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VICTORIA C. WOODHULL & TENNIE C. CLAFLIN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

[FOR WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.]
TIME AND PLACE.

How can heart passion be spoken aloud
If thou'rt never alone? In the midst of a crowd
We dissemble our feelings, except by the eye;
E'en that says but little, when others are nigh.
Would a world weary spirit, craving for love,
Learn its own force, or its fellowship prove,
That can only be done by the golden sea strand,
In the field or the wood, as we walk hand in hand,
By the light of the moon, in the sun-shading bower,
Nought near us but nature, all peaceful the hour—
Then, and then only, could love speak with power.

MARK MADDERN.

IN SPITE OF ALL.

FROM THE FRENCH OF MADAME GEORGE SAND.

Translated expressly for Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.

PART I.

(Continued.)

"Oh, yes; I heard it. You answered as we all answer: 'You are jesting.' But your voice trembled, my dear; and if he was the dupe of your assumed incredulity he was more simple than I take him to be. I had heard enough; father came down by the other stairs. I went back to bed, and that is how I know that M. Abel is smitten, and that you"—

"Spare me the conclusion! You really suppose me too inflammable. M. Abel went away quietly this morning, and persuaded of the non-success of his declaration, if he even remembers that he made it."

"You think he is gone. I think nothing of the sort. He will be back again to-morrow, perhaps to-night at serenade time."

I had recovered the mastery of my will and my reason. Ada's curiosity and mockery aided me. They were not very kind, but they struck home, and my pride received a profitable lesson, merited, perhaps. I laughed at the whole affair and she calmed down. She continued:

"After all, there is no reason against your feeling complimented by this man's visit, if he is serious. I don't know where he comes from, but a man with his reputation and success cannot be called a nobody. He is said to be a respectable man, and his singularity does not prevent his having manners and a certain intellect. Don't believe that I have taken a prejudice against him; what I said was to see if you would defend him with energy. From the moment that you attach no importance to his exaggerated sentiment, I should not be sorry to see him return. He amused me, and poor papa is so infatuated with music that I should be pleased to have this great virtuoso come back and play those beautiful things that I don't understand myself, but which every one admires all over the world."

"And I. I don't wish it. I rather dread these excessive emotions in our dear father. He passionately loved those of the bar; and when our mother's bad health forced him to renounce his country and his profession, he made an immense sacrifice to conjugal affection. We did not know it then, we were too young. I did not get the idea of it until after mamma's death, and especially after your marriage. I then saw my father a prey to regrets, and that he was desirous of resuming his profession. It would have been too late, don't you think so? His life is no longer to be modified,

he is too old, and what he wants is the existence I have prepared for him."

"A strong reason, though, for giving him all possible amusement at home."

"That is *selon*. I don't want his nerves over-excited."

"My dear Sarah! I don't at all understand your real practical lives. By force of wanting to make everything matter of habit, of prudence and of rule, you are treating us all as you do our little Sarah: you would wrap us in cotton; but remember that cotton stifles people. Let everybody live his natural life a little; do not go contrary to so many instincts, and don't alarm yourself about everything that oversteps theories and methods. We see scarcely anybody here. It is very dull, and for my part, when I am quite well, I shall return the visits people have made us, and bring some live people into this abominable forest of Ardennes, or we shall soon live with the wolves. I don't at all understand what you are doing with your fortune; you don't spend one-fourth of your income. Are you speculating, or turning miser?"

Ada's reproaches proved to me that she had heard nothing of Abel's diatribe against her husband, and that she had no suspicion of my sacrifices for her sake. I paid no attention to her expectations of seeing M. Abel back again, but I was astonished at not seeing our father. He was so regular in his habits that at four o'clock I began to feel uneasy. I was sending Giron in search of him when I saw him coming along the banks.

"Children, I have been spending a splendid afternoon. Just fancy, as we got out of the boat at Revins, Abel met in a wagon Nouville, the celebrated violoncellist, who was on his way to get up a concert at Brussels. He stopped him: 'You are going to Brussels? Why, I am just from there. If I had only known, I gave a concert there; it's too soon to give another. You had better wait a little; idle along the road, this country is beautiful! One can fold one's wings here pleasantly. But stop—there is a sort of opera troupe at Charleville; we can organize something with those artists. Stay with me and we will have a talk.'

"Nouville is a tall, pale young man, with a careless, mild air. I saw he was irresolute, and that he had a great regard for Abel. He made no answer, asked for his baggage, took Abel's arm, and we crossed the bridge and walked up the village, where Abel had very good accommodations; thanks to his servant. I was going to leave the friends to themselves. 'Nothing of the sort,' exclaimed Abel, seizing me by the other arm; 'you will come and smoke a cigar with us, and you shall see Nouville open his violoncello. It is a marvel—it was Dupont's—it was played on by Franchomme, which did it no harm. Besides,' observed Nouville, 'it cost him 60,000 francs.'

"That is nothing," rejoined Abel. "Come, M. Owen, you shall hear the tone." Nouville opens his violoncello; Abel opens his violin; not the one you heard here, but another, a more precious one, which came direct from Baillot. Then see them together trying, tuning, and at last playing like angels, while they laugh and carry on like madmen, happy at meeting and understanding one another. After every bit comes a clinking to the health of all the masters, living and dead. Abel, so fatigued this morning, was radiant with force and power. They were both admirable, sublime, and they made me tipsy. Yes, children, quite tipsy with music, and not a little so with good wine. I had trouble to get away from them, and it needed the fear of making my Sarah uneasy to prevent my forgetting the rest of the day and night there."

"Oh, no, you are not; you were not. I am sure you were not tipsy. Why, you never do such things!"

"Yes, indeed—sometimes—long ago! To-day, too, I

rather think—. However, it passed off on the road. I am a little afraid of being scolded, and so I will go and take my iron bath, as the doctor ordered; but the best bath for me would be another theme by Mozart, with a motif of Beethoven, interpreted by those two masters. Ah, my dear Sarah, I was so sorry for hearing them all alone."

"And I should not wonder," said Ada, throwing a sly glance at me. "I shouldn't wonder if dear papa, who is so little selfish, made these two angels promise to come over before flying away to Charleville, and give us a fore-taste of heaven in the form of a serenade."

"Not at all; I did nothing of the sort; they swore of their own accord they would come, and I am to send Giron down for the precious instruments, which cannot be trusted to the first comer. Be kind enough to add something nice to our dinner, Sarah. These gentlemen are at home upon wines. I will go myself to the cellar."

I asked my father and Ada whether it would not be proper to invite somebody out of the neighborhood—our neighbor the doctor, or our friend the pastor—not to seem so suddenly to favor the intimate acquaintance of these eminent artists. M. Abel's second visit, so soon after the first, would surely be remarked and commented on so soon as the rumor of his presence should spread abroad with the announcement of the concert. They might even talk about it in Paris, where M. de Rémonville might, perhaps, get annoyed about our sudden partiality for this artist.

"Oh! now let us alone with your scruples," cried Ada, laughing. "My husband troubles himself a great deal, doesn't he, about what goes on here? If he were a man to be uneasy, he would stay. No, no; he has one quality; it is that of being neither suspicious nor jealous. As for inviting the neighbors to sanction our relations with artists—splendid idea! And our father with us, are we not protected from all impertinent remarks?"

"Besides," said papa, "music does not only sanction, it sanctifies."

I had to give in and to do my best to make the little surprise our father had arranged for me agreeable.

PART II.

M. Nouville was just as my father had depicted him. His soft, mild, thoughtful face, his somewhat shy manners, agreed well with the idea of a refined, retiring man. As he traveled less than Abel, I had heard him at Paris, and I could speak to him of the successful performances at which I had been present, thereby setting him at his ease. I was musician enough to judge and to compliment him without *maladresse*. He was simply a virtuoso, but of the first order. He had not, like Abel, the gift of happy improvisation, the creative fire, the complete idea. He was too timid or too undecided to invent. A religious interpreter of the masters, if he developed their sentiment it was by adhering to their coloring and spirit with remarkable fidelity. He knew them thoroughly, and he rendered a minute account of their proceedings, and of the mechanism of their genius. He was interesting, like a learned man who has taste. His execution was broad, pure, delicate and powerful. He certainly was more irreproachable than Abel; in his surprising boldness, the latter seemed sometimes to spring on the shoulders of the masters, and to be carried away with them like a child who dares to mount a fiery horse. I could not follow him always in these fits of temerity, and I had almost a fear of his breaking his neck. Nouville had not this mettle; he would not have dared; he remained attached to the ear of genius, but with what solid, elegant and magisterial charm he directed its movement.

I led the conversation on this difference of aptitudes, in order to make it serious, for I preferred to show a perfect

tranquillity of judgment. Abel, who had made music the whole day, appeared tired out and indisposed to a conflict of opinions. He condemned his own flights, and said I was perfectly sound in giving the preference to the sure play and just ideas of his friend. Nouville let him say this; then, raising his shoulders and pushing his glass to him, said:

"Here, drink; you are a perfect ninny when you go steadily—you! Miss Owen, Mr. Owen, don't listen to the absurdities he is guilty of when he pretends to reflect. The operation of looking into one's self, of examining one's self, of judging and defining one's self, is impossible for certain minds. Look at him now, when he wants to persuade himself that a respectable performer like myself is entitled to his approval. There, that will do," when his friend wanted to reply; "you are sometimes extravagant as well as sublime; but, whether you hold the monster by the horns or by the tail, you are always lashed close to him, while people like me are always behind, halting along the best way they can, but never touching more than the traces.

"You don't know Abel"—he was addressing me—"you don't know him; the theory you were putting forward just now would be fatal to him. Men of genius cannot be as scrupulous as you seem to require. They must break down the barrier which separates them from the unknown. If my friend here had what is called common sense he would lose his empire over your soul. I who am shut up in a round of wisdom, could never help you out of it, while he . . . I see, I feel that you comprehend art, Miss Owen. Well, when he chooses, he will make you think the exact reverse of what you ever think musical truth."

In spite of myself, I gave a moral import to Nouvelle's words, and felt a little frightened by his prediction. It was already fulfilled; denial was in vain.

Ada, who wanted to talk, now broke in:

"What you assert is alarming, M. Nouville, if by chance, with this musical omnipotence, M. Abel had the gift of overthrowing and governing the hearts of those who listen to him! I am very fortunate to have no sense of that art, and not to fear the deep roots he could thrust down into real life. I am limited to finding M. Abel very agreeable; but to accept him as dangerous I should require the vile translations of human speech, and not a combination of sounds which to me are a dead-letter language."

"You are challenged, mon cher. Answer; show your spirit, if you have any just now," said Nouville to Abel.

"Hasn't he some always," retorted Ada, and to find it out she took possession of Abel as she had done the evening before, and teased him with her mischief and seductiveness. I saw that he made little effort to answer her, and that this note of "human speech" sounded in his ear like an unknown tongue. He raised his glass several times to his lips, as if he had need of a stimulant. By degrees he warmed up, and there was a smart fire of repartee between them. Ada was sparkling; but all of a sudden she received a mortal hit. She would seem to have conceived the strange idea of making him tipsy, and as he defended himself she had the impudence to say:

"Well, if you are tipsy, so much the better. You will not be able to talk in music this evening."

Abel raised his glass and drained it into the ice-cooler at his side.

"I came to see your father and your sister; if you don't understand what I shall tell them in music, so much the worse for you." Then offering me his arm to leave the table, he said: "Your sister is very pretty; but, good God, how tiresome she is! I ask pardon; but I have a horror of wit, and when I am obliged to play on such an instrument, it seems like being condemned to grind an air on a barrel organ."

He spoke loud on purpose, and I think Ada, who was behind us, upon Nouville's arm, must have lost nothing of this uncomplimentary remark. She did not seem offended, however. She had a control over herself whose extent it was long before I suspected. Her face did not change; her smile, which she had kept at table during the artist's rough, almost brutal remark, had not left her lips when she came into the drawing-room. She had sworn in her heart to be avenged.

We conversed a little, and as she continued her affected boasting of musical ignorance, Abel took up his violin, asking whether this was not the hour for putting naughty children to bed.

"Yes, it is the hour, but I should not be a naughty child if I submitted to rules. I shall not retire this evening until midnight."

"I don't believe you," was the retort. "As soon as you have no one else to tease, you will get sleepy; and I am going to take a walk in the garden."

"I will wait your return to see the effect of the light of the moon on your brains."

All this was said in such a joyous tone, and Abel's fine smile had so much sweetness, and Ada's so much finesse, that no one would have suspected my sister's bitter anger,

nor the artist's secret disdain. My father, impatient for the promised music, and particularly for me to hear it, begged Abel to return soon, and, going up to Ada, blamed her mildly for her sarcasms. I was talking to Nouville so that he should not hear my sister's sharp response; but she was determined to be heard, and called to me:

"Sarah, come to my rescue. Here's papa scolding me severely because I take liberties with M. Abel. It seems to me that it was M. Abel who broke the ceremonial ice, and that he is very glad to see me leap over the fracture. M. Nouville, you look like a serious man, though you are a musician. Don't you really think that your friend has a horror of ceremony and formality, and that he only came back here this evening in the hope that they would be entirely dispensed with?"

"Madame, since you do me the honor of appealing to my gravity, I shall answer that if your amiable *jeux d'esprit* cover a kindly sympathy for Abel, your gaiety will make him very happy; but he is penetrating, and if you infuse severity into them, he will perceive it very quickly."

"Wherefore should there be any severity? I am not acquainted with him, and cannot wish him harm; but, not being a musician, for the very reason that I am not acquainted with him, I am not obliged to have the least sympathy with him."

"Well, then, be acquainted with him!" exclaimed Nouville, who had overcome his timidity, and evinced a foundation of energy and sensibility in his generous nature. "Yes, Madame, become acquainted with him, and you will no longer treat him as a little boy."

"I only repeat that, not knowing the language of the gods, I can neither know him nor appreciate him at first sight."

"As artist, that is impossible—that matters little; but as a man . . . See now, I will make you acquainted with him. A better friend does not breathe."

"We see that you love him dearly."

"Yes, I do indeed; I owe him everything. I had already passed my first youth, for I am about forty, and I was living miserably by a few lessons. I remained unknown through timidity and distrust of myself, and Abel discovered me, set me up, protected me, brought me out. He gave me clothes; I had none to present myself. He gave me celebrity, ease, confidence in myself. At last he gave me—well, he gave me this very instrument, which is my life, my voice, my speech, the expression of my soul."

"And cost 60,000 francs," said Ada. "You know it then?" "Yes; he gave it me. Seek throughout the world a friend who, living from day to day by his labor, finds with joy an opportunity of making such a present to one who can never make a suitable return. And I am not the only one whom he has treated with this royal tenderness. I could cite ten, twenty, whom he has drawn out of misery and obscurity with an eagerness, a joy, a delicacy unheard of. No; mark you, Abel is the grandest prince—the only grand prince on the earth! He is magnificence allied with good nature. His is the ingenious profusion of Providence. He has the carelessness, I might say the apathy, of a Bohemian, in all that concerns himself, with prodigies of good-will when it is a question of helping or serving others. When he has nothing left, which happens often—for he gives away everything—he levies on the rich for bread for the poor. He persuades them, exhorts them, spends his genius to open their hands at the same time as their hearts. He is speaking at this moment of giving a concert. When he has compelled me to take my share of the proceeds he will inquire about the condition of the lesser artists, and if they are unfortunate he will give them his own. It is so everywhere; he accepts for himself only when all the others are satisfied. Thus it happens that he is poor. He has no chateau, no carriages; he often travels on foot, for his pleasure, as he says—perhaps thinks—for there is not a minute in his life in which he has thought of regretting his sacrifices or of saying that he might, like others, have led the life of a nobleman. I believe myself that he does not even remember his free gifts, and that he persuades himself I have paid for my violoncello. If you could only know how gracefully he presented it to me. Knowing that the precious instrument was on sale, and having tried it several times, I could not allow myself to sigh for it. 'That instrument would make you happy,' said he? 'I dare not think of it,' replied I; 'such a treasure is an artist's whole life,' I answered. 'I don't think about it—I am too young; it would be the treasure of thirty years' successful work.' The following day he bought the violoncello. 'You say it would take thirty years' work to deserve this treasure. You have them before you; in thirty years you will be able to pay; I give you credit.' The year after that he went to America and gained enough to pay for his violoncello, for they had delivered it to him on honor; his word is so sacred and inviolable.

Ada answered in a tone of trivial incredulity:

"It is perfectly charming; only to be so magnificent your friend must have made vast sums; for they say—al-

though you don't mention it—that he denies himself nothing. It is possible that he may have no taste for villas and equipages; he don't need them, for he gets lodging and transportation from all the potentates in competition with each other; but he has taste for the table, and for pretty women."

"Exaggeration, again," exclaimed Nouvelle, unable to suppress a gesture of indignation. "People who cannot measure a great character, take pains to examine the dust on his boots. What do people of mind care whether Abel prefers champagne wine to beer, or whether he has a legitimate wife or a dozen mistresses? The day when he really loves a person worthy of him, he will love her with adoration—I am certain of it—and if she calls for his reckoning with the past, she will not be worthy of that love."

"Yet the past should be the guide to the future;" and Ada looked at me. "Now, if I were the person"—

"But you are not," exclaimed I, with a vivacity that carried away my prudence. "You are not, and if I knew her I would say with M. Nouville"—

"Never mind what you would say, unless you want M. Nouville to repeat it to his friend."

Abel came into the room at this moment, and father, who was tired of this discussion, ran to him and begged him to play with Nouville what they had been playing in the morning.

"Not just now; I came in to beg you to take a walk in the grounds. It is as mild as a summer's night; the moon is fine as a snow peak. The river does not sing, but it utters strange sighs; the lovely country, the lovely sky, and the lovely hour—impossible to shut one's self up indoors, when the outer world summons us with all its voices. Come out; pray do! you owe me the hospitality of this adorable nature, Mr. Owen."

"Yes, yes; let us go out," said my father, or rather Ada. * * "No, it is too soon; it is not necessary."

"O, but if you go I go!" exclaimed she in a tone that admitted of no reply.

"Well, then, I will remain," said I. "Go, gentlemen, we will wait for you."

My father, usually so mild, appeared annoyed at my sister's despotism. He came to me and compelled me to rise.

"Go; I wish you to take a walk, my child. I want to talk a little with your sister; I stay in."

I had to obey, for he said it with insistence. I threw a light scarf over my head, and went out with the two artists.

Scarcely were we in the park when Abel seized my arm, with a sudden resolve. Nouvelle had stood to watch the fluttering of a sphinx around a flower. Abel drew me along into a path that wound along the borders of the stream.

"I must—I absolutely must speak to you. You cannot refuse to hear me; there is no reason for that."

"No," said I, "there is no reason, now that I am acquainted with you."

"You acquainted with me? Then Nouville has been talking. He is attached to me; he exaggerates my good qualities. I have only one exceptional quality, sincerity. To be sincere with others one must be so with one's self, and to that I address myself, seeing that it is more easy to detect other people's faults than one's own. Now, then, since yesterday I have been looking into myself, as well as I could. True, I have not had much time. I have been alone only at night, and I slept like a stone. But I have been talking with Nouville before I came here, and now, walking about in this alley, I succeeded in taking an account of what I am, what I wish, what I feel. I love you, Miss Owen, I love you! I love in a way which makes it the one tune, the one enduring passion, for the first time in my life. Before knowing you I loved you with a holy friendship. It is still more holy now, since in my thoughts it is styled love; only it is more uneasy, more ardent, and if you should never respond to it, I should suffer something new to me; something which gives a terrific fear—the absence of hope. I have always hoped all I wished; I have always thought it possible. I have always gone on without excessive impatience, and without much deception. I did not wish, it is true, more than I could conquer for myself, and now I wish something more. I must now please you, and I must appear to you that which I am not—a perfect ideal. How to do it? I could not deceive you if I would. My life is too much in light; my planet is full of spots and shadows. You will not comprehend that these spots may disappear, these shadows be dissipated. What I shall promise you will not be within me to know that I can perform. You will have doubts, fears; you have them already. You say that what dazzles and blinds is not what warms and illuminates. You made me understand that mere playing is more persuasive than fiery execution. In fine, you do not seem disposed to love me; that I can see. Now tell me at once—I would prefer it—tell me why, if you wish me to give you up. Have you another love?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN FRANCE.

FROM THE FRENCH.

In an address, delivered several years since, and which resounded throughout Europe, Mr. Gladstone, one of the most distinguished statesmen of our time, dared say that the nineteenth century would be known in history as the "age of workmen." There is in this phrase a notable degree of oratorical exaggeration. Understood literally, it would be as unjust as inexact; but, by means of a slightly forced figure of speech, it expresses the important and almost preponderating positions which the questions of *work* and *wages* have taken in the serious consideration of contemporaneous society. In our civilization, the working classes do not play the principal rôle—perhaps they never may do so. But, at all events, their interests, their doctrines, their aspirations have acquired, as regards peace and social liberty, a daily increasing influence. The memorable revolution which closed the last century pretended to destroy all distinctions of classes and to be no barrier between different parts of the same people. However, as if the magnanimous efforts of our ancestors were altogether illusory, those fractions of society which live principally by manual labor, affirm that they are unjustly worked by the other categories of citizens, and, with the pretext of re-establishing, or rather creating, justice in social relations, they announce the intention to reframe not only institutions, but also morals and ideas—in a word, to entirely regenerate civilization. This spirit of radical hostility against the existing order has two modes of manifestation. One of these expresses itself in theories, in daily discussions, in programmes and systems which agitate public gatherings and fill the organs of an advanced press. The other points to facts, to those numerous crises which by turns invade our different manufacturing centres, and which disturb the natural course of production and arrest the progressive march of industry.

In the presence of these subversive ideas and of these frequent material disorders, the firmest minds are disconcerted, and are apt to doubt the efficacy of those principles of liberty by which they hoped to assure the regular and peaceful development of civilization. Catastrophes like those of Seraing, of Ricamarie and of Aubingross, coalitions of perils like those of Bâle, of Geneva and of Creuzot, open criminal attempts like those which a few years ago stained Sheffield with blood, and which were lately renewed at Thorncliffe, are a series of deplorable facts which sound an alarm among quiet and laborious populations, thereby compromising their repose and clogging their freedom. The extreme fear which, little by little, invades the conservative party, and which may, at length, force it to oppressive measures, is not the least evil produced by these successive and fast-following crises.

What is the cause of that seemingly unhealthy condition of the working-classes of our great industrial centres? What are in history, and especially in the first part of this century, the antecedents of those ideas of violence and war which manifest themselves in workmen's reunions and in the strikes? How is our industry affected by these internal disorders? What are the respective positions of employers and employed in these unhappy contests? Such are the grave questions which we propose to examine, questions which have been often treated from a scientific or general point of view, but which have rarely been met upon the ground of actual facts, and of the present situation. In reaching the origin of the evil, and in following our industrial organization in the modifications which it has experienced for the last fifty years, we will better understand the character of the contemporaneous crisis. We will be less prompt to exaggerate its dangers, and we will have more facility in judging efficacious from chimerical remedies.

In all ages and among all people it has been, and is a natural illusion to regard a new those ills and social sufferings which are really old, and which cling to the very nature of humanity. "We are extremely sensitive to the pricks which we receive" said Rossi, "and we forget the scarred wounds of our ancestors." Thus many judicious minds regard socialism as an aberration quite natural in our time—others, better instructed in historical facts, prove in Greek and Roman societies the first symptoms of that dangerous scourge, now endemic among ourselves; but even that view is limited, and a more exact knowledge of the nations which people the universe, teaches us that socialism is a fact much more general and permanent than one may be inclined ordinarily to believe. If one understands by this word not only a doctrine clearly expressed or a precise system of social organization, but also a bitter and rancorous opinion of the miseries of civilization, a violent spirit of revolt against the natural inequalities of all conditions and existences, and a collective effort to re-establish society upon artificial bases, it is incontestible that socialism has existed in all ages and in all climates. It is an error, and at the same time an injustice to apportion it, exclusively of those populations which have a well-developed manufacturing industry, or of those nations which occupy the western part of Europe, or yet of those who have gone for their culture to the fountain-heads of classic and religious teachings. As it always happens in such a case, this theoretical error concerning the real origin and extension of socialism—whether it produces an exaggerated discouragement in certain minds, or whether, on the contrary, it inclines to the illu-

sion that the danger is fleeting and may be easily removed—certainly, in practice, entails grave consequences.

It would be tedious and superfluous to seek traces of socialism in ancient civilizations—they are too apparent to escape the attention of any student of antiquity. Among the Hebrews, the division of lands at periodical intervals—among the Romans, the perpetual discussions upon agrarian laws, the incessant abolitions and reductions of debts, and a thousand other facts of the agitated infancy of these societies, bear the evident impression of the spirit of jealousy and hatred which animated the inferior against the more fortunate classes. That which is less known, and which deserves to be signalized, is, that in the civilized portions of the extreme East, who seem to have nothing in common with the people of the West but the unchangeable foundation of human nature, these equalizing aspirations and these chimerical projects of reconstructing the social edifice always met and still meet beneath an appearance and under rules well known to every one. China, as well as Europe, has been troubled by these internal movements. From the second century of our era to the end of the Han dynasty, a dangerous conspiracy, which sprang not from a political but from a social movement, imperilled public order. In the eleventh century, under the Sougs, a great reformer, Onang-ngan-ché, attempted a system where the collective property of the soil should have appertained to the state, which would have distributed seeds, divided the different cultures, fixed tariffs and salaries, and suppressed, as much as possible, both misery and the need of landed property. These doctrines, repressed by force in their external manifestations, now find refuge in secret societies. Monsieur L. M. de Carné, in the recital of his expedition to Mékong, gave us a graphic description of one of those sects which seem to be devoted to the propagandism of socialistic ideas—the sect of the *Pé-lien-kia*, or White Water-lilies.

The existence and the intensity of socialism in the civilizations of the East, otherwise so rich, so laborious, so prosperous, and, in many respects, so advanced, is attested by numerous and important documents. Ten years ago, the Austrian frigate, the *Novara*, carrying many learned men, among whom were economists and statisticians, circumnavigated the world, and, touching at all the principal commercial stations, gathered everywhere the best authenticated and most circumstantial tokens of the interior condition of each country. Monsieur de Scherzer, who was a party in that expedition, and who, in several interesting works, has recounted its sudden changes and results, has proved the existence at Singapore of a great number of secret societies among the Chinese, who form the most considerable and the richest element of that flourishing city. He succeeded in procuring the diploma of associate to one of those societies, which styled itself, *Tint-huy*, or, *The Fraternal League of Heaven and Earth*. The principal passages of the symbol inscribed upon the diploma have been translated by an eminent sinologue, Monsieur Neumann. They are scarcely worthy the trouble of reproduction, so nearly do they approach in the general round of ideas, and even in tone and form, to the analogous manifestoes which our workmen's reunions have lately published. "The Fraternal Society of Heaven and Earth," says this Chinese socialistic symbol, "declares boldly that it believes itself appointed by the Supreme Being to destroy the deplorable contrast which exists between wealth and poverty. The mighty of this world are born and die like their wretched brothers, the oppressed and poor. The Supreme Being has not willed that millions of men should be condemned to become the slaves of a few. Heaven, which is the Father, and Earth, which is the Mother, have never given to a few privileged beings, the right, in order to satisfy their pride, to devour the subsistence of so many of their brothers. From whence comes the riches of the great? Solely from the toil and sweat of the multitude. The sun and its mild rays, the earth and its inexhaustible treasures, the world and its joys, all these form a common inheritance which should be withdrawn from the exclusive enjoyment of a few that the disinherited may have their share. A day will come at last when suffering and oppression must cease. In order to hasten it, we must unite and continue our task with courage and vigor. The work is difficult and great, but let it be remembered that there can be no victory, no deliverance without a struggle and a combat. Tempestuous uprisings will hurt our projects. Where a great majority of the inhabitants of the cities and provinces shall have sworn fidelity to the fraternal million, there will the ancient society crumble into powder and we will build the new order upon the ruins of the old. The happy generations of the future will come to bless the tombs of those to whom 'they owe the benefit of being freed from the chains and miseries of corrupt communities.'"

These secret societies extend throughout the East. In the English possessions, where the Government allows them all liberty, they abandon themselves to a peaceful propagandism: in the Dutch possessions, on the contrary, where the administration of Holland regards it as a duty to show itself rigorous, there is often recourse to political assassination. It is not only a strange but a serious fact, that these socialistic doctrines are prevalent at the extreme East and among those Chinese populations which possess in so high a degree the spirit of labor, industry and economy, and which, moreover, dispute with Europeans the possession of the unpeopled countries of Oceania and of America itself, sharing with us the domination of the entire world. Nothing could better demonstrate the weighty error of those who regard socialism as a fleeting and local phenomenon

which might be easily destroyed by a few reforms in public instruction or by a few minute ameliorations in the industrial organization.

If socialism is a universal and fixed fact, a leaven which is found at the bottom of all human civilization, it is not less true that many circumstances of the social centre favor or clog its development. What, then, are the causes which have contributed to give it, in our day and upon our European ground, a vigor so sudden and so alarming? Care must be taken to avoid that merely superficial observation which presents but one side of the problem, and, consequently, changes it altogether. A few publicists, otherwise distinguished, have wished to see in the late work-manifestations, nothing but an "intellectual saturnalia" and a "revolutionary carnival." Others attribute them solely "to the vexed importunities of egotistical interests, quick to accept their longings for realities and their passions for truths," and confine themselves to branding "those imaginations excited by all inordinate desires." It is a generally admitted opinion that the only two causes of socialism are ignorance and egotism, which, in all times, have led men to substitute their own works for those of nature. There is, doubtless, in these explanations a great deal of truth; but a deeper and more searching analysis is necessary in order to ascertain the real sources of that crisis which so justly pre-occupies all society. There is a link between the mind and the soul, and one cannot separate the social tendencies and ideas of a people from their mass of faiths. It is impossible that a serious observer should not discover the bond which unites the social and religious questions in the minds of our working populations. It is the principal merit of a book, as instructive as it is agreeable, written by a former workman who played a Parliamentary part in 1848,* that it places in the brightest light the hitherto shadowed face of the social crisis through which we are passing. It is assuredly not rash to affirm that not only any adherence to a positive religion, but, moreover, all belief, however vague or undecided, in the stability of human personality and in the reality of another life, has ceased to exist among the greater portion of our working populations.

* Corbon.—"The secret of the people of Paris." Note especially the fourth part, entitled "The Religion of the People."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER WELLS IN ENGLAND.

HIS REPORT REPRINTED BY THE COBDEN CLUB.

The Cobden Club, founded to perpetuate the memory and spread the principles of Richard Cobden, has just reprinted the last report of Mr. Wells. We extract the following passages from the preface:

"No one can read Mr. Wells' quiet but unsparing and searching exposure of the effects of monopoly in neutralizing the progress, and dislocating the industrial economy, even of a country so rich in resources as the United States, without the hope that the days of protection also are numbered, and that free exchange, like free labor, will at no very distant time be among the chartered rights of the American people.

It is difficult to doubt, indeed, after reading this report, proceeding as it does from an official source, and written for a direct practical purpose, that the old struggle between industrial monopoly and commercial freedom, between the rights of all and the privileges of the few, is becoming a great political question in the United States; and it is certain if this be so that the result will involve issues not less momentous to the destiny of the American nation, and to the progress of the human race, than those which were decided by the war of emancipation.

It is too much the habit of Englishmen, in speaking of American protection, to contrast it with their own recent policy, and to plume themselves on their superior sagacity. It may be well for those who are disposed to these reflections to consider that the protective system of the United States is maintained by a nation of 39,000,000 people, possessing 3,000,000 square miles of territory, of about 1,900,000 acres (one-third more than European Russia), three-fourths of which is available for agriculture; that of these three-fourths 40,400,000 acres are already in farms, improved and unimproved, and 67,000,000 acres (which may be increased ten-fold when required) against 12,000,000 acres in the United Kingdom under cereal cultivation; that this population produces thirty-six bushels of cereals per head per annum, against sixteen bushels per head produced by the population of Europe; and, above all, that of the land already appropriated, much, even in the older States can be purchased very cheap, and in all most cheaply transferred, while, under a recent act of Congress, any citizen of the States, or any foreigner who declares his intention to become one, can have a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in the unappropriated land, absolutely free of charge.

With such advantages and such laws in respect of land, it must be admitted that, with all its extravagance and excesses, the American people can better afford their present false and costly system of industrial monopoly than the English people can afford their system of taxation, their artificial land laws and their reckless expenditure, which are relatively to their condition more oppressive; and that the former possess this great advantage over us, that the intelligence and conscience of the nation is becoming alive to its dangers, while in England, even with a reformed Parliament, there is scarcely any practical recognition of the fact that some of the main principles of the national economy are radically wrong, and that their operation is only more dangerous because it is more disguised.

Mr. Wells' remarks on the growth of a spirit of trading and speculation, as opposed to a spirit of production; on the increasing discontent among those compelled to earn their subsistence by agriculture and the industrial arts; on the blind efforts of the laborer to find an artificial remedy in strikes, trades unions and eight-hour laws; on the great subordination of labor to capital, owing to the concentration of industrial production and consequent annihilation of small separate industries; and on the general tendency of the poor to grow poorer—indicate plainly enough the causes which are at work in the United States in common with those which have long been undermining the social fabric of older countries, and which, unless soon arrested, it will become difficult even to eradicate there."

SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

[FOR WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.]

THE FORSAKEN.

Out in the street,
Wandering alone,
Looking for shelter;
Seeking a home.

One of the many—
The story is old—
For a living each day,
Are bartered and sold.

Only one more
Of life's prizes is lost,
The world is so full,
Who'll care what it cost?

Only one knows
How vainly she sought
A pitying glance—
The tears it brought.

Only one knows
The scoffs she has stood,
Resolving in future,
Her life should be good.

No friendship she found,
Not one heart nor a home,
Unpitied she'll finish
Her journey alone!

In her pale face you'll read
The sad, blighting truth,
Time has cruelly faded
The roses of youth.

Her life is all sold;
There's no more to buy;
God help her, her fate
Is to beg or to die!

EMILIE KIERL.

WOMAN AS A POLITICAL ELEMENT.

Woman has been considered the negative element of the social world. In society she has been the necessarily submissive portion. She has had no direct means of making herself felt as a positive power in shaping the current of events. She has been in the stream, has floated with it, and has formed the producing part of it, but has not had the necessary power to either modify or direct its course. She has been allowed the opportunity of education, but the avenues for applying it have been closed upon her. She has been permitted to stand beside man and to be called his "better half," while he has had the absolute control of all she is, except the possibility of thought. For this slavery she has been allowed the miserable compensation of support and maintenance. She has had the privilege of being possessed of property decreed her, and at the same time was denied the right to control it. She has been obliged to contribute to the support of government, but has been barred, not only from performing any of its functions, but from having any voice, in any way, in its construction and administration. *She has been a political slave.* There have been exceptional instances of women rising above these limitations; being denied the privileges they feel an inherent right to be possessed of, they have exhibited *flashes* when they otherwise would have operated by direct means. When a noble possession of talent should have had the privilege of exhibition, a presumptive impudence has been obliged to manifest itself, which, relying upon the consideration conscious superiority generally accords to supposed or actual inferiority, approaches, insinuates and accomplishes. By such methods woman has made the power she really possesses felt politically, and has thereby demonstrated that she would become in a better sense than in name "man's better half," were the avenues opened to her.

It is remarked that woman will lose what present influence she possesses by the extension of political usefulness to her. It may be answered that this would be only true in exceptional cases, and that ninety of every hundred have no extent of influence of this kind to lose. 'Tis true that the most successful lobbyists are women; equally so that all grand pecuniary schemes which require to be forced through legislation seek the aid of their most accomplished representatives. If this is the species of influence she is to lose by the acquisition of political equality, and this the argument against it, it only requires to be so presented and understood to become an exploded fallacy. Women in general know nothing of these things, and, we regret to say, are easily lulled into satisfaction by the simple presentation of arguments that have no possible application to the point their attention is to be diverted from. Woman's sphere is held up before her and painted in most vivid colors, in the consideration of which she fails to perceive that it is man who makes its limits and embellishes its area. Women are well aware that but few men are impervious to the free use of the various charms they possess; but how lamentably insulting to their dignity is it to accept this possession as an equivalent for the voluntary acquiescence in that which leaves the decision of all they may influence by it in the hands of man.

If we must judge from the position assumed by the opponents of political equality, it must be decided that it is entirely one of selfishness. The power they have they do not wish to divide. One-tenth of all available males are in one way or another connected with governmental affairs. It would be a considerable surrender of patronage to divide this with woman; besides, man has not arrived at that stage of even justice that will give to every one his due unless compelled, and most stoutly of all does he deny that political equality is due woman. By what principle of right is this denial made by those who possess the power only by suffrage? Who has ordained that man only is a political element? The truth of the matter is, that in the evolution of society man has become possessed of a privilege to which he knows he has no special inherent right, but which he is not disposed to relinquish one iota of his hold upon, even to those he professes to hold in such reverence and esteem, his objection being that he does not desire her to become contaminated by the debauchery and villainous practices it is supported by.

If the political system of yours that you would so jealously guard woman from is so frightfully debased and corrupted that it will defile her to touch it, it is full time its condition be thoroughly exposed. Least of all will women who have regard for the future, remain quiet under a system of abominations that will not admit of contact without pollution. If she cannot join your caucuses because of the roughness there exhibited, let that element be cast out. If she cannot attend the polls without fear of violence and riot, let those who produce violence and riot be put in charge of the strong arm of Government, which should, at least, be powerful enough to compel order in the most important branch of it. Women will neither be violent nor riotous; must she forego any privilege because others less worthy of them are? It should be your first duty to guard these special privileges you possess from such fallacious arguments lest your own rights be demolished by them. What can be expected to result from a system of governing that finds root in such evil? What but subservience to the powers that elevate him can be expected from position acquired through the means of packed caucuses and fraudulent elections. Every person who is pushed into office by the power of money expects to double his investment during his tenure. So long as these things are so, it is presumptive folly to talk of the purity of legislation or of administration.

There is but one remedy, and that is to infuse into the body politic a new and purifying element—a leaven that shall leaven the whole. In woman this element, this leaven, can be found. Look where you will in nature, upon unequal distributions of the male and female elements, and you will find suffering resulting therefrom. Such distributions are not in accordance with the natural order of things. Creation is male and female throughout. A part of its operation is the evolution of society. Society is male and female. Government is the most important feature of the evolution of society, but here the female element is denied admission. Woman a politician! And why not, if by so being politics can be made healthful and pure? To be a politician does not necessarily imply that one must be a knave. Nor does it follow if woman is allowed political position that either politics or woman will suffer degradation thereby.

Rising to the consciousness of the inferior position she has so long voluntarily occupied, woman begins to realize she is not only passively declining privileges, but actually ignoring duties. To whatever depths of degradation some of the sex have fallen, woman, as a whole, is possessed of a healthful, saving, purifying power that is needed everywhere. The basest sensualist bows and worships in the presence of a pure and holy woman, and loses the power to think of such a being falling to his level. And this is the saving element that is required by the body politic to arrest its present tendencies to complete corruption.

MURDER, as an amusement, though cultivated in the gross, is not aesthetically treated in the detail. Our late telegrams contain an account of the precipitation of eleven ballet girls into "an unusually deep cellar," among machinery and theatrical lumber, from the giving way of a large stage-trap at the Alhambra, in London. The tearing of a girl by Puma lions, or the fall of a Senyeh or a "Little All right," from a flying trapeze, forty feet high, is a much better exhibition with more breadth and style. Eleven girls shrieking among the lumber and machinery, whose sharp angles and rough edges must have cut and smashed their young limbs to pieces, reads good in a paragraph, but what a waste of material. Besides, how do we know what happened. It may be like the massacre of the Jews in Roumania—a sell by one telegram association or another. That, however, is a side issue. When a live, brisk railroad or theatrical manager finds business flag and gets up an accident (but stop—eccentric business is, we believe, the technical term) he ought to be praised for his enterprise. Yet, if a thing is done in a hole and corner, away down in an unusually deep cellar, how are the public to

know they are not defrauded out of their sympathies. They may go to see its repetition and they are shown the trap and told of the cellar, but where are the girls? Dull Englishmen may be fobbed off with anything, but we Americans are a free people; we demand that our eccentric business—theatrical, congressional or otherwise—shall be done where we can see it. When one of the ballet girls gets her fair, young shoulders sprinkled with flaming rosin and alcohol, or any other hell-fire mixture, we can see her shrink with the torture, almost hear the flesh hiss; it is a Thirteenth Temptation thrown in, and the public go again, for they get their money's worth.

THE THREE NATIONS UPON ADAM AND EVE.—An English journal has an article under the head of "Adam's Wedding." The editor says that he likes short courtships, and in this Adam acted like a sensible man—he fell asleep a bachelor, and awoke to find himself a married man. He appears to have "popped the question" immediately after meeting Ma'mselle Eve, and she, without any flirtation or shyness, gave him a kiss herself. Of that first kiss in this world we have had, however, our own thoughts, and sometimes in poetical mood have wished that we were the man that did it! But the deed is or was done; the chance was Adam's, and he improved it. We like the notion of getting married in a garden—it is in good style. We like a private wedding, and Adam's was strictly private. No beau was there, no croaking old maids, no chattering aunts and grumbling grandmothers. The birds of heaven were minstrels, and the glad sky shed its light upon the scene. One thing about the first wedding brings queer things into our heads, spite of Scriptural truth. Adam and his wife were rather young to be married—some two or three years old, according to the sagest speculations of theologians—mere babies; larger, but no older—without a house, a pot or kettle; nothing but love and Eden!

So much for the Englishman, and here is a Frenchman's account of the temptation and fall:

Monsieur Adam, he wake up; he sees une belle demoiselle asleep in ze garden. Voila de la chance. "Bon jour, Madame Iv." Madame Iv, she wake; she hole her fan before to her face. Adam put up his eye-glass to admire ze tableau. Zey make von promenade. Madame Iv, she feel ungray; she see appel on the arbre. Serpent se promene sur l'arbre, make one walk on ze tree. "Mons. le Serpent," say Iv, "weel you not have ze bonte to peck me some appel, j'ai faim?" "Certainment, madame," say ze serpent, "charmé de vous voir." "Holla mon ami, ar-r-etez-vous," say Adam; "stop, stop, que songez-vous faire? What madness is zess—you must not peck ze appel." Ze snake, he take one pinch of snuff, he say: "Ah! Mons. Adam, do you not know ze nossing prohebet for ze ladies?" Madame Iv, permit me to offer you some of this fruit defendu." Iv, she make von courtesy, ze snake he fill her whole parasol wiz appel; he say, "Eritis sicut Deus. Mons. Adam, he will eat ze appel, he will become like one Dieu, know ze good and ze evil; but you, Madame, but you, Madame Iv, cannot become more of a goddess zan you are now." And zis finish Madame Iv.

And now followeth an American's idea, practical and to the point:

"Can any reader tell why, when Eve was manufactured from one of Adam's ribs, a hired girl wasn't made at the same time to wait on her?"

We can, easy. Because Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, a collar string to be sewed on, or a glove to be mended "right away, quick now!" Because he never read the newspapers until the sun got down behind the palm trees, and then stretched himself yawning out, "Ain't supper most ready, my dear?" Not he. He made the fire and hung over the tea-kettle himself, we'll venture, and pulled the radishes and sliced the plantains, and did everything else that he ought. He milked the cows and fed the chickens, and looked after the pigs himself. He never brought home half-a-dozen friends to dinner, when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates, and the mango season was over. He never stayed out until 11 o'clock to a "ward meeting," hurrying for the out-and-out candidate, and then scolded because poor, dear Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gates. To be sure, he acted rather cowardly about apple-gathering time, but then that don't depreciate his general helpfulness about the garden. He never played billiards, nor drove fast horses, nor choked Eve with cigar smoke. He never loafed around corner groceries while solitary Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. In short, he didn't think she was specially created for the purpose of waiting on him, and wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten his wife's care a little.

That's the reason that Eve did not need a hired girl, and we wish it was the reason that none of her fair descendants did.—*The XIX. Century.*

SOROSIS.—The Woman's Club held its last regular meeting for the season at DeMonico's, and the occasion brought out a fine representation of the talent and beauty of which it is composed. It was too warm for lengthened essays or heavy artillery of any kind, so the time was very pleasantly occupied, after the discussion of the tempting lunch, by the reading of several brief papers, letters from absentees, and lively debate, interspersed with music, vocal and instrumental.

Among the letters was one from an absent vice-president, another from the corresponding secretary, who is enjoying a European trip, and a third from a member of Sorosis, who is also the principal of an educational institution, and who proposes to furnish tuition free to the pupil selected by the club as the recipient of the benefit to be derived from the creation of the "Emma Willard Fund." The proposition was accepted, and a vote of thanks passed to the donor.

A suggestion was made, on behalf of several distinguished members of the male persuasion, that for once only gentlemen should be invited to a regular meeting as guests.

After a lively debate, the question, which had been put in

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the form of a motion, was tabled indefinitely by an overwhelming vote.

A paper on the Marriage question provoked many pleasantries on the word "obey," which some thought should be retained in the marriage service, but applied equally to men and women; and others were of the opinion that it was a bad word and ought to be expunged.

The reports of the several committees having been read, the ladies adjourned with many good wishes and repeated adieus to each other.

Mrs. ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE, in a recent letter, dated in London, vouches for the truth of the following: Upon the drawin'-room table of a lady of rank in London—a lady of high position and irreproachable character—may be seen, beneath a glass case, a lovely dimpled little foot, delicate ankle and rounded calf up to the knee joint; it is the cast of the leg of Lady —, the hostess. In Soho square there is a small rather humble looking shop, in which you can purchase, for five shillings, a cast of one of the most exquisite of legs; the original (in the flesh) belongs to Lady de G— and R—, who went to this little shop *incog.*, and had her perfect leg moulded, and afterwards generously gave the shopman the privilege of selling copies of the cast, which he does daily, for it was quickly discovered to whom the beautiful leg belonged. One lady, the wife of a mayor of a town in the provinces, came to London and had two casts taken of her leg—one nude, and one with the neat little shoe, stocking and garter. Strange to say (though no artist will call it strange), the leg with the stocking and garter produced an effect much further removed from modesty than the leg quite unclad. Brucciant, the cast-vender, in Covent Garden, drives a brisk trade in casting ladies' legs, and has any quantity of models of all descriptions, taken from life, and chiefly from noble life, for sale.

A RATHER CURIOUS TRIAL has just been terminated in Cincinnati. A husband sued a man for seducing his wife, who seems to have been a woman of loose habits before and after her marriage, and from whom he had been divorced on the ground of her adultery before the beginning of the trial for seduction, he having also, in the meantime, married another woman. Notwithstanding these circumstances the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed his damages at \$8,000. The counsel for the defendant showed, or tried to show, that the husband was himself a man of immoral life; that he was in connivance with his wife's seducer, and that she had been guilty of improper conduct with other persons than her alleged seducer; but the Judge charged that the defendant was not relieved from his culpability by any of these things, though they might be taken into consideration in mitigation of damages. In his charge the Judge said that a husband is bound to protect the chastity of his wife; that the elements of a recovery consist in the loss of the society and duty of a wife, and the nature of the injury which the husband has suffered; and that the deliberate seducer of a married woman from chastity and marital duty, deserved to be severely punished. It was on these principles that the jury rendered its verdict and gave damages.

FINE.—The Medical Gazette, which excellent journal has heretofore studiously fought against the claims of woman to a recognized position in the profession, is at last forced to give up the contest, as will be seen from the following article taken from that paper.

The modest prize which we last autumn offered to students for the greatest number of accepted clinical reports, has been awarded to "M. M. W.," and those of our readers who have noted the clearness and succinctness of the articles published under these initials, will perhaps be as much surprised as we lately were ourselves to learn that they indicate a woman's name, that of Mrs. Melissa M. Webster, M. D., a recent graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Much discussion has taken place (and nowhere so acrimoniously as in Philadelphia) concerning the mental and physical fitness of women for the medical profession; and in that discussion we have on several occasions borne and adverse part. But while we may even yet adhere to our belief in the rule, we cheerfully chronicle the exceptions to it, and freely admit that we have adduced in opposition to it, "mixed clinics" no argument so forcible as the practical one elicited from the disputed benches of the Pennsylvania Hospital by our fair contributor. We still believe that but few women possess the laudable logical qualities of mind requisite for success in medical practice; that they are generally apt to reach conclusions by a sort of intuition rather than by the plodding toil of analysis and synthesis; we are convinced that to the vast majority of women our profession will prove too severe a tax physically; like most of our sex, moreover, we entertain almost as great a repugnance from a masculine woman as from an effeminate man. But all of these objections have been individually refuted by a few who, like Miss Garrett in England, and one or two whom we might name here, have shown that it is at least possible for a woman, womanly woman to achieve a useful and honorable career in medicine. To those of our brethren who dogmatically flout "female physic" on "gender principles," we would hint that submission to the inevitable is the part of wisdom, and that individual capacity must henceforth be our criterion for judgment unbiassed either by prejudice on the one hand, or by ignorant leniency on the other; to our fair competitors who, resolved to try their lances in an exceedingly arduous battle, lay aside their sex's claim to tender consideration and ask only "a fair field and no favor," we can assure grudging praise if they are victors, and little pity if they fail; to the great body of male applicants for enrollment in our ranks, we offer an adjuration to profit by the instruction afforded them as industriously as has at least one of those whose claims to recognition it is the fashion to perhaps understate; and finally, to our new colleague herself we tender a welcome to our profession, and this recantation in her behalf of much that we have heretofore said.

Rutgers Female College is to be greatly extended in its departments. Reports have been unanimously adopted on the establishment of a number of branch schools; the establishment of a commercial department; the establishment of an observatory and school of training; the enlargement of the art department and the establishment of a school of technology.

In his address, President Pierce said that the equality of all people before God is taught in the Scriptures, and from this logically follows, with the sanction of the same divine sources, the great principle of the equality of all people before the law. The relation between religion and education is that of parent and child. Wrong, then, in a matter of such great importance as the education of one-half of the whole people may well claim the earnest attention of the Christian Church, and therefore it was entirely appropriate to argue the following proposition: That while the State, in granting great sums of money for the education of men, and the community, in imitating in this the example of the State, have done well; yet, inasmuch as both have failed

to do so equally for women, this less complete fulfillment of public duty is not only a great wrong to a part of the community, but a great harm to the whole, as it directly fosters an inequality which is repugnant to Christianity and to the best interests of society.

He argued with great ability how unequally women have been treated in this country of equal rights and privileges in the matter of education, by contrasting the provision made in this State for the culture of men exclusively. In a word, the leading ideas advanced in the address were: Woman has a right to an education equal to that of man; she has never had this right; the evils of withholding it are great; the duty of atoning for the wrong and repairing the injury should be immediate and liberal.

ITEMS.

The Empress Eugenie does not originate the fashions, neither do any ladies of real rank and distinction; they adopt them, and thus set the seal of their acknowledged authority upon them, but no lady would be the first to wear a striking novelty, or a style so new, or so *outré*, as to be likely to attract public attention. This is left for the leaders of the *déshabille*, several of whom are in the pay of Parisian dressmakers and modistes.

The noted Worth, the man-milliner of Paris, who receives all the money and exercises all the impudence which has placed him at the head of his profession, while women do all the work, has in his employ a dozen fashion writers and several of the most noted leaders of Parisian society. These latter are selected for their fine appearance and dashing manners. Toilets, equipages and boxes at the theatre and opera are provided for them. Dead or dying, they are required to show themselves at these places, on all suitable occasions, in extraordinary dresses made by the "renowned" Worth, as the fashion correspondents say, who in this way take up the burden of the song, and echo it upon these Western shores.

It is the height of ambition with some American women to go to Paris and have a dress made by Worth, and dearly do they sometimes pay for their folly.

In the course of the Parliamentary debate which resulted in the rejection of the Woman Suffrage Bill, Mr. Boniviere, a firm opposer of the proposed extension of the franchise, told a pleasant story, illustrative of his view that women had enough influence already in politics. He recollected well the case of an honorable gentleman who went down to a West of England borough, which he desired to represent, but where he was entirely unknown. He gave out that he was unmarried, of large property, and, if returned, meant to marry some lady of the borough. This secured his triumphant election, but, having failed to keep his promise, at the next election the indignation of the female portion of the community routed him horse and foot.

The Southern Women's Bureau held its first meeting on Tuesday afternoon, at Cooper Institute. Its object is to assist by counsel and information those women in the South who desire to prepare themselves for useful professions, and to encourage those who are compelled to act and yet who are without that knowledge necessary for ultimate success. The platform upon which the society has been established is a broad and unsectional one, and all who are interested in this cause are invited to attend the next meeting and make communications. The office is at room No. 24 Cooper Institute. Mrs. S. R. Wells, president, and Laura C. Holloway secretary.

In the Connecticut Legislature three ladies appeared before a committee appointed by the Legislature for the purpose of pleading for female suffrage. The large Hall of Representatives was filled, and many ladies from the city were present. The Rev. Mrs. Hanaford opened the question, and spoke for about an hour. She was followed by Mrs. H. W. Bentley, who read her article and was in turn followed by Miss Russell. Mrs. Hanaford, the preacher at the Universalist church in New Haven, opened the session of the House with prayer, a position never before taken by a woman. She has since been installed over the Universalist Church.

Miss Carrie Jones, a young lady boarder at Mr. Hartwell's Oak Hill Seminary, about two miles from Unionville, N. Y., attempted to commit suicide Monday evening by taking a dose of corrosive sublimate. Dr. Whitaker of this place was called in, and succeeded in removing most of the poison, but her recovery is very doubtful. Her father and stepmother reside in Newark, N. J., and trouble with her stepmother is supposed to have been the cause of the act. A few days ago she received a letter from her father, stating that he could not afford to support her any longer, and shortly after committed the deed.

Madame Olivier, wife of the new minister of France, dresses in such simplicity as to attract attention at the Imperial Court, and has already become the leader of a new fashion, of dressing so as to clothe the body. At the last ball her white muslin dress reached her neck, and it was thought she had a sore throat, until it was ascertained that decency was all that ailed her.

Lady Amberley spoke at Stroud, England, in favor of female suffrage, the Married Women's Property Bill, the improvement and education of girls, opening of the universities to them and their right to engage in any profession or industrial pursuit. In the discussion which followed Lord Amberley spoke.

"The fact is," said an elderly wife, "a man does not know how to straighten up things. He does not know where to commence. I don't wonder," she continued, "that when God made Adam he went right to work and made a woman to tell him what to do."

"I wish I had your head," said a lady to a gentleman who had solved a problem. "And I wish I had your heart," was the reply. "Well, since your head and my heart can agree, I do not see why they should not go into partnership." And they did.

Anna Dickenson earns over \$15,000 a year by lecturing. At the beginning of the war she was a little weak girl, not making wages enough to clothe herself decently, and she scrubbed a store for a quarter to buy a ticket to the first lecture she ever attended.

Mrs. L. Devereux Blake made an interesting and well-received address before the inmates of the Working-women's Home, No. 46 Elizabeth-street. Her subject was on "Woman's Work and Wages."

Miss Belle Smith, of Smith's Landing, now residing in Washington city, and devoting her time to painting, has received a Government order for a portrait of the late Hon. E. M. Stanton, to cost \$2,000.

Phæbe Cozzens quotes from II. Kings, xxi., 13, to prove that men should wash dishes and do other housework, as follows: "I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish; wiping it and turning it upside down."

Mrs. Sally Carroll Griffin, one of the Carrolls of Baltimore, the bluest American blood, widow of the late Gen. Griffin, has accepted the hand and heart of Count Maximilian Esterhazy, of the Austrian Legation.

A Ladies' Cuban Society is in process of formation, to give aid, moral and material, in arms, money and encouragement, to the Cuban cause.

The Salem (N. C.) Female College was founded by the Moravians in 1804. It has now 278 pupils from twelve Southern States.

Miss Mattie Richardson, of Lima, Ohio, has been appointed one of the board of county school examiners.

Four prominent English magazines are edited by women.

[Washington Correspondent of the Springfield Republican.]

REMINISCENCES OF MR. LINCOLN.

Soon after the war began, while calling on Mrs. Speed, of Louisville, Ky., mother of Mr. James Speed, Ex-Attorney-General, I noticed a cabinet-sized photograph of Mr. Lincoln hanging in the parlor. Beneath the photograph was written, "To Mrs. Martha Speed, from whom I received an Oxford Bible thirty years ago." It was signed "Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States;" and, on inquiry, Mrs. Speed told me it was sent to her almost immediately after his inauguration. This shows that Mr. Lincoln not only considered the present one of value, but one deserving of being suitably acknowledged at a time when his mind was deeply disturbed by a distracted condition of the country following his first election, and when his remembering a gift bestowed so many years back was in itself a remarkable circumstance.

One of Mr. Lincoln's Kentucky friends, for whom he cherished a warm attachment, used frequently to give notes of introduction to deserving persons who wished to see the President, whether on business or simply to pay their respects to him in a visit of courtesy. To notes of this kind he always paid special attention. On one occasion two ladies were thus introduced. "So you know B—," said the President, after shaking hands with them; "did he ever tell you I helped him to his wife?" The ladies knew nothing of it, so the match-maker proceeded to give a detailed account of the affair in his liveliest manner. "You see," said he, "B— never could get a chance to pop the question because the lady's father was always in the room; so at last I told him I'd manage it for him, and the next time he called I went with him. I knew the old man and often talked politics with him, but as both of us were Whigs the talk was never very lively. That time, to help B—, I turned Democrat, and the old man got so excited that B— and his daughter managed to slip out on the back porch and do the thing up at once." This story, relating an occurrence dating back some twenty odd years, the teller seemed to enjoy as much as at the time when his temporary change of politics hastened what has proved a exceedingly happy marriage.

Once, during the second year of the war, it was said that a certain foreign minister complained to the President of a man with a hand-organ who disturbed him at all hours by grinding music in front of his residence. "I'll tell you what to do," said Mr. Lincoln, "speak to Stanton about it, and tell him to send Baker after the man. Baker will steal the organ and throw its owner into the Old Capitol, and you'll never be troubled with his noise again."

Mr. Lincoln gave the following account of the first announcement of the emancipation proclamation in the Cabinet meeting. He said he read it through, and there was a dead silence. Presently Mr. Chase spoke. He said he liked all but such a clause. Then some one else made an objection, and then another, until all had said something. Then the President said: "Gentlemen, this reminds me of the story of the man who had been away from home, and when he was coming back was met by one of his farm hands, who greeted him after this fashion: 'Master, the little pigs are dead, and the old sow's dead, too; but I didn't like to tell you all at once.' In answer to some remarks which were made to him when Mr. Chase was proposed as a candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to himself, he observed, jocosely, 'Oh, it don't disturb me in the least. I think I shall run the better for it. I never knock a horse off of one of my horses; I find he goes faster for the bite.'"

The kindness of heart of Mr. Lincoln is well known, and his intense abhorrence of approving a death has been frequently discussed. His Kentucky friend, who has been mentioned above as "B," a man of undoubted loyalty throughout the war, used frequently to come to Washington to make representations to the President in regard to court-martial or other decisions where mercy for the condemned man could be obtained only from the chief magistrate, and where he thought such clemency deserved. He rarely failed to obtain a reprieve, and the following gives an outline of one of the cases where he interfered successfully. A very young man living in one of the southern counties of Kentucky was enticed into the rebel army. After remaining with it in Tennessee a few months he became disgusted or weary, and managed to make his way back to his home. Soon after his arrival some of the military stationed in the town heard of his return, and arrested him as a rebel spy, and after a military trial he was condemned to be hung. His family were overwhelmed by distress and horror. A sister of the young man knew Mrs. B., and concluded to go to her with the sad story, and ask that her husband should make a representation of the case to his powerful friend in Washington. Mrs. B. promised to do all she could, convinced that the awful death decreed the young man was undeserved. When her husband came home from his business she told him he must go to Washington at once to tend to this case. He said it was impossible, as his business required his immediate and constant attendance. "Yes," she answered, "but not when a life is to be saved," and in the next train Mr. B. started. When he saw Mr. Lincoln and explained his errand, the latter said, "Oh, yes, I understand, some one has been crying to your good wife and worked upon her feelings, and you have come here to work on mine." Mr. B. then went more into detail, and assured the President of his belief in the truth of the story. After some deliberation Mr. Lincoln, evidently scarcely more than half convinced, but still preferring to err on the side of mercy, replied, "If a man had more than one life I think a little hanging would not hurt this one, but after he is once dead we cannot bring him back, no matter how sorry we may be, so he shall be pardoned;" and a reprieve was given on the spot.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAMMER AND ANVIL. By FREDERICK SPIELHAGEN. New York: Leypoldt & Holt.

The tendency of the best German fiction literature of the day is towards sociology. In this it has only followed other nations. The pressing need of readjustment of some social bearings is acknowledged throughout Christendom, and crops out in every department of literature. The fiction literature of thirty years ago was almost exclusively story-telling. Clever, piquant dialogue, in which politics and personalities were the staple, was the only deviation from the course of the narrative tolerated by custom. The respect paid to religion justified one exception. The admirable motive of justifying a dogma, or crushing a heresy, caused the public to swallow heavy doses of homiletic dullness in the religious novel, just as they do still in the religious journal. The end excuses the means. But story telling still carries the day with the vast majority of readers, not thinkers; perils by land and sea, hairbreadth 'scapes, boundless villainy, incorruptible virtue, impossible incident and romantic language find admiring sympathizers by hundreds of thousands. The best class of readers not only excuse, but demand, a recognition of the important questions that agitate thinking minds.

Freitag's earliest and best known work, *Debit and Credit*, was only a story. His treatment is domestic and realistic. Auerbach inclines to sentimentalism and philosophical inquiry. That very refined writer, Marlitt, is humanitarian and aesthetic, while Spielhagen has enough of exceptional, both in character and occurrence, to hit the taste of all parties.

Though realistic in his treatment, Spielhagen introduces a great variety of character and incident into his compositions, and is by no means disposed to confine himself to commonplace, everyday life. His characters are not only in strong contrast to each other, but they are powerful in themselves, and exhibit great depth of feeling, with force of expression. In *HAMMER AND ANVIL* the scene is laid in a small commercial town in North Germany, on the shores of the Baltic, from which the action never carries us, yet the battle of life is fought as earnestly and with as wide a range of individualism as if the mimic scene had been laid on a larger stage. The people are, for the most part, small provincial gentry and aristocracy. The hero himself, George Hartwig, is plebeian by birth. He runs away from school, and falling into the hands of a wild, high-spirited nobleman, who lives in a ruinous mansion, in which gambling, smuggling and field sports are at once a distraction and a livelihood, the youth sees a good deal of life. The violent death of his friend and patron, and his own lengthened imprisonment as accessory in a fight with revenue officers, introduces us to prison discipline and gives occasion to the exposition of humanitarian views. Eventually, through the encouragement of the prison Superintendent, the young man's fine nature, endangered by his position, is brought into play; and after a series of adventures and contact with numerous persons, each with a markedly distinct individuality, he achieves a victory over the difficulties of his position and becomes an important member of the community. The story is so closely connected that it is difficult to get out any detached extracts.

A fever dream, which brings up the image of terrible scenes through which he has just passed, is very powerful, though far inferior, in depth or force, to the weird grandeur of fever-stricken minds, tortured wanderings, in Charlotte Brontë's *Danteque picture*. This picture is material and objective, a reflection of actual events, colored by the patient's malady:

How dreadfully I suffered! When the dream-god has a mind to play me a malicious trick, he places me in a deep excavation into which pour the rays of a pitiless sun; he claps a pick into my hand, with which I smite furious blows upon a soil hard as rock, but the soil is my own head, and every blow pierces to my brain; and then he fills the excavation with flends in the shape of men, who are all working like myself with picks or with spades, shovels and barrows, and these flends have all flat, brutal faces and evil eyes that they keep fixed upon me, giving me signs of intelligence and readiness for the devilish work I am to do. And among them rises, from time to time, a head that has eyes more evil than all the rest, and the head opens its horrible mouth to yawn, and from the distended jaws come the words: "Sunset soon—ready, comrade—I take Rollman, you sergeant—smash skulls!"

But the most dreadful part is to come.

It is half an hour before sunset. In half an hour the bell will ring to stop work. This is the last day; the excavation is done and the foundation-stones are brought. To-morrow regular masons will take the work in hand. Some of the convicts will help them, but others will be employed elsewhere; it is the last evening on which the eleven of whom I am to be the twelfth will be together. Now or never is to be the time, and the signal has been already given.

Cat-Kaspar commences a dispute with his neighbor, in which the others join, one by one. The quarrel gets hot; the men appear to grow furious; while the overseers, with the sergeant at their head, endeavor to separate them, and threaten them with solitary confinement on bread and water for such unheard-of insubordination. The rioters pay no attention; from words they come to blows, and pushing and striking, they get into a confused melee, into which they endeavor to involve the overseers.

This prelude has lasted but a few moments, and it can be continued no longer, lest the unusual noise should bring other officers upon the spot, and so the whole plan be defeated.

Whether I was drawn into the melee, or whether I sprang into it voluntarily, I cannot say—I find myself in the midst. I do not know if I am helping the overseers to drag the men apart, or if I am trying to increase the confusion; but I shout, I rave, I seize two by their necks and hurl them to the ground as if they were puppets; I behave like a madman—I am really mad, though neither I nor the rest know it; even Cat-Kaspar does not perceive it, but rushes up to my side and shouts: "Now, comrade!"

At this instant I see a man of tall stature emerge from the garden-gate and hasten toward us. It is the Superintendent. A maiden of about fifteen, of whose slender figure I have more than once caught a glimpse through the garden gate, holds him by the hand, and seems to endeavor

to detain him, or else to share the danger. Two boys appear at the gate, and hurrah loudly; they have no idea of the terrible seriousness of the affair.

The tall Superintendent confronts us. He draws his left hand gently from the hand of the maiden and presses it upon his weak chest, which is laboring with the exertion of his rapid walk. The other hand he has raised to command silence, as he is not yet able to speak. His usually pale cheeks are suffused with a feverish glow; his large eyes flash, as if they must speak, since his lips cannot.

And the raging, furious crew understand their language. They have all learned to look up in reverence to the pale man who is always grave and always kind, even when he must punish, and whom no one has yet known to punish unjustly. They are prepared for everything except this, that at the last moment this man should confront them. They feel that their plan has failed; indeed, they abandon it.

One does not. One is resolved to win the game or lose all. In truth, is not the chance now better than ever? Let yonder man once lie prostrate, who or what could restrain him and the rest?

Giving a yell more horrible than ever issued from the throat of the fiercest beast of prey, he swings high his pick and rushes upon the Superintendent. The maiden throws herself before her father. But a better defender is still swifter than she. With one bound he springs between them and seizes the miscreant's arm. The pick, in descending, grazes his head, but what is that to the torments that have been raging in it for hours?

"Cursed hound!" roars Cat-Kaspar, "have you betrayed us?" and swings his pick again, but has hardly raised it when he is lying upon the ground, and on his breast is kneeling one to whom the delirium of fever has now given the strength of a giant, and whom in this moment no living man could resist.

In a moment it is all over. For an instant he sees the horribly distorted face of Cat-Kaspar—he feels hands striving to wrench his hands from the man's throat, and then a black night swallows up all.

We recommend *HAMMER AND ANVIL* to our reader's attention, as well for the story, with its humor and pathos, as for the useful thoughts on current social topics, which are scattered up and down its pages and which are the fair outgrowth of the narrative. It is neatly printed and very well translated.

THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. New York: Harper and Brothers.

Anthony Trollope is a thorough Englishman. By position a Government Clerk, by taste and ability a novelist, there is probably no man living who gives a more accurate view of the lights and shadows of English life. He is almost as trenchant a satirist as Thackeray, but, unlike Thackeray, he does not pitch into little people. He abhors snobbery; but it is snobbery in power, snobbery in place. Upon the peculiarities and characteristics of the Church triumphant, as exemplified in the Establishment with its dogmatism, its conservatism, its flunkeyism, together with its self-sacrifice, its devotion to duty, its manly independence, and, above all, its thorough identity with English feeling, he absolutely has nothing to learn. And, whether it be the pride of martyrdom in Parson Crawley or the pride of power in Archdeacon Grantley, or the mild, useless benevolence of Mr. Harding, his portraits are equally effective, and his satire not the less able because it is refined. The stiletto will let the air out of a windbag as well as a club.

Mr. Trollope makes war on humbug as vigorously as did Thackeray, and although his portraiture of false pretence is not as incisively outlined on the memory as that of Dickens, it is far more natural. Dickens stamps his lives into our minds by their excessively bold angles. His men and women, even his children, bear the same resemblance to probability that the caricaturist's big nose or thin legs do to those of the original. We cannot help but recognize them; but all the features, whether of beauty or of ugliness, are in excess. There never was a Quilp, there never was a Little Nell, or a Marchioness, or a Mr. Richard Swiveller. But there have been, and are, individuals to whom in their salient points the picture is so grotesquely akin that we admit the resemblance to an original, and the ability of the work makes the false almost as current as the true coin.

Here is a fine bit of Christian charity inculcated by induction from one parson of the large-souled, outspoken sort, to another of the small-souled sinner-damning sort:

As they walked away together, Mr. Fenwick had just a word to say to Mr. Puddleham. "My friend," he said, "you were quite right about his lordship's acres."

"Those are the numbers," said Mr. Puddleham.

"I mean that you were quite right to make the observation. Facts are always valuable, and I am sure Lord Trowbridge was obliged to you. But I think you were a little wrong as to another statement."

"What statement, Mr. Fenwick?"

"What you said about poor Carry Brattle. You don't know it as a fact."

"Everybody says so."

"How do you know she has not married, and become an honest woman?"

"It is possible, of course. Though, as for that, when a young woman has once gone astray—"

"As did Mary Magdalen, for instance!"

"Mr. Fenwick, it was a very bad case."

"And isn't my case very bad, and yours? Are we not in a bad way, unless we believe and repent? Have we not all so sinned as to deserve eternal punishment?"

"Certainly, Mr. Fenwick."

"Then there can't be much difference between her and us. She can't deserve more than eternal punishment. If she believes and repents all her sins will be white as snow."

"Certainly, Mr. Fenwick."

"Then speak of her as you would of any other sister or brother—not as a thing that must be always vile because she has fallen once. Women will so speak, and other men. One sees something of a reason for it. But you and I, as Christian ministers, should never allow ourselves to speak so thoughtlessly of sinners. Good-morning, Mr. Puddleham."

"The Vicar of Bullhampton" is as thorough and hearty as the rest of Mr. Trollope's novels—rather better than otherwise as a literary production. The volume before us is one of the Harper's cheap, well-printed volumes for everybody's reading.

MRS. JERNINGHAM'S JOURNAL. New York: Scribner & Co.

"Married six weary weeks—to-day
How sad is life that was so gay,"

Woman's rights and wrongs, or want of knowledge and life-long trouble-making mistakes. Frou Frou has married and taken upon herself the cares of a household; the rose is plucked, the bloom is brushed off, the soft down is off the butterfly's wings, and already Frou Frou looks back through her tears on the day when

"Every minute was so strong

It brought its little new-born bliss,

Sweeping in tender light along,

Or leaving shadows, like a kiss.

* * * * *

They said I danced when I should walk

My gay feet worked my gayer will;

They said I laughed when I should talk,

And chattered when I should be still."

Just so! There's life on Murray Hill, or at Newport—charming, delicious, sunny life! No duty, no knowledge, except to flit from flower to flower and sip the honey dew out of the golden calyx. "I publish the bans of marriage, etc. If any man know any just cause or impediment why these two persons," etc. What need of any man to forbid these bans? All nature cries aloud against the reckless waste, the wanton destruction of life—body and soul.

Only how is it to be prevented? Or, how, when done, is it to be undone? Undone! What is done never can be undone. The wheels of time revolve without ceasing. We can never go back to the past nor catch up with the future. What happens to Frou Frou? Easy to tell—what happens to all Frou Frous?

This time, however, it does not happen! For though Mr Jerningham is entirely too strait-laced for these modern days of cotillion and *trois temps*, and though Frou Frou does meet the devil, as we expected, in Captain Arthur Fitzmaurice, of the Guards, it so falls out that, contrary to all our experience, the child-wife and her strict husband come to a good understanding, and—"all's well that ends well"—and herein lies the demerit of this little bit of "Nothing to Wear" poetry. *Vers de société* are nothing if not tuned by the master hand of a Mackworth Praed, or printed with truth, wit and a moral. Their value is that they hit folly as it flies. If they contradict our experience and are not credible, we toss them aside. They are not art, they are not nature. Mrs. Jerningham will not go through the severe trial of her patience, and John Jerningham will not play out the part assigned him.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, June 1870, is a live, intelligent periodical. The article on the "Status and prospects of the Negro" is well written, though as it is from the Southern point of view it is natural that some points should be omitted in which the negro might appear more advantageously in the comparison. We are inclined, however, to regard negro citizenship as a *fait accompli*. It rests with the colored people to make their new rights profitable to themselves. They are, under any circumstances, less than one-twelfth of the population, and will fall into still greater insignificance and disproportion as the nation develops. Their condition is naturally a favorite topic for popular essayists and stump speakers; but the best that can be done is to let them severely alone. Let them work out their salvation without making them the subjects of special statistics or politico-economical disquisition. Time will show.

It used to be counted a task of Sisyphus to roll up a Southern circulation for a magazine. We trust the "Nineteenth Century" meets the success it deserves. All the articles are readable—one in particular, on "Maurice de Guérin," is very prettily written.

WOMAN'S EMPLOYMENT in stores and other womanly occupations is a point on which we insist. It is the fault chiefly of women buyers that they are not so employed. If women buyers for their feminine purchases, especially of dry goods, sought stores in which women clerks were employed, there would be an immediate demand for their services. Employers must consult their own interests. If their customers call for a line of goods or prefer a particular attendant, they must comply. In England a recent census return tells us "that 43,964 women were returned as out-door farm laborers, a fact worthy of remembrance, when we are told that women cannot serve in haberdashers' shops because they are too weak to lift bales of goods." Degrading female labor is not generally in use in America, thank God! But there is room for improvement. American Ladies, do your duty!

JOHN R. HENNESSEY, a School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward, having been reported by a committee as guilty of careless and indecent conduct in receiving one hundred dollars from Mary E. Cannon, a young teacher appointed on his nomination, has been dismissed. If there be one public department in which purity of life and good morals be more important than in another, it is that connected with education. The appointment of WOMAN TRUSTEES, if it would not secure the public and employees against cupidity and meanness, would at least guarantee us against licentiousness, of which imputations are not wanting. Will John R. Hennessey be disqualified for office henceforth, or is he only a fool to have been found out this time? In this wretched rotation system, this two and four-year tenure of office, how can any elector tell the honesty or ability of a candidate. The system is rotten.

NEW YORK STYLES.

WHAT TO WEAR AND WHAT TO AVOID.

Now that every one is seized with an irresistible desire for the open air and the sunshine, I would engage my readers to accompany me to some of our great stores. First, let us go to Arnold, Constable's & Co., Broadway and Nineteenth street. This place is a palace of richness. The newest and most elegant styles, with laces, silks and embroideries in profusion, enough to trouble the most stoical of women. A train dress of pale green silk was trimmed at the bottom with a wide plaited flounce and puffing, two bows of pink ribbon at each plait. Plain corsage. The white lace mantle crossed in front like a fichu, and formed a pelerine. Long open sleeves trimmed to correspond. With this toilet should be worn a straw hat ornamented with lace, roses and pink ribbon.

An indoor toilet for the country was of light blue summer poplin. The first skirt had a deep flounce and five narrow, bias bands of the material. The second skirt was very short in front, lifted at the sides and long at the back. This had but one band. The round bodice had coat sleeves and braces forming epaulettes—waistband of ribbon of the same shade as the dress, fastened with a bow and two long ends.

In robes de chambre I saw something new and pretty. It was of white cambric muslin over a pink silk slip. It was quite long and full, and was trimmed with strips of lace in section framed in narrow Valenciennes. An unbleached foulard, trimmed with Valenciennes, was charming. The twilled foulards are gorgeous—every color reflects its particular splendor.

The Japanese, Ceres, Aurora and a thousand others, compose a series of beautiful tissues for the season.

At A. T. Stewart's, Broadway and Fourth avenue, there was a remarkably stylish dinner toilet of plain light-green silk. The white lace casaque, simulated coat, with open, sharply-pointed fronts, and a rounded vest dotted with bows of green ribbon. Ribbon trimmed the full sleeves.

A dress of striped pekin—white and gold—had a train skirt with a very deep flounce, put on with a ruched heading. This crossed the front only. A very full ruching, descending from the waist, at each side, was carried quite around. Low bodice, with short sleeves. White lace casaque. The fronts were deep. The corsage Pompadour, very low, and the sleeves large and long.

I cannot omit mentioning a ball costume. The train slip was of white silk. At the back and front this had three deep, fluted flounces of white tulle, falling from the waist to the edge of the skirt, and forming pointed tabliers. Between each was a puffing and large cluster of field flowers with foliage. The sides were entirely covered by puffings of tulle. Puffings and flutings, with smaller bouquets, trimmed the low corsage.

There were many rich costumes in taffeta line. In the way of paletots, I remarked several new designs. One of these was a black silk with large paniers. The black lace trimming fell over white net.

The white Cardinal capes of llama are also pretty. White muslin tunics, embroidered and trimmed with Valenciennes, are graceful.

Daniell & Son, 759 Broadway, give us some of the prettiest lace goods imaginable. Here are shawls, casaques and tunics of llama or real Guipure.

Madame Landry, of No. 5 Brevoort Place, exhibits a wonderful assortment of Paris bonnets. Some of these are of Chinese crape of the palest shades, with long fringed scarfs draped in front. One of white tulle formed a diadem upon which were placed tiny clusters of flowers and fruits.

Madame Natalie Tilman & Co., 84 East Ninth street, has innumerable novelties. One of the bonnets was composed of pale, yellow Chinese crape, with a diadem front. Another of lilac silk gauze was ornamented with large violets and pansies. The white and colored straws were also particularly pretty.

Our twilled foulards are, generally speaking, of a better quality than any before imported. Many of the new patterns are in prettily contrasting colors.

A nice material for suits is the Jasper serge. Many percales are of plain, solid colors—écru, pearl gray, buff and soft Quaker drabs.

The newest fans for ladies are deep in the centre, and appear pointed when closed. When the ivory sticks extend beyond the satin or silk, the effect is excellent. Black silk, embroidered with gold, and finished with gold sticks. Tinted plush, pearl or ivory exquisitely carved, and gold openwork over black silk, are among the latest importations.

A word for the young girls. Their full dresses should always be made with tunics. These are in various forms. For outdoor costume there should be a small cape fastened underneath the sash at the back, and with narrow ends passing below it in front. White muslin dresses must have sashes and braces of colored silk.

The black cashmere jackets, trimmed with gold and silver braid, are stylish, and suitable alike for home and the promenade. They are generally half-fitting, and open at the sides and back, and are bordered with gold or silver braid. The fringes are of black silk, striped with gold or silver. The half-open sleeves are square at the bottom. The scarf paletot somewhat resembles a scarf, but it is trimmed and arranged like a mantle.

At M. Sullivan's, No. 1199 Broadway, I saw a very elegant toilet, which was intended for one of our fashion-

ables. It was of pale-green silk. The train skirt had three flounces of darker green grenadine, surmounted by a rouleau and fluting of the silk. A few inches higher up this trimming was repeated. The flounces were narrower. The skirt of the close casaque was puffed. The single flounce and braces were of grenadine with silk headings. Tight sleeves trimmed to correspond.

A costume of Suez-colored alpaca was prettily trimmed with bias bands of the same, which were piped at the edges with brown silk.

There were also some very stylish silk mantles and casaques. The underclothing, in all varieties and elaborately trimmed, was especially worthy of note. At this establishment one may always be sure of procuring not only the best, but the most reasonably-priced goods.

Very truly,

MARY LISLE.

ART AND ARTISTS.

AT SCHAUS' GALLERY, which I have not visited for some time, there is a picture which will repay a visit, not only by the public at large, but by artists, or it were better to say art students. Van Lerijs (the Belgian Professor) "Cinderella." Two queenly women, in robes of royal fashion and material, stand in a mediaeval apartment of limited dimensions, with its large open fireplace, oak wainscot and hanging arras. One of the two women bears the velvet cap and coronet of German nobility, the other is uncovered, and wears her rich auburn hair, that falls in rippling waves of lustre over her shoulders and half way down her back. The dark coroneted woman's heavily-embroidered and damasked train has just swept over the distaff laden with wool for spinning, and her beautiful, but cruel, face is turned with disdainful pride and gathering frown, on the impediment to her free progress; the other, with voluptuous self-complacency, examines her pleasing but sensual features in a hand-mirror. The two might be either Lot's daughters or Regan and Goneril or any other two women typical of lust and luxury. A third figure completes the story. A young girl sits at the hearth, clad in the close-fitting woolen gown which made the solitary garment of the peasantry and female serfs of the feudal age. She turns her full face to the spectator, and, half meditatively, half sulkily, looks askance at the gorgeous attire of the others. Her feet and ankles are bare, the arms of all three are bare. A fourth figure, in close-fitting monastic cap and band, with burgher robe and bunch of keys, completes the personages. The figures are admirably drawn, their fully-developed forms belonging to the school of Rubens, the Belgian or Flemish model, while the girl, though evidently young and half-formed, belongs to the same type of womanhood. The picture in its composition, its drapery and its drawing, is worthy of all praise; its drawing, indeed, is, in my judgment, superior to that of "Esmeralda and Djali," by the same artist, now, I believe, owned by Mr. Gurney. But that which I chiefly desire to draw attention to is the flesh tints and the wonderful finish, in both of which particulars I insist that our own artists are so signally deficient. This picture is painted, not to make a reputation, for that is already made, but to keep one. It is painted for the future. That painstaking mastery of color, and that perfection of surface smoothness, in which there is no trace of rough work nor any vestige of the grain of underlying canvas, have achieved the result of making a picture that within reasonable limits, and under reasonably careful treatment, will improve and become more harmonious for another hundred years. How many American pictures will last a hundred years? At Snedecor's, on the other side of Broadway, is a female figure—a Hope, or Faith, or some such allegorical person—a young girl, fifteen or sixteen, in the allegorical garment, standing in a glory of light, painted, I presume from the style, by Brown, for there is no name. The tone is warm; the background is perhaps a little pale; but the figure is decidedly full-toned. The hair, flowing in natural ringlets, is beautifully done—better than by Van Lerijs. The drawing is quite as good and the model much more pleasing than that of Cinderella, except that the face is not sufficiently ethereal to be accepted as the human embodiment of a spiritual principle. Still, the large eyes are full of fervor, and the mouth full of sweetness; but it is an earthly, not a heavenly face, and would make a better Cinderella than the "angelic virtue." The flesh tints are, to my taste, preferable to those of Cinderella, unless she is supposed to be sullied from grubbing in the ashes, but they are better even than the radiant skin of her sisters. When we come, however, to the working up and the finish—I hate foreign words, but I must say *impasto*—which, I take it, includes surface-body and smoothness, Brown cannot be compared with Van Lerijs. But Brown is wonderfully good among Americans, as any one may see who will examine him by the side of the pictures that I have lately been examining in Twenty-third street. I do not desire to commend this Van Lerijs, because he is a foreigner; though an able painter, he is neither a Delaroche nor Ingres. I hold that average American art is better than average imported art, and that the things sold at the picture sales are, for the most part, worthless. How much of art can a buyer expect for a hundred dollars? Still, I do maintain that such pictures as those done by Van Lerijs, or by European painters of good reputation, may be advantageously studied for their finish, if for nothing else, by our students. The engraving of the same picture, also on exhibition at Schaus', is excellent, though it strikes me that the Cinderella looks even more unctuous in the engraving than in the picture. The serpent

bracelet on the upper arm of the imperious beauty matches so well with the character of her soul as it looks out from her face, that I cannot but refer to it as a bit of artistic detail. At Snedecor's there is a pretty little Constant Mayer, one of his best minor pictures, a sick soldier with a Sister of Mercy. Also, there are two very nice little marine pieces of De Haas, a sunset and a sunrise, that please me beyond his larger and more pretentious pictures.

The *Pittsburg Post* says of lady artists in Rome:

The entrance to Miss Hosmer's studio is through a small court, with flowers and fountains playing. In the first room canaries are chirping and trilling their melodies to the unappreciative statues around. A number of workmen in the other rooms, chipping and clipping industriously, attest the success of this lady, who has already become wealthy, and can well afford to take her airings upon the Pincio or in the Campagna. She keeps several horses, and delights in the chase, and is as regularly at the semi-weekly fox hunts as the male hunters and hounds. Should you find her at work in her studio, she will be attired in a linen overdress and have a velvet cap upon her head. She will impress you as a self-reliant woman, who, having carved her way through difficulties and trials, in competition, too, with the sterner sex, feels her power and quails before no man. Her rooms contain a great many works of exquisite art, and are as interesting as many galleries of statuary.

We find Miss Freeman, a quiet, pleasant-faced lady, in a large room, wherein her easel is placed behind a screen, which partially divides the apartment. She is of medium height, with a good figure, shown by a closely-fitting black cloth walking-dress. She wears a small black hat over her short-cut hair. Her manner is placid, but affable, as she displays her works; the most interesting being an ideal of "Chibabos," whom Longfellow immortalized, if he did not create.

Miss Vinnie Ream's studio is by far the most tasteful. Upon the wall on one side hangs the American flag, upon the other two small French flags are arched over a portrait of Gustave Doré and a sketch of "Judith," made by him for the artist. In one corner is a pile of stones, mossed and ivied over, upon which a pair of ringdoves coo. All around are baskets and bouquets of flowers. We found Miss Ream, a blithe little lady, in her short blue frock and figured apron with sleeves, a blue veil folded like a turban around her head, with the ends hanging loosely behind, from beneath which a few rich brown curls drop out. Her eyes are large, dark brown, with an interestingly sorrowful expression, when not lit up with smiles. Her figure is quite *petite*, but full of activity and energy. She is childlike in the frankness and simplicity of her manners, and wins every person who meets her by her gentle vivacity and accomplishments. To-day's visit to her studio is doubly interesting, for it affords us an opportunity of seeing one of the world's celebrities, the great musical composer Liszt, who is sitting for his bust. He is an elegant-looking old gentleman, with a head very much like Henry Clay's one that would command attention amidst a thousand. He takes a wonderful interest in our little American sculptress, and as she rapidly moulds the pliant clay more and more into a striking likeness, the great composer bursts out into rhapsodies of compliment, jumps up and pats her on the head with the most parental approbation.

At the meeting of Sorosis, at Delmonico's, the Committee on Art made some suggestions to which I heartily subscribe. I always have made, and shall continue to make, war on conventionality, and I call on students to go back to nature. Nature must be the great fount of inspiration; large handed, bounteous, vigorous nature—not the reproduction and multiplication of stereotyped forms and ideas. The report says:

Over thirty lady artists, amateurs and professionals are represented by works of more or less merit in the present Academy exhibition. Considering their numerical strength, the array of works is not striking. The number of conventional flower pieces seems to have increased rather than diminished. However, we have noticed some deviations from the stereotyped parian vase, with its fadless tea rosebuds and heliotrope. Mrs. James M. Hart has elaborated a pleasant idea in a pair of pictures, one called "Baby's Opening," and the other "Baby's Vase." The "A Bouquet from the Kitchen Garden," by Miss Virginia Granberry, although not in her best style, is a step in the right direction. She appears to have waked up to the fact that potato blossoms and mustard flowers are more interesting than conventional fruits and roses. We welcome anything that smacks of nature.

LESTER.

AT THE SITTING of the Board of Health a communication was received from the Registrar of Vital Statistics, Dr. Russell, asking "that section 145 of the new code of laws be so amended that no human remains shall be removed, or conveyed from, or shall be retained for more than three days in any place whatever in New York City without the sanction of this Bureau." He further says: "I am credibly informed that several sextons and undertakers, of this city, some of whom manage so-called 'fashionable establishments,' carry on a regular traffic in dead bodies, conveying them surreptitiously to various quarters of the city, where store-rooms exist, in which said bodies are deposited for an indefinite period, and are delivered to friends and relatives only on payment, it may be presumed, of extortionate bills." Official interference or needless restrictions on free business are always to be deprecated. But if there be one case in which administrative interposition be permissible, it is at the time of bereavement, when it seems almost an insult to memory to think of cost. No class do less work for their money than undertakers, and nowhere is expenditure more improvident and more useless than in funerals.

THE *Globe* gives us the following among other rules for Church discipline in a German Catholic church in Philadelphia:

Rule First—"Smoking positively prohibited."

Rule Second—"Chewing and spitting on the floor will be fined fifty cents."

Rule Third—"Ladies will please not eat ground-nuts in church."

Rule Fourth—"Babies and persons afflicted with cough should not come here."

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WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prairie City.—A. H. can get the photographs of Mesdames Woodhull & Claflin at any respectable photograph dealer's. Prices various.

The communications from Lector, Anonyma, Basbleu and Springfield are not suited to our columns. We are thankful for the good wishes of the writers.

J. M.—Nullification did not imply what you suggest. It was, in fact, a claim to the right of opposing a general national law which might be detrimental to a particular State.

Mexican.—If you are really Mexican, we understand your ignorance; but every American knows that the Monroe Doctrine is the opposition of the United States to any interference by European Governments in the political affairs of the North American Continent.

Mary Alicia.—George Sand's story of "Malgré tout" has not been published in book form. At least, we believe not. Our back numbers have been forwarded to you.

Fanny D.—Georgetown, D. C.—Send us a few pages of your contribution, with a short table of contents. If we can use it, we shall do so with pleasure.

DEATH OF CHARLES DICKENS.

One of the brightest lights of the age is extinguished. The great moralist, the brilliant story-teller, the pen-painter of human nature, the advocate of the people, the scourge of folly and incompetency in high places, and the genial, kindly apologist for all shortcomings in the lowly and the simple, is dead. He has sounded his last blast against the greedy selfishness of wealth, the cold-blooded indifference of official apathy; he has made his last appeal for those who suffer in poverty and ignorance. The great hearted gentleman, the hearty friend, the earnest thinker and doer for his fellow-men is gone from us. Henceforth his place is in our memory. Those who have seen or heard him can rejoice in that privilege, which in future is special to themselves. The rich legacy of wit and wisdom he leaves us will preserve his name among our household words, and will keep it green when hundreds of the little great who now fret their hour and fill men's mouths with rumor shall have been forgotten.

ERAS OF CIVILIZATION.

Governments are organizations of power and the principal engines of civilization. They have never been the effects of the simple free will of individuals or peoples, but their necessities. Creation is from one point to one purpose. All the varied means and diverse modes it makes use of are but different channels toward the same ocean of result, while these become numerous as the sum total of results increases.

Civilization in special terms belongs to mind. It does not refer to the progress or the evolution of matter. At any age of the world its civilization is the total of psychical experience, acquired through the medium of the senses from manifestations of power in the surroundings. All the requirements for the production of which—except

arrangement—are a part of the primordial existence. The facts and experiences of which civilization consists bear the same relations to it that the elements of matter organized in form do to the sum of material formations. One is the objective result of the different combinations of material elements; the other the consolidated experiences of them. The order of progress each pursues is similar. Each new attainment makes the next possible, while the greater the variety becomes the greater is the opportunity for comparison out of which grades of attainment and beauty arise.

The material universe has had its geologic periods; the mental has had, and will have, its period of correspond. Nature maintains a regular and consistent order everywhere. It is the degree in which this order is understood by the general mind that constitutes the different sociologic periods of civilization.

With the Assyrian and Egyptian empires—more especially the latter—began the first era in which civilization assumed a form above that of mere brute force. As early as the time of Osymandyas—more than 2,000 years before Christ—there was collected at Thebes a magnificent library called "The Treasury of Remedies for Diseases of the Soul." The civilization of Egypt began to spread and colonize in the barbaric world immediately after the famous conquests of Sesostris. The order of progressive civilization this represents continued twenty-five hundred years, through the time of the Persian, Grecian and Roman empires, and culminated with the downfall of the latter. Rome completed the civilization made possible by the system introduced by Egypt. Egypt conquered and levied tribute from the barbarians; Rome conquered and the barbarian became the Roman citizen. Each was an instrument in the hands of a power mightier than they, which retired them from existence when their labor was completed.

The partial resurrection of the Western Empire by Charlemagne, and the immediately subsequent European events began the second era of civilization. The present configuration of Europe merged from the ruins of Rome, assuming the form through which a greater diversity of power should operate than was ever before possible. No part of the world is there but has felt the mighty modifying influence of the civilizing power of modern Europe. It has permeated the entire temperate zone, penetrated the frozen latitudes north and south, and has attacked the Hottentot of Central Africa and the bushman of Australia. It organized legislation, perfected administration, made it possible for all minds to attain individuality, and for individuals, as such, to rise by personal merit, even from the lowest strata of society. By its procreative power a new continent, full of native vitality and purity, conceived, and a higher degree of life than it represented burst upon the startled world.

This era of civilization having thus prepared the way, by presenting the world its legitimate offspring, the third, must be by it inaugurated, to the end that there shall be every opportunity presented, inducement offered, and ways and means provided for all minds to rise into and form a positive part of the body politic, which shall be a perfect body, composed of perfect parts, working harmoniously together. In the first era it was one controlling mind, operating for personal ends and aggrandisement. In the third it must be all minds merged into one channel to operate for the good of the whole. The first was personal civilization thrust upon the barbarism of the world, compelling it into servility. The second was sectional civilization, exerting its influence, first, upon its immediate subjects and through them upon others less advanced. The third shall be general civilization in which the utmost parts of the earth shall join in one grand and common effort for mutual advancement, it having risen into the recognition of the greatest of all human facts—the common brotherhood of man.

KILLING NO MURDER.

A man in Brooklyn, named—well, his name is not important; it is the fact, not the name, that signifies—has been killing his wife. The occurrence is so commonplace—it happens every week in Brooklyn, or Boston or some other good place—that it is hardly worth mentioning as news. But we should like it better understood that when a man is insane, or when a man is drunk, the law holds him harmless. If he beats or shoots or knife another man it seems objectionable, though not surprising. But if he brutalize his wife it is the most natural thing in life; it is just what we expect from a drunken man. If he comes home in the dead of night, and because his wretched slave is asleep, or his supper is not ready at an impossible hour, or, being ready, is not cooked to his liking; or if, for any reason, or for no reason, he should beat and kick and pound that slave, why, of course, nobody interferes—it is only a man licking his wife, and as he is drunk he is not to blame, and the laws of domicile, the home and the castle

and so on, are so sacred that even a policeman may not interfere. Perhaps after a long night, dragging her about by the hair of her head, beating, throwing her round, stamping on her and otherwise giving the devilish brutality of his nature full swing, he succeeds in torturing the wretched life out of the wretched body. Then, but not till then, a policeman feels justified in making his appearance (the law may punish, it may not prevent), and with the remark that the man was drunk, the monster's hellish cruelty is wiped out. He was drunk! She is dead, it is true, she died of torture so brutally outraged that Indian torture would have been a mercy; but then the man was drunk! Mind you it is the fault of the party stabbed, shot or tortured that he or she should get in the way of a drunken madman. Why does a woman live with a drunken man? Why, indeed! What else can she expect. We all have been expecting it this ever so long, and now it has come at last.

Some people theorize on these matters; they talk of inebriate asylums, imprisonment for life, even of hanging, for crimes committed under intoxication, or temporary insanity of rage and vindictiveness, as being in fact two crimes rolled into one. For our part, we only call attention to the fact that killing another man and a *fortiori* beating a man's own wife, even to the death, when a man is drunk, is not murder; and so say nine hundred and ninety-nine men jurors out of every thousand.

THE INDIANS at Washington, Spotted Tail and his followers, talk big to the Secretary, and proclaim their wrongs and demand more guns and more ammunition. And the Secretary talks smooth back to them. Meanwhile the Arrapahoes are slaughtering white men. This Indian business is terribly mixed. The knavery of agents, the treachery of Indians and the no-policy of our public servants keep up a ferment that makes the Indian question a perpetual stumbling-block of offence. The Sherman and Sheridan treatment has at least the merit of being intelligible, and of doing something besides tall talk and long palavers. In the dealings of Governments with barbarous tribes all over the world, repeated experience demonstrates that sternness, and even severity, are in the end the most merciful way of dealing with them.

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION is one of the pleasant reforms of our newly-organized City Government. Go on, gentlemen, go on! Persevere in the good cause. The Central Park, with its grand equipages and beautifully-dressed ladies and fine gentlemen, is a gorgeous spectacle; but a more touching one is that of the workpeople, who pack up in a solid mass at Tompkins and Washington square, to get even a far-off echo of the melody that makes the heart glad. Go on, gentlemen, and prosper. Would it be possible also to have Sunday libraries, or even a band on Sunday in the Central Park? Only think of the turn out for that!

WILLIAM M. TWEED, after helping Mr. Sweeny and the Park Commissioners to give the people music in the parks and squares, adds another proof of his anxiety for the people in two public free baths. We have been hammering for years on this anvil, and now that the iron is hot, we hope Mr. Tweed will not stay his hand until he has made us at least equal to Boston, and Boston has eleven bathtubs for men and boys, and five for women and girls, free. London has baths and wash-houses, and an immense gain they are to the poor people.

VANITY leads men into strange places. Here, now, is Professor Goldwin Smith, a gentleman of wit and wisdom, who has come all the way from England to teach American youth, because we have no American Professors who know anything about history or political economy. The Professor has been reading a book called Lothair, written by Mr. Disraeli. In that book he finds an imaginary character, "The Oxford Professor." This Oxford Professor has no name, but Professor Goldwin knows only one Oxford Professor, our own Smith. He reaches out his hand, seizes the fool's cap; ties it on; finds it fits easily, and forthwith sits down and writes a self-complacent card in which he denounces Mr. Disraeli as a coward. Why? For not appending Smith's name to the following photograph:

The Oxford Professor, who was the guest of the American Colonel, was quite a young man, of advanced opinions on all subjects, religious, social and political. He was clever, extremely well-informed, so far as books can make a man knowing, but unable to profit even by his limited experience of life from a restless vanity and overflowing conceit, which prevented him from ever observing or thinking of anything but himself. He was gifted with a great command of words, which took the form of endless exposition, varied by sarcasm and passages of ornate jargon. He was the last person one would have expected to recognize in an Oxford Professor; but we live in times of transition.

If in this anonym Mr. Smith recognizes himself the portrait must be accurate, though not flattering. But this is a free country, and Smith has a right to say, "That's me," if he thinks so.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1870.

During the past week both Houses have done a fair amount of work, and have passed several bills of vital importance to the country, the principal one being the amended Tax Bill which has materially reduced the burden of taxation on the masses.

On the 3d, Mr. Kellogg of Louisiana, on behalf of the Committee of Commerce, reported a resolution, authorizing the President of the Senate to appoint a Committee of five to whom all matters relating to the redemption of alluvial lands on the Lower Mississippi from overflow, with power to sit during the coming recess of Congress, and to report a bill or otherwise as they may deem necessary, which was adopted; after which Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution asking the President to send to the Senate all information received by the Department of State, relating to the massacre of Jews in Romania, which elicited some very singular remarks from Senator Sprague; however, the resolution was adopted. The Senate then took up the Indian Appropriation Bill, and after passing several amendments appropriating near \$600,000 to fill treaty stipulations to the Arapaho, Navajo, Wyandotte, Winnebago and other tribes of Indians, adjourned without a direct vote on the bill. In the House a resolution on the Romania massacre was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs after which the Tax Bill was taken up, and a vote taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Cox of New York, reducing the rate of Income tax from five to three per cent., which passed—yeas, 113; nays, 77. Mr. Hale's amendment making the exemption \$2,000 was then passed—yeas, 138; nays, 52. A number of amendments relating to the tax were then debated, two or three important ones being passed: one limiting house-rent at \$500, and another prohibiting the publication of Internal Revenue returns; while one declaring that no income tax should be collected after 1870 was rejected—yeas, 72; nays, 106. Mr. Beck's amendment to tax the interest on United States bonds was also rejected—yeas, 78; nays, 110. All the Democrats, including Butler, Logan and a number of Republicans, voted in the affirmative. After considerable debate on a motion to attach the Tariff Bill to the one then before the House, the Speaker decided that it was germane to the subject before the House and could not be introduced. His ruling was sustained by a vote of 117 to 35, after which the House adjourned. The bill coming up as unfinished business on Saturday, the whole day, until five o'clock, was spent in filibustering, and without coming to a direct vote on the bill, at which hour the House adjourned.

In the Senate the Indian Appropriation Bill debate was resumed, and an amendment added appropriating \$30,000 for the purchase of wagons, teams, agricultural implements, live stock, seeds, etc., and for the erection of houses in the Northern Superintendency, the debate on which drew some very caustic remarks on the Quaker policy. At 3:30 P. M. the Senate went into Executive session, and confirmed the nomination of Mr. Wayne McVeagh, of Penn., as Minister to the Sublime Porte at Constantinople, relieving Mr. E. Joy Morris, the present Minister, who has held the position for nine years. Mr. McVeagh is a son-in-law of Senator Cameron, at whose invitation the President visits Pennsylvania. On Monday, the Senate commenced business by receiving from various committees bills for future action; also, several new bills, one of which was introduced by Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, restricting Coolie labor to six months, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee; after which the bill repealing all laws authorizing transportation and exportation of goods, wares and merchandise in bond to Mexico overland, or by inland waters, was passed without debate. This bill is expected to stop a large amount of smuggling on the Mexican border. The Indian Appropriation Bill was then taken up, and amended so as to appropriate \$100,000 for industrial schools among various Indian tribes, and \$50,000 for Indian service in Alaska. Considerable debate was made over an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$250,000 of bonds to the Choctaw Indians, which was, however, voted down by a majority of one, on the ground that the Choctaws had gone into the rebellion, and that the money had been paid to loyal part of the tribe. At 4:30 P. M., after a brief Executive session, the Senate took a recess. At the evening session, after disposing some private bills, it indefinitely postponed the House resolution granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, and then took up the bill to pay loyal claimants in the South for stores taken by the United States authorities during the late war. Quite a spirited debate was made, several of the Senators claiming that the bill was only a feeder for bills that would eventually impoverish the country. Without any direct action the Senate adjourned. In the House, after receiving a large number of bills, all of which were referred to their proper committees, and numerous resolutions to repeal taxes on coal and all necessities of life. The bill reducing taxation was taken up, and the amended Tariff Bill added to it. After some little debate and filibustering, the bill as amended was passed by a vote—yeas, 150; nays, 35; all the negative votes being given by Democrats. The bill is of considerable importance as passed; it reduces taxation about \$60,000,000 per annum. Gen. Schenck then reported the Funding Bill, which was recommitted, with leave granted him to call it up at pleasure. Gen. Banks had Tuesday, the 14th, set down for debate on the majority and minority reports of the Foreign Affairs Committee on Cuba. The Postal Appropriation Bill was then taken up by the House as a Committee of the Whole, and several amendments relating to letter-carriers rejected, after which the Committee rose, reported the bill, and passed it. The House then took a recess until 7:30 P. M., for the purpose of hearing Mr. Cornell, of Tenn., on the State of the Union. There were about twenty members present.

On Tuesday, the Senate, after some routine business, resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation Bill. Mr. Pomeroy offered an amendment, providing for the removal of the Osage Indians from their reservation in Kansas and the sale of their lands to actual settlers at \$1 25 per acre. After considerable debate on an amendment, and without any direct action on it, the Senate went into an executive session. In the House, several private bills were passed, including the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, authorizing the transfer of all persons convicted of crimes, who have or may become insane, to the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia. The House then resumed its consideration of the bill reported by the Committee on Elections, regulating the pay of members in cases of contested elections, which was finally tabled by a vote of—yeas, 90; nays, 80. After which, the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Garfield from the Committee on Banking and Currency, to increase banking facilities and for other purposes, was commenced. Mr. Garfield spoke strongly and

ably in its favor, Mr. Cox opposing him. Various amendments were offered. At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 7:30 P. M., at which hour Mr. Ambler took the chair. Several prepared speeches on the Currency Bill were read, and ordered printed in the *Globe*, after which the House adjourned. In the Senate, on Wednesday the 8th, considerable of a breeze was kicked up over a memorial from a Mr. Hatch, in which he sets forth that his rights, as an American citizen, had been violated in his unjustifiable arrest, imprisonment and sentence to death by the Dominican authorities, and that his release was prevented by the interposition of General Babcock, who was acting as a Commissioner for the annexation of San Domingo. The debate brought out much ill feeling toward the annexation project. The whole matter was finally referred to a special committee of seven. The Indian Appropriation Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Pomeroy's amendment for the removal of the Osage Indians agreed to. Several other amendments were debated, and the Senate went into an executive session for an hour, and then took a recess until the evening, when they again debated the Indian Appropriation Bill for three hours on an amendment presented by Senator Ross to purchase the Black Rob Indian Reservation in Kansas, which he afterward withdrew at the solicitations of several friends of the bill. The Senate then adjourned.

At the opening of the House, on Wednesday morning, Mr. Fitch rose to a personal explanation, and proclaimed a statement published in the *New York Evening Post*, that he had received a bribe for his influence and vote in favor of Cuba, false in every respect, after which the House resumed its consideration of the Currency Bill, devoting the whole day to it. Many of the members offered amendments; and Mr. Garfield, the engineer of the bill, offered as a substitute for it a new bill, which was simply the old one with sections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 12 stricken out, and with another section inserted instead of those relating to the funding of currency. This threw what few members there were present into a complete muddle. During the pending of the question, "Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time," Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, renewed a motion to adjourn, which was carried—yeas, 79; nays, 75—the result of which was that the bill went to the bottom of the bills on the Speaker's table, with scarcely a probability of its being reached before the adjournment of the House on the 15th prox. In the Senate, on the 9th, a resolution to make the bill relating to the length of spans on the Ohio River a special order was debated and rejected. After which the House bill for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States was taken up by special order, the question being on the first of the Senate Committee's amendments increasing the number of Representatives from 275 to 300.

Mr. Trumbull, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, explained that the object of the amendment was to give as early as possible a practicable effect to the census of 1870, by fixing the number at 300, the amendment passed the Senate; the second amendment was then taken up, which strikes out the provision in the original bill, that any reduction of representatives in a State by the new apportionment shall not take effect in the forty-second Congress, pending which and at the request of several Senators the matter was laid over for a week without a vote. The bill abolishing the franking privilege, then came up, and, and was debated until 4 P. M. when the Senate went into Executive Session, without any direct action on the bill. In the House Mr. McCormick, of Missouri, denied the story published in the *New York Evening Post*, that he was connected in any way with the Cuban bribery business, after which several of the Committees reported bills, one from the Committee on Banking and Currency to punish the unlawful certification of checks by officers of National Banks by fine and imprisonment, which after a short discussion passed. Mr. Garfield then reported the Currency Bill in a new shape, and a lively skirmish ensued. The opponents of the original bill rallied and filibustered it over the morning hour, so that it went over, and cannot come up again until next week. After which, Mr. Davis of New York, reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to establish a uniform system of naturalization and to regulate proceedings under the same. "The bill provides that all proceeding for naturalization shall be made before the United States District and Circuit Courts, after a three-years' residence in the United States, with the intention to become a citizen, six months' residence in a State, and thirty days in the county or parish, before the application is made. In counties or parishes where there are not more than two stated terms of those Courts, then a State Court of general jurisdiction can issue judgments of naturalization. No naturalized citizen, however, to exercise the privilege until he has been a citizen six months." The bill threw a large number of members into quite a fever, both Democrats and Republicans attacking it from all sides. Several of its defenders spoke with considerable acrimony for it. It was, however, tabled on motion of Mr. Cox, of N. Y., by a vote of 102 to 62. Pending a motion to reconsider, the House adjourned.

On Monday the municipal election took place in this city. The result was the election of Mr. M. G. Emery, the Reform candidate, to the Mayoralty, and the success of the Reform candidates in every ward of the city. This was principally brought about by the uniting of the citizens of all parties, including about one-third of the colored vote. There were some few disturbances in the Third Ward, in which a negro was shot in the arm, otherwise the election passed off very peaceable. Some forty or fifty colored roughs, armed to the teeth, were arrested at the depot on their arrival from Baltimore.

It is reported that the Postal affairs of this country will be found self-sustaining at the end of the fiscal year ending June, 1871. The receipts of the Post-Office Department for the last quarter were over \$5,000,000, being near a million dollars greater than the receipts of any previous quarter. General Jordan continues his labors with members of the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Affairs to induce them to report a resolution declaring an impartial neutrality between Spain and Cuba on the part of the United States, thereby giving the Cubans the same privilege to build gunboats, buy arms and other munitions of war that the Spaniards now possess. General Logan and several other members of the House consider the re-election of Whittemore, the expelled member from South Carolina, a direct insult to that body. His chances to be seated are rather slim. This morning, Red Cloud, with his sons, visited the White House for the purpose of taking their leave of their "great father," to whom Red Cloud made a touching appeal for protection, and begged that his people might be clothed and fed. In a previous speech he asked that Fort Fremont might be removed from their territory. The President responded with terms of much kindness, but declined to move the fort, telling them that it was there for

their protection as well as for the whites, and that it might have to be used as a base of supplies. After a general shaking hands all round and the exchange of presents, the delegation took their leave. Spotted Tail and his band called on the Secretary of the Interior and bade him goodbye. This evening President Grant and family leave for Pennsylvania at the invitation of Senator Cameron, Gen. Porter, Senators Cameron, Robertson and Edmunds, Postmaster-General Creswell and Commissioner Delano accompany them. A very pleasant time is expected.

CRESCENT.

YACHTING.

The Judges for the regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club (sailed on the 2d inst., and reported in our issue of the 4th inst.), have completed their calculations as to allowances. They decide that the following yachts are winners of the prizes in their several classes:

Schooners—Calypso, owned by A. S. Hatch.
First-class sloops—Addie V., owned by W. H. Langley.
Second-class sloops—Orion, owned by George A. Thayer.
Third-class sloops—White Cap, owned by Ludlow Livingston.
Fourth-class sloops—Vivid, owned by J. M. Sawyer.

Considerable interest is felt in the race of the New York Yacht Club which is to take place on Tuesday, the 14th, on which occasion the Voorhis Brothers' crack boats Tidal Wave and Madeline will again come together. Jacob Voorhis, Jr., was not entirely satisfied with the way the Madeline was handled in the Atlantic Yacht Club regatta, and challenged his brother William for a match race between their two boats, the arrangements for which have not yet been made. Since the race the rigging of the Madeline has been improved, and it is thought that the Tidal Wave will have to sail very fast to lead the old favorite Madeline.

YACHTING ABROAD.—Since our last issue the noted Cambria has been defeated twice. On June 4 the Channel Match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club took place. The course was from the Nore to Dover. The American yachts declined to enter. The weather was fine and the wind light. Fifteen yachts started, and the three first in at Dover arrived as follows, viz:

E. Boutecher's cutter Feeno, 78 tons, at 10 P. M.; J. Mulholland's schooner Egeria, 161 tons, at 10:10 P. M.; J. Ashbury's schooner Cambria, 199 tons, at 12 P. M.

On the 8th another fine race took place between the yachts of the Royal Thames Club. The course was from Gravesend across the Channel to the coast of Holland, and return. The wind was N. E., and the start made at 11 A. M. The three leading yachts arrived back at Gravesend in the following order:

A. O. Wilkinson's schooner Gloriana, 133 tons.
J. Mulholland's schooner Egeria, 161 tons.
J. Ashbury's schooner Cambria, 199 tons.

The time of the winner is reported as five hours and forty-nine minutes, which is evidently a mistake, if the yachts went across the Channel to the coast of Holland. The Prince of Wales, Prince Teck, and other notables were on board.

BOATING.

YALE COLLEGE.—On Saturday, June 4, the first regatta of the Yale Navy for 1870 came off in New Haven harbor, and was witnessed by a large concourse of people. The day was a beautiful one, with a gentle southerly breeze. The race was confined entirely to barges, the rule being that no crew could row in the Salmon-stall Regatta, which has been arranged for the 28th inst., unless they entered this race. The following are the entries:

University crew—Bone, stroke; Hemmingway, Swain, Conley, Cushing, Parsons, bow; Cleveland, coxswain.
Scientific School crew—Whitelsey, stroke; Buck, Csgate, Marks, Davenport, Griswold, bow; Ballard, coxswain.
Junior Class crew—Howe, stroke; Slocum, Owens, Cuddeback, Archibald, Curtis, bow; Thacher, coxswain.
Sophomore Class crew—Jenkins, stroke; Hubbard, Bradley, Wilcox, Boomer, Curtis, bow; Williams, coxswain.
Freshman Class crew—Flagg, stroke; Brown, Day, Davenport, McCook, Adee, bow; C. Phelps, coxswain.

The race was from off Bell Rock, down and around the stakeboats off Oyster Point and back. The Freshman and Scientific crews turned one stakeboat and the other crews the other. The distance pulled over was three miles.

The boats were started beautifully at 4:36 P. M., in the following order: Freshmen crew inside, Scientific crew second, Sophomore crew third, Junior crew fourth and the University crew inside. The boats went down for about half a mile very evenly, when the Freshmen crew gained and was several boat lengths ahead. The Junior crew fell behind and the University and Sophomore kept close to each other.

On the way back the Freshmen led several lengths, the Sophomore came next, then the University, the Scientific, and the Juniors last. Finally the University crew passed the Sophomores and came in second, two lengths behind the Freshmen. The time was as follows: Freshmen crew 21:17; University crew, 21:31; Sophomore crew, 21:35; Scientific crew, 22:18; Junior crew, 22:25.

The race was a handiapped one, several of the boats carrying weight. There were two prizes offered, one of \$25 and the other of \$50. The contest was very close throughout, and was one of the finest ever witnessed in the harbor. The judges were Edward Whitelsey, Thomas Hooker and E. A. Lewis. The umpire was Josh Ward, the trainer of the Yale University crew.

REGATTA ON THE HACKENSACK.—On Monday, the 6th, a numerous and fashionable attendance graced the grounds of the La Favorita Rowing Club, of Hackensack, N. J., to witness the regatta which came off under the auspices of that association, who offered two valuable gold badges, valued at \$150 and \$50, respectively, for competition. The first race was one for single sculls, distance three miles, open to all members of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association. The following were the entries:

E. B. Losee and Alexander Handy, of the Atalanta, N. Y.; Owen Van Winkle, of the Vesper, Yonkers; H. C. Zabriske, of the La Favorita Hackensack, N. J.; and J. C. O'Neill, of the Columbia, N. Y. Losee won easily, in 23 minutes, taking the \$150 badge; O'Neill coming in second, in 23:45. Zabriske withdrew early in the struggle, and the others were ruled out for informality in rounding the stake boat.

The second race was a two-mile pull for the \$50 gold badge. There were two entries, H. H. Zabriske and Robert Cummings. Zabriske won easily by half a minute. Time 14 min. 30 sec. But little interest was manifested in this race, no entries from any other club but La Favorita appearing.

There was considerable inconvenience to the visitors from New York, in returning home. In consequence of there being no extra train provided, many either had to foot it, or wait for the freight train, which did not reach the city until after midnight.

ALBANY.—On Monday, the 6th inst., the Mutual Boat Club of Albany, celebrated their opening day by a grand review, in which the following boats participated: The shell, Thos. Greer; gigs, W. H. Taylor, E. R. Seward, Adam Cyok; the double-scutt shells, Harriet Balen, Laureate and the single-scutt shells, J. R. Lindsey, Unknown, C. H. Arncliffe, Galatea, Art. McRobert, Charles H. Cary and G. A. Schwartz. After which there was a single-scutt race over a distance of three miles, which was won by A. G. Graves, Jr., in 27 minutes and 22 seconds, beating four other competitors. A stiff breeze was blowing at the time, and the water rough.

THE UNIVERSITY RACE.—The great contest between Yale and Harvard Colleges has been fixed to take place on Lake Quinsigamond, on the 23d of July. The Yale boys feel pretty confident of the result this year. They have four new men: Cushing of Maine, Hemmingway of Connecticut, Swaine of Ohio, and Parsons of Missouri. The other members are the Commodore, Mr. Bone of Illinois, and Conly of New York, both of whom rowed in last year's race. The new men are considered valuable and pucky. The full crew have been rowing several weeks, and a good fast race is expected. A deputation from Harvard visited New Haven recently, and attempted to get an earlier date fixed for the race, but the Yale authorities did not feel willing that the race should occur till after the commencement, and so the matter dropped.

NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

FOREIGN.

In consequence of the derangement of the telegraph wires in Ireland, the English Cable has been silent for a few days, and all matter has been sent by the French Cable from Brest to St. Pierre, thence by Newfoundland Company's Cable to Sidney, C. B.; thence by Newfoundland Land Line to Port Hood, and thence by the Western Union Company's wires to the various parts of the States. Notwithstanding this unusual route, there is no apparent delay in the transmission of messages. In the absence of this arrangement America would not have had telegraphic communication with Europe during the larger part of the week, the English cable being crippled from Valentia, east, and the French cable from St. Pierre, west; but, by jumping from one to the other, as it were, in mid-ocean, communication has been kept up.

LONDON.—Much excitement has been caused in various parts of England and Wales by rumors of Fenian plots for the destruction of public property. At several points arms and ammunition, apparently designed for immediate use, have been seized. In London, several suspected parties have been arrested, but nothing conclusive elicited against them. Some of the English journals, in commenting upon these rumors, attribute them to the Fenian leaders themselves, they being forced to show some activity in order to sustain their sinking reputations.

Of the dozen or so of English tourists recently captured by Spanish brigands near Gibraltar, only one of their number has been released, and he for the purpose of making arrangements for the payment of the ransom demanded. Both the Spanish and English authorities are compelled to temporize with the thieves for fear of another Marathon massacre.

Several of the leading papers of the Irish press are very jubilant over the passage of the Land Bill in the House of Commons. A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* thinks that all the leading ministerial reform measures will be shelved for the year. But that the Irish Land Bill and the British Education Bill are safe to go through this session.

The Telegraph Company between England and India, via Gibraltar and Malta, have again made a large reduction of their rates.

The annual "Derby" flurry is being made by the English press against betting at races. Many of them demand that the Government shall take strong measures to prevent betting.

Much ill feeling is being engendered among English merchants at the enormous fines inflicted on all vessels trading in Cuban ports, under the pretext of infringements of Custom laws. The *Shipping Gazette* calls upon the Governments of England and the United States for a joint protest.

On the 6th, Lord Derby laid the corner-stone of the new Stanley Hospital in Liverpool. Appropriate speeches were made by him and other celebrities.

On the afternoon of the 7th, a pleasure yacht capsized in a squall near Hastings, Sussex, by which accident some twelve lives were lost, all being residents of Hastings.

A very distressing accident occurred at the Alhambra Concert Hall, London, on the evening of the 7th, during the progress of the ballet, and when the stage was crowded with danseuses. A trap-door in the centre of the stage gave way, precipitating eleven of the unfortunate girls into the space under the stage, which was unusually deep. Several of the girls, it is feared, are fatally injured.

The condition of the crops in the United Kingdom still commands much attention. The various agricultural papers report that wheat looks finely everywhere, and that a crop larger than the average may be expected. Grass is unusually thin, making the hay prospects discouraging. Oats, barley and beans look poorly. Potatoes and other root crops will yield about the same.

FRANCE.—In the Corps Legislatif, on the 3d, the Opposition demanded of M. Olivier the right of holding public meetings during the coming elections for Councils-General, which that functionary refused. A ministerial crisis was looked for as the result of this refusal, which was, however, averted by many of the deputies, who voted against the Ministry in the debates on the first and second instant, changing their position and voting for the Government on the third. Several of the Paris papers comment severely on M. Olivier's illiberality toward the Opposition. The *Constitutionnel* of the 8th has an editorial advising the Cabinet to depend on the party of the "Left" in the corps. It is thought the article was written by M. Olivier.

The examination of persons arrested during the recent political *émeutes* in Paris, charged with conspiracy against the life of the Emperor, resulted in the unconditional release of many of them, while several against whom the evidence appears to be conclusive are held for trial before the High Court, which will meet at Blois on the 30th of June.

Monetary affairs have been considerably excited in Paris during the last week, in view of the reported alliance between Russia and Egypt, in opposition to the demands made by Turkey. It is openly asserted that the Viceroy has purchased both in European and American markets vast supplies and war material, and that a large increase of the army is visible, although no order has been thus far publicly issued. Should the ill-feeling now existing between the two countries result in open hostilities, and Russia openly assist Egypt, a Continental war could scarcely be averted.

Many physicians in Paris declare in opposition to those who have been asserting that vaccination is not a preventive to small-pox. That they have professionally demonstrated by actual observation that the spread of that terrible malady was checked by the general vaccination of all persons, in all classes of society. Much sickness still exists, and three children of Prince Napoleon are said to have the scarlet fever. The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, is slowly recovering from an attack of small-pox.

Much dissatisfaction exists in commercial circles in France in regard to the present mail arrangements between that country and the United States. It is asserted in Paris that the appointment of M. Prevost-Paradol to be Minister resident in the United States, is owing to his growing unpopularity in France.

On the 7th inst. a large fire destroyed over a hundred acres of the beautiful forest of Fontainebleau. Its headway was checked by the united exertions of nearly all the people of

the city adjoining. This and several other destructive fires are attributed to the dry weather existing during the past month.

General Millinet was re-elected Grand Master of the Masonic Order in France on the 7th inst. by a majority of 55 votes over M. Carnot, who received 125 votes. The latter was formerly a Republican Deputy in the Corps Legislatif.

SPAIN.—Since the 31 inst. the attention of the Cortes has been devoted almost exclusively to the subject of the future ruler of Spain. Each party making a gigantic struggle for the accomplishment of their ends. On the 3d, after a bitter debate, a resolution was introduced declaring that no candidate for king should be considered elected unless he received a clear majority of the whole number of the Deputies forming the Cortes. Amid much excitement the resolution was received by the Chamber by a vote of 106 to 98. This, it is thought, should it finally pass, will defeat the Duke of Montpensier in an election for king, his party only having some 89 votes, while a clear majority will require 179 votes. On the 5th, the adherents of Espartero had a great demonstration in his favor. They paraded the streets of Madrid some 5,000 in number, with music, flags, and other emblems of their devotion to his interests. Espartero, however, has again written a letter declining the honor, even if elected by the Cortes. On the 6th the debate was commenced with much animation, both sides putting their best men forward. On the Republican side, Senor Rivero created a decided sensation, by denouncing all schemes tending toward a monarchy; maintaining that it had produced all the evils Spain had suffered from. His speech had considerable effect on many of the members. Able replies were made to him. At a late hour the Cortes adjourned, without having come to a vote. The Republican party is, however, gaining strength, the Government being about to issue a general amnesty to all Republicans compromised in the late radical insurrection.

On the 8th the Cortes spent another day, debating on the subject of the future monarch. A motion was made that the king should be elected by the direct votes of the people, which was at once rejected, after which the proposition requiring the candidate to receive a majority equal to one-half of the whole number of deputies, was called up, and passed by a vote 138 to 124. This it is thought will destroy all the chances of the present candidates, as none of them will be able to get 179 votes. Gen. Prim denies that he has any interest in the proposed Cuban loan as asserted by the Philadelphia correspondent of the *London Times*.

The abolition projects of Senor Moret, the Minister of the Colonies, for the gradual emancipation of slavery in the Spanish possessions, is looked upon by many as a perfect failure, a majority of the people in the colonies being opposed to the measure as it stands. Others, however, oppose it on the grounds that the objects to be attained are too remote.

PORTUGAL.—Senor Da Costa has been appointed Portuguese Ambassador to Madrid. Saldanha announces that the Government will continue to make important political reforms, and that the army will be recruited to the full peace standard of 30,000 men. For some reason not explained by the telegrams of the date, Saldanha refuses to have any communication with the Italian Minister resident at Lisbon, but makes all his communications direct to Florence. There are rumors of trouble in the new Cabinet, one or two of its members having resigned, or being about to do so.

GERMANY.—BERLIN.—Arrangements have been amicably made for the annexation of the Duchy of Lauenburg to the kingdom of Prussia, King William ruling direct over the late Duchy by his title of King, instead of the title Duke of Lauenburg. Minister Bancroft is awaiting fresh instructions from Washington before proceeding in the negotiation with the Prussian Government on the subject of the rights of American naturalized citizens. In the meantime he is visiting the South German States. Commercial matters in the free cities are decidedly dull, especially in Frankfurt, where there is nothing being done but a few transactions in mortgage bonds.

ITALY.—ROME.—On June 3, at the demand of 150 of the Fathers in the Ecumenical Council, the end of the discussion on the Preamble to the Infallibility scheme was pronounced. In consequence of the Feast of Gregory, June 16, the Council took a short recess, after which the discussion of the chapters commenced. The Ultramontanists, through their leaders, are making strong efforts to defeat the passage of the dogma, with but little hopes of success. They, however, deny that they have any idea of leaving the Council after the promulgation of the vote, but protest strongly against the violent proceedings of June 3, which they make through the form of an address to the Pope, in which it is asserted that the movement closing the debate was a surprise, and that some fifty of the fathers, who had given notice of their intention to speak, remain unheard, among them being Monsieur Dupanloup. The address was signed by one hundred members of the Council. The Jesuits, who are the prime movers in the scheme, are taking every chance to insure their success. On the 7th inst. they got up a large procession, which moved through the streets of Rome, bearing banners inscribed "Viva Papa Infallible." The Carmelite monk, Hatzel, who defended Dollinger, the great German assailant of the Council, has been summoned to Rome. He refuses to retract his defence, and is therefore kept under close surveillance. All the great Powers are watching the proceedings of the Council with much interest, important features being at once communicated to their several home governments. It is officially stated that the Prussian Government has notified Cardinal Antonelli that the introduction of any ecclesiastical disturbing measures will be resisted, and that if any proceedings of the Council are of a character to cause difficulties between the Government and the clergy, steps will at once be taken forbidding them to have any official intercourse with the Holy See. France has also moved, the Minister of Foreign Affairs having instructed the French bishops that it was their duty to defend the opinions of their Government, and advised them to do all in their power to obtain modifications of the scheme.

FLORENCE.—After a sharp struggle, the new army budget was passed by the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 175 yeas to 107 nays. The revolutionary troubles in Southern Italy have been suppressed, with some little loss of life and the flight of the insurgents to the Catabrian Mountains. Menotti Garibaldi, in a letter to the Prefect of the District, says that he disapproved of the movement and compelled his brother Ricciotti, who had joined the insurgents, to return to Caprea. On the 6th inst. a con-

spiracy was discovered in Leghorn, in which the Government acted with considerable promptitude, arresting twenty-two persons. The police are searching for others. Precautions have been taken by the military authorities. The authorities have evidence that Mazzini is personally implicated in these movements, and that a demand will be made on the Swiss Government for his immediate arrest or expulsion from Switzerland.

SWITZERLAND.—Captain Charles Duncan Cameron, formerly British Consul at Massowah, Abyssinia, whose imprisonment by King Theodore occasioned the late Abyssinian war, died in Geneva on the 2d inst., where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

The Swiss Government are acting promptly against the Italian refugees who are preparing to cross into Italy with arms in their hands, by arresting and sending them into the interior, where they are placed under bonds not to quit the country.

GREECE.—King George and the Royal family have left Athens for a short summer tour to Corfu, in the Ionian Isles.

The Opposition party in Greece have telegraphed an indignant denial to Sir Henry Bulwer, that there was any collusion between them and the brigands of Marathon.

AUSTRIA.—An Imperial decree was promulgated on the 5th inst., announcing that a universal exposition will be held in Vienna in 1873.

RUSSIA.—Official journals in St. Petersburg reiterate the statement that the Chinese embassy will return home overland via Siberia.

TURKEY.—On Sunday, the 5th inst., at noon, a fire broke out in the wealthy district of Constantinople. The flames were first discovered in an old building in Pera, on the north side of the Golden Horn. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and the fire quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings. The efforts of the firemen and the citizens to stop the progress of the flames were futile, and in a few hours the residences of the English, American and Portuguese Ambassadors, the Consulates, the Naem Theatre, many churches and mosques, thousands of houses and the richest stores and shops in the city were reduced to ashes.

Since the fire has been subdued it is calculated that over 7,000 buildings were destroyed, and that the loss will amount to near \$125,000,000. The loss of life was frightful, many families being hemmed in by the flames, perished in full view of the spectators, who were unable to rescue them. The panic among the people was terrible, and many who might have escaped lost all presence of mind, and were unable to save themselves. Contributions are being raised in all parts of Europe to aid the sufferers. The Empress Eugenie contributed 10,000 francs; the Duke de Grammont, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, 5,000 francs, etc.

Up to the evening of the 6th the flames still burned with much fury at some points, but could not spread, houses having been blown up by the authorities and the fire isolated. All the archives and plate of the British Legation were saved.

INDIA.—The cholera is making dreadful ravages in different parts of India. At Madras it is particularly virulent. The disease has not yet made its appearance in Calcutta.

SWEDEN.—A ministerial crisis took place in Stockholm on the 4th, which resulted in the appointment of a new Cabinet. No change in the foreign or domestic policy of the nation is involved.

AUSTRALIA.—By advices received at San Francisco of the 27th of April, we learn that severe floods have taken place near Sidney, several of the adjoining towns being washed away, causing considerable loss of life and the drowning of an immense number of sheep.

The workmen of Melbourne and Ballarat have started the eight-hour movement.

The dates from New Zealand are to May 4. The provinces are still suffering from depression, but with symptoms of returning prosperity.

The Maories still continue their war against the Government troops on the west coast.

VENEZUELA.—Information from Venezuela via Havana announces that Porto Cabello has been taken by President Guzman Blanco, and that the port of Maracaibo has been closed to commerce.

MEXICO.—A violent earthquake visited the State of Oaxaca. Its effects were especially disastrous in the city of Oaxaca, over one hundred persons being killed, some fifty odd wounded, and a third of the city rendered uninhabitable. In the mines some eleven persons were killed, and a great many buildings in various parts of the State destroyed. The latest disturbing element in the Republic is the invasion of the lower districts by Guatemalians, who are establishing courts and laws in the State of Chiapas. It is thought that Governor Dias of the latter State is in collusion with them to establish a separate Republic, to consist of Guatemala, Yucatan, Tehuantepec and Oaxaca. The National authorities are taking steps to oppose the occupation of the district. In the Tamulipas districts, General Martinez continues his armed opposition to the Government, his troops having burned a hacienda belonging to General Escobedo. The standing army of the Republic has been increased to 25,000 men, which will require an annual sum of \$9,000,000 for their support, or a sum equal to one half of the whole revenue of the Government.

CUBA.—The news from the Ever Faithful Isle is of a very conflicting nature. Both parties claim to have gained important advantages in several skirmishes in the Cincel Villas districts.

Since the summer season has commenced, the Spaniards have been compelled to act on the defensive, being shut up in the fortifications by the heat and rains, which are incessant, and being harassed at all points by small bands of the insurgents, who take every means in their power to cripple their oppressors. Small expeditions are continually being landed from schooners from various points in the States and the surrounding isles. By these means fresh arms and small stores are obtained in exchange for specie or the more valuable produce of the insurrectionary districts. Havana dates of the 5th announce the capture of the filibustering expedition disembarked from the steamer George B. Upton at Punta Brava, a few miles east from Nuevitas. The attacking party are said to have numbered 100 men, assisted by two gunboats, who claimed to have captured munitions of war, among which were two tons of powder, over a hundred thousand cartridges and seventeen hundred rifles. They failed to capture the Upton, she having sailed for Colombia with the balance of her cargo, for the purpose of bringing an expedition of Colombians. None of the dispatches state when the landing was effected. The

Cuban residents of New York and Washington discredit these stories, declaring that the commander of the expedition was warned to avoid the Nuevitas districts, as it was known that Spanish gunboats infested the coast.

Havana advices of the 9th report several small affairs with the insurgents, one of which took place near Sierra de Cubitas, where the Cubans attacked a Spanish column, but were repulsed with the loss of their chief and some twelve men slain. The other was an attack on Fort Barrabas, in the Villa Clara District, by the insurgents, in which they were also repulsed with loss. Soon after the capture of young Cespedes, his wife and fifteen other ladies were taken prisoners. They are still in confinement.

CANADA.—The Red River Rebellion is not yet over. A Toronto dispatch says that Riel is dissatisfied with the Manitoba Bill, because it does not provide for general amnesty for himself and his deluded followers, and that he intends to resist the forces sent against him, which number near 1,000 men, 200 of whom are at Fort Garry, and 800 on the prairie, en route. Riel has a large force of half-breeds, who are watching the expedition.

Another dispatch asserts that Riel is robbing the Winnipeg mails to provide himself with funds, previous to his flight to the United States.

All the Canadian papers are highly eulogistic in their remarks on the behavior of the volunteers in the recent Fenian invasion from the States. They assembled with promptness, obeyed their officers with alacrity, and in every respect conducted themselves as became gentlemen and soldiers. The Dominion authorities, in their dispatches to the Home Government, are as full of praise as they can possibly be.

DOMESTIC.

On the 4th Judge Dick Busted committed the Auditor of the State of Alabama to jail for five days for contempt of court, in refusing to obey an injunction restraining him from collecting the two per cent. tax on the gross receipts of the Southern Express Company, which is authorized by the State Revenue law, but enjoined by the District Court. The Auditor was also fined \$1,000, and required to refund the money collected from the Express Company.

A Brooklyn servant-girl is charged with setting fire to the residence of her mistress, for the purpose of being revenged on her and on a fellow-servant; she having been discharged by her mistress on the complaint of the other servant. The evidence between the two is somewhat mixed.

During the last days of May a heavy snow-storm fell in Montana, falling to a depth of six feet in some districts in the mountains, after which a rain-storm set in, which lasted for five days and extended through the entire Territory. The prospects for placer diggings are said to be very good, and a large yield is expected this season.

The programme for the National Saengerfest, to begin in Cincinnati on Wednesday, June 15, is published. It comprises much of the music of the great masters. The reception concert embraces an overture by Von Weber; the Cincinnati Singers' Greeting, composed by Philip Walter, the Director; a chorus from Paulus; the Hallelujah Chorus, by Handel, and "Das ist der Tag des Herrn," by Kreuzer.

On the night of June 2, the wife of Dr. Getchel, residing on Spruce street, Philadelphia, was alarmed, during the absence of her husband, by a burglar who was ransacking the parlor. She descended with a revolver, and fired at him as he dashed past her. The fellow escaped, but, from bloody tracks left behind him, his wound must have been serious. He carried off no plunder.

The total loss by fires in the United States during the month of April, where the loss was \$30,000 or over, amounts to \$2,611,500, for the month of May \$2,793,000.

Whittemore, the South Carolina congressman, who was expelled by the House of Representatives, for selling cadetships, has been returned to that body by a majority of about 8,000. The question is now, how many of the members who voted for his expulsion, will vote to readmit him. Some of the ultras think that South Carolina has insulted the House, in re-electing Whittemore.

The hot term in Maine continues unabated, and everything is beginning to feel the need of rain. On Saturday, the 4th, the thermometer stood 90 deg. in the shade, on Sunday, 96 deg. The severe and protracted drought is seriously affecting the lumber interest. A drive belonging to White, Hadgon and Wilder, in Polliwog Stream, on the west branch of the Penobscot, containing 7,000,000 feet of logs, has been abandoned. A drive of 15,000,000 feet, now at Sebomook Lake, on the west branch of Penobscot, is in imminent danger of being "hung up," and will be unless there are immediate and heavy rains. A drive of 28,000,000 feet, on the Matawamkeak, is "hung up." Logs are in active demand at Bangor, and operators make the prices for manufacturers.

Philadelphia is doing a large business with refined and crude petroleum. On Saturday the 4th inst., seven ships cleared for European ports, whose total cargoes amounted to 1,168,000 gallons.

A destructive tornado swept over Scott County, Ill., on Saturday, the 4th. It covered an area of four or five miles in length, and a mile wide. Fences were demolished, and fields of wheat, corn, oats and garden vegetables completely destroyed. The largest forest trees were torn up by the roots, and orchards and vineyards ruined. No lives were lost.

By direction of President Grant the Marine Band will attend the Encampment of Knights Templar, to be held in Williamsport, Penn., commencing on the 14th of June, and will accompany the Commandery from Washington, D. C. Twenty-seven Commanderies, representing over 1,600 Sir Knights, have already reported that they will attend the conclave, and others are expected. Fifteen of the Commanderies that have reported will have bands accompanying them. This will undoubtedly be the greatest gathering of Knights Templar ever witnessed in the United States.

A consolidation of several telegraph companies has been effected this week, in Boston, under the name of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. The lines of the new company will include those of the Franklin Company, the old Atlantic and Pacific Company, and those of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad. The capital stock will be \$19,000,000.

The Musical Festival which opened at Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, the 8th, is said to be a success. The chorus numbers 500 singers, under the direction of P. S. Gilmore, of Boston, and Amos Whiting, of Springfield. Madame Parepa Rosa is among the singers. The miscellaneous concert in the evening was crowded, and excited great enthusiasm. A grand popular concert was given on Thursday, with full chorus and orchestra, cannon, bells, etc. In evening the festival closed with the oratorio of the "Creation."

At New Haven, Conn., on the 9th inst., the Rev. Mrs. Phoebe A. Hanaford was installed as minister in the Church of the Universalists, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The Rev. E. H. Chapin preached the installation sermon, and the Rev. Mr. Olympia Brown, of Bridgeport, delivered the prayer. There was a very large attendance.

On the 8th inst., Justice Bradley, of the United States Circuit Court, sitting in New Orleans, La., rendered an opinion in the case of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines vs. City of New Orleans et al., carrying out the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States in her favor, and ordered that she be placed in possession of the properties described in the decree, so as to embrace only the lands in possession of the city at the time of filing the bills. This in reality gives her only a few vacant squares, and leaves the principal claim in dispute.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Lima (N. Y.) Recorder says:

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.—This is the name of a new candidate for public favor, edited and published by the two ladies who have made such a stir in Wall street lately in the capacity of stock brokers. We don't know whether they have failed as brokers, but they have found time to start a paper of the size and form of *Harper's Weekly*, which is something of a curiosity. Of course it advocates woman's right to suffrage. It holds that the two great political parties are dead—that "conservatism is impracticable, while progress is the only principle worthy of a live, intelligent, independent journal." The most noticeable feature of the WEEKLY, however, is that it "supports Victoria C. Woodhull for President, with its whole strength." Our ladies are evidently admirers of the masculine sports, as they devote nearly a whole page to reports of "ye noble game of base ball." We wish the WEEKLY success.

The Sioux City (Iowa) Daily Journal says:

Another paper devoted to the cause of woman. The name, WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY. Place, New York. Woodhull & Claflin are a couple of driving females, lately in Wall street, who go for "all that's out." The paper looks well; is the size of *Harper's*, and supports Victoria C. Woodhull for President!

The Kenosha (Wis.) Telegraph says:

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY is the title of a spirited weekly just issued in New York, by Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin, devoted to the vital interests of the people, and aiming to be free from affiliation with political or social creeds; advocating suffrage without distinction of sex; the harmonious co-operation of capital and labor; liberal national education, and the widest action of the citizen compatible with the dignity of the State.

The paper contains foreign correspondence of a gossipy character, interesting to females; dramatic criticisms from the pen of an able writer on such matters; several articles relative to Woman's Suffrage; a page devoted to out-door sports, interesting to base-ball players, etc., and a large amount of news matter. Altogether, the WEEKLY is a model of neatness, and we wish the lady proprietors success in their new undertaking.

The Dexter (Me.) Gazette says:

The first number of WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY has appeared. The editors and proprietors are Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin. The paper will support the former of these for President, and will advocate suffrage without regard to sex.

The Pontiac (Mich.) Weekly Bill Poster says:

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY is the title of a new paper just issued in New York, the first number of which we have received. It is to be devoted to women's rights, and with its whole strength will support Victoria C. Woodhull—its editress—for President.

The Lock Haven (Pa.) Republican says:

We have received the first number of a large, elegantly-printed weekly paper of sixteen pages quarto, issued in New York City, under the name of WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY. The publishers and editors are the celebrated firm of Woodhull & Claflin, female bankers in Wall street, New York.

The Otego (N. Y.) Literary Record says:

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.—This is a sixteen-page paper, published by Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin. No. 1 lies on our table, and speaks well in its general make-up and choice selection of material for the equality of the fair sex, and their onward and upward elevation. We welcome and bid it success. It promises to devote itself to the interests of the people, treating matters freely without reservation; suffrage, without distinction of sex; the co-operation of labor and capital; a liberal national education; finance and revenue laws to support the State; the duty of the State to the helpless and the criminal; the securing of pure, honest and efficient public servants, and the highest grounds in the diffusion of religion, philosophy and science—their harmonious union being a true base of all human progress. It is to be an independent journal, in which its fair representatives will speak the free sentiments of their hearts.

The Schenectady (N. Y.) News says:

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY, a journal conducted by Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin, at 21 Park Row, New York, has been received. It is a neatly-dressed sixteen-page sheet, and swings out "Upward and Onward" for its motto. It affirms all sympathy with either of the great political parties of the country, and will, on its principles of progress, support Victoria C. Woodhull for President. We cannot say, at this early day, whether we could vote for this candidate or not; but we would let our wife (if we had one) throw a ballot for Victoria, if she wanted to. The paper will be devoted to the vital interests of the people, whatever they may be.

There is a great work which a journal of this kind can do,

and we presume it will not be backward in pushing anything which duty prompts. Our compliments are due to the publishers for the first number.

The Parkersburg (W. Va.) Weekly Times says:

The first two numbers of Misses WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY, made their appearance; it is a neat weekly, very ably edited.

The Baldwinsville (N. Y.) Onondaga Gazette says:

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.—This is a new enterprise, going to show that women can also publish newspapers. And why not? The first number of this paper is very creditable, both in style and matter, with a motto, "Upward and Onward."

The Tuscola (Mich.) Advertiser says:

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY is the title of a new paper, just published in New York and edited by Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin. It is a sixteen-page sheet, and sails under the motto of "Upward and Onward." The WEEKLY will be an earnest advocate of female suffrage.

The Kittanning Republican says:

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY is the title of a new weekly paper which has just made its appearance in New York. It is well printed and starts out vigorously. Of course we trust it may succeed.

The Tunkhannock (Pa.) Republican says:

No. 1, Vol. 1, of WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY is on our table. The journal is a large sixteen-page sheet and is interesting and instructive. It takes high ground upon all subjects and is honest and outspoken against corruption and knavery. It is, of course, an advocate of woman's suffrage, for which it has brave, earnest words. We are glad of its appearance and we hope it may live. Its every thought breathes attachment to the interests of the sex, and beckons every disappointed, spiritless, aimless woman to come up higher.

The Walton (N. Y.) Weekly Chronicle says:

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY is received, published by Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin, Brokers, the first number of which was issued May 14. It is to be devoted to the vital interests of the people, primarily. In size it is like *Harper's Weekly*.

The Philadelphia Morning Post says:

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY, the organ of the lady brokers of New York, is a handsome, sensible paper, and looks both business-like and solid.

The Newtown (Pa.) Enterprise says:

SOMETHING NEW.—On Wednesday morning we received a new paper from New York, a large sixteen-page paper, entitled, WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY. On looking over the paper we see that the firm who conduct it are women, and their names sound something like those of a firm of lady brokers that lately astonished Wall street. At any rate it is an excellent paper, edited with considerable skill, and containing a vast amount of original matter. It is not only an advocate of "women's rights," but is a regular business newspaper. Its motto is "Upward and Onward," and it is calculated to stand on its own merits.

The Grand Haven (Mich.) Weekly Union says:

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY—"UPWARD AND ONWARD."—Miss Victoria C. Woodhull is determined to be President. She's modest, is Miss Victoria. But why should mere modesty stand in the way of a great principle, or the attainment of a great object? Henry Clay said he had rather be right than to be President. But Miss Woodhull is afflicted with no such disease as that. So she starts a paper with the title as above, the first number of which is on our table. It is a fine sixteen page paper.

The Wolfeborough (N. H.) Democrat says:

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY is the name of a new paper recently started in New York. Its publishers are women. It professes to labor for the interests of the people—nearly every paper makes that claim. It don't lack much of being a Woman's Rights advocate.

The Vineland (N. J.) Independent says:

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY—"UPWARD AND ONWARD."—We were disposed for a moment to write it *Weakly*, but our conscientious regard for truth would not permit a departure so flagrant as that would have been. Truth, therefore, compels us to say that "UPWARD AND ONWARD" bids fair, in the first two specimens we have seen, to become one of the institutions of the day. It is a clean, fresh-looking paper, neat and pretty, and ably conducted. We heartily wish "Victoria" and "Tennie" abundant success in their new enterprise. Like the eagle:

"Proudly career'g his course of joy,
Firm in his own mountain vigor reeling,
Breasting the dark storm, the red bolt defying,
His wing on the wind; his eye on the sun,
He swerves not a hair, but bears onward right on.
Girls, may the eagle's flight ever be thine,
Upward and Onward, and true to the line."

The Dundee (Yates County, N. Y.) Record says:

A new paper has just made its appearance, entitled WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY. Its motto is "Upward and Onward," is published at 21 Park Row, New York, and edited by Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin. It is similar in size and form to *Heath and Home*, and is offered at \$4 per year in advance. It is a woman's paper, and is gotten up in very creditable style. If any of our strong-minded female women want such a paper, they have only to raise the funds, and send for the paper to the address of the proprietors.

The Delaware (O.) Gazette says:

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY has made its appearance, as we said it would. The first number looks and reads pretty well. It is a gentlemanly sheet as becomes its fair conductors, and contains a little poetry, a little romance, and a good deal about questions political, social and financial. On the whole, it is not a bad beginning.

The Middlesex County (N. J.) Democrat says:

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.—By this title, Mesdames Woodhull & Claflin, the female brokers, have issued a well-printed sheet of sixteen pages, devoted to finance, gossip, the arts and general miscellaneous reading. As women, the editors expect no more mercy from critics than is awarded to men in like positions, but they announce themselves as determinedly opposing all offensive personalities in journalism. The editorial articles are well written, and will attract some attention.

FINANCIAL.

The markets in Wall street opened dull and irregular on Monday, but there was a better inquiry for money, and new loans were made in some cases as high as five per cent. The Foreign Exchange market was moderately active at a reduction of one-eighth per cent. in rates by the leading houses. The gold market was weak, under pressure of heavy sales, and the price declined from 114½ to 113½, at which latter figure the sales closed weak. The light demand for exchange and the heavy cotton crop have finally convinced the speculators that there is but little use in buying the market with the balance of trade about to run in our favor. The decline in gold led to lower prices in Governments and an exceedingly dull day in the Stock Board, where the fluctuations were slight and the dealings moderate. Wabash was the feature early in the day, and ran up to 59½. Pacific Mail was also active, and advanced to 43½. The small dividend of only two per cent. on the Northwestern preferred depressed that stock as well as the common, and the shares closed weak, the reported decrease in the earnings of the road being half a million dollars in six months.

Affairs in the street were again dull and unsettled on Tuesday, in consequence of the discussions in regard to the action of Congress on the Funding and Currency Bill. The gold market was again lower, declining to 113½, and Governments fell off correspondingly. The stock market was lower in the morning, but improved at the close. Many of the brokers were absent at the Jerome Park races, which was one reason, no doubt, for the general stagnation.

On Wednesday the market feature was the steady decline in gold, the price falling to 113½. The rates paid for carrying were 1½, 2, flat 4, and 3 per cent. After the adjournment of the Board there was a slight reaction, the premium again advancing to 113½. The stock market remained dull, and the average of prices was about the same as on the previous day. Southern securities advanced, and Tennessee's at the close were very strong at 59½ to 59¾ for the new.

Yesterday gold opened steady and sold all morning at 113½ to ¾. Governments were firm, with slight changes from the closing figures of the night before. United States 6s, 1861, reg., 114½ to 114¾; coupon, 113½ to 114½; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½ to 113½; do., 1864, 111½; do., 1866, 111½; do., 1865, new, 113¾; do., 1867, new, 114½; do., 1868, 113¾ to 114½; 10-40s, reg., 108¼; do. coupon, 108½ bid; currency, 6s, 114½ bid.

In the stock market the Vanderbilts were higher and Erie weaker and lower. Prices at noon were: Pacific Mail, 44½; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 106¾; scrip, 95¾; Reading, 106¾; Harlem, 144½; Lake Shore, 99¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 85; preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 121½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 66¾; preferred, 82¼; Toledo and Wabash, 61¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 41¾; Erie, 22¾ to 23; preferred, 45; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 53¼.

The following were the highest prices for the leading stocks on each day of the week.

	June 6.	June 7.	June 8.	June 9.
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson R. con. stock.	101¾	101¾	100¾	101¾
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson R. con. scrip.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Reading	109¾	109¾	109¾	108¾
Ohio and Mississippi	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Wabash	59¾	60	60¾	61¾
Northwestern	84¾	84¾	83¾	85¾
Northwestern preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	92¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	66¾	66¾	67	68¾
Lake Shore	99¾	99¾	98¾	99¾
Rock Island	121½	121½	121½	121½
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Pittsburg	109¾	109¾	109¾	110¾
New Jersey Central	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	42¾	44¾
Western Union	32¾	31¾	32¾	34¾
Harlem	144¾	144¾	144¾	145

The Herald discusses the money question as follows:

The money market presents the same features of ease and abundance. The general rate on call is four per cent., with exceptions at three on Government and at five on stocks. Judging from the tone of the money markets in the West it is evident that we have reached the climax of abundant money at this centre for the present season. Money is leaving Chicago and other Western cities to go into the interior to move the remnants of last year's crops, and also, perhaps, in preparation for the moving of this year's. Our banks have seldom been so strongly fortified, and could stand a steady, heavy drain of funds for a good while to come without forcing them to contract their loans. Moreover, it is a question whether the West will need as much currency this fall as last, for the reason that the price of wheat is lower than then (although much higher than last winter), while the crops themselves will not be as large, because the depression in the wheat market last winter checked extensive planting operations this spring. While the rate on call will not descend below the present figures there is little chance that it will advance until toward the fall, and then hardly beyond seven per cent. Commercial paper is scarce, and sells freely at six per cent. for prime double names.

Aside from the interest felt in regard to the action of Congress in the Funding and Currency Bills, the great excitement of the week has been the war between the Great Trunk lines to the West, which, although beneficial to the public in the way of low freights and low fares, is detrimental to dividends, and has a depressing effect upon the stocks. Commodore Vanderbilt throws up a contract on the ground that the Erie managers have repeatedly violated it, and will adhere to no agreement or contract, while the Erie managers virtually accept the situation, and remain quiescent. Here the matter is likely to end, except in two contingencies. Vanderbilt controls the Lake Shore route, with which Messrs. Fisk and Gould have good contracts; and should the managers of that party repudiate these contracts the Erie people would be compelled to resort to legal measures.

Of course, the struggle is for the control of the Western freight trade with New York, and not only for control, but for practical monopoly of freight carriage. Vanderbilt disclaims any intention to declare war, and simply professes to take the Central out of all combination for the purpose of operating it as a free, competing route of traffic, declaring his intention to put freight and passenger rates at the lowest figure, and to bid independently for freight and passenger carriage. This is commendable, and the public can have no quarrel with it. Monopoly of the traffic is not, in the nature of things, possible; and it would be the part of far-sighted sagacity to put the several routes in free competition, permitting that which can afford the lowest rates of carriage to win on its own basis. The result of free competition would be vastly to increase the freight carriage of all the routes, so far as through transit is concerned. The question of way transit every road can control for itself, and, leaving this matter to be regulated by statute, the other, with free competition, will take care of itself.

Vanderbilt asserts that the allegation that he had any part in the action of the English stockholders in Erie, through their agent, with a view to oust the present managers of Erie, is without foundation in fact, and wishes to be put before the public with that disclaimer. The New York Central may be exonerated, therefore, on that score; for most certainly, as its officers allege, the campaign of the English agent against Fisk and Gould was quite too stupidly managed to accuse Vanderbilt of having any hand in it, even adversely. The whole affair, from beginning to end, was a tissue of egregious blunders consecutively committed, and had the agent been bought off by the Erie, he could not have served his constituency with less regard to their interests. The disclaimer put in by the Vanderbilt wing amounts, therefore, to the expression of a wish not to be accused of arrant stupidity, and critics who have been familiar with Vanderbilt's operations will not be apt to accuse him in that direction, however stupid may have been the newspaper biographies with which he has been peppered. It is, in fact, unfair to hold a man responsible for the stupidity of his biographers, else the world would have to hold Dr. Johnson responsible for Boswell.

The Fisk and Gould manifesto was treated rather derisively by the Commodore and his phalanx, and so far, certainly, the Commodore has the best of it. The free competition plan, which the New York Central declares an intention to carry out, is one to command popular support; and, it must be observed in this connection, that Vanderbilt assumes to speak for the Central only, not for the Lake Shore route, which is competent to speak for itself. The authorities of the Central by no means disclaim a certain sympathy with the English movement against the Erie managers; but simply deny having managed it in any way, thus denying the oft-repeated allegation of Fisk and Gould.

The repudiation of the contract is no doubt a public benefit, and should the two great routes—the New York Central and the Erie—continue to be operated independently, competitively and wholly on their own merits, the public benefit will in the end be greater than it has been; and even now tariffs have been materially reduced, with material benefit, of course, to through traffic. The quarrel is over a dream—the dream which has entered the heads of railroad magnates before now and quite frequently—the dream of getting into the hands of a single company the practical monopoly of traffic between the teeming West and the teeming commercial entrepot of New York. It is a dream, unattainable as it is, that is responsible for the evolution of most of the great railroad wars that have occurred within the past ten years. Fisk and Gould may be driven to the wall, or Vanderbilt may be driven to the wall; the public has no interest in the fortunes of either, except in so far as either may represent ideas conducive to the public interest. Vanderbilt seems to have been first to abandon the dream for the more business-like idea of free competition; and, in this respect, constitutes himself the exponent of popular sentiment and of the commercial interests of the country, which, though provoked as he alleges by the failure of the Erie magnates to stand by contract, must put him before the public as in some sense the knight and defender of commercial rights; for there can be no question as to the injury to trade resulting from railroad combinations.

The foregoing represents practically the Vanderbilt version of the controversy; the Fisk and Gould party representing the theory of combination, and declaring an intention to fight for the control of the combination.

Up to a late hour Thursday the Lake Shore road had taken no action looking to the repudiation of contracts with the Erie; and it is probable that no action will be taken. Should the magnates of the Lake Shore serve no notice of that kind on Fisk and Gould, it must be interpreted as indicative of the frankness of the Commodore in inaugurating his competitive system, which in any case cannot otherwise than benefit the traveling and trading public. No measures have been taken for legal action by the authorities in Erie, and both parties seem to be resting on their arms—having made a trifling flurry in Wall street—either waiting for some motion of hostility on the part of the other. In the meantime it is sincerely to be hoped that the Erie will accept the competitive principle without legal filibustering, and make the battle one of business competition in open market, rather than one involving an eternal fusillade of puny injunctions and punier dodges at law.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

CRICKET.

PHILADELPHIA.—On Friday and Saturday, June 3d and 4th, the well-known Young America Club defeated the Germantown Club by one wicket; the score standing—First inning, Young America, 119; Germantown, 98. Second inning, Young America, 52; Germantown, 70. Total—Young America, 171; Germantown, 168.

BASE BALL.

ATHLETIC, OF PHILADELPHIA, commenced what promised to be a very fine game with the Stars, of Brooklyn, on Monday, June 6th; but before the end of the fifth inning, the game had to be suspended on account of the rain, which was no doubt a lucky affair for the Stars, as the game stood, at the end of the fourth inning, 6 to 2 in favor of the Athletics. On the 8th, the Athletics met the famous Haymakers of Troy, and defeated them by an unusually heavy score, especially when taking into consideration the fine game played by the Haymakers with the Athletics of Brooklyn. The following is the score of the game by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Athletics	3	7	2	6	2	3	2	6	10-41
Union	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0-6

CINCINNATI, OF CINCINNATI, are still on their victorious campaign. During the past week they have met the following clubs, viz: June 3, Old Elms, at Pittsfield, Mass., whom they defeated by a score of 65 to 9, in a game of seven innings. On the 4th they beat the Harvard Club, at Boston, with the following score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cincinnati	9	4	0	3	2	13	4	11	0-46
Harvard	2	2	0	3	4	1	0	2	1-15

On the 6th they met the Lowells of Boston, the game resulting in their favor by a score of 17 to 4. On the 8th they played the Clippers, of Lowell, defeating them by a score of 32 to 5. The Stockings will arrive in this city, and play the Mutual Club on the Union Grounds, on Monday, the 13th, which have been put in splendid order for the occasion. Many of our readers will remember the great game played between these two clubs a year ago, the score of which stood 4 to 2 in favor of the "Reds." On Wednesday, they play the Unions at Tremont, when another fine game may be looked for.

CHICAGO, OF CHICAGO, ILL.—A fine game was played by this Club at Dexter Park, Chicago, on the 3d, between this Club and the Forest City, of Cleveland, which resulted in favor of the "White Stockings" by a score of 15 to 9. This crack nine will visit New York, and play the Mutuals on the Union Grounds, on the afternoon of the Fourth of July.

FOREST CITY, OF ROCKFORD, ILL.—This Club played the Maryland Club, of Baltimore, on the afternoon of the 3d, but in consequence of a rain storm the game was called at the end of the third inning, with the score standing, Forest City, 1; Maryland, 0. On the 4th they met the Pa. time Club, of the same place, whom they defeated by a score of 21 to 11. The grounds were in a bad condition, and the playing only ordinary all through the game. On Monday, the 6th, the Green Stocking boys met the Olympics of Washington, who completely out-batted the Western heroes, winning the game with the following score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Olympics	0	0	0	7	0	1	8	3	0-19
Forest City	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	5	0-10

On the next day these two clubs again met, and the result was one of the best games ever played in Washington, the victory being with the Western boys, as the following score by innings shows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Forest City	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	4-8
Olympics	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0-7

On the 8th the Forest City played two fine games of five innings each, and winning both of them: the first being with the Nationals, with a score of 10 to 4; and the second, with the Jeffersons, in which the figures were 15 to 6.

ECKFORD, OF BROOKLYN, played a splendid game with the Mutuals, of New York, on Friday, the 3d, which resulted in a manner so entirely unexpected to all, it being a tie at the end of the ninth inning. It was then agreed, as it was getting dark, that this game should be considered drawn, and the deciding game played on Monday. The following is the score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mutual	2	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	1-13
Eckford	6	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	0-13

MUTUALS, OF NEW YORK, met their Eckford friends on the Union Grounds on Monday, the 6th inst., playing them a brilliant, but closely contested game. The Mutuals, as they did in their tie game on the 3d inst., got out of a tight spot by fine batting in the last innings, and scored a victory by a record of 18 to 15. The following are the figures:

ECKFORD.	O. R. I. B. T.	MUTUAL.	O. R. I. B. T.
Allison, 1st b.	2 2 3 3	E. Mills, 1st b.	2 4 4 6
C. Hunt, 1. f.	6 1 1 1	Eggler, c. f.	4 1 1 1
Devyr, r. f.	4 1 1 1	Hatfield, s. s.	2 1 4 7
R. Hunt, 2d b.	2 1 3 4	Patterson, 1. f.	3 2 2 4
McDermott, p.	3 2 2 2	Nelson, 3d b.	4 1 2 2
Josh Snyder, c. f.	4 1 1 1	Martin, p.	2 4 4 5
James Snyder, s. s.	2 2 1 1	C. Mills, c.	5 1 2 2
Duffy, 3d b.	2 2 3 3	Swandell, r. f.	2 1 3 3
Jewett, c.	2 3 2 3	Fianly, 2d b.	3 3 2 2
Total	27 15 17 19	Total	27 18 24 32

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eckford	1	3	6	0	0	1	1	0	3-15
Mutual	0	1	4	3	4	3	2	0	0-18

Put out on bases—Eckford 8, viz.: Allison, 4; R. Hunt, 3; James Snyder, 1. Mutuals, 9, viz.: E. Mills, 8; Hatfield, 1. Fly-catches—Eckford, 17, viz.: Allison, 2; C. Hunt, 1; R. Hunt, 3; McDermott, 1; Josh Snyder, 1; James Snyder, 1; Duffy, 5; Jewett, 3. Mutuals, 15, viz.: Eggler, 2; Hatfield, 4; Patterson, 2; Nelson, 1; C. Mills, 4; Swandell, 2.

Catches on foul bound—Jewett, 2; C. Mills, 3.

Time of game—2:25.

On Tuesday, the 7th, the Mutes played a game with the Socials, who made rather a poor show, they being defeated in a full game by a score of 40 to 5. On Wednesday, the 8th, the Resolutes, of Elizabeth, visited the Union Grounds for the purpose of playing their return game with the Mutuals. The game was a fair one and was won by the Mutuals by a score of 37 to 18, who were short the services of C. Mills, their catcher. His place was occupied very creditably by Hatfield, Nelson going to short, with Swandell on third.

STARS, OF BROOKLYN.—This splendid amateur club met the Eckfords on the Union Grounds on the 4th, and defeated them in a game which was rather a one-sided affair. The very excellent show the Eckfords made against the Mutuals on the day previous led many of their friends to hope that they would be able to get away with the Stars; but the Stars were too much for them. Unfortunately, they lost the services of Price, their catcher, in the second inning, he receiving a fearful blow in the eye. This, no doubt, materially affected their chances for success. The following is the score:

STAR.	O. R. I. B. T.	ECKFORD.	O. R. I. B. T.
Rogers, c.	2 5 5 8	Allison, 1st b.	4 1 1 1
Jewell, 1. f.	2 5 3 4	Devyr, s. s.	2 1 1 1
Dellard, s. s.	3 0 3 3	Price, c.	5 0 1 1
Clyne, r. f.	4 1 0 0	R. Hunt, 2d b.	2 1 1 1
Cummings, p.	4 2 3 4	McDermott, p.	2 1 2 4
Beavins, 2d b.	5 2 1 1	Josh Snyder, c. f.	3 0 1 1
Worth, c. f.	3 3 2 4	James Snyder, r. f.	4 0 0 0
Packer, 1st b.	2 3 4 4	Duffy, 3d b.	2 1 2 2
Mainly, 3d b.	2 3 2 2	Lynch, 1. f.	3 1 0 0
Total	27 24 23 31	Total	27 6 9 11

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Star	0	6	4	1	2	3	2	4	2-23
Eckford	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0-6

Umpire, C. Mills. Esq. Time, 2:30.

The Stars, after their game in Philadelphia, on Monday, proceeded to Baltimore, where they played the Marylands on Tuesday, defeating them by a score of 27 to 7. On Wednesday, the 8th, they played the Pastimes, of the same city, treating them in the same manner, the following being the result by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stars	1	0	0	3	8	0	5	8	2-25
Pastimes	5	0	5	0	0	1	7	0	0-18

On the 9th the Stars reached Washington, and would engage the Olympics on Friday, the 10th.

UNIONS, OF TREMONT.—The contests between the Mutual and Union Clubs have always been of an exciting character. That played between them on Wednesday, the 9th inst., on the Union grounds of Brooklyn, was no exception to the rule, the result of the game being uncertain up to the close of the eighth inning, when the Village boys led the crack New Yorkers by six runs, both clubs failing to score in the ninth. The result of this game will lend additional interest to their game with the famous "Red Stockings" next week. The following is a summary of the game:

	INNINGS.								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Union.....	2	1	3	1	3	2	1	6	0-1
Mutual.....	0	3	5	0	1	0	2	2	0 1

On the 9th the Eckfords visited the Tremont grounds, and were treated, as the Unions have treated all who have visited them on their grounds this year, to a defeat, the following being the result by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Union	0	8	2	4	8	1	3	0	2-28
Eckford	3	9	0	1	2	0	3	1	1-20

UNIONS OF TROY.—The Unions, or the "Haymakers" as they are better known, arrived in this city on Monday, en route for a series of games in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Their first game was with the Athletics, of Brooklyn, whom they defeated by a close score of 32 to 31. The game was a splendid display of batting and fine fielding. The following is the score:

UNIONS OF TROY.	O. R. I. B. T.	ATLANTICS.	O. R. I. B. T.
Dick, 2d b.	3 4 3 4	Smith, 3d b.	1 5 6 7
Hollister, 1st b.	5 3 4 7	Munn, s. s.	3 3 3 5
King, 1. f.	1 3 5 9	Start, 1st b.	1 6 6 9
Flowers, c.	4 2 3 6	Chapman, 1. f.	3 4 3 4
Wolverton, 3d b.	2 4 6 11	Ferguson, c.	3 3 3 3
Fisher, p.	6 2 2 3	Zettlein, p.	3 4 5 6
Foran, r. f.	2 5 5 6	Hall, c.	5 1 3 3
Penfield, s. s.	3 4 5 6	Pike, 2d b.	6 1 2 2
York, c. f.	1 5 5 5	McDonald, r. f.	2 4 2 2
Total	27 32 38 57	Total	27 31 33 41

On Tuesday the Unions played the Keystone Club of Philadelphia, and captured them with the handsome score of 41 to 20, the following being the runs made in each inning:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Unions	3	2	3	12	8	6	2	1	4-41
Keystone	3	5	0	8	2	2	0	0	5-20

On the 9th the Unions started a game with the Olympics, of Washington, which was, however, called before the close of the fifth inning, with the score standing 5 to 1 in favor of the Olympics.

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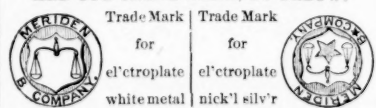
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Are now supplying all their customers with the

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.

OO LONG (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 deliv-
ered in any part of the city below Fifty-ninth street,
FREE OF CHARGE.

Consumers can save five to eight profits by purchas-
ing of

THE

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

Headquarters, 31 and 38 Vesey St.

BRANCHES.

640 BROADWAY, cor. Bleecker street.
479 EIGHTH AVENUE, N. cor. Thirty-fourth street.
850 EIGHTH AVENUE, NE. cor. Fifty-first street.
218 BOWERY, bet. Spring and Prince streets.
299 SPRING STREET, bet. Hudson and Greenwich
streets.
702 THIRD AVENUE, NW. cor. Forty-fourth street.
235 FULTON STREET, Brooklyn, cor. Concord street.
159 FULTON AVENUE, Brooklyn.
25 DE KALB AVENUE, Brooklyn.
133 GRAND STREET, Williamsburgh.

FOR MOTH-PATCHES, FRECKLES, and Tan, use**"PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION,"**

the only reliable and harmless remedy known to science for removing brown discolorations from the face.

Prepared only by **DR. B. C. PERRY,**
49 Bond street, New York.
Sold by every druggist.**Beautiful Women.**

ALL women know that it is *beauty*, rather than *genius*, which all generations of men have worshipped in the sex. Can it be wondered at, then, that so much of woman's time and attention should be directed to the means of developing and preserving that beauty? Women know too, that when men speak of the intellect of women, they speak critically, tamely, coolly; but when they come to speak of the charms of a beautiful woman, both their language and their eyes kindle with an enthusiasm which shows them to be profoundly, if not, indeed, ridiculously in earnest. It is part of the natural sagacity of women to perceive all this, and therefore employ every allowable art to become the goddess of that adoration. Preach to the contrary as we may against the arts employed by women for enhancing their beauty, there still stands the eternal fact, that the world does not prefer the society of an ugly woman of genius to that of a beauty of less intellectual acquirements.

The world has yet allowed no higher mission to woman than to be beautiful, and it would seem that the ladies of the present age are carrying this idea of the world to greater extremes than ever, for all women now to whom nature has denied the talismanic power of beauty, supply the deficiency by the use of a most delightful toilet article known as the "Bloom of Youth," which has lately been introduced into this country by **GEORGE W. LAIRD**. A delicate beautifier which smooths out all indentations, furrows, scars, removing tan, freckles, and discolorations, and imparts beauty, clearness, and softness to the skin, giving the cheeks the appearance of youth and beauty. With the assistance of this new American trick of a lady's toilet, female beauty is destined to play a larger part in the admiration of men, and the ambition of women, than all the arts employed since her creation.

Ladies, beware of Dangerous and Worthless Imitations of George W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth."

THE GENUINE REMEDY FOR THE COMPLEXION CLEAR, BRILLIANT, AND BEAUTIFUL; THE SKIN SOFT AND SMOOTH. This delightful Toilet Preparation is used throughout the world. Thousands of testimonials have been sent to the proprietor, endorsing and recommending the use of this purely harmless Toilet preparation. A dangerous counterfeit of this article was in circulation; had it not been stopped, it was calculated to damage the well-known reputation of the Genuine Preparation.

BE PARTICULAR to ask for the Genuine. It has the name **G. W. LAIRD** stamped in glass on the back of each bottle.

Ladies who are careful to obtain the genuine "Bloom of Youth," will certainly be pleased with the effect produced by it.

One of the most eminent Physicians of New-York City,

DR. LOUIS A. SAYRE,

After carefully examining the analysis of the genuine Laird's "Bloom of Youth," pronounced the preparation harmless, and free from any ingredient injurious to health.

(New-York Herald, April 16, 1870.)

In December last a lengthy report was submitted by Sanitary Superintendent Dr. Elieha Harris, to the Board of Health, setting forth that the popular preparation for beautifying the complexion, known as "LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH," was impregnated with Lead, and proved disastrous to the health of those who used it. The Chemist of the Board of Health has just ascertained that the analysis made was not the genuine preparation manufactured by Mr. George W. Laird, and that the "Bloom of Youth" made by him is nowise detrimental, and contains no injurious ingredients. It would be well for the Board of Health to exercise great caution in their investigations into private business affairs, as the power in their hands for good or evil reports is too great to be used without due reflection and certainty in the result.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Depot, 5 Gold Street, New-York, U. S.
Formerly at 74 Fulton Street.

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."

Buchan's Carbolic Soaps.

A GREAT PUBLIC WANT SUPPLIED.

Cleansing,

Disinfecting,

Deodorizing,

Purifying and

Healing.

FIVE GREAT DESIDERATUMS.**BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP.**

This soap possesses singular cleansing and bleaching properties, and for all household purposes will be found a superior article. For washing dishes and keeping sinks free from grease it is invaluable. It washes clothes cleaner and whiter, with less labor, than any soap ever before offered; is softening and healing to the hands, and obviates the use of sal-soda or other injurious substances. When washing after the soap has done its cleansing work, the suds distributed in water closets, cess pools and other offensive places, will instantly destroy all disagreeable odors, materially preventing causes of disease. It will also prove valuable in freeing houses from insects, and should always be used for washing bedding, clothing and linen, and by persons affected with contagious diseases. The

TOILET AND BATH SOAPS

are especially adapted for softening the skin, preventing irritation, and removing the effects of perspiration. Their strong purifying power recommends them for removing unpleasant effluvia; and they will be found useful for chapped hands, and are very beneficial for scurvy, thrush, or other skin eruptions. They are to a great degree preventive of infectious diseases. Their use in the nursery should be universal. For the bath they have peculiarly refreshing qualities.

CARBOLIC DENTAL SOAP.

The favor with which this soap has been received justifies us in claiming it to be superior to any dentifrice in the market. It will remove tartar, prevent decay of the teeth, impart firmness to the gums, and thoroughly cleanse the mouth.

BOWMAN & BLEWETT,

Sole Agents, 52 Barclay St., N. Y.

Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
33 Broadway, New York. - Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Deposits of any sum from Ten Cents to Ten Thousand Dollars will be received. Six per cent. interest, free of Government Tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the first of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President,
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, Vice-President.
EDWARD HOGAN,

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

(FREE OF U. S. TAX)

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota R. R. Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE**50-YEAR****CONVERTIBLE BONDS,**

A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE

At 90 and Accrued Interest.

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

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

U. S. Five-twenties, at current prices, only return 5 per cent. interest, while these pay 7 1/2 per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good.

Henry Clews & Co.,**BANKERS,****32 WALL STREET, N. Y.****STEINWAY & SONS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOFORTES,

beg to announce

A GENERAL REDUCTION

in their prices in accordance with the decline in the price of 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 Pianofortes, 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.

Warerooms, First Floor of Steinway Hall,
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

ALEXANDER HUDNUT, Druggist and Chemist,
218 Broadway (Herald Building), New York,

AND

CYRUS PYLE, Pharmacist,
Corner of Fulton and Pierpont streets, Brooklyn.

GENERAL ORDER ADDRESS,

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

HERCULES MUTUAL**LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.**

No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

POLICIES ON ALL APPROVED PLANS.

All Policies entitled to Participation in Profits.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED ANNUALLY.

Thirty days' grace allowed in payment of Premiums.

LIBERAL LIMITS OF TRAVEL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE IN CASH.

LOSSES PAYABLE IN CASH.

JAMES D. REYMART, President.**ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.****THOS. H. WHITE, M. D., Medical Examiner.**

Working Agents wanted in all the States.

Address the Home Office.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba,

conducted by the Spanish Government. \$300,000 in gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished.

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

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.

16 Wall Street, N. Y.

FRESE'S COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

17 AND 19 PARK ROW,

(Opposite New Postoffice and Astor House),

NEW YORK.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

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.

LELAND BROTHERS,

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 refurnished 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.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty street; connects at Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburgh and the West without change of cars.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

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, 9:30, 10:30, 11:40 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 2:15, 3:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:45, 9:00, 10:45, 12:00 P. M.

FOR THE WEST.

9 A. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily (except Sundays)—For Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg and the West, without change of cars to Cincinnati or Chicago, and but one change to St. Louis. Connects at Harrisburg for Erie and the Oil Regions. Connects at Somerville for Flemington. Connects at Junction for Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Scranton, etc. Connects at Phillipsburg for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, etc.
5:00 P. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Cincinnati. Sleeping cars to Pittsburgh and Chicago. Connects at Junction with D. & L. and W. R. R. for Scranton.
Sleeping Cars through from Jersey City to Pittsburgh every evening.

Tickets for the West can be obtained at the office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, foot of Liberty street, N. Y.; at No. 1 Astor House; Nos. 254, 271, 526 Broadway, at No. 10 Greenwich street, and at the principal hotels.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEWARK AND NEW YORK RAILROAD.—DEPOT IN NEW YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, North River.—On and after May 10, 1870, passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New York for Bergen avenue and Newark—At 6:00, 6:30, 7:10, 7:50, 8:10, 8:30, 9:00, 9:50, 10:10, A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:45, 9:00, 9:40, 10:45, 12 P. M.
Leave New York for West Bergen—At 6:00, 7:10, 8:30, 11:00 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:45, 9:00, 10:45, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN Railroad.—Winter arrangements, commencing Nov 22d, 1869. Passenger Station in New York, corner 27th street and 4th avenue. Entrance on 27th street.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK:

For New Haven and Bridgeport, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 11:30 A. M.; 12:15 (Ex.), 3:00 (Ex.), 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 and 8:00 (Ex.) P. M.
For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:00, 11:30 A. M.; 3:45, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
For Norwalk, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:00, 11:30 A. M.; 12:15 (Ex.), 3:00 (Ex.), 3:45, 4:30 (Ex.), 5:30, 6:30 and 8:00 (Ex.) P. M.
For Darien, 7:00, 9:00, 11:30 A. M.; 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 and 8:00 P. M.
For Stamford, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:00, 11:30 A. M.; 12:15 (Ex.), 3:00 (Ex.), 3:45, 4:30 (Ex.), 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00 (Ex.) P. M.
For Greenwich, 7:00, 9:00, 11:30 A. M.; 2:15, 3:45, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 7:15 P. M.
For Port Chester and intermediate stations at 7:00, 9:00, 11:30 A. M.; 2:15, 3:45, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 7:15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves 27th street, New York, at 7:00 P. M. for Boston.

CONNECTING TRAINS:

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:00 A. M. (Ex.), 3:00 (Ex.), 8:00 (Ex.) P. M.
For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:15 (Ex.), 8:00 (Ex.) P. M.
For Hartford and Springfield, 8:00 A. M. (Ex.); 12:15, 3:00 (Ex.), 4:30 P. M., to Hartford, 8:00 P. M.
For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:00 A. M. (Ex.); 12:15 P. M. to Montreal, 3:00 P. M. to Northampton.
For Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad 8:00 (Ex.) A. M.; 12:15 P. M.
For New Haven, New London and Stonington Railroad at 8:00 A. M., 12:15, 3:00, 8:00 P. M.
For Canal Railroad 8:00 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburgh.
For Housatonic Railroad, 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.
For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:00 A. M.; 3:00 (Ex.) P. M.
For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:00 A. M., 12:15 and 4:30 P. M., and 9:00 A. M. in connection with Freight train from Norwalk to Danbury.
For New Canaan Railroad, 7:00 A. M.; 12:15, 4:30 P. M., and on Saturdays 5:30 P. M.
Commodious Sleeping Cars attached to 8:00 P. M. Train, and Drawing Room Car to the 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Trains.

JAMES H. HOYT, Supt.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN Railroad, Morris and Essex Division. Depots, foot of Barclay and Christopher streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing on April 11, 1870:

8:00 A. M.—Through Express Mail, connecting with train at Denile 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 Valley Ex., stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, and connecting at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre and all stations on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
4:10 P. M.—Scranton Express for all principal stations, connecting at Washington with D. & L. and W. R. R. for Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Hackettstown Mail connects with Boonton, Chester and Sussex Railroad.
11:20 A. M., 2:30 and 6:40 P. M. Accom. and 5:30 P. M. Express for Morristown and intermediate stations.
6:30, 7:30 and 10:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20 and 6:00 P. M. to Summit and intermediate stations.
6:30, 7:40, 9:00, 10:00 and 11:30 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, 11:30 and 11:40 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 2:30, 3:30, 3:40, 3:50, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:10, 5:30, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 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. SCHUCH, Superintendent.

CARRIAGES!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE IMMENSE STOCK

AT WAREHOUSES OF CALVIN WITTY,

638 BROADWAY,

Will be offered at prices which defy competition, comprising all styles suitable for City or Country use. Largest assortment in New York.

1,000 SETS HARNESS.

CARRIAGES TO LET

By the Week, Month, or Season.

CARRIAGES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Lot Second hand Carriages for Sale cheap.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE

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., 5:30 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 7:30 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Twenty-third street, *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (Twenty-third street, 3:15 P. M.); and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (Twenty-third street 8:15 P. 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 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, 4:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third street depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 3:45, 5:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers street depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; 12:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6 and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third street depot at 8:45 A. M.; 12:45, 4:15, 4:45, 4:45, and 6:15 P. M., and, Saturdays only, 11:21 midnight. From Chambers street depot at 9 A. M.; 1:1, 3:30, 4:15, 5, and 6:30 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:21 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices—241, 529 and 957 Broadway; 205 Chambers street; corner 125th street and Third avenue, Harlem; 338 Fulton street, Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers street and foot of Twenty-third street, New York; No. 3 Exchange Place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, May 2, WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Supt. 1870. G'l Pass'r Ag't.
*Daily. †For Hackensack only. ‡For Piermont only.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

RAILROAD.—FROM NEW JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT, FOOT OF COURTLAND STREET. Change of hours, May 9, 1870.

For West Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 and 11 A. M.; 12:30, *5:00, 6:00 and *9:00 P. M. 12 Night.
For Philadelphia via Camden, 7:00 A. M., 1:00 and 4:00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS.

8:40 A. M., Express for Baltimore and Washington; for the West via Baltimore, and for the South via Baltimore and via Washington, with Drawing Room Car attached.
9:30 A. M., Express for Pittsburgh and the West, with Silver Palace Cars, through to Cincinnati and Chicago.
12:30 Noon, Express for Baltimore and Washington, and for the West via Baltimore, with Drawing Room Car attached.
5:00 P. M., Daily, Saturdays excepted, Express for Pittsburgh and the West, with Silver Palace cars through to Cincinnati and Chicago.
6:00 P. M., Express for Pittsburgh and the West.
9:00 P. M., Daily Express for Pittsburgh and the West, with Silver Palace Cars through to Louisville daily. Through Silver Palace Cars for Cincinnati and Chicago are attached to this train on Saturdays.
9:20 P. M., Daily Express for Baltimore and Washington, and the Southwest and South via Washington, with Reclining Chair Car and Sleeping Car attached.
FOR NEW YORK (Market Street Station).
6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 and 11:40 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 7, 9, 10 and 11:30 P. M.; 12 Night.

FOR ELIZABETH.

6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 10, 11:40 A. M.; 12 Noon; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 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. HANKIN, 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.
3:30 and 7:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:50 A. M.; 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
W. M. H. ANDERBILT, 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.

CALISTOGA COGNAC



Trade Mark.

This Article has been extensively introduced by Dealers, the leading Hotels, Saloons and Apothecaries of this City and throughout the Country generally, and has met universal favor.

Trade

Analyses made by the distinguished Chemists, Dr. J. G. Pohle (successor to James R. Chilton & Co.) of New York, and Professor S. Dana Hayes, State Assayer of Mass., from samples taken indiscriminately from a large stock, prove the perfect freedom of CALISTOGA COGNAC from all deleterious matter. It contains no quality except that found in the grape.

CALIFORNIA SEIGARS of our "Calistoga" brands are in regular receipt of M. Keller's celebrated LOS ANGELES WINES.

For sale by

S. BRANNAN & CO.,

66 Broad Street, New York.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

Incorporated August 17, 1868.

CHAS. T. HOWARD - - - PRESIDENT.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY—SPLENDID

SCHEME—ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE - - - \$50,000

CLASS F.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870.

HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO.,

CONTRACTORS.

SCHEME:

20,000 Numbers—Tickets only \$20.

1 prize of \$50,000 is - - - \$50,000
1 prize of 30,000 is - - - 30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is - - - 20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is - - - 10,000
1 prize of 9,000 is - - - 9,000
1 prize of 8,000 is - - - 8,000
1 prize of 7,000 is - - - 7,000
1 prize of 6,000 is - - - 6,000
1 prize of 5,000 is - - - 5,000
1 prize of 4,000 is - - - 4,000
1 prize of 3,000 is - - - 3,000
1 prize of 2,000 is - - - 2,000
25 prizes of 1,000 are - - - 25,000
50 prizes of 500 are - - - 25,000
317 prizes of 200 are - - - 63,400

404 prizes amounting to - - - \$267,400

Whole Tickets \$20; shares in proportion.

Prizes payable in full without deduction.

Orders to be addressed to

CHAS. T. HOWARD,

Lock Box 692, Post Office, New Orleans.

Send P. O. Money Order, or register your letter.

All Tickets or parts of Tickets ordered by mail will be promptly forwarded to any address on the receipt of the money for the same. Prizes can be cashed by any Express Company, Banking house, or Merchant duly authorized to do so by a legal power of attorney.

CARBOLIC SALVE.

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.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

JOHN F. HENRY, Sole Prop'r,

NO. 8 COLLEGE PLACE, New York.

Widows' and Orphans'

BENEFIT

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

132 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

CHARLES H. RAYMOND, PRESIDENT.

STATEMENT

For the year ending December 31, 1869, as reported to the Hon. George W. Miller, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

ASSETS.

United States Six per cent Bonds of 1881.	\$279,650 00
United States 5-20 Bonds, registered.	89,302 50
Brooklyn City Seven per cent. Public Park Bonds.	25,000 00
Brooklyn City Seven per cent. Wallabout Bay Improvement Bonds.	25,000 00
Virginia State Six per cent. Bonds (old).	14,400 00
Tennessee State Six per cent. Bonds.	10,800 00
Total Stock and Bonds.	\$444,152 50
Interest accrued thereon.	8,810 04
Loans on Bond and Mortgage—being first liens on fee simple duly recorded.	702,300 00
Value of Lands.	\$743,500 00
Value of Buildings.	953,000 00
Total value.	\$1,696,800 00

Insurance held on Buildings.

611,160 00

Interest accrued but not due.

4,184 71

Deferred Premiums—being balance of quarterly, semi-annual and other premiums for the year, including those due and in collection.

128,537 38

Value of Lease of Offices, 132 Broadway, N. Y., and Personal Property.

7,532 75

Cash on hand, in Company's Office.

740 60

Cash deposited to credit of Company in Merchants' Exchange National Bank.

38,625 45

In New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

15,500 00

Aggregate net amount of all the Assets of the Company (except future premiums) stated at their actual and real value on 31st December, 1869.

\$1,350,283 43

LIABILITIES.

Gross amount of claims against the Company, including those adjusted and in process of adjustment.

\$1,500

Gross amount of claims reported on which no action has been taken.

None.

Claims resisted by the Company.

None.

Total gross amount of losses and claims.

\$1,500 00

Amount of all other demands against the Company—Bills and rent.

2,416 66

Net present value, or amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding Policies and other obligations of the Company at the end of the year, computed at the Insurance Department of the State of New York, on American Experience Table at 4 1/2 per cent. interest.

\$982,227 62

Less value of reinsurance to date.

728 70

Cash value of Reversionary Dividends.

\$981,498 92

DRAMATIC.

The events of the week have been the reappearance of John Brougham at Wallack's and the bringing out of "Fernande" at the Fifth Avenue. Mr. Falconer, the dramatic writer, took a matinee benefit at Wallack's, which was somewhat thinly attended; but I was satisfied, for I saw John Brougham do Polonius—and whether it be in tragedy, comedy, pastoral, or tragical-comical-historical-pastoral, an actor is an actor. The prosy old courtier received no new exposition, it is true; but the old actor delivered what was set down for him in that perfect manner that it brought out every point, and gave us so clear an insight into nature that the real living man, with his worldly knowledge, his conceit, his verbiage and his officiousness, stood and walked before us. It is the difficulty of doing Shakespeare that we cannot bring the actors together to render the parts worthily. It is only when we see such a bit as that of Polonius, by John Brougham, that we understand how, like misers starving in the midst of untold riches, we suffer loss incalculable in our sheer inability to profit by the good gifts placed at our disposal in such lavish abundance.

John Brougham, in truth, played Polonius so brilliantly as to completely outline the Hamlet of the hour. Even Mr. Falconer himself did the player King in a way in which that pseudo monarch is seldom put on the boards. Miss Le Clercq played Mistress Anne Carew in the minor play of "A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing," an outrageously improbable composition, but serving for a display of the lady's rapid versatility and fine acting. Her wifely love and anxiety for her husband's safety, her blandishments and coquetry toward her odious lover, her maternal tenderness and the woman's wit to sustain her in every emergency, make a picture that enchants everyone. And when her little gag, in allusion to her own ruses and disguises, comes out, "Did I not play my part well?" every reader may judge the result. What a pity the Hub, which already monopolizes all the talents and all the moralities, should drag this one into the vortex.

FIFTH AVENUE.—"Fernande." Fernande herself is rather an improbable character—not more so, however, than Fleur de Marie, in the "Mysteries of Paris." But on the theory that all things not logically impossible are permissible in fiction or the drama, we will accept Fernande. A young girl, compelled by reverses to live in a common gambling hell, and to be the mistress of the head devil, with contingencies of lower degradation, is not a promising subject for innocence of purpose and purity of heart. Being rescued from her degradation by the Countess Clothilde, she altogether unconsciously becomes the rival in love of her benefactress, and bewitches the Marquis Andre, whose *petits soins* have only been too successful with the Countess. Clothilde having received the sweetly-ingenuous confession of the Marquis as to his passion for another and his indifference to herself—at least not indifference, but friendship—gets savage. She conceives the idea of a vendetta, only, instead of the Corsican practice of "killing bodies, she will kill souls." It so happens that the girl Andre has fallen in love with, is Fernande, this gambler's mistress, this bondslave of crime and debauchery. To marry such an outcast to the last of an illustrious line will be a glorious revenge. So Countess Clothilde fosters the courtship, prevents them from meeting alone or exchanging confidences, and in ten days they are married. Fernande thinks her lover knows her previous position, but on the wedding morning she discovers from some expressions that he thinks her pure and innocent. Truth she has ever worshiped through all her degradation, and she determines to tell him; but the Countess overrules her and persuades her to write—which she does, "dreadful as it is to write such shame about one's self." The letter written is not read at the instant by her husband; it falls into Clothilde's hands and she keeps it till a convenient season. Fernande thinks it has been read and that her husband is a miracle of goodness and mercy. The dream, however, is at last broken. By the exertions of a friend, Clothilde is kept out of the way; but her vengeance does not sleep. Before the honeymoon is over, she makes her way to Andre's apartment, and, reproaching him with his infidelity, becomes infuriate under his declaration of love for his young wife and denounces her for what she was. Fernande, being brought forward, does not deny the facts, but bends like a crushed lily before the storm, and strives to fly the house, but is luckily met by the mutual friend, who proves, not her purity of life, but her innocence of evil, and, above all, her absence of deception. Andre relents and the curtain drops.

The secondary characters actually contribute nothing to the march of the action, though they are amusing and even interesting. An American commander, an eccentric who feigns verdancy and breaks the bank, disposing very humorously of the interested attentions of the decoy ducks of the establishment, shoots the gambler when he is in the way, and volunteering to carry off the fateful Countess herself, is clearly an excrescence, but a unique and most amusing character, an epitome of shrewdness, bragging and chivalric self-devotion, who prefers poker to roulette, and dedicates his big diamond to the fair charmer who enslaves him, only keeping the jewel on his own finger, the better to keep her in memory. Lewis plays all this ridiculously well.

Fernande is exquisitely played by Agnes Ethel. The girl is not an *ingenue*, she is cognizant of her frightful degradation. Miss Ethel succeeds in making us feel this distinction, and that the girl retains her purity of hope, her love of truth, and is not soul-contaminated by her associations. This result lies not so much in Miss Ethel's words or expressions, but in her look, her manner, her gestures. The line is easily exceeded, but it is maintained. We see comparatively little of her throughout the piece, and yet we feel that on her hinges the whole scheme

of the play. Her agony of self-depreciation when she refuses to consider herself innocent and to accept the maiden wreath, her reproaches at the Countess Clothilde more in sorrow than in anger, at having permitted her to be party to a deception, her wallowing over the loss of that gleam of happiness which has come to illumine her sad young life, are admirably given; admirably, because not too forcibly, not too noisily; it is the mournful music of a spirit played harp, not the crash of passionate grief. In like manner, nothing can be more harmonious to her nature than the way in which Fernande receives the reproaches of Andre and her dismissal from his love. She chooses, intentionally or not, the attitude of utter abandonment in the picture of the woman taken in adultery. She is crushed to the earth in self-abasement, and only protests earnestly, yet humbly, against his charge of wilful deception. This protest, made in vain, life is indeed ended with her.

The Countess Clothilde, as well by the character itself as by the self-asserting, imperious, heavy-tragedy fashion in which Fanny Morant plays the part, becomes the leading lady. And yet we could do without her. "Fernande" without Fernande, would be impossible. "Fernande" without Clothilde would be still a picture. For the manner of her playing, ladies of rank do not in these days rant and rage and shout, and clutch at sofas and other furniture, even in their quarrels with their lovers, much less in their intercourse with less favored society. True, Clothilde had great provocation, but she should observe more of the repose of Vere de Vere, which is now the essence of good breeding. Even Lady Audley does her little business gently. Fanny Davenport has a very humorous part, in which she exerts herself to great effect in snubbing an uxorious husband, opening his letters, and generally ruling the roast, to the great satisfaction both of her liege and of the audience. George Clark does Andre well, but it is by no means a satisfactory part. He is not spooney, and yet he is made very much so in telling one woman his love for another. In the discovery scene the play makes him excessively egotistical and brutally unjust, at least in these days of woman's rights. This is Mr. Clark's cue, so he must do it, but it would be more agreeable if it were not quite so marked, or if he could soften his rigor toward the unfortunate. Miss Kiehl looks as beautiful as usual in Theresa, but the part is so slight that there is nothing to do.

THE OLD BOWERY threw down the glove to the French Theatre—the "Corsican Brothers." I went thither to finish my own estimate of Mr. Fechter. I found in Oliver Doud Byron a competent and painstaking actor. Some business was done which, perhaps would not be quite acceptable to a more polite audience, but it is the duty of an actor to fashion himself to circumstances. The *habitués* testified their satisfaction by their applause, and I came away content at having met the Corsicans on both sides of the town.

WALLACK'S THEATRE commenced its summer season with Mr. John Brougham as the star, who produced, for the first time in this city, his new play of "The Red Light, or the Signal of Danger," which is written in Brougham's usual neat and finished style, being about half comedy and half drama, and in which there are several striking tableaux. The plot is a fair one, and is taken from Robinson's story of "Anna Judge Spinster." Doctor Bayne (C. Fisher), a villain of the old school, is assisted in all his schemes by Sharkey (J. H. Stoddart), a villain in the humorous line. McDermot (Brougham) is a male tramp, and Anna Steele (Lizzie Price), a female one, who fall in love with each other. John Steele (J. Sefton) hates his wife Mary (C. Jamison) and will not forgive her for some imaginary wrong. Lady Arlington (Anna Deland), a former flame of McDermot and sister of Bayne, is to marry a rich imbecile by the name of Paul Maynard (C. W. Barry), who goes mad in love before he gets mad in reality; is so jealous of McDermot that he endeavors to murder him, but changes his mind and vows eternal friendship. The main action of the plot is the workings of Bayne to get Maynard mad and secure his money. He succeeds in doing this by a well-contrived scheme by the display of a red light at the old boat house, which is thought to be an omen of danger in Maynard's family. Bayne, however, overdoes the business in trying to poison McDermot; is arrested; Sharkey, his accomplice, turns Queen's evidence; Maynard is brought back to his senses, and all ends happily. The several characters were finely played, especially those by Mr. Brougham and Mr. Stoddart. It is quite a pleasure to see the former once more back on the New York stage after his wanderings from California to Texas. It is to be hoped that New York will now become his permanent home, for there are no audiences who appreciate his vivacity, vigor and life-drawn characters as a New York one, and then his burlesque ability is certainly second to none now on the American stage. The drama was fairly put on the stage, the boat house scene being quite good and deserved the round of applause it won. The "Red Light" will, no doubt, hold the stage until Mr. J. K. Emmett, the Dutch comedian, who is the next star, appears, unless Mr. Brougham should decide to give us another treat with his burlesque of Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—An overflowing audience was present at this house on Monday evening to witness the first performance in this city of Watts Phillips' sensational military drama of "Not Guilty," which contains all the elements to ensure its popularity with the masses. It was elegantly put on the stage, some of the scenes being unusually fine. The battle tableaux at the end of the third act were very noisy, but good. It would be well for the management, however, to cut out some of the military evolutions and considerable of the music by a drum corps, both of which delay the action of the drama, without adding to its effectiveness. The plot of the drama is quite complicated, with some twenty odd characters, which were impersonated by a company of average abilities, including several new aspirants for metro-

politan honors, among whom are Mr. Owen Faucett, as Jack Snipe, a humorous convict, who becomes the restorer of peace and happiness to the distressed lovers. He has much facial power, a keen conception of humor—in fact, is one of the best actors in the drama. Mr. Charles Walcott, as Silas Garrett and Captain Willoughby, shows much improvement since his last appearance in this city. His performance of the two characters was excellent, each being a distinct impersonation. His wife, Mrs. C. Walcott, as Alice Armitage, was on the first evening inclined to a little overdo that character. She, however, materially improved it afterward. Miss Virginia Buchanan, as Margaret Armitage, mother of Alice, did the little assigned to her so well as to make many wish to see her in a more responsible character before the end of her engagement. With a judicious use of the prompter's pen, so as to cut the drama down to decent hours, it is safe to say that it will have quite an extended run.

WOOD'S MUSEUM has inaugurated its summer season with a fair farce and *petite* comedy company, assisted by the Martinetti troupe of pantomimists. The evening's entertainments commence with the farce of the "Young Widow," in which Miss Alice Logan shows to considerable advantage, after which several gymnastic acts were fairly executed by members of the Martinetti troupe, who, however, in the fairy spectacle and pantomime, entitled "Hop o' My Thumb," appear to the greatest advantage, reminding many of the happy hours spent years ago, when the Ravel Family were wont to fill Niblo's from parquet to gallery with delighted audiences. The Martinetti in their several tricks are exceedingly good, and worthy the applause bestowed on them by a fine and appreciative audience.

BOOTH'S THEATRE has been taking its chances for large audiences all the week with Gaylor's play. The main feature of the week's performance has been the debut of Miss Bella Pateman as the shoddy widow, Mrs. Fitzfingus, she taking that character, vice Fanny Morant, transferred to the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Miss Pateman's impersonation of that character was exceedingly good, notwithstanding the disadvantage she labored under in taking a character made by another artist. No doubt in "The Huguenot," which is to be produced on Monday next, she will appear to a greater advantage.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—On Sunday evening, the 7th inst., commenced a series of Sacred Concerts (so called), under the direction of Max Maretzek. The splendid auditorium of the Opera House was densely crowded, while its beautiful vestibule was fairly full of promenading couples, who took their music the best way they could, and blessed J. F. Jr. for the privilege. The programme was a varied one, and was splendidly executed by an orchestra of a hundred instruments, they passing from the sacred selections of the programme to the lighter airs of Offenbach with much ease and versatility, denoting the careful training received at the hands of their able conductor. In the vocal part of the entertainment Miss Nully Peiris carried off the honors, her singing of the "Inflammatus" and "Ave Maria" obtaining for her in both cases an enthusiastic encore. Should Mr. Fisk decide to continue these Sunday night concerts, they will, no doubt, be always well attended, as the Grand Opera House is located amidst the residences of a music-loving population. VANDYKE.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC PERSONAL.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD.—This great favorite with all American audiences, has for the past season been managing with consummate ability the St. James Theatre, London, and is, we are glad to say, again able to attend personally to the duties devolved on her as directress of the house where she has recently produced *Fron Frun*. By a cablegram dated London, June 3d, we learn that Mrs. Wood has received an anonymous gift of diamonds and emeralds valued at thirty-five hundred dollars. It is to be hoped that she will ere long return to this city and delight her thousands of admirers with her splendid performances of Pocahontas in the popular burlesque; Prince Leander in the Invisible Prince, and many other characters, both in comedy, farce and burlesque, in which there is not her equal at present on the American stage.

KATE BATEMAN, another American actress, has again made a splendid hit in London with the play that Tom Taylor wrote especially for her, entitled "Mary Warner," which our readers will remember was produced in fine style last fall at Booth's Theatre, in this city, and in which this lady created a decided success. She is now as she was then, supported by her young sister, Miss Virginia Frances. When Miss Bateman was in the States last winter, her health was so poor that she was scarcely able to do any of her great characters justice. We presume, since her return to London, she has fully recovered.

LYDIA THOMPSON's benefit at Niblo's, on Friday evening, June 3, was in every respect a brilliant success. The audience was an unusually large one, and at the close of the extravaganza recalled Miss Thompson several times, insisting upon a speech, when she spoke about as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: When last I appeared before you I told you that I was only a poor speech-maker, and I am sorry to say I have not improved in that respect very much. I feel tonight two very opposite sensations—pleasure and pain—the sincerest pleasure at being enabled to personally thank my kind friends who have honored me with their presence this evening, and pain at the thought of leaving New York. I am, as you are probably aware, on the point of taking what I hope may prove a pleasure trip to California; but the stay of myself and troupe there will only be of short duration, as we return to the East in August, and open the fall season at the Boston theatre. Allow me to thank the entire press for their liberality and indulgence; Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer for the handsome manner they have mounted our pieces; Mr. Vincent, the stage manager, for his indefatigable attention; and the industry and talent displayed by Mr. Ben Sherwood, the master carpenter, and Mr. Voegtlin, the artist. It was not our intention to have returned to New York until the fall season, but our good friends, the managers of Niblo's, desired it; so we came, although provided with slight material. "Pipin" was pretty, but not sensational; and "Mosquito" was sensational if not pretty. One thing I promise—that, when next my troupe returns, it shall produce something worthy of your support. I can't bear the word farewell, so if you will wish us *bon voyage*, I will simply say *au revoir*.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

TUESDAY, June 14, will be produced a romantic drama, by Watts Phillips, entitled THE HUGENOT, which will be presented, after careful and elaborate preparation, with a powerful cast, including the celebrated

CLODOCHE TROUPE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK. Doors open at 7½ P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock SUMMER SEASON. Engagement for a limited period of the popular author and actor, MR. JOHN BROUGHAM. MARKED SUCCESS and ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE awarded by CROWDED HOUSES to his new drama of great domestic interest, entitled the RED LIGHT, or THE SIGNAL OF DANGER, which will be presented EVERY EVENING until further notice, and WEDNESDAY MATINEES AT 1½ P. M.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager - Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. TO-NIGHT and every evening until further notice will be produced an original and powerful comedy of the human passions, in four acts and four tableaux, based upon the brilliant Parisian sensation by VICTORIEN SARDOU, and entitled FERNANDE, with elegant new scenery by ROBERTS, original music by STOEPEL and an extraordinary cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Managers, JARRETT & PALMER. MONDAY, JUNE 13, and on every evening, until further notice, will be presented

A GRAND MILITARY DRAMA, entitled NOT GUILTY, INTRODUCING A NEW COMPANY, ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, NEW MECHANISM AND EFFECTS, ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC, THE GARIBOLDI GUARD, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN NUMBER, THE REGIMENTAL BAND OF THE FIFTH INFANTRY, MARCHES, INSPECTION, DRILLS AND DRUM CORPS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF MRS. J. A. OATES AND HER TALENTED OPERATIC BURLESQUE COMPANY.

who will appear in a complete change of programme ON MONDAY, JUNE 13, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

embracing a new version of

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Josephine, Mrs. J. A. OATES MATINEES every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue. THE OVERWHELMING SUCCESS

of the GRAND SACRED CONCERT of last Sunday, with a general request from the HUNDREDS UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION, justifies the management in announcing a SECOND CONCERT ON SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, in which, in addition to the magnificent and MONSTER ORCHESTRA, several eminent and popular VOCAL ARTISTS will make their first appearance. CONDUCTOR, MAX MARETZKE. Admission (including reserved seats) 50 cents.

THE GREAT MUSICAL JUBILEE

during the week commencing JUNE 13, 1870.

At the COLISEUM (late Third Avenue Rink),

The occasion will be notable for presenting the most important Choral Societies in the country, aggregating over

THREE THOUSAND SKILLED SINGERS.

A Grand Jubilee Orchestra of FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY INSTRUMENTAL VIRTUOSI.

A magnificent ensemble of the Stars, Artists and Chorus of

SIX GRAND OPERA COMPANIES.

THE FOUR GREAT REGIMENTAL BANDS, including GILMORE'S CELEBRATED BAND, of Boston; TWO HUNDRED BRASS AND REED INSTRUMENTALISTS.

A COLOSSAL ORGAN,

together with numerous harmonic adjuncts, which, it is believed, will make this

A MUSICAL EVENT

rarely equalled

in

THE WORLD.

SECURED SEATS

ARE NOW ON SALE For the Season and for Monday and Tuesday afternoon and evening, and Wednesday afternoon and evening, at

DITSON'S MUSIC STORE, 711 Broadway. SCHIRMER'S MUSIC STORE, 761 Broadway. P. C. DEVLIN'S, No. 2 Wall Street. DODD'S EXPRESS OFFICE, 944 Broadway.

SEASON SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS.

FOUR SECURED SEATS For each of the Ten Festival Concerts (transferable), ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

admitting to all concerts and public rehearsals.

SEASON TICKET.

admitting one person to each of the Ten Festival Concerts (transferable), good for such seats as may not be otherwise secured

TEN DOLLARS.

admitting to all Concerts and public rehearsals.

ADMISSION, WITH SECURED SEAT.

FIRST PARTERRE, TWO DOLLARS DRESS PARTERRE, THREE DOLLARS ORCHESTRA, FOUR DOLLARS BALCONY, TWO DOLLARS