY, five miles from New
York City, will be opened for the reception of guests
on the 25th 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 300 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 conduct-
ed, 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. 12 Lafayette Place,
where diagram of the house may be seen, and rooms
secured, or by letter to Box 5,154, 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 dissi-
pation, 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-
ness and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Chills, Diarrhoea,
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, Nervous-
ness, Inertness, and diseases peculiar to the sex.
Thousands of Testimonials can be seen at the
Office of

S. STEINFELD,

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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!

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plexion are reliable and contain no poison.

AQUA BEAUTA

removes Freckles, Tan and Moth Patches,

CARBOLIC WASH

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

NEURALGIA CURE

needs but to be tried to be appreciated. \$1 per
bottle. Sent promptly on receipt of price. Sales-
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Meriden Britannia Co.

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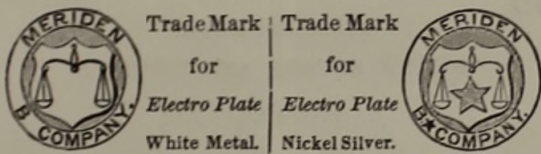
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CELEBRATEDSILVER-PLATED
PORCELAIN-LINED

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
PATTERNSOF
FORKS and SPOONSWhich 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
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method are stamped

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West Meriden, Connecticut.BEEBE & COMPANY,
HATTERS,

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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE SHIRTS,
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ICE PITCHERS,
WITH
PORCELAIN LININGS.

Lighter, Cleaner and Better

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NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY.TIFFANY & CO.,
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SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR

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FRODSHAM WATCHES.

These watches greatly excel any others that are
made, and, besides the indorsement of the British
Admiralty and the first awards of the London and
Paris Expositions and the Russian Grand Medal of
Honor, have received prizes from the British 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
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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
holds the Hernia securely at all times. Elastic
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Corns Cured for 50 Cents Each.

BUNIONS, CLUB AND INGROWING
Nails, Enlarged and Diseased Joints, Chilblains,
Frosted and Blistered Feet, etc., cured without pain by
DR. W. E. RICE, at New York Chiropractic Institute, 208
Broadway, cor. Fulton street. Evenings at 256 Broad-
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Dr. Rice's Anesthetizer cures Corns, Bunions, Nails, Ten-
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To be let, a gentlemen's residence, in first-class
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For terms apply to

L. H. GREGORY,

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With Vertical Railway and all modern improvements,
extensive grounds and detached Cottages. Open
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HOWLAND'S HOTEL,

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THE

RAILROAD DEPOT

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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 " "
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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
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Among the seventy-nine samples tested by the Board
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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-
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THE

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

Headquarters, 31 and 38 Vesey St.

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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.

139 FULTON AVENUE, Brooklyn.

23 DEKALB 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 25, 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.

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American Hotel, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

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

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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 V - try street Pier at 8 3/4, 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,
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SALT WATER BATHING, BOATING, FISHING, GUNNING AND PLEASANT DRIVES.

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

BOARD \$2.50 PER DAY.

Liberal arrangements to Parties or Families.

H. BRAINARD,

GREENPORT, L. I.,

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CONVERTIBLE BONDS,

A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE

At 90 and Accrued Interest.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.

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BANKERS,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOFORTES,

beg to announce

A GENERAL REDUCTION

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

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

Price Lists and Illustrated Catalogues mailed free on application.

EVERY PIANO WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

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NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET,
(Between Fourth avenue and Irving Place,) NEW YORK.

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."

Aletic China Water,

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

IT CURES

ALL STOMACH, LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, and is

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

For SEA SICKNESS the Aletic China Water is the only known cure, and if taken before going on the water, will prevent that distressing and annoying malady.

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

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

GENERAL ORDER ADDRESS,

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

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The highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. Government securities, &c.

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WINE ROOM,

Freese's Commercial,

17 and 19 Park Row.

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

NEW UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA.

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

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Owners and Managers.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS,

IN WASHINGTON STREET, a few minutes from Congress Spring, has been leased by

HENRY DE MARS, OF NEW YORK,

Will open May 23d. All the rooms are large, airy and pleasant. Completely renovated and refurbished this season

W. W. SHAW

(Late of the St. Nicholas Hotel),

Superintendent.

THE MANSION HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Will open June 15,

SAMUEL LAIRD,

Proprietor.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Will open June 20.

SAMUEL LAIRD & BROTHER,

Proprietors.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Will open on June 15,

W. B. BORROWS,

Proprietor.

Rooms may be engaged at the Continental, or at the Everett House, New York.

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THE VILLA ON THE RHINE.—Author's Editions. With a Portrait and Biographical Sketch by Bayard Taylor. Standard Library Edition, two vols., cloth, \$1 75 per vol. Pocket Edition, four parts, paper, 50 cents per part. Globe Edition, 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, \$2.

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Sixty miles and three hours saved by this line to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, etc., with but one change of cars.

Silver Palace cars through from New York to Chicago.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

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, 4:20, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:00, 6:20, 7:00, 7:45, 9:00, 10:45, 12:00 P. M.

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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.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing on April 11, 1870:

8:00 A. M.—Through Express Mail, connecting with train at Denville for Boonton, at Dover with Chester Railroad, at Waterloo with Sussex Railroad, at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Carbondale, Great Bend, Binghamton, 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, 4:30 and 6:00 P. M. to Summit and intermediate stations.

6:30, 7:30, 9:00, 10:00 and 11:20 A. M.; 1:00, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 4:50, 6:00, 6:40, 9:00 and 11:45 P. M., for South Orange and intermediate stations.

For Newark at 6:30, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:20 and 11:40 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 2:30, 3:30, 3:40, 3:50, 4:10, 4:20, 4:50, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 6:00, 6:20, 6:40, 7:45, 9:00, and 11:45 P. M. Trains marked * stop at 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.

S. SCHOCH, Superintendent.

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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 Galion. 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, at 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 11:15 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 7:45 P. M. From Chambers street depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; 2:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and 7:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third street depot at 8:45 A. M.; 12:45, 1:15, 4:15, 4:45, and 7:15 P. M., and, Saturdays only, 12 midnight. From Chambers street depot at 9 A. M., 11:30, 4:15, 5 and 7:30 P. M. Saturdays only, 12 midnight.

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L. D. RUCKER, June 13, 1870, WM. R. BARR, Genl Supt.

*Daily. †For Hackensack only. ‡For Piermont and Nyack only.

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

For West Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 and 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, Chicago and Cincinnati.

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, 6:30, 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, Gen. Pass. Agt. *Daily. F. W. JACKSON, 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, 6:30 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice Pres't.

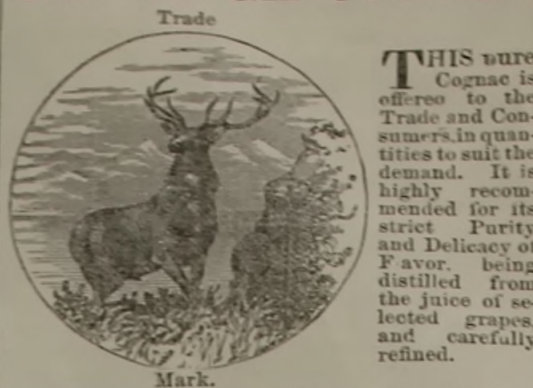
New York, May 2, 1870.

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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The important discovery of the **CARBOLIC ACID** as a **CLEANSING, PURIFYING, and HEALING** Agent is one of the most remarkable results of modern medical research.

During the late civil war it was extensively used in the Hospitals, and was found to be not only a thorough disinfectant, but also the most wonderful and speedy **HEALING REMEDY** ever known.

It is now presented in a scientific combination with other soothing and healing agencies, in the form of a **SALVE**; and, having been already used in numberless cases with most satisfactory and beneficial results, we have no hesitation in offering it to the public as the most certain, rapid, and effectual remedy for all Sores and Ulcers, no matter of how long standing, for Burns, Cuts, Wounds, and every ABRASION of SKIN or FLESH, and for Skin diseases generally.

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HARPER'S

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

FOR JULY, 1870.

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With Two Illustrations.

THE OLD LOVE AGAIN. By ANNIE THOMAS.

PUNCH ON OUR OWN SMITH.

There once was an Oxford Professor,
Not so often attacked as aggressor,
Whose sharp pen and sharp tongue,
Laid and soon freely flung,
On all who displeased their possessor.

His chair was of Modern History,
His lectures were tidings and history;
When he'd served out the dead,
On the living he laid,
With a small head of mercy as mystery.

Contemptuous, contemptuous and clever,
From his height he gauged human endeavor,
And enthroned o'er the throng
Showed where others were wrong,
But himself never went astray—never!

So hot, hard and heavy he hit folks,
That 'e'en while admiring his wit, folks
Made wry mouths o'er the gulf,
That ministered it all,
Till his truth, like malignity, hit folks.

But ne'er was his scalp more busy
Than while he was cutting up Dizzy;
With hard words he banished him;
And had names he called him;
And on this theme from frigid wanted frizzly.

But when sprightly Lothair, down an easier,
Slightly showed up an Oxford Professor—
Who talks in a strain
Self sufficient and vain,
That would fit Rhadamantus' assessor.

In a word, when the freedom retorting,
To which Goldwin was free in resorting,
Dizzy counters on Smith,
With point, pepper, and pith,
The Professor straight sets up a snorting!

Claps on the cap Dizzy has woven—
Though to own it in no way behoven—
Shouts, "See what he's done—
This son of a gun!"
To the midriff who ought to be cloven!

"Social parasite!" that's what he styles me!
"The lucky thought he can say riles me!"
The vile wretch!—well he knows
I will pull his Jew nose,
If in my own name he defiles me!

"Mind, I'm not the least bit in a passion—
Though I write in this rather hot fashion—
The attack has no sting,
Which, thus calm, back I fling,
And 'Coward!' his brazen face dash on!"

DRAMATIC.

Despite the weather the bands keep on in the several parks, down-town, up-town, mid-town and the Central. The music is good, the performers are good and the public enjoy it. I have ridden in the cars and been duly flea-bitten, scrouged, stifled and otherwise made wretched, but duty is done and I enjoy the satisfaction of the virtuous. The people are pleased with the bands, but they are pleased with a difference. Central Park, Madison Square, Tompkins Square and the Battery are visited by very different classes of listeners. At the Battery, for instance, one meets a strong infusion of rough element, for whom music hath charms undoubtedly, but only such music as touches their own personal sympathies. When I was there I saw several young gentlemen quite ripe for a row, and some others plying their vocation—the words are classic. Now, upon them and their congeners Chapin and even Strauss are thrown away. I would respectfully suggest that the popular taste may be improved, but not all at once, and that for the present, Shoo Fly, Pop Goes the Weasel, or the Lads that Love the Lasses, Oh! must be the A, B, C, that is to lead them up to Beethoven and Schubert. Indeed, I was surprised, considering the to them uninteresting quality of the music, and in sooth to me, too—for the band seeing such indifferent attention played without life—how orderly and attentive the crowd was. It is quite another matter in Tompkins Square. The denizens of that neighborhood are largely composed of Germans and Jews; the best military bands of the city enliven the vicinity with their inspiring strains, and the people can bear a dose of good music. Madison Square is an aristocratic locality, but the attendance is miscellaneous.

THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERTS are a musical entertainment worthy of any capital, or any proficiency in musical knowledge. It is a positive treat to see the discriminative interest evinced by the auditory in the music performed. The grand thrilling rhythm of Moses in Egypt, a stately march of prayer and utterance of profound feeling silences the most trivial levity. The whole audience feels as if in the presence of a God; breathless they wait the ascending climax till the fullness of the solemn meaning breaks in on the heart if not on the understanding—a pause while one might count three, just to recover breath, and then a round of powerful applause—or, perhaps, it is the exquisite violin movement of the African beaming out amidst the terrific crash of the Indian assault like a stream of mellow sunlight from the midst of murky tempest-tossed clouds. Or is it a symphony of Schubert? For this while the general hall pursue their way in chatting and laughing, clinking of tumblers and giving orders to waiters, there is a select rank of virtuosi gathered along the side of the room who pay little heed to the public, give but little notice to passages beyond a nod of approval, or very rarely a shrug of deprecation, until comes the close, and that brings down short but sharp, emphatic and most valuable applause, at which Thomas, who for the most part looks with supreme indifference on his public, gives a very slight recognition of gratified acknowledgment, and so the matter goes night after night. Those sixteen violins are superb. Those basses and double basses, with their beautiful undertones of melody, soft as the distant sea or a far-off waterfall, and anon thundering forth in a mighty volume of sound, are grand. Of minor performers, not minor in excellence, but minor in the relation their part bears to the score, Booth's has a magnificent trombone, whose solo on that difficult instrument—difficult when well played—is a great treat. Fifth Avenue has a very fine clarinet and, do not smile, my reader, a first rate snare drummer who makes noise enough for a brigade, with time, precision and exactitude, and softness where necessary that

would not mar the sweetest voice or dishonor the Daughter of the Regiment.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—On Monday evening Mr. Brougham introduced us to another of those local dramas that so many managers find just the thing for a summer season. "Minnie's Luck" is made up of the usual local elements, with one or two characters of decided personalities. The central point of the drama being to introduce a new aspirant for metropolitan favors in the person of Miss Leona Cavender, who heretofore has been contented to travel and support Mr. Leffingwell. Miss Cavender, as Minnie, created a favorable impression. She has quite a pretty face, a musical voice, and she sings with considerable ease and taste. As a dancer she is a decided success, and she handles her bangs with all the airs of a master. Her faults are crudeness in style, with a strong tendency to play to the house—both defects she will no doubt amend, as she is quite young and ambitious. As Minnie, we find her a waif thrown on the street, gaining her living by singing, dancing and playing the bangs in bar-rooms, saloons and on the street corners. She is repeatedly saved from worse than poverty by the good-natured acts of a sensational reporter and a printer's devil. The former character is splendidly rendered by Mr. Brougham, who invests the character with all that freedom of expression, humor and go-aheadiveness for which the profession represented by him is noted for. The printer's devil, by Miss Lizzie Price, was also a capital impersonation. Inky Dick is a prominent feature of the piece. The rascal Wrenford was capital acted by Mr. Barry, as also was Melchizedek Maggs, an old thief who undertakes to make Minnie a pickpocket, by Mr. Stoddard. Of course, as in all local dramas, Miss Minnie is not a poor abandoned waif, but Miss Clara Willoughby, the daughter of wealthy parents. The play is fairly put on the stage, and will no doubt hold the boards until Mr. J. K. Emmett appears as Fritz, in Gayler's play of "Our Cousin German."

WOOD'S MUSEUM, with Little Nell as Popsey Wopsey continues to draw exceedingly good audiences notwithstanding the excessive heat of the weather. Little Nell (why don't she appear by her full name) is quite young, with a fair stage presence, very vivacious, has a good voice, of the contralto order, and she handles the bangs with considerable effect. No doubt if Miss Nell gives her full time to study, which there is reasonable hope that she will, she will eventually develop into an exceedingly good protean actress. In connection with Popsey Wopsey we had the Martinetti troupe in the clever pantomime of "Jocko, the Intelligent Ape," in which Mr. Paul Martinetti appeared as the ape, and he displays all his old-time agility and feats of pantomimic power where-with he used to delight the thousands in the days of the Raveles, at Niblo's. After these attractions have run their fiftieth career at Wood's, the management has a troupe of Athletes, recently arrived from Paris, who are to astonish us by their wonderful feats, the first on the list being Pierre Dubois, a noted French wrestler, said to be the champion heavy weight of France—his star act, being that of holding a cannon weighing 700 pounds on his shoulders, and there supporting it while it is fired off. Francis Dubois, Eugene Christ, Jacques Dumartier, Joseph Harpier, Pierre Le Duc, are all said to be wonderful wrestlers, and as such are ready to compete with any one. The other members of the troupe are Mons. Datalie, his specialty being the lifting of weights by his teeth, including a live horse—Mlle. Angella, and a child called "Young Thunder." Mlle. is said to be the female Samson, and, that while lying in a prostrate position, with head and shoulders on one chair, and feet on another, she bears 500 pounds weight laid on her breast, with four or five men standing thereon. If the troupe really does all Mr. Colville says of them, they will indeed prove an attraction.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—At last we have the last nights of the "Twelve Temptations" announced. What a relief that must be to those poor unfortunates who have been sentenced to appear in it nightly for the past six months. Talk about the Island! Why, that's a summer watering-place in comparison with three hours' work in the "Twelve Temptations." Allow me to congratulate you, Mesdames Ponisi, Boniface, and you, Gentleman George. I am glad that the "Twelve" are to go, for then there will be some pleasure in going to the beautiful temple of art, erected by the modern Midas, even if he goes into the cattle business. The next sensation is to be the Viennoise Ballet Troupe, which will be under the direction of Madame Kate Lanner. The entertainment proposed to be given will consist of ballet and pantomime. The troupe is composed of the *maîtres de ballet*, Madame Kate Lanner, a name dear to the dance gardens of Vienna; the Swedish premiere, Bertha Lind, said to be the piece of the great Jenny—(come, Colonel, don't Barnumize us so early in your career—together with a number of pantomimists, mimics, coryphees—(why not give us their names, no doubt they will be familiar as those of old friends?)—numbering in all about sixty persons. The repertoire of the combination includes among the ballets and pantomimes, "Le Diable à Quatre," "Papillon," "Faust," "Sitala," "La Giselle," "Hirka Linsella," "Rose de Seville," "Esmeralda," "Roeroet and Bertrand," "Cinderella," "See des Fleurs," "Postillon and Vandiere," "La Jolie fille de Gand," "La fee de Lacs," &c.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE still continues in the even tenor of its way, presenting night after night bills of varied attractions, which, if not rendered with all the attributes of high art, are done with such a forcible and feeling manner, that the masses are pleased. What more need be done this weather. On Friday evening, July 1, the popular and talented young actor, Mr. Oliver D. Byron, will take his benefit, on which occasion an unusually attractive bill will be presented, and a host of volunteer talent will appear, commencing with the "Irish Heiress," with that versatile young actress, Miss Kate O'Neill, as the Heiress; after which Miss Marion Taylor will appear in her new London specialty of "Very Little Faust;" the performance concluding with the dramas of "The Two

Convicts," and "Rob Roy," in which Mr. Byron, Mr. J. W. Lingard and J. H. Chamberlain will appear.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.—On Monday evening, and every evening since, this favorite place of amusement has received the full attention of the hands of amusement seekers, the re-entrance of the favorite Leon being, no doubt, the attraction that has drawn a larger portion of the audience. M. Leon has appeared nightly in several of his specialties, all of which he gives in a style so peculiarly his own, as to fully warrant the bills styling him "The only Leon." The bills presented are of the usual variety order. Very light and very amusing, the several acts being capitally rendered by these cast. If, as I understand, this is the last week of the minstrels, New York will lose a first-class entertainment, and some other place—perhaps Boston or Long Branch—will be the gainer.

A new opera "Esmeralda" on Victor Hugo's story has been brought out in London with great success. Madame Patti played the gipsy, and they say she has never sung with more facility and finish, and never looked more bewitching than in her bright gipsy dress. She acted with great earnestness. Strange to say, Quasimodo, which ought to have been a great success, was omitted from the libretto.

A new comedy, of the Robertson realistic style, has been brought out in London. The author is a Mr. Albery, and the play has been a great success, and equally touched the audience with its mirth and sentiment. The play is entitled "The Two Roses."

The opera of Daffila, played in Paris and composed by F. Brieux, has the remarkable novelty of an organ reverie, played by the hero. The foreign critics speak of it as being a composition of rare merit, apart from the merits of the piece.

The Berlin Opera has instituted a tuning-room. A decided improvement on the old fashion of tuning instruments in the orchestra.

Bernst, a famous pianist of Paris, is at Shanghai, introducing European music to Chinese ears.

DRAMATIC PERSONAL.

"I would not marry an actor if there were no other man to marry," said a very desirable young lady to me the other day. "Why not? I thought actors were at least as good as other people." "Oh, but they are so rude, so selfish, so overbearing to us women." "How can that be? What is there in stage-life to call fourth rudeness; or do you all only play the part and cast off your gentility with your costume?" "Not necessarily; but actors meet us women in a conflict of self, and treat us as men." "That is a bad argument for the women equality," said I. Here is an illustration in point from *Le Goulois*, of Paris:

In one scene of Don Giovanni, as is well known, the tenor sings an air of some length, during which time Zerlina and Zannetto are left on the stage taking no part in the music. By a conventional arrangement the artists representing these characters usually retire and only return when the tenor has finished his air. At the last representation of Don Giovanni, at Covent Garden, Herr Wachtel, who had requested Signor Tagliacoffo to arrange with Mme. Patti to observe the usual course, found when about to commence his famous piece, that, although Signor Tagliacoffo had retired from the stage, Mme. Patti was still there. Believing that she had misunderstood the arrangement, he said, in a low voice, "Leave the stage," which Mme. Patti at once did in great indignation, and immediately protested to Mr. Gye that she would never again sing with a tenor who could speak to her with such insolence. An explanation followed, which was simply that Signor Tagliacoffo had omitted to inform Mme. Patti of the desire of Herr Wachtel, and the lady at once admitted that the latter could not have intended to affront her; but Herr Wachtel, in his turn, was indignant, refusing to sing again, and demanding that his engagement at £600 per month should be canceled, which was done.

AVONIA BONNEY, of Boston, niece of Avonia Jones, is attracting considerable attention in Milan. Anna Cora Mowatt writes: "The director of the King's Theatre of Turin chanced to make a business visit to her *maestro* at the very hour appointed for the first trial of her voice. She sang from 'Ernani,' in the original key, seldom used, as few singers have the range of voice. When she finished the director exclaimed, with enthusiasm, 'Young lady, God has wonderfully endowed you. In a short time you will rule the singing world!' He could scarcely be induced to credit that she was only fifteen, and had never had any training but at the conservatories in Boston. Soon after this the director of the San Carlo begged Signor Gerli, the *maestro*, to let him hear the much-talked-of voice. Signor Gerli, to prevent his young pupil from becoming embarrassed, concealed the director in an apartment adjoining the one where he gave his lessons, and left the fair vocalist in ignorance that she had an audience. She sang the mad song of 'Lucia di Lammermoor.' Great was the terror and amazement of the fair girl herself and her bewildered mother, when, just as the last notes died away, the door flew open, a stranger rushed in, caught the youthful vocalist in his arms, and, amidst kisses and embraces, vented his ecstasy.

EMMA LA JEUNESSE, of Albany, known as Signorina Albani, has made an operatic success at Messina, Sicily. At her benefit the theatre was densely crowded. The programme of the evening comprised "La Sonnambula," an aria from Ernani, and the "Carnival of Venice," with variations from Benedict—the same that Carlotta Patti sings with so much success. After the first aria a shower of poetry poured down from the boxes, amidst enthusiastic applause. Then began and continued throughout the evening a scene of excitement only to be witnessed in an Italian theatre. After the Rondo *finale*, when the lady was recalled ten times, two hundred bouquets were counted on the stage together. Many handsome presents of jewelry were handed from the nearest boxes, concealed in beautiful baskets of flowers. But the compliment which partook most of Italian ingenuity was the freeing of three canary birds to fly round through the house during the evening, in honor of "la serine d'Amerique." Such a benefit was never known before. The officers of two Russian ships of war in the harbor united in present-

ing a magnificent bracelet, pins and ear-rings, in a crown of white camellias.

A Connecticut paper says that some of the Handel and Hadya singers arrived in New York expecting to sing "Eljah." On attending rehearsal, at 10 A. M., they were politely informed that "Eljah" had been postponed until another night. When asked, "Why the change?" they replied "Losing money: anvils and gunpowder are the only things that will save us."

An adaptation from Moliere's "Moliere Imaginaire" has been brought out in London with success. What a charming representation might be made of a Moliere play at the Fifth Avenue, and how Fanny Morant could give us a *Précieux Ridicule*.

Mrs. Caroline Kichings Bernard will pass the summer at her father's house, near Philadelphia, expecting to resume her professional career with the combined English opera company under Mr. Hess's direction in the fall.

Miss Kellogg will leave next week for her country home in New Hartford, Connecticut, where she will devote the summer to rural pleasures and to the study of oratorio.

Miss McCulloch will visit her friends in the South during the summer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

THE HUGENOT.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, with its fine cast and beautiful scenery.

MATINEE AT 1½ o'clock ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 4.

LAST PERFORMANCE OF

THE HUGENOT.

AND LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

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, July 4, appear, 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.

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