OHIO.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following incident of the national camp-meeting at Urbana:

"An incident of the outside meetings was a little address by a colored woman, who entertained, and it is to be hoped instructed, the crowd, by giving her religious experience on the tobacco question, in a manner altogether inimitable. Said she: 'I thought I enjoyed my pipe and my tobacco, and I thanked de Lord for 'em while I kept praying Lord Jesus come into my heart. Then I thought what if de Lord Jesus open de door of my heart, and I puff de tobacco smoke in his face, what then? So then I thought didn't you dream you saw an open grave, and a headboard and a footboard to it? And de Lord Jesus told me the grave is for the pipe and the tobacco. So I went out and I dug the grave in the yard, and I buried the pipe and the tobacco, and I put up a headboard and a footboard, and I wrote on de headboard, "Bresced are de dead dat die in de Lord, and their works do follow dem." '"

grain and vegetable crops, [illegible]
storm extended to the northwest our infor
ant is unable to state. One of the ha
stones, picked up by one of the passeng e
was nearly seven inches in circumferen
He put it in his pocket, and when he arriv
in St. Paul, nearly fifty miles distant, it w
about the size of a robins egg.

At Lake Minnetonka the storm was t
most severe that ever visited that secti
According to our informant, the sky w
suddenly overcast with dense clouds, alm
shutting out the light of day. The pleas
seekers, of which there were quite a la
number at the Lake, only had time to s
shelter when the storm of wind and hail w
upon them. The wind blew a perfect ga
accompanied by a continuous fall of h
many of these being of immense size—fu
as large as goose eggs. After the storm w
ended, several of these hailstones were ga
ered and [illegible] found to weigh

Few persons have any idea of the vast amount of obscene literature published in this country. The figures given in reports to the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice seem incredible. Nineteen tons of obscene books have been seized since last January. Four tons were taken from one store in Nassau street. A single printer had sold $25,000 worth of these books during the past four years. Account books were seized which contained the names of 4,500 dealers in different cities. What proportion of the amount actually published is represented by the figures given is not known, but enough is known to show a frightful condition of morals on the part of persons who can read. When it is considered how many difficulties are in the way of trading in obscene literature; the secrecy which the dealer is forced to maintain, and the shame that must embarrass the purchaser, it seems astounding that so large a traffic as these figures indicate could be carried on. It is a sad and sickening revelation of human depravity, and the society that is engaged in suppressing the trade should have the sympathy of every decent person.

A YOUN-

space being occupied by ...
The piece was "Macbeth," and Miss Cushm...
in the role of Lady Macbeth, fully sustain...
her wide-spread fame. All the officers of t...
Army and Navy club, members of the Arcadi...
Lotus, and other clubs, were present in f...
force, while all the theatres h...
and in Brooklyn were fully represented. T...
theatre itself was the picture of loveliness, ...
ing decorated with floral offerings and the fl...
of all nations. Tilden, governor elect, a...
Wickham, mayor elect, occupied one of ...
boxes of the Arcadian club, accompanied b...
number of ladies. Prominent lawyers and j...
ists of this city were also present, and the p...
ceeds will amount to about $7,000.

After the performance Miss Cushman w...
driven in a splendid landeau, drawn by fo...
horses, preceded by a flambeau procession,...
the Fifth Avenue hotel, where at least 20,...
persons were assembled, and at the request ...
whom she appeared for a short time on the b...
cony, and was serenaded by Downing's ent...
9th regiment.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Large crowds assemb...
at the matinee performance at Booth's then...
to-day. Long before the hour appointed for ...
beginning of the performance numbers of p...
ple gathered around the building, and, upon t...
opening of the doors, they surged in an unb...
ken stream into the theatre. The interior dec...
...and the upper g...

Mr. A. Comstock, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been devoting himself for a year to breaking up the fountains of immoral and obscene literature in New York, and a few nights ago gave a summary of the labor performed, which shows that he is doing important work for society. He stated that the publishers of these books frequently send circulars through the country offering to pay for lists of the names of young persons in various localities, and when these are obtained advertisements of filthy pictures and publications are sent to the names and addresses received, and in this manner the country was flooded with obscenity. Mr. Comstock went bravely to work to break up these dealers, and the following statistics of his operations show that he has not been idle. By his efforts there have been seized and destroyed more than 181,000 pictures and photographs, over five tons of books, two tons of letter-press sheets, 20,000 songs, catalogues, circulars, and hand bills, and 20,000 microscopic watch and knife charms, besides a vast quantity of other matter. Over 7,500 letters from all parts of the country ordering these articles were intercepted and destroyed. During the past few months he has secured the conviction of five dealers, who are now serving out the full sentence of the law. It is a pity that some other publications in New York, just as dangerous as these, but kept barely within the bounds of safety, cannot be overhauled by this benefactor and destroyed wtth the others.

PIANOS.

THE PIANO

OF THE

PRESENT!

THE PIANO

OF THE

FUTURE!

The STEINWAY UPRIGHT, or
ABINET PIANOS, have now been
efore the public for a period of
early eight years, during which

1890.

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The annual meetings of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were held yesterday. At noon there was an assembly for purely business purposes, at the offices, 105, Jermyn-street, St. James's, when the report for the past year was presented. Lord Aberdare, the President, occupied the chair, and those present included several ladies, amongst whom were the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Lady Aberdare.—Mr. John Colam, the Secretary, read the report, which chronicled a steady and general progress of the cause outside the United Kingdom, especially in Italy. Some of the sister societies in England, Scotland, and Ireland had shown increased activity during the year, notably the Scottish and Dublin organizations. The Band of Mercy movement had not only taken deep root in hundreds of towns and villages of the British Isles, but it had gradually extended during the past year, having been adopted in places where the population was scarce. The committee rejoiced to find that under the joint organization of the Farriers' Company, the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and the Royal Agricultural Society, measures were being taken to instruct shoeing-smiths in the structure of the limbs of horses, and especially their feet, by which it was hoped that upwards of at least one-tenth of temporary lameness from which horses suffer intense pain would be prevented. During the twelve months of 1889 the officers of the society stationed throughout England were ordered to prosecute in upwards of 6,000 alleged offences reported by them, with the result that 5,886 convictions were obtained. It was a curious fact that among the 5,886 convictions 4,049 arose out of various acts of cruelty inflicted [on] horses, mules, and donkeys. According to the accou[nt] convictions during the year had amounte[d]

THE

" Judicial Court, independent of the Executive, " for the examination of all disputes which may " occasion war." Whatever the means that a nation may adopt for giving expression to its wishes, it is quite certain that no civilized people has at the present day the faintest desire for battle. And yet we witness the singular phenomenon of great nations living in constant apprehension of it, and in incessant preparation for it. The situation appears to be this: The most advanced European communities, as communities, and not merely as aggregates of individuals, have reached the stage of full consciousness of the evil of war, and of their own responsibility in it; but this awakened conscience is only beginning to find international expression. The Peace Movement is extra-Parliamentary, non-official, popular; but in that very fact lies its immense significance. Some Governments, or legislative Houses, have lately followed this popular lead—the Spanish Senate last month, the Norwegian Storthing in March last, the Italian Chamber, and the Congress of the United States. The Peace Congress may well feel satisfied with the progress of its cause. May it see fresh fruits of its labour before it reassembles next year!

UE details which we publish else

Our Spring Birds.

The smaller birds which frequent our section, with a few exceptions, retire southward on the approach of winter. Among the exceptions are two or three species of woodpeckers, the black capped chicadee, the brown tree creeper, and the larger nuthatch. These, however, do not haunt the abodes of men, but rather cheer with their presence the toil of the wood-cutter in the depths of the forest, or the traveller of sparsely settled districts.

Other birds come down from the Arctic regions on the approach of the cold season; instance, the snow buntings, flocks of which are to be seen on Munjoy and Bramhall Hills, and other waste places, during the severest cold and storms—the lesser red-poll linnet, also in flocks, the shore lark, and the common cross-bills. Such of these as are singers, seldom tune their notes after the autumnal equinox.

But with the approach of Spring, the singing birds seem eager to return; and sometimes venturing too early, are overtaken by the renewed snows and cold with which retiring winter is so apt to turn back upon us. Among the very earliest of these are some of the sparrows—and there are none of our spring or summer visitants which more deserve our attention. They cannot boast the brilliant attire of the Baltimore oriole, (here known as the golden robin,) the scarlet tanager, or the blue bird; but they have far sweeter voices than any of these, and are to be cherished for the excellence of their dispositions, for their unpretending manners and habits, and for their sociability. While yet the trees are leafless, and the fields brown and sere—while scarce a plant or shrub shows signs of life, their enlivening strains may be heard from every thicket, copse and field, relieving the general dreariness of Nature.

There are seven species of sparrows which arrive here early, and are more or less numerous in their season; these are the song, the tree, the bay-winged, the field, the chipping, the white throated and the Savannah sparrows.

The song sparrow is one of our earliest visitants, but he often comes in company with the tree sparrow; and within a day or two of his appearance, you may look for the bay-winged species. By those unaccustomed to pay attention to birds, these several species are looked upon as one and the same—but they may be easily distinguished from each other. The song sparrow is a little stouter built than the canary bird, whom he rivals in sweetness of song. His prevailing color is a variegated brown, approaching to white on the breast, which is striped with several chains of dark brown, two of which extend downwards from the outer edges of the base of the bill. He sometimes elevates the feathers on the top of the head, so as to appear crested.

The tree sparrow is about the size of the song species, but his head is capped with a reddish chestnut color, and his breast is more inclined to ash, and has but an obscure spot of blackish color in the centre. The bay-winged is likewise about the same size, but is spotted all over the breast, and the shoulders of his wings are of a bright bay color, while the two outer feathers of his tail are white.

The chipping sparrow is marked much like the tree species, but is considerably smaller, and hence may be identified. The field species is about the size of the chipping, but has a bright cinnamon colored bill, while the other has a bill of dark brown color.

The Savannah sparrow is in size between the song and the field sparrow. His breast is more regularly spotted than the song or bay-winged, and he has a line of bright yellow over the eye.

The white-throated sparrow is larger than either of the species named, and may be known by the pure white plumage of the throat.

The song tree and bay-winged sparrows make their appearance here from the 1st to the 15th of April. The song sparrow is fond of visiting the borders of swampy lands, builds its nest on the ground under a tuft of grass, of fine dry grass, lined with horse hair, lays four eggs, and generally brings up three broods in a season.

The tree sparrows has a low warbling note, scarcely audible at a distance of more than a dozen yards. Few of the species remain with us during the summer, the majority seeking a region farther North.

The bay-winged sparrow, on the other hand, are very numerous. They are to be met with in every open field, running nimbly along the ground, by the side of stone walls and fences, or flitting to and fro so as to display the white feathers of their tails, and often jump upon some post, or large boulder, and pour forth their clear, loud, but highly pleasing song, from the earliest dawn till the twilight of evening. Their nest is built on the ground, generally in a grass field, is composed of withered leaves and grass, and lined with hair, and they produced four or five young at a brood.

The field sparrow, which arrives here the latter part of April, also builds its nest, which is very small, on the ground, often at the foot of a sweet brier, in the midst of the field, lines it with horse hair, and lays six eggs. It has but a few simple notes, and inclines to keep to the middle of fields and pasture grounds.

The chipping sparrow is a merry little fellow who loves to be in proximity with man's abode. It builds its nest among the trees of our streets and gardens, lining it thickly with cow hair, and lays four or five eggs. Its song has been compared to the sound produced by striking two pebbles rapidly together.

The white throated sparrow is the handsomest, as well as the largest of the several species to which we have alluded. It has an attachment to the twilight gloom of the forest, and to alder thickets, but often visits the orchard. It has a clear, wild, ventriloquous song, which none can hear without stopping to look for the songster—not a warble like the wood-thrush, but a simple whistle, as it were, striking a single note long and loud, and rapidly repeating it a fifth higher.

The Savannah sparrow frequents fields and the open country, like the field sparrow, and has a song more like the chirpings of some species of crickets, than that of a bird.

There are other species of sparrows which visit us, but are not so familiarly known as the before-mentioned species. These are the fox colored—which are quite numerous here in autumn; the white crowned, an elegant bird, but extremely rare, the writer never having seen but three, which he shot. Two of these were burned with the Portland Natural History Society's Cabinet, the other was presented to the Boston Natural History Society. The great ornithologist, Wilson, states that he never saw but three or four individuals of this species.

The sparrows are classed in some of the genera of the numerous family of finches. Of this family fifty species in our

Wholesale and Retail.

MOSES MORRILL,

No. 176 Middle Street,

HAS just received a lot of extra fine Oolong TEAS among which are a few choice small boxes for family use.

Extra fine Old Hyson,
Also Superfine Young Hyson,
Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated Sugar,
Havana Brown Sugar,
Muscovado "
Coffee Crushed "
Old Gov't Java Coffee,
Rio, "
Gonaives "
Cape "
Roasted and Gr'nd Coffee.

FRUIT.

Boxes Layer Raisins,
Half-boxes "
Quarter boxes "
Prunes in Glass Jars,
Citron.

SPICES.

Mace,
Government Nutmegs,
Cayenne,
Cloves,
Cinnamon,
Allspice,
Pepper,
Ginger,
White Pepper,
Cinnamon Powder.

PRESERVES.

Raspberry Jam,
Strawberry Jam,
Chyloong Ginger,
Preserved Gooseberry,
Red Currant Jelly,
Preserved Peaches, Quinces, Tomatoes,
Tomato Marmalade,
Dried Apples,
Apple Sauce,
Shaker Apple Sauce,

PICKLES.

Jerkins,
Mixed Pickles,
Onion,
Picalilles,
Walnuts,
Cauliflowers,
Beans,
Mushrooms,

MOLASSES.

Sugar House,
Stuart's Syrup,
Trinidad, Cuba early crop.

EXTRACTS.

Vanilla,
Lemon,
Rose,
" Water,
Peach, Harrison's,
Orange, Harrison's,

OLIVES.

Spanish, in Glass Jars,
" by the gallon,
French "
Limes "
" in Glass Jars.

LONDON SAUCES,

for enriching Meats and gravies,
Royal sauce in p'cel'n vases,
Harvey Sauce,
Athenæum Sauce,
John Bull Sauce,
Beek Steak Sauce,
Worcestershire Sauce,
India Soy.

ENGLISH CATSUP.

Walnut,Mushroom,Tomato.

MUSTARD.

Crop & Blackwell's Superior, in ½lb. bottles,
Webber's Genuine Brown,
" Superior "
" Superfine "
" Superior, "
" Genuine "
" Fine "

SWEET OIL.

Lucca Oil, in flasks,
Bordeaux in bottles.

CHOCOLATE.

Cracked Cocoa,
Cocoa and Shells,
Broma.

FLOUR.

Genesee Flour, of the best brand,
Graham Flour,
Cracked Wheat,
Buckwheat Flour,
Wheat Groats,
Hominy,
Indian Meal,
Cigars,
Vinegar,
Tobacco.

Miscellaneous Family Groceries at Retail.

B. T. Babbitt's Soap Powder,
Maccaroni,
Vermicello,
Pearl Barley,
Sago,
Hecker's Farina,
Head Rice,
Ground Rice,
Patent Barley,
" Groats,
Indigo,
Isinglass,
English Split Peas,
Pea Beans,
Fine Salt,
Table Salt in boxes,
Old Dun Cod Fish,
Herring,
Wax Candles, White, Red and Green,
New Bedford Sperm Candles,
Canary Seed,
Tappioca,
Common Starch, Potato Starch,
Peach Water,
Rose Water,

GRAIN.

Rye, Corn, Oats.

B. T. Babbitt's Saleratus,
Day & Martin's Blacking,
New England Premium Starch,
Cox's Sparkling Gelatin,
Irish Moss,
Kesan Soap,
Colgate's ½lb bar variegated Soap,
Colgate's Cushioned variegated Soap,
Colgate's No. 1 Brown Soap,
Military Shaving Soap,
Ross' Transparent Soap, a fine article,
Extra No. 1 Brown Soap,
Crane's Soap,
Babbitt's Soap
Castile Soap,
Paste Blacking,
Brooms,
Brush Brooms,
Mats,
Superior Family Butter,
Cheese.
Babbitt's double refined Saleratus,
Cream Tartar,
Sup. Carb. Soda,
Cranberries,
Potatoes.

—ALSO—

5000 SPRUCE CLAPBOARDS.

Wanted.

Rye, Oats, Round Hogs, Dried Apples, White Beans, Baldwin Apples, Butter, Cheese.

jan6

TEAS, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

300 CHESTS and boxes Oolong, Ningyong, Pecco, Congo, and Souchong TEA;
25 boxes Y. H. TEA;
50 boxes H. B. Sugar;
100 bbls. Crushed, Powdered Granulated and Coffee Crushed SUGAR;
10 hhds Porto Rico and Muscovado SUGAR;
75 bags Java' Maracaibo, Porto Bello and Rio COFFEE;
75 boxes GROUND COFFEE;
20 casks Rice;
75 boxes TOBACCO, "different brands;
75 " No. 1 and FAMILY SOAP;
100 casks, boxes, half and qrs. RAISINS;
20 bbls. SPERM WHALE OIL;
10 " "GOLDEN" SYRUP;
20 bbls. and boxes SALERATUS.

—ALSO—

Boxes Sperm and Mould Candles; Chocolate; Cocoa; T. D. Pipes; 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Glass; Ba Shells; Mustard; Pepper Sauce; Corn Starch; Casti Soap; Olive Oil; Day & Martin's Blacking; Cigar Fine Cut and Smoking Tobacco; Citron; Lemo Starch; Spices of all kinds, in bbls. and boxes, pu (ground and unground.)

Hhds. MOLASSES, &c., &c., for sale by

C. C. MITCHELL & CO.

jan6 4m **178 Fore street.**

SNUFF & TOBACCO.

PETER LORILLARD, MANUFACTURER

No. 42 Chatham Street, New York,

OFFERS for sale the following articles, warranted superior quality: Maccoboy, Scotch, Coarse Frenc Rapee, Honey Dew, Scotch, and other SNUFFS also Fine Cut TOBACCO, in tin-foil and papers; more particular description of the various articles ca be known by sending for a full price current as above

feb6 3m

Cincinnati Sugar Cured Beef and Hams.

JOHN SHAY'S SUGAR CURED BEEF.
" " " " HAMS.
Wilson and Brown's " " "
Stags " " "
Mixes " " "

For sale by R. R. ROBINSON,
July12 edtf 197 Fore street.

Pork, Lard and Cheese.

50 BBLS. Prime Leaf Lard,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
200 Boxes Cheese, just received and for sale by
ROSS & LYNCH,
ap5 3wed 184 and 186 Fore St.

New Sugars.

937 BOXES new yellow sugars.
68 Hhds Muscovado a prime article for grocer
—landing from Barque E. F. Chase, and for sale by
JENNESS, CHASE & CO.,
April 7 Widgery's wharf.

Burning Fluid.

CAMPHENE AND MARSH'S PATENT OIL, of superior quality may be found at
SAMUEL THURSTON'S,
Cor. Spring and Park Streets.
N. B Articles sent to any part of the city free of expense. mch30 3m

Raisins.

350 BOXES Malaga Raisins,
200 Half Boxes do.
Just received and for sale by
ROSS & LYNCH,
ap5 3wd 184 and 186 Fore St.

Fresh Peaches.

JUST RECEIVED from Baltimore per schooner Susan & Mary, Peaches, Cherries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Rhubarb, put up in Hermetically Sealed Tin Cans. This is selected from the best and finest fruit of Maryland, and put up in the natural state for table use

—ALSO—

Baltimore "Fresh Cove" Oysters, in Cans; 10,000 Canisters of Green Corn. All of these articles are of the best quality. For sale by
C. C. MITCHELL & SON
nov26 tf No. 178 Fore street

Family Groceries.

A GOOD assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. for sale cheap for cash, and delivered in any part of the city, by
FOX BROTHERS,
dec29 tf No. 86 Exchange street.

Ground Coffee, Spices, &c.

DOLE & MOODY,

No. 1 Atlantic Wharf,

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above article, have just received, and will be constantly supplied direct from the Manufactory, with the following articles, viz:

GROUND COFFEE, different qualities; CHOCOLATE COCOA, PIMENTO, PEPPER, CASSIA, CLOVES, GINGER, CREAM TARTAR, &c., &c.

The Trade can be supplied with the above, at short notice, and at as *low prices* as from any other Factory or at New York prices.

DOLE & MOODY, Agents,
feb10 3m No. 1 Atlantic wharf.

Provisions and Groceries.

THE subscriber having taken the Store No. 6, City Hall Building, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to keep constantly for sale,

Provisions and Groceries.

Also new and second-hand

Furniture,

all of which will be sold low

WAITE & BUTLER.

Mr. Reed has removed from Union street, and take an office in said store, where he will attend to the Intelligence and Insurance business, as usual.

dec31

Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of

NOYES, WESTON & CO.,

for the purpose of transacting a

AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Evangelization of the World.

The Results of Sixty Years.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Pioneer:

Now that a powerful organization of sixty years standing has met for consultation; men co-operating together for purposes of ultimate good to humanity, even the weakest mortal may bring forward, perhaps not without some advantage, a portion of his experience in aid of the learned men now in consultation.

I suppose the object of the American Board of Foreign Missions may be logically reduced to a very simple proposition: It desires to diffuse the Protestant religious idea throughout the world, and secure means and agents to accomplish their undertaking.

For generations past the English, Scotch and Americans have been pushing this work with self-sacrifice and zeal, if not with sound judgment and discretion; and whether the results have justified the means is a question of sufficient importance to the contributors to have deliberately investigated.

Now while all the Elders are together is a fitting time, in commercial parlance, to take an accurate account of stock; make up a clean balance sheet; and from this stand point estimate how the investment has been paying after sixty years experience. It would be well to take up the map of the world and divide it off topographically, as we now do weather charts; with white, blue and black, which indicate sunshine, clouds or rain. Let us know in what spots the light of the gospel shines; where the clouds are only breaking, and where the blackness of darkness still prevails.

I am not disposed to work up such a map in detail, but by a hasty glance over the face of the globe to further explain my meaning. I fancy that no one will claim that there has been any change for the better in the moral and religious sentiment in Mexico, the Central and South American States, for the last fifty years. This large section of the world's map may be disposed of as out of the range of the religious telegraph. The North American Indians are rapidly fading away, religiously and morally changed only for the worse. The white man bestowed upon him his vices and refused to accept the savage virtues in return. In all countries occupied by the Turk, he still remains a Turk, with his religious ideas, and his social customs unchanged. The Jew, which from Father Abraham, inherited the idea of a unit—of a one God, still remains a Jew—no change, and I have been assured personally by Brahmins, that theoretrical preaching in India is useless. Their bible is older than the Hebrew, and their Avators held as sacred as we hold the Mesiah. Indeed there is no deficiency of religious veneration; and their literature is rich in beautiful moral apherisms and maxims.

The ancient Coptic Egyptian, who despises the Turk, remains as he has been for thousands of years, unchanged. It would be folly to try to convert him to a religious theory embraced with the brief chronological period of Archbishop Upsher, when the written records of his own monuments disprove the assumption. The missionary who would make prosolytes here must be allowed sufficient latitude of interpretation to cover these defects, or be placed in the ridiculous position of arguing against facts.

Now passing from these nations which in the sublimity of self-esteem we designate as heathens, we come to the countries covered by the great dominant churches—the Greek, the Latin and the German. After that tedious war of words, with occasional violence, which raged so long and so furiously, between Constantinople, Alexandria, and Rome, had passed away, the Greek church, which now numbers so many millions, was permitted to go on in its way in undisturbed peace. The missionary may not like it, but has not the temerity to grapple with, or even hope for its overthrow. Indeed the Russians build more costly missionary edifices in foreign countries than any other denomination. This disposes of another section of the world's territory.

As our Missionary Board is itself embraced within the German church, founded by the brave and heroic Luther, of course all is peaceful and satisfactory within its borders, leaving us now nothing to look after but the Latin, or Roman Catholic. Whether the Roman church is a proper object for their concern is no business of mine; nor will I pause to instruct these learned men what might be done in this direction. I am simply auditing the account of the past sixty years of labor and expence. The West India islands, Portugal, Spain, France, Belgium, Bavaria, Austria and Italy, and the greater part of Ireland, are still Catholic as they were long, long before Luther was born. There are one hundred and thirty-nine millions of Catholics to-day, and there were not so many sixty years ago, when the American Board of Missions first commenced its work. If the conversion of the Catholic to the Protestant theory of faith forms a part of their plan, the failure is so apparent that wise men might consider the propriety of giving it up as a hopeless job.

There is at present a grand scheme (so called) to evangelize Italy; or, in words, change the religious sentiment of the Italians from the old modes of thought and ancient forms of worship, to the theory prescribed by the American Board. Rome, Florence and Milan are filled with agents eager to carry out these views, but they must remain powerless, for the essential reason that they are forestalled. All that they teach or can teach of the Trinity is already admitted by the Catholic, who simply goes further, adding other articles of faith at which the Protestant bolts, who in turn becomes an object of compassion for his incredulity and want of faith. It would seem to me, by long personal observation, that the out-look for future success in this direction is no more hopeful than in Spain, Portugal, or the south of Ireland.

To sum up, it does not appear that the scheme has been very successful, and it may be gravely doubted, even by those who ardently desire its promotion, whether we can hope for better results in the future.

T.

Da

MORNING, SEPTEM

THE FIFTEENTH

ANNUAL FAIR

—OF THE—

State Agricultural Society!

—OF—

MINNESOTA

WILL BE HELD AT THE

DRIVING PARK GROUNDS!

BETWEEN

St. Paul and Minneapolis,

COMMENCING

Tuesday, Sept. 23d

continuing until September 26th, 1873.

For Premium Lists and other informa- address, at St. Paul,

dawlm WM. PAIST, Secretary.

MINNESOTA

State Fair Races.

$3,100

PREMIUMS.

Under the supervision of the

St. Paul Driving Park

Sept. 24th, 25th, 26th.

MMENCING EACH DAY AT 2 P. M.

FIRST DAY.

SE $400—For horses that never beat 2:37; 200 to first; $100 to second; $60 to third; 40 to fourth.

SE $300—For 3-year olds, best two in three o harness: $125 to first; $85 to second; $60 third; $30 to fourth.

SECOND DAY.

SE $400—For horses that never beat 2:45; 200 to first; $100 to second; $60 to third; 40 to fourth.

SE $—For green horses; $250 to first; o second; $75 to third; $50 to fourth.

THIRD DAY.

SE $400—For horses that never beat three inutes: $200 to first; $100 to second; $60 o third; $40 to fourth.

SE $1,000—Free for all: $600 to first; $250 o second; $150 to third; $100 to fourth.

NNING RACE—Half mile heats, best 3 in ; $75 to first; $25 to second.

ll trotting races, except three year olds, to st three in five, to harness.

rotting races four to enter and two to start.

unning, three to enter and two to start.

ll entries to be made under cover to George ver, Treasurer, at the Metropolitan Hotel, Paul, on or before Tuesday, Sept. 23d, at 9 . Entrance ten per cent. of the purse.

rses distancing the field, or any part eof shall be only entitled to first premium.

tional rules to govern trotting, and Amer- Jockey Club to govern running.

vers and riders to be in colors.

J. C. BURBANK, President.

ittlp JAMES J. HILL, Secretary.

FIRST DIVISION

St. Paul & Pacific

RAILROAD.

—

MINNESOTA

STATE FAIR!

Sept. 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1873.

—

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

e sold at ALL TICKET OFFICES of this pany to persons wishing to attend the e, as follows, viz:

m St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Anthony, 50 Cents.

m other stations, one St. Paul Fare

branch track has been built to Fair nds, and the Omnibus transfer of last will be avoided, passengers going through grounds at the above rates. On the four bove named, cars will

LEAVE ST. PAUL FOR FAIR GROUNDS:

:55, 8:25, 10:00, 11:50 A. M.

:20, 3:45, 4:30 P. M.

LEAVE FAIR GROUNDS FOR ST. PAUL:

:00, 10:40 A. M.

2:30, 2:20, 5:00, 6:45 P. M.

LEAVE MINNEAPOLIS FOR FAIR GROUND

7:15, 8:45, 11:15 A. M.

2:00, 4:45 P. M.

LEAVE FAIR GROUND FOR MINNEAPOLIS

10:10 A. M., 12 M.

2:00, 3:55, 6:25 P. M.

sengers from Delano, Sauk Rapids, St. and stations, thence to Minneapolis, g regular morning trains, can visit Fair eturn same evening.

engers from points west of Delano and oud can stop over night at Minneapolis o to Fair next day on same ticket.

nd Trip Tickets good only for the four he Fair continues, except that passen- rom points north and west of Minneapo- n return home upon them Saturday, 27th.

KETS MUST BE PURCHASED BE- FORE TAKING THE CARS.

ductors are authorized to make NO RE- TION in usual rates, except from stations no tickets are for sale. se21 5tlp

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St. Paul & Sioux City

—AND—

Sioux City & St. Paul

RAILROADS.

—

HALF FARE

TO MINNESOTA

Lincoln Univ. Confers Honorary Degree on Howard

Harry S. Howard, 421 Main st., was honored Oct. 18 by Lincoln Memorial university, founded by his father, Gen. O. O. Howard, in 1895 for mountain white people at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., when it conferred upon him the honorary degree of LLD.

President Stewart McClelland, who visited the Howards at Easter time, used the doctor's hood lined with the symbolic university colors, blue and gray, and addressed Howard as the "silent partner of those who conceived and founded the university."

Howard, to whom the honor came as a surprise, addressed the students and presented them with papers and souvenirs of his father including the table upon which he wrote his autobiography and did all his work for Lincoln Memorial university while living at 156 College st., Burlington.

Gen. Howard was managing director of the university and raised a sufficient sum of money so that when he died he left the institution an endowment of $200,000, several new buildings, and 500 acres of land. The university now has 1,300 acres.

The library, which is the largest civil war library in the south, contains books and other items valued at $50,000 which have been added to the Lincoln collection by contributions from the several commanderies of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United

by their employers. Assistant Treasury Secretary John L. Sullivan said today that many of the salary increases will be subject to individual decision of the internal revenue bureau, and not covered by even the detailed regulations which he said would be issued in about two weeks.

To Set Up Regional Offices

However, to meet the needs throughout the country, the bureau will set up regional stabilization offices, the first seven to go into operation in the next ten days and additional ones to be established later where needed.

The forthcoming treasury regulations will cover as many phases as possible of the stabilization program for salaries over $5,000 annually as well as those under that figure which are drawn by bona fide unorganized executive, administrative or professional persons, Sullivan said.

The task of controlling other salaries and wages has been given to the war labor board. The board has been following a policy that wage increases of 15 per cent above the levels of Jan. 1, 1941 are permissible to make up for increased costs of living.

In general, officials have indicated that most wages have already risen by at least 15 per cent since Jan. 1, 1941, although some have not.

There Are Several Ways

Pointing to the regulations recently outlined by Economic Director Vinson, Sullivan said that "unwritten" raise policy on a merit or some other basis would be all right but that policy in writing and taken to the nearest stabilization office for approval.

"After that, the raises could be made without getting approval in each case," he said.

Asked if there was any eixstin

FARMINGTON HAS MANY HOUSES WITH HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS

The Photographs Taken and Information Gleaned by Local Lady Will Prove of Future Importance

As you journey down to Farmington Falls, about half way and just beyond what is known as Beaver Dam brook, once Beal brook, you will see on the left-hand side and some distance from the road, a two story and a half house of colonial design, which has always appealed to the traveler as one of the finest on the road, with picturesque setting. It is close to 100 years old,



HOUSE POSSIBLY BUILT BY DANIEL BEAL

if transfers in real estate set the date.

Lemuel Perham came to the Sandy River Township with his family from Dunstable, Mass., in the Spring of 1788, in company with Oliver and Eliphalet Bailey and John F. Woods. Mr. Perham made a settlement on backlot No. 24, East Side, which his son Silas had taken up the year before. He was twice married and by the second wife had six children. Silas, the fifth son, lived with his parents on the farm, where he passed the remainder of his life. In 1906 he married Hannah Jennings and two children were born to them, one of whom, John French, succeeded to the homestead farm and May 9, 1835, sold a part of it to Daniel Beal, who replaced the buildings by those shown in the accompanying picture.

Mr. Beal held the premises until May 1, 1867, when he sold to Jairus L. and Evander S. Prescott, the latter on April 17, 1868, deeding his interest to his brother, Jairus. The Prescotts were natives of New Sharon, but in early manhood passed a few years in California. Returning to Maine, they engaged in agriculture. May 11, 1868, Jairus sold the farm to George Gower. Mr. Gower was born in Industry and settled in that part of the town afterwards set off to New Sharon. He later removed to Mercer, but came to Farmington in the year 1868 and lived on the Beal farm until 1887, when he sold the place to Fred A. Leavitt and William D. Bisbee, taking up his residence in West Farmington, where he died, Jan. 15, 1900, at the age of 90 years.

Mr. Leavitt held the property until 1904, when it was deeded to Edwin P. Rackliffe. Rackliffe sold to F. L. Knowlton, June 3, 1913; Knowlton to George O. Stevens that same day, Stevens to Eliza G. Rand, May 7, 1918 and she in turn to the Burnham & Morrill Co., May 13, 1921, which corporation still owns it, but it is occupied by Fred Wheeler.

All the foregoing may be true, but here is another angle. In the issue of the Farmington Chronicle of Sept 1, 1881, the Rev. John S. Swift, an acknowledged authority on the early history of Farmington, contributed an article, which may have some bearing on the builder of this house. He wrote:

"Nehemiah Blodget began on the farm since known as the Brown, the Beale's, and now (1881) the Gower farm, in 1780. Here he built the first framed house in Farmington in 1785. Blodgett sold to a Mr. Ditson, he to a Capt. Brown, who built the present mansion about 1801, and died about 1811. Brown's widow was living in 1846 at the age of 94. Mr. Blodget left this part of the country and his subsequent history is unknown. Daniel Beale succeeded Capt. Brown, added to the farm the one adjoining on the North, sold to Jairus Prescot, and he to the present proprietor, George Gower, whose ancestor, we believe, made a farm of the northern half of the present Gower farm, which, as now connected, makes the present Gower farm, perhaps, to possess the highest estimated cash value of any farm on the Sandy River."

If the "present mansion" refers to the house here pictured, it is more than 130 years old.

cover slab of concrete or stone
the well to prevent the entrance
rmin, contamination from muddy
and other foreign matter.
op Well—the most important pre-
on to observe in protecting a deep
is to have the joints which occur
een the different lengths of casing
ell as those between the casing
the ledge formation absolutely
r tight. Then be very sure that
top of the casing extends 12-18
es above the soil level and that it
ell protected.
rings—Often times springs are
unprotected because of the fear of
g the supply. Most any spring
be readily protected by walling up
ter tight box and placing a tight
over it. The surface water can
ost effectively diverted by such a
banked with soil and also by en-
ng the spring with a division
on the upper side. A spring so
cted not only insures a safer sup-
but also keeps foreign material
stopping up the outlet pipe and
a reserve supply on hand for dry

CANNED BAKED BEANS

ding of Can Labels Greatly Aids the Careful Buyer.

ck pots of beans and fat-back
simmer on the stoves in many
ican kitchens, but many house-
prefer to buy their pork and
or baked beans at the store, says
Bonney of the Federal Food and
Administration. And the wise
will read labels on the cans
she makes her purchase, he

ney points out that there are
al kinds of pork and beans, and
nber of different cooking process-
Baked beans are cooked, before
ng, in an oven, with dry heat,
Bonney, and are preferred by
people. Boston Baked and New
nd Baked beans are flavored with
sses, and have salt pork.
nned pork and beans, he explains,
combinations of different varieties
ans cooked with pork. The beans
vary in size, depending on the va-
used. Such beans are not dry-
baked beans, but are sealed in
and processed with steam.
ked beans and pork and beans are
lly cooked with some kind of
e, such as plain or tomato sauce.
sauces of different manufacture
to some degree, since different
tities and kinds of spices are used
avoring. Tomato sauce, common-
ed, is made with tomato pulp and
r, sometimes lightly spiced and
ened.
t all baked beans and pork and
are put up in the same size cans.
buyer, however, can make sure
nuch she is getting for her money
ading the quantity-of-contents on
abel. The national pure food law
res that such a statement be
ed on the labels of packaged foods
ed interstate.

WORLD'S LARGEST PLOW

peration in California Drawn by Three Tractors.

at is said to be the largest plow
e world has been operating in
ge County, Cal., and is described
. A. Young, Assistant Irrigation
neer, of the United States Depart-
of Agriculture, stationed at Santa

Ida Spinney, R. F. D. 2, [illegible]
Maine. 5

Wanted— Protestant experienced nurse, good cook and housekeeper, would like to take good clean aged person to board. Reasonable charges. References exchanged. E, % Journal-Chronicle. 5

Wanted—A Housekeeper, by widower with children. One who prefers a home rather than wages. Henry C. Lufkin, Phillips, Maine. 4

Wanted—Early Spring calf for beef. Single-horse farm wagon and hayrack, in good condition. Cream tank, two-cow milk capacity. A. S. Conant, Strong. Farmers' 1-2. 4

Save Money—By having those chairs repaired. All kinds of work, cane, pith, basket weave, rush, etc. Leave work with Diah Sweet, Strong. John L. Vallier. 3

Wanted—Yellow male coon kitten with really long hair. M. Packard, Brentwood, L. I., N. Y. 3

Wanted — Young or middle-aged woman for general housework and care of small children. Reasonable wages. Call N. E. Tel. 209-4. 3

Secretary - stenographer requires post; speeds 120 and 60-70; 4½ years' London experience in English and American offices; good correspondent, filing, indexing, duplicating, French, knowledge bookkeeping. Write R, % Journal-Chronicle. 3

Wanted—Beef, veal, lamb and chicken. Hubert Knowlton, N. E. phone 248-4, Farmington. 3

Wanted—Cemetery lots to care for. Monuments, markers and curbs cleaned. Farmers' phone 186-12. Arthur L. Collins, 14 Perkins St., Farmington, Maine. 12t46

Brazing, welding, cutting, radiator repairing, soldering. Work called for and delivered, or done in your own home. The Welding Shop, West Farmington. Friendly service always. tf34

Wanted—New milch cows; beef cattle, veal and hogs to ship. Will ship every Monday from the Libby barn, West Farmington. Fred Wheeler. Both phones. tf43

FOR SALE

For Sale—One sailboat, 17 ft., 5-ft. beam, centerboard, oak finish. Can use outboard motor. Will make nice motor-boat. $125. Melvin Dill, High St., Wilton. 5

For Sale—Two good milking cows. Wanted, one good using horse, weight 1200 lbs. Can use some heavy fowl. Don Ross, Phillips. 4

For Sale—At the Woman's Exchange, 52 Perham St., hand-embroidered articles, braided and hooked rugs and chair seats, reed trays and jardinieres, Bridge pencils, book ends, pin cushions, patchwork quilts, pajama bags, silk and linen hand bags, stuffed dolls and animals, bean bags, hand tinted cards and many other articles not mentioned. 4

Registered Herefords—One two-year-old bull, two young cows, three heifers, one bull calf. As a herd, or singly. Herbert W. Sewall, Wilton, Maine. 4

For Sale—Wheel-chair, as good as new, for little money. P. E. Foss, New Sharon. N. E. Tel. 2-14 Mercer. 4

For Sale—Two stoves, sewing machine, sofa, bureau, chair, kitchen utensils, one two-dozen egg case. Mrs. Ella Howard Smith, Orchard St., Farmington. 4

For Sale—One Perfection oil stove and one baby's bassinet, in good con- [illegible] Strong. Maine.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1881.

EDS. REPUBLICAN:—General Grant's presents form the subject for a good deal of gossip, in aristocratic circles here, just now, owing to the fact that he only a few weeks ago received the last shipment of cases from the storehouse of George W. Childs, of Philadelphia. For five years—since they retired from the White House—Mr. and Mrs. Grant have been wanderers. They have girdled the globe and received the homage of the world, and now they propose to settle in New York, to pass the remainder of their days in the quietude of private life. They have located themselves in a beautiful mansion on Sixty-second street and Fifth avenue, and are putting their house in order. During his five years of traveling the general has received valuable presents enough to fill eighty-two cases. The corporation presents and public testimonials are likely to go to the Patent office, where Washington's farwell address and such documents form a part of the National museum. These include an exquisitely carved wooden box, presented by the city of Stratford-on-Avon, and made from a mulberry tree planted by Shakspeare; gold boxes presented by the cities of Glasgow and Ayr, both containing parchment scrolls tendering the freedom of the cities to the distinguished guest, and a large silver box from the city of Edinburgh. The boxes and other public presents are on exhibition in Memorial hall, Fairmount park. Independent of the above, there are sixty-eight cases containing presents that pertain to the household. Most of these goods have been in the custody of Mr. Childs, to whom they were sent while the general was travelling. If the truth were known, it is probable that Mr. Childs knows more about the contents of these cases their owner does. On the centre-table in the Philadelphia *Ledger's* office are rich wares from the potteries of Torquay, these articles having been made while the general was passing through the establishment. One neat vase has embossed upon it these words: "The noblest Roman of them all." On the other side is the name of U. S. Grant. A unique urn, in addition to the name, bears this incription: "Prosperous be thy life in peace and war." Lying against the wall in the same office is a handsome frame containing beautifully engrossed resolutions of the Carpenters' company, of Philadelphia. The magnificent china set which General Grant used during the later days of his stay at the White House, he having ordered the set from China through Admiral Alden, will also take a conspicuous place among the tableware. It is certain that the ex-president's home will hold treasures of fabulous value, and will be one of the wonders of the metropolis. No approximate estimate of the worth of these goods can be obtained, but it is understood that in the two-and-a-half-year trip around the world General Grant received presents equivalent in value to double the expenses of his journey. When all the presents are put in order, in the general's new home, it will indeed be interesting to visit his museum.

The sensation in financial circles the downfall of the Mecha

Bob Burdette will lecture again this winter.

The Garfield monument fund exceeds $50,000.

Adelina Patti arrived in New York Thursday.

There are 400 Land leaguers in English prisons.

Ex-President Hayes will spend the winter in Europe.

National Thanksgiving day, Thursday, November 24.

The Franco-Italian treaty of commerce has been signed.

Four thousand women keep whisky shops in New York.

Senator Hill's tongue is not altogether well of cancer yet.

The cattle disease has broken out at Germantown, Pa.

Chicago bank clearings last week aggregated $63,757,823.

Seats for the Patti concerts, it is said, will be $3, $5 and $10.

The King and Queen of Spain will visit Vienna in January.

The pension agency has been removed from St. Louis to Topeka.

Cleveland packers have slaughtered 236,410 hogs so far this year.

A severe hurricane visited Rome last week—killing several people.

Chicago packers during four days last week slaughtered 115,000 hogs.

Business failures in the United States and Canada the past week, 140.

Competition and discord are raging among the Cincinnati distillers.

There are 140 law firms conducted entirely by women in this country.

John I. Brown, of Boston, celebrated his 91st birth-day, November 1.

The London *Times* says the Confederate bond bubble will soon burst.

Ten divorces were granted by the Henry county circuit court, last week.

General Logan is likely to be a prominent candidate for president in 1884.

The LaSalle glass works pays out $6,179 a month to mechanics and laborers.

We hope Frank Hitchcock, the wounded soldier, will be elected mayor of Peoria.

W. F. Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, has gone to Washington to spend the winter.

A Boston hardware store the past year has sold 12 pistols to that many self-murderers.

Six fishing boats with 119 men are supposed to have been lost off the coast of France.

The Cambridge *Chronicle* is 23 years old, and Editor Smythe has had charge 14 years.

The National Fat Cattle show opened in Chicago on Monday, at the Exposition building.

The United States and Canada have shipped 883,975 barrels of apples to England this fall.

Tramps tied a girl to a chair and robbed a farm house near Bloomington of $23 last week.

Jack Kerfoot, postmaster at Little Rock, Ark., gets 30 months in prison for stealing $3,000.

Mrs. Garfield has moved to Cleveland, where she intends to send the children to school.

Portions of Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin have experienced a foretaste of winter.

General Grant's daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, with her husband and children, have arrived from Europe.

The governor-general of Canada and his suite have left Ottawa for a trip of two months in Europe.

The Nihlists have threatened to prevent the coronation of the Czar unless he yields certain concessions.

The damage caused to public and private property by the floods around Quincy is estimated at over $3,000,000.

Apaches are depredating in the Saturipa district of Sonora, where they killed five men, [illegible] women, and a child.

[illegible]on, a confidence sharp, was

Letter from Mr. Howard.

BAYFIELD, Wis. Aug. 19, 1871.

MR. EDITOR.—The trip from Chicago to this point has pleasantly occupied eight days. The steamer "Ontanagon" has performed her work well, but slowly, and I was glad to stand on solid ground once more, and to receive and read the REPUBLICAN, and letters from home. This little town is opposite the Apostle Islands, and is a fishing port and a summer resort. Persons suffering from pulmonary complaints receive great benefit from the bracing air.

I find a wide-awake local newspaper, the Bayfield *Press*, whose editor does his own printing of five hundred weekly copies.

Bishop Armitage of Wisconsin, makes his annual visit to the little Episcopal church to-morrow. There are no more than fifteen or twenty Protestant families—the majority being Catholics.

I find that we bring most of our food with us by steamer from "below." Green corn has just appeared, and red raspberries are plenty, but potatoes, apples, pears and grapes must have matured under a warmer sun.

An overcoat is very comfortable mornings and evenings in this latitude. A running stream on the hill above the village supplies a number of fountains with full flowing streams of pure, cool water.

The tide of summer travel sets this way more and more, every season. The new Northern Pacific railroad lifts the whole region into public notice, and attracts thousands of people for all sorts of business purposes.

It seems to me that the beauty of the lake and shore, the coolness and salubrity of the summer climate, the comparative warmness ease and cheapness of access will make this region a favorite summer resort for future generations of Illinoisans. Of course everybody must go "back East" once or twice, for the sake of old associations, kindred, and our parents' graves; but the time is coming when the thousands of the prairies will visit this lake and hill country, to rest from the lassitude of heat and work, recuperating and recreating for another campaign. I go on to the Indian reservations and the end of the Northern Pacific railroad.

list. Address N. P. BOYER & Co., Publishers, Parkesburg, Pa.

The Agust No. of the NORTH WESTERN FARMER, Caldwell & Kingsbury, publishers, Indianapolis, Ind., is received. Like former numbers, it is well filled with original and selected articles of interest and value to Western farmers.

THE AMERICAN ODD FELLOW for Aug. is filled with excellent reading matter, including a number of illustrated articles. Published by the A. O. F. Association, No. 96 Nassau St., N. Y. $2.50 per year.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for September more than maintains its reputation as one of the "best and cheapest" of the Lady's Books as well as one of the best on supreme authority in matters of fashion. The double-sized colored steel fashion-plate is of rare beauty, and gives the latest and most elegant Parisian styles. The price is but $2.00 a year; with great reductions to clubs. Address, Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.

The September number of BALLOU'S MAGAZINE is issued, and still retains its interest and originality. For great variety we call it the best monthly in the country. It always has one sea story, half a dozen love and domestic tales, adventures, and a long list of illustrated articles. Thomes & Talbot, Boston.

The September GALAXY, conclues Justin McCarthy's "Lady Judith," which has proved a long novel but an interesting one. A very readable and instructive part of the "Galaxy" is the "Nether Side of New York." Sheldon & Co. New York.

WHITTAKER'S MAGAZINE for September has made its appearance. It is an interesting $1.00 monthly, published by Charles Whittaker, Milwaukee, Wis. Hortio Alger is a contributor to WHITTAKER'S.

The WESTERN EDUCATIONAL REVIEW for August is a good number.

GODEY'S for September is running over full of good things. No one will be disappointed this month on looking over the fashions. Every style of dress is presented on the colored plate and extension sheet. A variety of other matters—sleeves, collars, headdresses, bonnets, children's apparel, and articles of ornament and use—are also given. In the work department numerous designs of fancy work will be found.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY magazine for

The Kiowas had been promised that their chiefs, Satanta and Big Tree, who were convicted of murder in Texas, should be released to them on condition of good behavior and were anxious lest the reported raids in Texas by the Comanches should be charged to them; they therefore requested that one of the Quakers who were employed at the Agency should come and live at their camp. They said, "Let him go with us in our journeyings. Let him watch us continually and know whether we go into Texas."

One brave man was found who, taking his life in his hands, ventured among these wild and dangerous people. His name was Thomas C. Beattie.

Traveling from place to place with them, subsisting upon their fare, he made himself one with them. Each day he gathered the Kiowa children around him—converting his lodge into a school room. Quiet, unobtrusive, but brave, noble and true, Mr. Beattie has so won the affections of the people that no one is spoken of among them so frequently or so highly.

Their whole conception of Providence or an over-ruling power they designate by the one word "medicine." The medicine men who consult the spirit oracles by their medicines have great influence with them. They profess to obtain by their relations with the spirit world directions as to the actions of the nation—when they shall hunt buffalo, when to fight Utes, when to raid in Texas, when to remain at home. In their hands the medicine has always declared against any Kiowa child being sent to school. Education would do away with medicine, thus would their occupation be gone.

When the medicine-men saw the work Mr. Beattie was doing, one of them became angry and determined to intimidate him. So, arraying himself in all the hideous paint and feathers of the Indian war costume, he strode into the lodge and stood with uplifted tomahawk as though to strike the teacher down in the midst of his pupils; but the peaceful Quaker was no coward, and in a moment the savage found his tomakawk gone, his arms firmly pinioned, and himself going out of the lodge at a speed greatly accelerated by a vigorous application of the Quaker's boot. His companions without received him with shouts of laughter. Since then he has been the laughing-stock of the whole tribe and the lodge school has not been interfered with.

So firmly has Mr. Beattie fixed himself in the affections of the Kiowas that they invited him into their medicine councils—an honor never before conferred upon any one outside their tribe. The day he was present it had been decided that they must have rain. The grass was poor, their ponies would starve, the buffaloes would stay away unless there came rain to make it better. So for one whole day they prayed for rain, and that night there came a storm unprecedented in the annals of the Kiowa nation. The lightning flashed—the thunder pealed—the rain descended in torrents. In the camp of the Comanches near by, a lodge was struck by lightning, the people in it, the ponies beside it, killed. The next day the Kiowas sent a delegation to the Comanches, begging them to forgive the calamity they had unfortunately brought upon them. Their medicine man was young and inexperienced and had made the medicine too strong. This shows the strong hold superstition has upon them.

What is needed to civilize the Indians is not merely soldiers or bayonets. These may be required, probably will be, to restrain and possibly to subdue them, but they cannot cure barbarism. In the last analysis the means to be employed is that of human friendship, the power of man upon his fellow—the power of men like Thomas Beattie, who, forgetting self, will go down to the Indian level and take them up with them.

A. R.

and not set by the thoughtless selfishness of his youth. In that curious division of qualities, which, after all perhaps, makes existence endurable, there had fallen to the share of this man, of no solid principle, of no single sterling merit, this creature of chance, and of his own shriveling necessities, those quick impulses, that perennial flow of kindliness, that happy instinct of turning up the bright side which everything has somewhere, —blessings which many a "righteous man" must go lacking from his cradle to his grave. Anthony Fiske knew this, and the purest feeling he ever had was the simple self-abasement with which he was ready to own that what might be such beautiful virtues in some, were very tarnished graces upon him. "They are like my watch-chain," he would say to himself; "people think there must be something

o, and he hoped it was not through drink! I found out he was a carcass butcher in a large way at Smithfield. And he called a scientific lecturer 'Come down'! For science is science after all, Capel, whether it's in the Royal Institution or on the cliffs at Margate!"

"Now, what did you care for science?" asked Mr. Capel, laughing. "All you wanted was money."

"No, no, not all—don't say all," observed the guest; "if I'd only thought of money, most was to be got by blacking my face and going in for the banjo. One must have money that one may live—but money is not all. No, Capel. There are some things that a gentleman will never do, as long as he can help it!"

"I hate business myself," said Mr. Capel. "I'd sooner live your life than mine now. Only you were a fool to lose your money. I own I am more fortunate there. I had a little money too, as you may remember. I've bought n annuity of a hundred odd per anum. I did that years ago, and so, beng secure from the workhouse, I have never bothered myself to save more. Not that any extra has come my way. I'd be living on that annuity now, and enjoying myself in peace and comfort, but for the girls."

Beecher on Women Preachers

My Dear and Reverend Mrs. Burleigh:

Pardon my delay in replying to your note and its invitation. No one lives who would love to give you the right hand of fellowship to the Christian ministry more than I. Nor should I be afraid of the company around you. If I had the possible leisure I should be tempted to break my long habit—I might almost say principle—and attend your ordination. But except where my personal relations oblige me to, I never attend them.

Just now, having been absent three months, and every hour being overloaded, I cannot get away. And so you must take my good wishes on paper. I do cordially believe that *you* ought to preach. I think you had a call in your very nature. Nor do I doubt that you will be both instructive and edifying. There are elements of the gospel which a woman's nature ought to bring out far more successfully than a man can. We have no adequate expression yet for sympathy, for mercy, for pity, for love, in the sermons of men. It is these very elements that our civilization and our popular Christianity needs. The illustration and application of these divine qualities to all the phases of character—to the household culture, to public sentiment, to secular affairs, to civil procedure—is a life's work, and if done with thoroughness and power, would produce the effect almost of a new gospel. I do not disdain the claims of abstract truth, nor of justice, nor even of severity. But these have been disproportionately prominent in the theology of the schools, and in the preaching of the pulpits. However, I did not mean to write a sermon or a criticism. Hoping for you a long and successful ministry, I am very truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER."

urpose. A city might be laid out in sections, bounded
ese lines in such a manner, it would seem, that no
eed pass from one to another. In place of such fire-
buildings, or to fill the gaps between them, high and
ive walls might be more easily and cheaply put up.
might be made to run, perhaps, at the rear of the
s and through the middle of the blocks. It would
e impossible to provide the means of closing the
is, so far as might be wished, in time of fire at the
sections of these walls. Parks and open spaces,
s of water and other available natural features would
urse be taken into account in laying out these fire
ions.

ilar suggestions were made by the writer immedi-
ly after the Portland fire. It is now, unhappily, still
evident that some further protection is needed.

"Sophie May."

now owns the old brick mansion with its great white pillars, that Cullen Sawtelle built. It is on the bank of the river, half-hidden by trees and caressed by vines. The only street lamp in the village lights the broad carriage road leading to "Sophie May's" estate. The railroad has marred the original symmetry of the grounds; but the tall old trees with the rustic seats and arbors, and, above all, the silvery Kennebec, are still there. It is one of the most beautiful retreats in New England, and is an ideal home for a man or woman of letters. "Sophie May" is the *nom de plume* of Miss Rebecca S. Clark, who bought the Sawtelle estate with the earnings of her pen, and who lives there with a sister and her aged mother. The latter is a confirmed invalid. The writer of the Prudy stories and "The Doctor's Daughter," is a maiden in middle age, with dark hair, a comely form and cordial, attractive manners. Her health is not good. Both she and her sister, Miss Sarah, possess sparkling conversational powers, and the sentiment of the neighborhood was expressed by the homely remark of one old fellow: "The Clark house is a bang-up place to go to." Norridgewock regards the Clark sisters as agreeable companions, and cultured and benevolent ladies. "Sophie May" is said to have realized a large property from her literary work. She pays the largest individual tax in Norridgewock with possibly one exception.

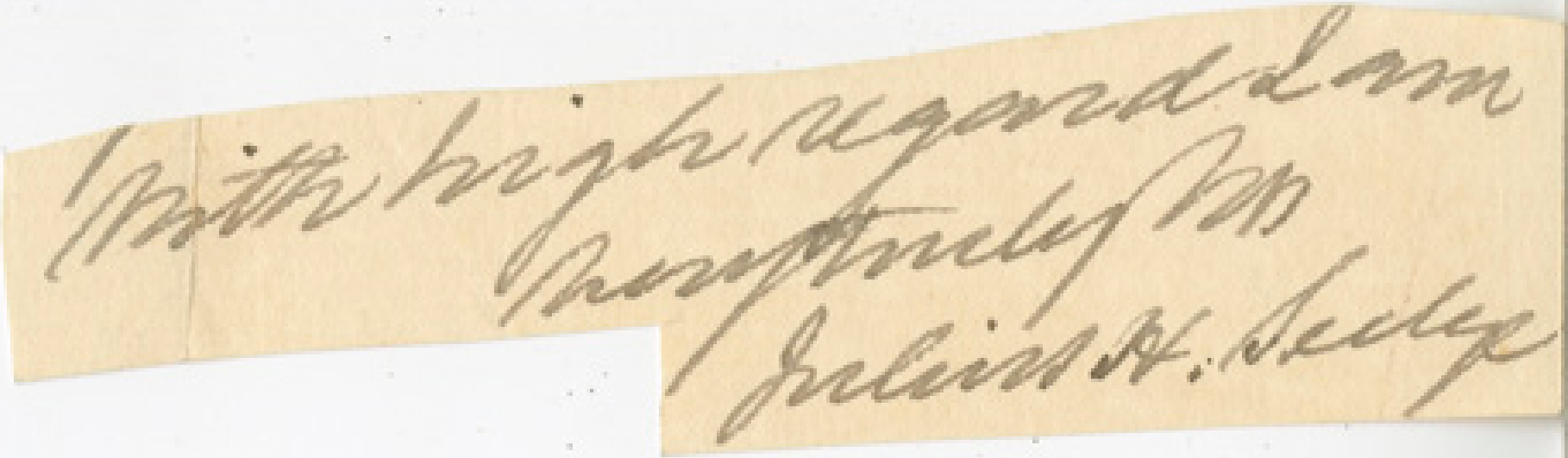
Congressman Lindsey

married her sister and is a neighbor.

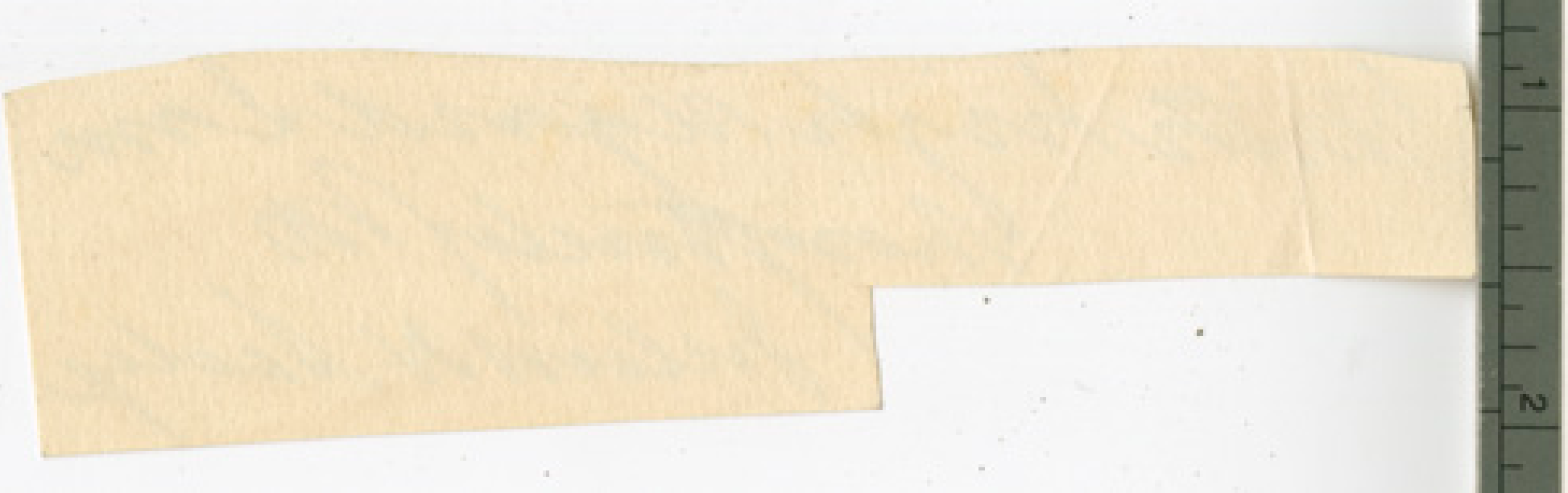
Oct 18 82

[illegible] party; [illegible] (greenback) [illegible]; Newman's majority over Townsend, 19,114; over all, 1,508. The vote of Ohio last year was republican 312,725, democratic 288,426, prohibitory party 16,597, greenback 6,330. The republican vote this year falls off 15,000, the democratic increases 28,000, the prohibitory party falls off 3,400, and the greenback 1,000. The republicans lose 14,172 in Cincinnati on account of the law closing dram-shops Sunday. The total vote is larger than last year.

Senator Frye commenced a week's speaking campaign in Massachusetts, Monday night. The Boston Journal says of him: "The State Central Committee has had the extreme good fortune to secure the services of Senator Frye, of Maine, during the next two weeks. Of Senator Frye it is unnecessary to speak. He has so faithfully and ably represented New England interests in the Senate and House, during a dozen years, that he is held in [illegible] esteem in Massachusetts as in Maine, where he was never so deservedly popular with the republican masses as he is to-day. His integrity is beyond question, while his



With high regard I am
very truly Yrs
Julius H. Seelye



PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 17, 1875.

P. H. Bristow, Esq., Des Moines, Iowa.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of the 12th. Mr. Beecher desires me to say that there seems to be a general mis-apprehension about his going West this fall in September.

Mr. Beecher cannot travel or lecture in September on account of the "hay cold." Early in August he is compelled every year to leave our home and go the White Mountains, where he is obliged to remain till the last week of September, and thus escapes his enemy. Arrangements were partially made last fall for Mr. Beecher to lecture in some part of the West, under the direction of a lecture bureau; but, as you are aware all such plans were broken up by the *trial*, which, for six months, kept him daily in the court-room.

It is quite uncertain if Mr. Beecher will lecture at all this season at any great distance from his home duties. If he does, the places will be left entirely to the discretion of the bureau, and relieve him from that care. It will, therefore, be wise for you to secure his services through some such medium in case he is able to go West at all.

Thanks for your kind congratulations. An unanimous verdict would have been gratifying and only *small* justice, in view of the most vile and wicked slanders against the purest, cleanest-hearted man that the sun shines on, and after the tortures of six months in that court-room. But nine against three, and *that three* being such as they were, together with the disclosures of the perjury of the Loeder and Price wretches, is considered here equal to what the full vindication would have been had the jury given their verdict without leaving their seats. I have no fears but that even in this life my husband will stand acquitted before all men—save such characters as those who have plotted against him, and even *they know* that he is guiltless. Yours respectfully,

MRS. H. W. BEECHER.

arfield, the county seat, is situated ... crossing of the B. & M. and the south-stern branch of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. is proving very rapidly. This summer six ck stores, a bank, a post-office, a flour l and a college, besides some sixty odd llings are being built. The new post-ce is quite a handsome building and will ready for business next week. The bank rst National) is to have a stone front. e Parsons college will have its fifth ilding up and be ready to open about the st of October. It stands on a beautiful assy knoll, surrounded by a grove; judg- from appearances thus far it will be a ncy building and a credit to the place. It ll be under the control of the Presby-ians. There are quite a number of man-ctories in town, among the most promi-nt is the farming machinery factory where ey turn out farming implements of differ-t kinds by the thousand. They manufac-re a tongueless cultivator which we think ill be all the go here soon.

Then there is a furniture factory, woolen

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

od Races at Beacon Park, Many Records Lowered.

—The Bostons Beat the hicagos, 7 to 5.

mateur Riflemen De- Walnut Hill Range.

t Beacon Park was con- h an attendance slightly esday. The weather was d the track was in good being that nearly every the record of the winner. s on the card, and the pre- of the horses in the early lt led the knowing ones to alad Queen for the winners. for 2.32 horses, they were not r Don took the first, third and and so evidently dropped the e judges declared all bets off up ng that heat. The gray dropped he 2.25 list by winning the third 2.24¾ against his record of 2.25¼ t week, and George M. placed him- same category by improving his he same park to 2.25 in the second e '26 class made an exciting race, eats were necessary to decide the con- ospect Maid got the first, and her record ¾ at Mystic last week now gives place 2.23½ made yesterday; Naiad Queen, the te, took the second and third with ease, n the second reduced her figures from 4 at Providence in May to 2.22¾; the fourth, and sixth heats went to Early Rose, after aiad Queen seemed a sure winner in each. It as the opinion of many that Phillips dropped he fourth heat to Early Rose to give the latter econd money, but, in view of the fact that he orced Elliott's mare to trot in 2.21¼ to win he heat, it does not seem probable. The pre- vious record of Early Rose was 2.23¾, made in he June meeting at Mystic. Her action during he day so impressed a well-known gentleman of this city that he made an offer of $11,000 for the mare. Elliott wanted $12,000, and it is probable that the gentleman will take her at that price, if he has not already done so. Mr. W. P. Balch had an opportunity to buy her last season for $2500, when she was a little off, and now regrets that he did not.

THE 2.32 RACE.

For the first race, for 2.32 horses, there were seven starters, who drew positions with Dick Dampie at the pole, Gipsey outside, and Frank B., Don, Little Maid, George M. and Boston Boy in the order named between. After scoring six times they got away to a fair start, the Boy leading the way to the turn, followed by Little Maid, Don, Frank, Gipsey, Dampie and George M. They held these positions into the backstretch, where Don, George M. and Gipsey were cut loose and sent to the front. Don went for the Boy and was close behind at the half, and overhauling him gradually, was trotting on even terms with him at the three-quarter pole, Gipsey a close third. Down the stretch Don led to the wire by half a length, the Boy and Gipsey making a hot race for second place, and the latter getting there first by a nose. Frank B. was distanced for running. Time, 2.25¼.

In the second heat they got the word quickly, Don leading and showing the way to Boston Boy round the turn and past the quarter in 35½. Coming round into the river side the Boy took the pole from the gray, the latter giving way to George M. for second place. The three hung well together in that order round into the roadside, where they closed up and were neck and neck at the three-quarter pole. Then Don forged ahead and was looked upon for a sure winner of the heat, when he suddenly seemed to slow up and let George M. pass him without Bowen making an effort to get there first. The heat was given to George M., Don second, Boston Boy third. Time, 2.25.

Before the horses came down for the word in the third heat the judges declared all pools on the race up to that point off. They got away in good shape, with Boston Boy, Don and Gipsey making the fight for the pole, and finally settling down in the order named. On the river stretch Don took first place, and was not again headed in the heat, although George M. was pushed hard, and was only half a length behind at the wire, losing by a break on the stretch. Gipsey was a good third, the rest as per summary. Time, 2.24½. Don took the fourth heat after a pretty race, in which the horses were not more than four lengths apart all the way round, with Gipsey second, Boston Boy third and George M. fourth, the last named taking third place on the stretch. The purse was divided according to the

SUMMARY—2.32 CLASS.

BEACON PARK, June Meeting, June 14. Purse of $500, divided, for horses of the 2.32 class; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.

J. J. Bowen ns. gr. g. Don, by Pack's Idol	1	2	1	1
H. T. White ns. br. g. George M., by Westfield Boy (Caboose)	4	1	2	3
John Trout ns. b. m. Gipsey, by Cotton's Winthrop Morrill, Jr.	2	4	3	2
T. D. Marsh ns. ch. g. Boston Boy, by Abraham Allen	3	3	4	4
T. S. Foster ns. gr. m. Little Maid, by Ethan D. Bigley	5	5	6	dr.
ns. b. g. Dick Dampie, by Second Black Hawk	6	6	5	dr.
F. Haight ns. b. g. Frank B.	dist.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35½	1.11¾	2.25¼
Second heat	35½	1.11	2.25
Third heat	35¼	1.10¾	2.24½
Fourth heat	36	1.12	2.28

THE 2.26 RACE.

The 2.26 race, the other event on the card, had for starters Midge, Arthur, Early Rose, Naiad Queen, Prospect Maid and Billy D. They were sent away as named from the pole, on the sixth trial. Prospect Maid took the pole at once and held it all the way round. Naiad Queen acted badly to the first quarter, but steadied down on the back stretch, and with little trouble worked her way through the lot to second place at the three-quarter mark. She was well up to the Maid, when she went dancing again, and the Maid, when she had let Early before she was pulled down Rose in ahead of her, the three finishing in that order in 2.23¼.

The second heat was taken by the Queen from Prospect Maid easily, the latter alternating with Early Rose for second place, and getting it finally by the potato mare's break. Time, 2.22¾. For the third heat Billy D. was drawn. They settled down in Indian file soon after getting the word, with the Queen leading, and the Maid, Early Rose, Arthur and Midge close together behind. They kept this way along the back stretch, Naiad Queen opening out a good lead and increasing her lead with every step. After the half Early Rose was cut loose, and she soon left the Maid behind her and went for the Queen, but the latter had too much speed and [illegible] lengths ahead in 2.23¼, got to the wire [illegible] to the Queen from the

The fourth heat [illegible] out the work at a lively word "go," and she [illegible] her wheel and the pair soon left the rest behind, going past the half at pace. Early Rose clung [illegible] every inch of the way, and 18 gait, and [illegible] off the mare, but she [illegible] to him like a leech, and half-way up the long [illegible] the hot pace forced the Queen to a [illegible] which was repeated as she turned into break, thereby losing the heat to the Rose. the stretch, She had to trot to get it though, and the time was 2.21¼.

The fifth and sixth heats were taken by Early Rose in the same way, Naiad Queen leading around to the road stretch with the black mare hugging her close, and the Queen losing each heat by a break; that in the sixth heat being just inside the distance. Early Rose trotted perfectly and without a skip, gaining many admirers and causing a general rejoicing, except among the "bitten," when she won the race. She is 7 years old and is owned by Elliott. Following is the

SUMMARY—2.26 CLASS.

SAME DAY AND TRACK. Purse of $500, divided, for horses of the 2.26 class; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.

J. Elliott ns. blk. m. Early Rose, by Almont	2	3	2	1	1	1
J. H. Phillips ns. b. m. Naiad Queen, by Gooding's Champion	3	1	1	2	2	2
C. S. Green ns. br. m. Prospect Maid, by George Wilkes	1	2	3	3	4	3
T. McLaughlin ns. b. m. Midge, by Wilkie Collins	4	5	5	5	3	r.o
C. F. Mosher ns. b. g. Arthur, by De Long's Ethan Allen	5	4	4	4	5	r.o
T. S. Foster ns ch. g. Billy D., by Daniel Lambert	6	6	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35	1.10	2.23½
Second heat	35	1.10	2.22¾
Third heat	36	1.11½	2.23¼
Fourth heat	35¼	1.09	2.21¼
Fifth heat	36	1.11	2.21½
Sixth heat	36	1.10	2.22¼

To-day the races are for the 2.38 class, with seventeen entries, including Ruey R., Hudson, Lulu F., Boston Boy and Jack Sailor, and the 2.29 class, with thirteen named, among the lot being George A., Portia, Clemmie G., R. P., Vivid C. and Brandy Boy.

Other Sporting Events.

The Kenoza Trotting Park, Haverhill, will have a meeting June 17, at 2 P. M., for two good races, one for a 2.50 class and the other free for all. The proceeds are to be devoted to building a grand stand and a press stand.

BASE BALL.

A Closely Contested Game with the Chicagos —The Bostons Win, 7 to 5.

The Chicago nine made its debut in Boston yesterday, in the presence of more than 1600 persons, and was defeated after a well-fought contest. Capt. Anson won the toss and sent his men to bat, and Dalrymple led off with a base hit; but Gore flied out to Morrill, Kelly struck out and Anson fouled out to Beasley, and it was the Bostons' turn. Hotaling struck Corcoran at once for a base. Hornung followed with a two-bagger, and then Morrill brought them both home with a cracking hit to left-centre. This lead cheered the crowd immensely. For Chicago, Williamson opened with a hit Burdock's head, stole second, took third on Pfeffer's muff of Corcoran's fly, and came in on Hutchinson's long hit to Hornung. In the third Gore got a run on hits by himself and Hotaling, and by sharp base-running, and, for the Hornung

are directly attributable. The other Chicagoans made no glaring misplays. Corcoran's pitching was effective and he fielded his position admirably. Matthews was, as usual, a puzzler to the White Stockings, Anson alone making any show against him. Hornung and Beasley had several brilliant things to do, and did them, and the fact that Burdock fumbled a ball should not obscure the fact that it was his first misplay in fourteen consecutive games. To-day's contest will, beyond doubt, be very exciting.

Other Games.

The Buffalos found a club which they could defeat when they got to Worcester, as witness the following score of yesterday's game:

Buffalos	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	—	11
Worcesters	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	— 2

The Troys keep on winning games. They defeated the Detroits yesterday by the following score:

Troys	0	2	4	0	4	1	0	2	0	—13
Detroits	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	— 4

A close game was played at Providence:

Providence	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	— 2
Clevelands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 1

The Harvards played a nine led by "Dr." Pope and composed in the main of Beacons yesterday afternoon on Jarvis Field, and gave them a bad drubbing, the score being 24 to 10. Dr. Pope's inimitable pitching was too much for the Harvards, and they only made 19 hits, with a total of 25. The fielding was poor on each side, the Harvards making 12 and their opponents 14 errors outside of the pitchers' position. Hall and Burt led the batting. Bradford played a perfect game at centre field, taking five flies and making no errors. Allen caught well for Dr. Pope's side. The score by innings was:

Harvards	5	2	0	11	1	2	0	3	—	24
Dr. Pope's	4	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	—10

Notes.

Amherst explains her non-appearance at Providence last Saturday by saying that the college regulations compelled the nine to be back before Sunday, and with the hour at which the game was set, that was impossible. The signature of three Professors to that effect, which Amherst says can be had, will, according to the College Association rules, free them from the forfeit.

A game is announced for class day afternoon, June 23, on Jarvis Field, Cambridge, between the Harvard University nines of '77 and '82.

The Harvard-Brown exhibition game announced for the coming Saturday on Jarvis Field will probably not be played.

The Boston nine discarded yesterday the variegated shirts, and appeared in their former uniform, except the caps.

The Providence management is making a great effort to secure George Wright, but with poor prospects of success.

Whitney, the pitcher, was unfortunate enough to witness a murder at Omaha last winter, and as the trial is set down for next week, the Bostons will be deprived of his services in their games at Cleveland.

The grand stand on the Boston Grounds, which cost $1400, has about paid for itself.

Browning of the Louisvilles leads the American Association in batting. Carpenter heads the Cincinnatis, Whiting the Baltimoreans, Birchall the Athletics, Leary the Alleghenies, and Gleason the St. Louis.

Tom O'Brien, a local player, is to be tried at Worcester's third base. The Worcesters have failed in their effort to secure Dilts of the Brown University nine.

Will O'Rourke have the unadulterated cheek to return and claim recognition? queries the Buffalo *Commercial*.

THE RIFLE.

Interesting Rifle Match at Walnut Hill.

A friendly competition match between the Massachusetts Rifle Association and the Amateur Rifle Club of New York took place at Walnut Hill yesterday. The gentlemen from the Massachusetts Club were Messrs. Gerrish, Brown, Jackson, Rabbeth, Gregory and Sumner, while the Amateur Club was represented by Messrs. Rathbone, Haberstraw, Holton, J. H. Brown, Deforest and Todd. After shooting at 800 yards dinner was served, and the shooting continued. The Massachusetts Club won, making 1242 points to 1198 points by the New Yorkers, a lead of 44 points. It is more than probable that later in the season a return match will be shot at Creedmoor.

Masonic Grand Lodge.

The regular quarterly communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of Massachusetts was held at Masonic Hall Wednesday afternoon, M. W. Grand Master Samuel C. Lawrence presiding. Reports of committees and other reports were taken up in order. An amendment to the Grand constitution, after a long discussion, was adopted by a very large majority, making Part III., Article VII., sect. 2, read: "Every officer of a subordinate lodge shall wear a blue velvet collar, trimmed with silver lace, or a white metal chain collar upon blue ribbon, of such pattern or patterns as shall be approved by the Grand Master, and a silver jewel."

The following was also adopted; Add to Part V., miscellaneous regulations, the following: Sect. 24. Whereas, this Grand Lodge recognizes no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the Grand Lodges of the various States and Territories of the United States and the Governments throughout the world; and whereas, it admits the following named organizations to be regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies, namely:

The General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States; the Grand Royal Arch Chapters of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Royal Arch Chapters and other bodies under their jurisdiction; the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States; the Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Councils under their jurisdiction; the Grand Encampment of the United States; the Grand Commanderies of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Commanderies under their jurisdiction; the Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the northern and southern jurisdictions of the United States, of which Henry L. Palmer and Albert Pike are M. P. Sov. Grand Commanders, respectively, and the various bodies under their jurisdiction.

Now, therefore, it is hereby declared that any Mason who is admitted in this jurisdiction into any orders as Masonic, whether called the Rite of Memphis or by any other name, is acting un-Masonically, and for such conduct shall be liable to be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and shall be ineligible to membership or office in this Grand Lodge.

Sect. 25. Any Mason in this jurisdiction who shall hawk and sell any of the degrees, so-called, hereinbefore forbidden, calling them degrees in Masonry, may be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

NEW ENGLAND CLEANINGS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The commencement exercises at Holy Cross College, Worcester, will occur on the 29th inst. Edward Fitzgerald will be valedictorian, and the theses will be by Daniel Lawlor, Thomas W. Maloney, Michael Burns, James H. Doyle and John F. O'Connor. Governor Long and staff and other distinguished visitors will be present. The exercises will close with the usual distribution of prizes.

Rev. H. K. Pervear will remain pastor of the First Baptist Church at New Bedford, having been re-engaged.

Mr. Hezekiah Conant, who a few years ago made a gift of land to the Nichols Academy in Dudley, and last year erected a new brick building for the academy, has nearly completed another brick building for the school, called the "Conant Library and Observatory," and it will be ready for use when the September term opens. The library has accommodations for 2000 volumes. In the tower is to be placed a costly telescope, imported by Mr. Conant. The building is also to be provided with an anemometer clock, wind and water gauges, barometer, thermometer, and possibly other modern instruments. The apparatus will not be inferior to that found in the great universities, and this rural academy may well take pride in her possessions. The generous donor is a Pawtucket manufacturer, who makes the town, which is his birthplace, his summer residence.

Miss Cornelia D. Marshall, daughter of Rev. B. D. Marshall, D. D., and Rev. Robert Edward Cox of Quincy, Ill., were married at Worcester on Tuesday.

Rev. E. S. Tingley has accepted a call from the Congregational Church of Dudley, at a salary of $800 and parsonage.

The Hodges mill and village, with the Mansion House, water privilege, etc., in Oxford, were recently sold for $44,000 to Mr. Howarth, a Vermont manufacturer.

Patrick Quigney, a North Monson mill operative, caught his hand in a picker on Tuesday, and it was found necessary to amputate his arm just below the elbow.

Mr. S. D. Fuller, General Secretary of the Newburyport Young Men's Christian Association, has accepted a call to a similar position in Sacramento, California.

Mrs. Samuel Barrows of Cotuit died very suddenly last week.

Rev. A. F. Newton has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Townsend in order to accept a call to the Union Congregational Church in Marlboro', Mass. He will begin work in Marlboro' early in September.

Rev. L. P. Atwood, pastor of the Pacific Union Church at the Head of Westport, was arrested Tuesday on a charge of assault preferred by Joseph C. Snell, who alleges that the clergyman kicked the complainant's boy. He pleaded guilty in court and was fined $5 and costs.

Among the inmates of the Taunton Insane Asylum is a Chinaman who was found in a bewildered condition at Middleboro' last week.

MAINE.

The Portland City Government is considering the advisability of appointing a female city physician. There are three women doctors in that city.

T. M. Vaughn of New Vineyard attempted suicide on Sunday by cutting his throat, and his case is considered hopeless.

The car-heater invented and patented by Granville Edwards of Gray was tested on Monday with results entirely satisfactory—so says the Lewiston *Journal*.

Bowdoin College has 110 Republican students, 22 Democrats and two Independents.

A reunion of the veterans of the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh and Sixteenth Regiments will be held in Waterville, Aug. 8.

The semi-annual encampment of the G. A. R. of Maine will be held at Maranocook, Aug. 9.

Zenas Ellis of Swanville was thrown from his carriage in Belfast on the 12th inst. Both shoulders were dislocated, and he was considerably bruised and otherwise injured.

A State Convention of Advent Christians is to be held at Bath, Me., commencing Thursday morning, June 22, and holding over Sunday, June 25. There will be business sessions forenoons of week-days, and religious services afternoon and evening.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A little son of Wm. Rand of Meredith, while playing in the street, was run over by a loaded team on Tuesday and was very seriously injured.

Ex-City Marshal John W. Rines of Dover has received an appointment as route agent between Dover and Alton Bay, in place of Horace P. Watson, resigned. He enters upon his duties July 1.

St. George Commandery, Knights Templars, Nashua, is making arrangements to extend Knightly courtesies to Jerusalem Commandery of Fitchburg, Mass., on the afternoon of St. John's Day, the 24th inst. A magnificent banquet by a Boston caterer will be one of the features of the occasion.

Farmers and gardeners complain that the army of potato bugs is much larger than in former years.

The Rev. H. C. Parker, Dr. H. G. Dearborn and Master Frank Dearborn of Nashua, will sail for Europe on Saturday next on the Devonia, of the Anchor Line, from New York. Dr. E. F. McQuesten and wife, of the same place, will sail a week or ten days later, and join the first-named at Londonderry. The party will visit the principal cities on the continent and be absent about three months.

VERMONT.

W. W. Gilman, a notorious horse thief, is dead of pneumonia, in the State Prison.

CONNECTICUT.

Messrs. Horton, Bugbee, Gardner, Reed, Tourtellotte, Morse and Charles Allen of Putnam have united for the purpose of rebuilding the People's Block, lately destroyed by fire.

Another fatal case of small-pox has occurred in Middlebury. A new case has also developed in Waterbury, and the victim is likely to die.

Rev. C. L. McCracken of the United Presbyterian Church at Thompsonville has resigned on account of ill health.

Frank Perkins's little child was scalded to death by having a pailful of hot water thrown on him accidentally the other day between Hayden's Station and Windsor Locks.

A nine-year-old daughter of William H. Spears of New Haven dropped her baby brother on the ground Monday, and it died in a few hours.

COMMENCEMENTS.

College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The first annual Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons took place in the College Hall, No. 34 Essex street, yesterday afternoon, over two hundred ladies and gentlemen being present. The exercises were interspersed with music by Prof. J. Jay Watson, violinist, and Mrs. Annie A. Watson, pianist. Rev. Thomas A. Emerson offered an invocation, after which Hon. H. G. Parker, President of the College, delivered an address. The reading of theses by members of the graduating class followed, Mr. Alexander Pratt Stowell delivering the valedictory. President Parker conferred degrees upon the following named graduates, namely: Darius Wilson, Nettie F. Mosher, Sarah Jane Wesley, Phineas Sewall Stearns, Albert Johan Hahn, Fuller Means, Charles C. Farnham, George Avery Sawyer, Andrew Alexander Pratt Stowell, Charles Edward Smith and Herbert Abraham Hands. Remarks were made to the graduates and the audience by Rev. J. W. Hamilton, Rev. Thomas Morong and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, and after the close of the exercises a collation was served in the lower hall.

Newton Theological Institution.

Yesterday was commencement day at Newton Theological Institution, and the old buildings were filled with the students and alumni from all over the country and their friends. It was the 57th anniversary. The graduating exercises took place in the morning at the Baptist Church, the auditorium of which was crowded to repletion at the appointed hour, while many were unable to gain admission. The exercises opened with an anthem by the Ruggles Street Quartette of Boston, and after prayer by President Hovey the following addresses were delivered by a portion of the graduates: "An Agnostic Religion Impossible," E. E. Atkinson; "The North African Church," J. L. Dart; "Four Essentials of Essential Preaching," F. E. Dewhurst; "Biblical Theology for the Preacher," J. R. Gow; "Glimpses of a Christian Philosophy of History," B. W. Lockhart; "Jeremiah, the Prophet and Statesman," W. F. Parker; "Church History a Witness to Christianity," E. C. Whittemore." After an address by Professor Gould the following persons were presented with diplomas:

Edward E. Atkinson, Boston; Charles P. Bennett, New London, N. H.; Horace W. Buckles-Conover, O.; John L. Dart, Charleston, S. C.; Fred. E. Dewhurst, Mystic, Conn.; John R. Gow, Brattleboro', Vt.; Nathan Hunt, North Scituate; Lyman W. King, Newton Centre; Alfred G. Langley, Newport, R. I.; Burton W. Lockhart, Lockport, N. S.; George Merriam, Danbury, N. H.; William F. Parker, St. John, N. B.; Edwin C. Whittemore, Dexter, Me.; Frederick M. Young, St. George, N. B.

The address to the graduating class by Prof. Gould was principally in the direction of a farewell word of encouragement and caution to the young men, setting forth their leading duties as workers under Christ in the salvation of souls. He cautioned them to ever bear in mind the importance of the truth as presented in the Bible, and recognize and keep in view its quality as a saving power.

The exercises at the church closed with music and benediction, and a portion of the large assemblage then repaired to Institution Hill, while the remainder lingered in the church. In the latter place a bountiful collation was served up by the ladies, and at the former all gathered in Sturtevant Hall, where the annual Trustees' dinner was discussed. After full justice had been done, President Hovey, in the absence of the President of the Board of Trustees, called to order and made a few remarks of cordial welcome. The President then stated that Rev. Dr. Hill of Washington, D. C., a graduate of Newton Theological Institution just a half century since, having himself unable to be present, had contributed a poem for the occasion. He then introduced Rev. Mr. Zingley of Raynham, N. H., who read the poem of this old and revered alumnus, and which was received with applause. Dr. Hill is the only survivor of his class, that of '32. A few interesting remarks were then made by Rev. Edward Braislin, pastor of the Baptist Church, Newton Centre, and short, entertaining speeches followed by Rev. Mr. Dewhurst of Mystic, Ct., father of one of the graduates; Mr. Kingsley of Cambridge, a valued friend of the Institution; Rev. Dr. Gow of Brattleboro', Vt., who also had a son graduating this year; Rev. Mr. Merriam of New Hampshire, a graduate of forty-two years ago; Mr. Joseph Sawyer of Boston, Treasurer of the Trustees; Rev. Mr. Burns of Lynn, and others.

At the annual meeting of the Backus Historical Society in the chapel yesterday, President A. K. Potter in the chair, the following board of officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Rev. C. E. Barrows, D. D., of Newport, R. I.; Vice Presidents, Revs. C. B. Crane of Boston and G. D. B. Pepper of Waterville, Me.; Secretary, Rev. Dr. Heman Lincoln of Newton; Treasurer, Rev. Dr. O. S. Stearns of Newton, and a Board of 15 Managers. Revs. H. S. Burrage, A. K. Potter and J. Banvard were chosen a committee to confer with committees from other societies on some medium for publishing and preserving historical papers read at this association's semi-annual meetings.

Of the graduating class nearly all have been tendered calls to some church, while nine have signified the acceptance of calls to the following localities: Mr. Atkinson to Fort Dodge, Ia.; Mr. Bennett to Shapleigh, Me.; Mr. Buckles to Bucyrus, O.; Mr. Dart to Wayland Seminary, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Dewhurst to Wollaston Hights, Mass.; Mr. Gow to Fairhaven, Vt.; Mr. Hunt to Milton; Mr. Whittemore to New Boston, N. H.; Mr. Young to Antigonish, N. B.

Commencement at Lasell Seminary.

The several addresses, entertainments and lectures of Commencement week at Lasell Seminary for young women, at Auburndale, culminated yesterday with the graduation exercises, an address by Rev. Dr. John Hall of New York, collation, alumnæ meetings, etc. The graduating exercises took place at the Methodist Church, and opened at 10.45 o'clock. The auditorium was filled with relatives and friends of the graduates and students of the Seminary, together with a large number of friends of the institution and alumnæ. The 10.30 train from Boston brought a hundred or more friends from Boston and elsewhere, and the exercises were opened with music by the Cadet Band. The members of the graduating class, six in number, occupied seats on the platform, which was tastefully arranged with cut flowers and pot plants. The exercises consisted of music, the address and the conferring of diplomas. The address of Dr. Hall was upon thoroughness in education, in the aims of every one and also in character. In relation to thoroughness in education, he aimed to show that education ought to proceed upon an intelligent comprehension of what the mind is in itself; it is not mere memory but an intelligent faculty employed upon a great variety of matters. In reference to thoroughness in the aims of life he urged all to have, in the first place, fixed and settled convictions, and to then pursue life in a straightforward course, striving for the usefulness of everybody with whom one comes in contact. Thoroughness in character was especially essential. It is not mere reputation or what people may say about one, but rather what principles are engraven upon the mind and stamped into the life and aims of a person that forms and develops true character. These graduates, he maintained, should study self-culture and try to make a character solid and firm, and illustrated his point by stating that, while some pieces of wooden furniture are gilded and some veneered, the true and best pieces are made of heavy, solid timber, and, although they be not polished, yet prove of far greater worth and value. At the conclusion of the address Prof. Charles C. Bragdon presented the diplomas, and the exercises came to a close.

The essays by the members of the graduating class were, as usual, found on the tables in the parlors of the seminary, and were quite generally examined and admired by the friends of the young ladies. The names of the members of the class, together with the titles of the essays, follow: Jennie Joy MacMillan—"The Place of Accomplishments;" Ella Stedman—"American Society;" Carrie Helen Wallace—"What Next?" Annie Reid Bragdon—"The Year 1881;" Emily Elizabeth Peabody—"The Mysticisms of Hawthorne;" Charlotte Elizabeth Snell—"Infirmities of Genius."

At the conclusion of the commencement exercises at the church a collation was found provided for the large company of friends on the beautiful lawn fronting the seminary, and at 2.30 o'clock the annual meeting of the Lasell Seminary Company occurred. The following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year: M. B. Tower, G. R. Eager, E. M. Fowle, C. C. Bragdon and E. W. Gay, all of Newton. Mr. Tower was elected President, Mr. Gay Clerk, and Mr. Bragdon Treasurer. The Treasurer's report showed the Seminary to be in a very flourishing condition, and stated that the recently-completed large addition to the Seminary buildings, together with its furnishings and other improvements made, had aggregated over $31,000 in expense.

At three o'clock the business meeting of the alumnæ occurred in the chapel, the attendance being quite large, and the exercises of the day closed with public exercises by the alumnæ and the alumnæ supper.

Commencement at the Robinson Seminary, Exeter, N. H.

EXETER, N. H., June 14. The thirteenth annual Commencement of the Robinson Seminary occurred to-day and was largely attended. The essays by the graduating class were as follows: "From Poetry to Prose," by Mary Louise Grouard; "The Ablative Case," by Dorra Frances Colbath; "To-day Through Yesterday's Eyes," by Jessie Lillian Clark; "Mosaics," by Elizabeth Homer Baker; "Our Signal Service," by Joanna Elizabeth O'Neill; "His Majesty King Sight," by Annie Haydn Webster of Haverhill, Mass.; "Environments," by Isabelle Louise Atwood; "Unser Schonspiel zum Christfest, 1881," by Mary Agnes Weston; "Open secrets," by Jennie Mabelle DeMerritte of Durham; "A Maiden from the Mayflower," by Anna Rinda Collins; "Spectrum Analysis," by Florence Ellen Wood. The essays were followed by the presentation of diplomas and a parting hymn; music by the Boston Cadet Band. In the evening a brilliant reception was held, with dancing. Robinson Seminary has in all 161 pupils, graduating 11 at this Commencement.

Bates College Commencement.

Wednesday, June 21—Examination of Senior class.

Thursday, June 22—Examination of Junior class.

Friday and Saturday, June 23 and 24—Examination of the Sophomore and Freshmen classes.

Saturday, June 24—Baccalaureate exercises at the Main Street Free Baptist Church at 2.30 P. M.; sermon by the President. At 7.30 P. M., sermon before the Theological School by Professor R. C. Stanley.

Monday, June, 26—At 2.30 P. M., Sophomore prize debate at Main Street Church. At 7.45 P. M., Junior exhibition at same place.

Tuesday, June 27—At 2.30 P. M., class day exercises. At 4 P. M., annual meeting of the alumni at College Chapel. At 8 P. M., cary concert for the benefit of the college at Music Hall.

Wednesday, June 28—At 9 A. M., annual meeting of the corporation at College Chapel; at the same hour, examination for admission to the college at the College Library. At 2.30 P. M., anniversary exercises of the Theological School at the Main Street Church. At 7.45 P. M., literary exercises of the alumni at the church. Orator, Professor J. H. Baker, Denver, Col.; Poet, Rev. A. L. Morey, Gray, Me.

Thursday, June 29—Commencement exercises at 10 A. M. at the Main Street Church. At 7.45 P. M., Address before the literary societies by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage at Music Hall.

Friday, June 30—President's reception to the graduating class at his residence.

Brockton.

THE POST OFFICE. Special Agent Field of the Post Office Department visited this city yesterday afternoon for the purpose of examining the new locations for the proposed new Post Office Building. After dining with Postmaster Fullerton, Mr. Field, accompanied by R. O. Thomas, who represents that portion of the Brocktonians who want the new office established in the new brick block now in process of erection on the property owned by F. B. Washburn, and J. J. Whipple, who is laboring in behalf of the North End residents who want the new building to be erected on the present site of the office on Centre street, was driven about the city to enable him to form a general idea of the "lay of the land," after which plans of the two building sites under discussion were submitted to him for his inspection. Petitions several yards long in favor of each location have been in circulation during the past week, and they bear the signatures of all the prominent citizens. Although Mr. Field has as yet given no opinion as to the probable decision of the department in regard to the matter, it seems to be the general impression that the new office will be in a brick block on its present site, which is owned by George E. Bryant, who has offered to provide such accommodations as the department may desire. The decision is awaited with much interest.

COCOANUT CUSTARD.

Take from one quart of rich milk one cupful, and mix with it one full teaspoonful of SEA MOSS FARINE. Cook it as for other custard, and add to it the beaten yolks of six eggs and three tablespoonfuls of sugar, cooking the eggs only till it thickens. Stir into this two teacups of grated cocoanut and a little of the milk to flavor it. Serve it in a glass dish with the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, with a little sugar and dropped on the top of the custard.

The Great Rush

IN OUR

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT

STILL CONTINUES,

And on FRIDAY, June 16, we shall close the balance of the Manufacturers' Stock which we advertised last week, at prices lower than ever before quoted in this city.

CINCHAM SUITS.

500 Suits, 2 to 10 years, at $1; all sizes.
250 Suits, 2 to 10 years, at $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3.
300 Suits, 12 to 16 years, at $3.50; all sizes.

CAMBRIC SUITS.

1000 Suits, 2 to 12 years, at 75 cts.
500 Suits, 2 to 10 years, at $1.

FLANNEL SUITS.

300 All-Wool Suits, 2 to 6 years, at $3.
500 All-Wool Suits, 2 to 10 years, $3 to $8.

SAILOR SUITS.

300 Blue, Gray and Green Suits, hand-embroidered, anchors on collars and cuffs, sizes 4 to 12 years, at from $6 to $9.

BATHING SUITS.

300 Suits, all sizes, at from $2.50 to $4.50.

LINEN SUITS.

1000 Suits, 2 to 8 years, at $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.

SPRING SACQUES.

300 Sacques, to fit girls, all ages, at $3, $4, $5, $6, $8 and $10.

Our assortment of Conformation and Party Dresses, in Lawns, Muslins, Piques, is the largest in the city.

JORDAN, MARSH & CO.,

WASHINGTON AND AVON STREETS.

Special Bargains

—IN—

PARASOLS.

275 22-inch Black Twilled Silk Sun Umbrellas, Fancy Horn Handles, at **$1.75.** Worth $2.50.

750 24-inch, same as above, at **$2.** Cheap at $3.

150 18-inch Black Satin Parasols at **$1.50.**

85 20-inch, same goods, at **$1.75.**

A few Elegant FRENCH SHADES, of our own importations, marked from $40 to $25; from $35 to $20; and from $25 to $15.

These extremely low prices have never before been heard of in this or any other market, and we advise an early choice, as the rush of this week will close most of the lots at an early day.

JORDAN, MARSH & CO.,

WASHINGTON AND AVON STREETS.

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the *only* sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that *nothing* but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will *not* blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively *not* injurious.

Saved his Child.

17 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Feb. 12, 1880.

Gents:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried BROWN'S IRON BITTERS as a tonic and restoralive for my daughter, whom I was thoroughly convinced was wasting away with Consumption. Having lost three daughters by the terrible disease, under the care of eminent physicians, I was loth to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but, to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, she began to mend and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Tonics were required;" and when informed that the elder sister was taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, responded "that is a good tonic, take it."

ADORAM PHELPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

EXCURSIONS.

METHODIST

FESTIVAL AT

SILVER LAKE,

ON

SATURDAY, June 17,

Under the auspices of several of the Methodist churches of Boston and its vicinity, including the Tremont Street, Bromfield Street, Peoples' Church, Howard Avenue, Ruggles street, Jamaica Plain, Milton Lower Mills M. E. Church and Dorchester Street M. E. Church. The Mt. Vernon Church will also participate. The

SALEM CADET BAND

Will furnish music, and there will be a Grand Chorus under the direction of PROF. TOURJEE.

There will be ample facilities for the enjoyment of both adults and the little ones, and all arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the people will be made

There will be brief and interesting exercises at the grand stand, REV. O. A. BROWN will preside. Chaplain McCabe has been invited and is expected, and good speakers will be on hand.

THE METHODISTS

Of this section are all cordially invited. Tickets can be obtained of the above Societies or at the Old Colony Depot. Trains leave at 8.45 and 11 A. M. Price: Adults, 75c.; Children, 40c. There is a first-class restaurant on the groun

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Appropriate Observance of Her Seventieth Birthday.

Addresses by Mr. H. O. Houghton, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Others.

Poems by Whittier, Holmes, Trowbridge, Mrs. Phelps and Others.

The brilliant company that gathered yesterday to commemorate the seventieth birthday of Harriet Beecher Stowe had a singular interest, as representing not merely the culture of the present, but the spirit, the aspirations and the genius of a generation almost past.

At the invitation of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Company, a group of men and women, congenial in talent and in love of human freedom, convened at the historic home of ex-Governor Claflin, "The Old Elms" in Newtonville, to pay respects to the writer whose pen more than all others awoke sympathy for the slave. There on the old homestead of Gen. Hull and beneath the elms that flourished before Eliot ever saw the aborigines of the region, the gathering had a peculiar meaning. The venerable Quaker poet whose verse has rung out the call of emancipation was there, simple in dress and manner, but rich in the poetry he brought with him; Oliver Wendell Holmes bore his happy tribute of wit and wisdom; the Beecher family was represented in three generations, and ladies whose names have been favorites in the world of art and letters were happy to offer felicitations to Mrs. Stowe.

As she entered yesterday, though naturally showing the effect of years, she did not seem like one who had finished her work. Little white locks curved inward above her temples, her small and cleanly cut features were still expressive and mobile, and her clear eyes bespoke fitly her mind and heart. The strains of music, the golden sunshine that poured down through elms and maples, and all the surroundings of the company appeared to blend in harmony with the festivities.

The Guests.

The following were the members of the Beecher family present: Professor Stowe and wife, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Henry Ward Beecher and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beecher, Mrs. Mary Beecher Perkins, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker and her son, Dr. Hooker, Rev. Charles E. Stowe and wife, and son, Lyman Beecher Stowe, Rev. H. F. Allen and son.

Other guests present were:

John G. Whittier,	C. B. Farnsworth,
Miss Lucy Larcom,	Mrs. Farnsworth,
G. P. Lathrop,	T. W. Bicknell,
Mrs. Lathrop,	Abby Sage Richardson,
John Lathrop,	Augustus Hoppin,
Mrs John Lathrop,	J. C. Derby,
Mrs. L. C. Moulton,	W. H. Smith,
Dr. E. Mattfield,	J. W. Chamberlain, D. D.,
Mrs. Mattfield,	G. B. Spalding, D. D.,
Mr. Monroe,	Dr. J. P. Oliver,
Mrs. Monroe,	Mrs. Oliver,
Miss Munroe,	Miss L. G. Noble,
S. R. Niles,	Dr. Davidson,
Peter Parker,	Miss Davidson,
Mrs. Parker,	Nathan H. Dole,
B. K. Peirce,	Arlo Bates,
Miss Mary B. Perkins,	A. J. Cooper,
Miss E. S. Phelps,	J. M. Bugbee,
James Parton,	John Trowbridge,
Mrs. Parton,	Mrs. John Trowbridge,
Miss Ethel Parton,	Mrs. E. P. Tileston,
C. C. Perkins,	W. D. Howells,
Miss Nora Perry,	Mrs. W. D. Howells,
Mr. Putnam,	G. W. W. Houghton,
Miss Putnam,	Howard P. Arnold,
H. E. Scudder,	Mrs. Lucy Stone,
Mrs. Scudder,	H. B. Blackwell,
Judge Sewall,	Miss Blackwell,
Mrs. Sewall,	Rev. S. J. Barrows,
Mrs. Sherwood,	Mrs. Barrows,
Edward Stanwood,	E. H. Bennett,
L. R. Thayer,	J. G. Blake,
Mrs. Thayer,	Professor Bowne,
Mrs. Thorp,	Mrs. Bowne,
J. G. Thorp,	J. M. Bundy,
Judge Tourgee,	Mrs. F. H. Burnett,
Mrs. Tourgee,	E. H. Clement,
J. T. Trowbridge,	Samuel T. Cobb,
F. H. Underwood,	Mrs. R. T. Cooke,
Professor Lounsbury,	Frentiss Cummings,
Mrs. K. G. Wells,	Mrs. Cummings,
E. P. Whipple,	Mrs. A. M. Diaz,
Mrs. Whipple,	Mr. Charles Deane,
S. B. White,	P. Deming,
Mrs. White,	Mrs. Dorr,
Mrs. Anne Whitney,	Miss Freeman,
Justin Winsor,	W. L. Garrison, Jr.,
Miss Winsor,	Mrs. Garrison,
Mrs. A. B. Woolson,	Arthur Gilman,
J. A. Woolson,	Mrs. Gilman,
J. H. Walker,	Mrs. Gilman,
Edward Atkinson,	Professor A. Gray,
Mrs. Atkinson,	Mrs. Gray,
Mr. Hovey,	James Guild,
J. C. Wyman,	Mrs. Guild,
Mrs. Wyman,	Dr. Samuel A. Green,
J. H. Howard,	Curtis Guild,
Mrs. L. P. Hale,	Miss Guild,
F. S. Drake,	Mrs. Hale,
Mrs. J. T. Sargent,	W. T. Harris,
M. M. Hurd,	Rev. J. B. Harrison,
Mrs. Hurd,	Mr. Haskell,
Miss C. F. Bates,	Dr. Hayes,
H. H. Crocker,	Dr. O. W. Holmes,
Mrs. Crocker,	Professor E. N. Horsford,
Mrs. T. Scoville,	Mrs. Horsford,
Rev. G. Z. Gray,	The Misses Horsford,
Mrs. Gray,	John T. Howard,
Mr. Laughlin,	Miss Taylor,
Mr. Johnson,	Hon. C. J. Noyes and wife,
Mrs. Johnson,	Hon. G. G. Crocker,
Mrs. Howard,	Samuel B. Noyes,
J. F. Hunnewell,	E. B. Haskell,
Mrs. Hunnewell,	T. B. Aldrich,
Dr. E. H. Knight,	G. H. Mifflin,
Rev. J. H. Ward,	Mrs. Mifflin,
Mrs. Bayard Taylor,	W. H. Rideing.

During the assembling and reception of guests the Germania Band, which was stationed on the balcony, furnished the following pieces: Concert March, Wiederman; Selection from Faust, Gounod; Romance, "Didst thou but know," Walzer; Hesperus, Klanger—Stasny; Grande Selection, Olivette, Audran; Aria for Clarinette, Carl; Liederkranz, Galop, Reitzel; Song, E. M. Bagley, Abt. After due time spent in delightful social converse, followed by a collation, the company proceeded to a tent, which had been erected on the grounds, to enjoy the literary portion of the entertainment. The tent, which was adapted for the accommodation of about three hundred guests, was tastefully decorated with bunting, and the platform was lavishly arrayed with flowers in vases. On the canvas overhead, formed in flowers, were the letters H. B. S., and beneath were the dates 1812-1882. In the centre of the platform sat the honored guest of the day, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and near her were her husband, Prof. Stowe, Revs. Henry Ward Beecher, Edward Beecher, Charles Beecher, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, A. Bronson Alcott, J. T. Trowbridge, F. B. Sanborn and the Chairman of the day, H. O. Houghton. The exercises were opened with the performance by the Beethoven Club of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, after which the Chairman said:

Remarks of Mr. Houghton.

We have met two or three times within the last few years to set up, as it were, mile-stones in the lives of some of those who are justly esteemed the creators of American literature. On this occasion one thought oppresses us all. Two of the most eminent, whose grace and benignity cheered and exalted our former gatherings, are with us in bodily presence no more. The voice of our beloved Longfellow is hushed, but the cadences of his sweet songs will vibrate in our memories while life lasts. We shall never look again upon the benign countenance of our revered Emerson, but his precepts are written, as with a point of a diamond, upon our hearts.

We come together again to celebrate a birthday, but what is the number of the birthday we will not inquire. If we estimate the age of our beloved guest by the amount of work she has accomplished, the number of her years would rank with those of the antediluvians. But if we judge by the vigor and freshness of her writings, and by her universal sympathy with young and old, we must say that she has discovered the fountain of perpetual youth, somewhere else, if not among the everglades of Florida, where Ponce de Leon sought it in vain. You have all doubtless heard the apocryphal stories of the difficulties encountered by the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in getting a publisher, and of the marvelous sales of the first editions; but few here probably realize how great is its circulation today. This book began by being a prophecy, and is now history, and it is the rare felicity of its author to realize this fact in her own lifetime. The wanderings of Ulysses, the exploits of the heroes of the Iliad, and the trials of Æneas, because so intensely human, are the bonds which unite us to the civilizations that existed centuries ago; but the great epic of our age is the narrative of the wanderings and sorrows of Uncle Tom, and his trials and the victories which he wrought for this epoch are to be our Iliad and Æneid for centuries to come. Providence selects its own instruments, and rules in the affairs of individuals as of nations. Behold the training which was necessary, and the fruits of which are seen in the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Descended from Puritan stock, of the straitest sect; educated in the severe school of New England Calvinism; living in her early married life in the great West, on the borders of a slave State, where, as a young housekeeper, she had to struggle with the whimsicalities and impracticabilities of Topsy, and where the real tragedies as well as comedies of slavery were acted daily before her eyes; where the very atmosphere favored a broad charity (not so congenial to New England), which pitied and sympathized alike with the slave and the slaveholder, while intensely hating the system of slavery itself; again removing to a quiet New England village, where her time was divided between exacting household cares, the instruction of pupils, and the contemplation of the great problems of sin, retribution, foreknowledge and free will; with such a training and such experiences, who can wonder that while kneeling at the communion table, and meditating upon the infinite sorrows and ignominy of Him who gave himself for the redemption of humanity, she should have been inspired with the vision of another life of suffering and sacrifice, by which a race should be redeemed, and that while she mused the fire burned, and from the white heat came forth the vivid picture of the death of that other man of sorrows, so like its great prototype—as like as a human copy can be to a divine original. I need go no further. What followed the issue of this truly wonderful book you all know, and in the struggle many of you took an active part. From that first day when her two children, ten and twelve years of age, convulsively wept over the sorrows of Uncle Tom, and one of them exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, slavery is the most cursed thing in the world!" the story has been repeated under every sky, in every land; translated into nearly every tongue. Crowned heads, statesmen, scholars and the people have alike read, wept over, and applauded the simple story. And to-day our own beloved country is redeemed. Slavery, with all its attendant evils, has disappeared forever, and no one, either North or South, desires it back again.

But the production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is not the only service done to literature by our honored guest. Her other writings are inimitable in their way, as illustrating New England life, and teaching the homely virtues of truth and duty; as for instance, "The Minister's Wooing," "Old Town Folks," "Sam Lawson's Fireside Stories," and the other books which we all know so well. But as the sun in its meridian splendor absorbs the orbs of night, so "Uncle Tom" by its universal human interest eclipses these other books, which would make the reputation of any author.

And now, honored madam, as—

> "When to them who sail
> Beyond the Cape of Hope, and now are past
> Mozambic, off at sea northeast winds blow
> Sabean odors from the spicy shore
> Of Arabie the blest,"

so the benedictions of the lowly and the blessings of all conditions of men are brought to you to-day on the wings of the wind, from every quarter of the globe, but there will be no fresher laurels to crown this day of your rejoicing than are brought by those now before you, who have been your co-workers in the strife; who have wrestled and suffered, fought and conquered with you; who rank you with the Miriams, the Deborahs and the Judiths of old, and who now shout back the refrain, when you utter the inspired song:

> "Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously".
> "The Almighty Lord hath disappointed them by the hand of a woman."

During the delivery of Mr. Houghton's remarks the countenance of Mrs. Stowe was responsive in expression to the memories and feelings awakened—full of a thoughtfulness that was almost sad as he recalled the wrongs of slavery in the past, and lit up with quiet pleasure at each felicitous allusion to results of her work and inspiration for human liberty. An aria and prayer from "Der Freischutz" was sung by Mrs. Allen. Mr. Houghton then introduced

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

He said: I do not know whether it is in good taste for another member of the family to join in the laudation of Mrs. Stowe, but, if this is to be done, I am just the one to do it. (Laughter.) For a long time there were certain wise people who insisted that she never wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but that I did. The matter became so scandalous that I determined to put an end to it; and so I wrote "Norwood." (Laughter.) I had something to do with "Uncle Tom." Mrs. Stowe asked me one day whether I took the *National Era*. She said that Dr. Bailey had sent her a generous sum to write him a story, and she was to write something equivalent in value. This was the first idea she had of "Uncle Tom." The publisher of her book, John P. Jewett, persuaded me that it would not be advisable to have it go beyond one octavo volume. It was not believed that an anti-slavery legend, in view of the state of the public mind at that time, could sustain more than one volume, and so I wrote to her a very affecting letter to kill off Uncle Tom shortly. I doubt if she remembers the circumstance now; but with the peculiarity which belongs to no other member of my father's family, she had her own way. (Laughter.) It may be worth telling how I read Uncle Tom. I am a slow reader, although I speak fast. After I received the book it had come to be Thursday, and Sunday was looming up before me with the necessity of preparing for preaching. I determined I would finish the book by Thursday night. Night came and found me reading. I recommended my wife to go to bed, not wishing her to witness the emotions aroused by the book. Then I read, and my feelings became tumultuous and I fastened the doors and windows. I finished the book that night in order that being freed from the horrors it described I might be able to preach on Sunday.

Now I am in sympathy with your rejoicing, but I leave to you the congratulations. Professor Guiot says that the progress of the world, like the development of plant life, is of three kinds; first, the growth by the root, which is slow; then by the stem, which is more rapid; and then by the blossoms and fruit, which surpasses all preceding. This world has been growing by the root slowly; now it is growing by the stem, and it is beginning to grow by the the blossom and fruit. Other ages have seen great changes sown in the seed; but generations of men have lived and died since the planting. It took ages to bring about a change. We are living in an age in which men who conceive great reforms may live to be crowned for what they were well nigh crucified for at first. It is always a congratulation with me that Garrison, who saw the slow growth of freedom, lived to see almost its full blossom and fruit. Mrs. Stowe began her work when he was a wife and mother, and yet she is living, after its full recognition, and although her head is crowned with blossoms they are the blossoms that linger long—and long, I trust, may they linger.

If there was anything fortified by all the strength of politics and politicians, of Governments, of commerce and of the benedictions of a sham religion at the time she entered on her work, it was slavery. Behold, where is it to-day? It is in history only. Oh that background stands out the bow of promise, showing that it shall never more disgrace our land. This work is not man's alone. It is of God.

And now, standing here on this platform, I do not see your faces more clearly than I do those of my father and mother. She only I knew as a child. He was my teacher and guide. A man more free from selfishness, more overflowing in goodness of heart, I have never known. Though he thought himself great by his theology, every one else knew that his greatness came from religion. My mother, whom I regard with the veneration which the devout Roman Catholic cherishes for the Virgin Mary, was a philosophical thinker, gifted in mental organization with a restive imaginative, not talkative—and in this respect I take after her (laughter)—a woman worthy to give birth to Mrs. Stowe, who possesses her graces more than any other of my father's children. In the internal structure of her mind she represents her, and to-day, while you give offerings of regard to Mrs. Stowe, we, the children of the same parents, give thanks for such a father and mother; I thank you for my father's sake and my mother's sake for the offerings and kindnesses which you give to Mrs. Stowe.

As Mr. Beecher spoke his rare tact and power of emotion, as well as command over that of his hearers, was displayed; his touching allusion to the images of his loved father and mother, as he pictured them rising before him, awakening the sympathy of all, while his happy bits of humor supplanted tears with smiles. Mrs. Allen sang Wilson's "Lullaby," and the following poem by Mr. Whittier was then read by Mr. F. B. Sanborn:

TO HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Thrice welcome from the Land of Flowers
And golden-fruited orange bowers
To this sweet, green-turfed June of ours!
To her, who in our evil time
Dragged into light the nation's crime
With strength beyond the strength of men,
And, mightier than their sword, her pen;—
To her who world-wide entrance gave
To the log cabin of the slave,
Made all his wrongs and sorrows known,
And all earth's languages his own!—
Welcome from each and all to her
Whose Wooing of the Minister
Revealed the warm heart of the man,
Beneath the creed-bound Puritan,
And taught the kinship of the love
Of man below and God above:—
To her whose vigorous pencil strokes
Sketched into life her Oldtown Folks,
Whose fireside stories, grave or gay,
In quaint Sam Lawson's vagrant way,
With Old New England's flavor rife,
Waifs from her rude idyllic life,
Are racy as the legends old
By Chaucer or Boccaccio told:—
To her who keeps, through change of place
And time, her native strength and grace,
Alike where warm Sorrento smiles,
Or where, by birchen-shaded isles
Whose summer winds have shivered o'er
The icy drift of Labrador,
She lifts to light the priceless Pearl
Of Harpswell's angel-beckoned girl:—
To her at threescore years and ten
Be tributes of the tongue and pen,
Be honor, praise and heart-thanks given,
The loves of earth, the hopes of Heaven!
Ah! dearer than the praise that stirs
The air to-day, our love is hers!
She needs no guaranty of fame
Whose own is linked with Freedom's name.
Long ages after ours shall keep
Her memory living while we sleep;
The waves that wash our gray coast lines,
The winds that rock the Southern pines
Shall sing of her; the unending years
Shall tell her tale in unborn ears.
And, when, with sins and follies past,
Are numbered color-hate and caste,
White, black and red shall own as one,
The noblest work by woman done.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, being pleasantly introduced as one who did not wholly sympathize with the theology in which Mrs. Stowe was brought up, said: I only regret that my theology is not broad enough to receive all creeds. But as allusion has been made to Uncle Tom's Cabin, I will just tell the circumstance of my reading the book, although I did not intend to do so when I arose. I was going down Washington street, when I met an old gentleman, Amos Lawrence. He screamed out to me, "Have you read Sunnyside?" I was not clear as to what he meant, but I said "Yes." I had not read the book, but you know people always say "yes" when they do not understand. (Laughter.) Finding I had read Sunnyside, he sent me another book—Uncle Tom's Cabin. I usually had a novel of Dickens on hand in those days, but as I got on a little way with Uncle Tom, Dickens began to droop and droop in my attention, and like all the others I found myself totally absorbed in the book. Can you wonder that I think of it at this time?

Dr. Holmes then read the following:

TO MRS. STOWE.

If every tongue that speaks her praise
For whom I shape my tinkling phrase
Were summoned to the table,
The vocal chorus that would meet
Of mingling accents harsh or sweet
From every land and tribe would beat
The polyglots of Babel.

Briton and Frenchman, Swede and Dane,
Turk, Spaniard, Tartar of Ukraine,
Hidalgo, Cossack, Cadi,
High Dutchman and Low Dutchman, too,
The Russian serf, the Polish Jew,
Arab, Armenian and Manchoo
Would shout, "We know the lady."

Know her! Who knows not Uncle Tom
And her he learned his gospel from
Has never heard of Moses;
Full well the brave black hand we know
That gave to freedom's grasp the hoe
That killed the weed that used to grow
Among the Southern roses.

When Archimedes, long ago,
Spake out so grandly "dos pou sto,
Give me a place to stand on,
I'll move your planet for you, now,"
He little dreamed or fancied how
The sto at last should find its pou
For woman's faith to land on.

Her lever was the wand of art,
Her fulcrum was the human heart
Whence all unfailing aid is;
She moved the earth! its thunders pealed,
Its mountains shook, its temples reeled,
The blood-red fountains were unsealed,
And Moloch sunk to Hades.

All through the conflict, up and down
Marched Uncle Tom and Old John Brown,
One ghost, one form ideal.
And which was false and which was true,
And which was mightier of the two,
The wisest sibyl never knew,
For both alike were real.

Sister, the holy maid does well
Who counts her beads in convent cell,
Where pale devotion lingers;
But she who serves the sufferer's needs,
Whose prayers are spelt in loving deeds,
May trust the Lord will count her beads
As well as human fingers.

When Truth herself was Slavery's slave
Thy hand the prisoned suppliant gave
The rainbow wings of fiction,
And Truth who soared descends to-day
Bearing an angel's wreath away,
Its lilies at thy feet to lay
With heaven's own benediction.

Dr. Holmes's poem was heard with hearty appreciation of its felicitous fancies and ingenious versification.

Poem by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

After the playing of a Swedish march by the orchestra Mrs. Whitney read the following poem:

JUNE 14, 1882.

Queen of the months of the year!
Hour of her crowning and prime!
Everything royal and dear
Comes in this bountiful time.

Everything noble and high—
Everything lowly and sweet;
Tree-tops are grand in the sky,
Daisies in bloom at our feet.

Roses aglow in the sun;
Grass growing rich for the blade;
Summer's sweet marvel begun
Now, as it never were made.

Sunshine and blossom and song;
Glory and beauty and praise;
Blessing and gladness belong
To souls that are born on such days.

Came she but these to inherit—
Signs of her nature's attune—
Joyous and affluent spirit
Born in that far-away June?

Gladdest is tenderest, too;
Joy is diviner of trouble;
Power hath a service to do;
Sight that is true seeth double.

"We and our neighbors." That word
Grew in the heart of her heart;
Haunted the life-feast, and stirred
Plea for a people apart.

"Seest Thou, nearest Thou not?
It faileth!" was all she said,
Leaving her prayer with the Thought
That cares for the children's bread.

She minded the marriage board,—
The wine that had not sufficed;
And one who looked to the Lord,—
Mary, the mother of Christ.

"It faileth!" was all she said.
She knew that He knew the rest;
That his ear interpreted
The longing of her request.

Unto such pitiful asking
Strange that the answer should be,—
Swift and keen with its tasking,—
"*What have I to do with thee?*"

"*My time yet cometh.*" "Ah, Lord,'
That cry for a people's pain
Went up afresh with a word
That would not beseech in vain,—

"Behold the death of their living!
The anguish of thy long years!
The thirst for wine of thanksgiving—
The drink of their bitter tears!"

Thirsted and suffered they still;
Strange was the waiting and loss;
None to deliver His will—
None to bear forward His cross!

"Waiteth it ever for *me*—
Message and process divine?
Woman, what do I with thee?"
Was it denial, or sign?

Was it rebuke, or a mission,
For her who turned in a breath,
Commanding with holy prevision,
'Do ye whatever He saith!'

Yes—though ye hear the sentence,
'*Go, fill ye up to the brim*
The measure of your repentance!'
Fill up! And bear unto him!"

Into the hearts of the human
Purification of tears;
That was the work of the woman;
God gave the wine of the years!

Mary, elect of the Lord!
Yield we thy praise to another!
She who hath wrought for His word
Is daughter, and sister, and mother!

Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's Poem.

The following poem was then read by Dr. Holmes:

TO MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Arise, and call her blessed—seventy years!
Each one a tongue to speak for her, who needs
No poor device of ours to tell to-day
The story of her glory in our hearts.
Precede us all, ye quiet lips of love,
Ye honors high of home—nobilities
Of mother and of wife—the heraldry
Of happiness; dearer to her, than were
The homage of the world. We yield unto
The royal rights of tenderness. Speak then,
Before all voices, ripened human life!

Arise, and call her blessed, dark-browed men,
Who put the silver lyre aside for you,
Who could not stroll across the silken strings
Of fancy while you wept uncomforted,
But rang upon the fetters of a race
Enchained the awful chord which pealed along
And echoed in the cannon-shot which broke
The manacle, and bade the bound go free.
She brought a nation on its knees for shame.
She brought a world into a black slave's heart.
Where are our lighter laurels, O my friends,
Brothers and sisters of the busy pen?
Five million freemen crown her birthday feast,
Before whose feet our little leaf we lay.

Arise, and call her blessed, fainting souls,
For whom she sang the strains of holy hope.
Within the gentle twilight of her days,
Like angels, hid her own hymns visit her.
Her life no ivy-tangled door, but wide
And welcome to his solemn feet, who need
Not knock for entrance, nor one ever ask
"Who cometh there?" So still and sure the step,
So well we know God doth "abide in her."

Oh, wait to make her blessed, happy world,
To which she looketh onward ardently!
Lie distant, distant far, ye streets of gold,
Where up and down light-hearted spirits walk,
And wonder that they stayed so long away.
And wonder that they stayed so long away.
Be patient for her coming, for our sakes,
Who will love Heaven better, keeping her.
This only ask we—When from prayer to praise
She moves, and when from peace to joy; be hers
To know she hath the life eternal, since
Her own heart's dearest wish did meet her there.

J. T. Trowbridge's Poem.

This was followed by a poem read by Mr. J. T. Trowbridge. Mr. Trowbridge's poem having been secured for publication elsewhere, only the concluding stanzas can be given:

I greet her now, when South and North
Have ceased their deadly quarrels;
And say, or sing, while here I fling
This leaf upon her laurels—

She loosed the rivets of the slave:
She likewise lifted woman,
And proved her right to share with man
All labors pure and human.

Women, they say, must yield, obey,
Rear children, dance cotillons:
While this one wrote, she cast the vote
Of unenfranchised millions!

Prof. Calvin E. Stowe.

The venerable Professor Calvin E. Stowe, husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe, being called upon, said simply: I am not here now to make a speech. After all the rich viands with which you have been served you do not want to partake of Indian pudding (laughter).

Poem by the Rev. Henry F. Allen.

The following poem was given by the Rev. Henry Freeman Allen, a son-in-law of Mrs. Stowe:

A child came down to earth
Just seventy years ago,
And round its form the angels trod,
Whispering low,
"'Tis an instrument
To be played by the hand of God."

Time sped its steadfast way;
The child grew rosy and strong;
Unconscious she sweetly played
With music right
And discord wrong,
The song that God had made.

The notes of the instrument rose
Sweeter and better each day,
Till it sung in clearest trumpet-tones—
Cast off the bond,
Release the slave,
'Tis thy brother who bleeds and groans.

Oh hear the cry of the wronged,
The hapless children of God;
With folded hands and tearful eyes,
Hopeless they stand,
Patient and meek,
They bow and kiss the rod.

O'er sea and mountain and shore,
The music thundered and rolled,
Till the angels in heaven re-echoed its strain,
And the love of man,
With the mercy of God,
Revived in our hearts again.

Though the instrument's feebler grown
'Twill sound loud and full until death,
Like a harp with its strings Æolian blown,
Rising and falling,
Whispering and calling,
With the strength of God's own breath.

Gounod's song, "Sing, Smile, Slumber," was contributed by Mrs. Allen. The following was the next poetical contribution:

TO HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

BY CHARLOTTE FISK BATES.

England has Eliot, France has Sand to show,
America, her Harriet Beecher Stowe!
Thy fame, like his whose greeting fails us now,
Leaving the light on his remembered brow,
Has spanned the earth, till *both* to *all* belong,
One through the might of story; one, of song.
What language where thy *Uncle Tom* is not?
It speaks in every tongue—a polyglot.
While tears and laughter rolled from it apace,
Its soul helped gain the freedom of a race;
That freedom gained, for ages yet to come,
The world will laugh and weep o'er Uncle Tom.
From sea to sea, hath histrionic art
Made its creations into being start,
And lonely readers seeing all they *read*
Have ached with mirth, or with oppression *bled*.
Would that thy genius with a kindred stroke
The chains of *mental* slavery also broke!
Now against *that*, we fain would have thee deal
The massive blow that all the world shall feel;
And while they laugh and weep at truth's own face
Seek to burst off the shackles that disgrace!
However much already we may owe,
Make our debt larger to the name of Stowe!

The Letters.

Letters were received from many prominent persons, including the veteran Rev. Dr. Prime of the New York *Observer*, Judge Neilson of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley of the *Christian Advocate*, Thomas K. Beecher, Richard Smith of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Oliver Johnson, the well-known abolitionist; the Hon. George William Curtis, Edward Eggleston, George Cary Eggleston, whose former service in the Confederate army makes his letter notable; Professor Harrison of Lexington, Va., who saw like service; Rebecca Harding Davis, the magazine writer; G. W. Cable, the Southern author; T. J. Conant, the distinguished biblical scholar; J. W. De Forest, Professor Francis Brown of the Union Theological Seminary, and William P. Nixon of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. Some of the letters are appended.

230 SOUTH TWENTY-FIRST STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1882.

Dear Sirs: Mr. Davis being absent from home, it is left to me to say how sorry we are that we cannot be with you on Wednesday to offer our friendliest greeting to your guest at this pleasant halting-place on her journey. She reminds me of that noble lady in the "Arabian Nights," who sent before her to the King seventy slaves, each bearing a golden casket full of jewels. As at seventy, however, you men and women of New England only begin to understand your full vigor, there will be many birthdays yet to come on which we may hope to take her by the hand and tell her how thoroughly we honor her and her work. Yours sincerely,

REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9, 1882.

Dear Sirs: I thank you most gratefully for the kindness that remembers me at such a distance, and regret extremely my inability to respond in person. To be in New England would be enough for me. I was there once—a year ago—and it seemed as though I never had been home till then. To be there again, to join friends in rejoicing over the continuance on earth of one who has earned the gratitude of two races of humanity, is greater than the measure of my cup. I can only send you blessings on the day when Harriet Beecher Stowe was born.

Yours truly, G. W. CABLE.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 10, 1882.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Dear Sirs—I regret that distance and occupation (in search of health) will not permit me to attend the garden party which you give in honor of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. With due respect to other able and charming writers I put Mrs. Stowe at the head of all living American novelists, especially in the characteristics of power and sincerity, both of feeling and style. No intelligent contemporary can ignore, and the centuries to come will not soon forget, the immense influence which she has exercised over the history of our country. She has had, and will keep, a fortune of fame, and, by her talents and the nobility of her motives, has deserved it. I beg that you will present her an expression of the profound respect which I owe her as an author, as an American citizen and as a man.

Very respectfully yours,

J. W. DE FOREST.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
NEW YORK, June 7, 1882.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.:

Gentlemen—It would give me great pleasure to accept your very kind invitation for the 14th instant, but my engagements make it impossible.

No lady has done more by her pen to make a distinctively American literature than Mrs. Stowe, and every true American is proud to know that among women there is no name in letters more widely known to fame than hers.

With many thanks for your invitation, I am,

Very truly yours,

S. IRENÆUS PRIME.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 9, 1882.
[From Thomas K. Beecher.]

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, Mass.:

Gentlemen—The original "Uncle Tom" (the only one known as such by the children of her who has given the name a world-wide reputation) regrets his inability to share in the festivities of the 14th instant, to which you invite him.

He will not be, however, unmindful of his sister's birthday when it shall come, and is grateful to you and to other distinguished friends for the honors with which you are planning its decoration; and he remains, gentlemen, with sincere regard, Yours truly.

CINCINNATI, June 9, 1882.

Gentlemen—I am in receipt of your invitation to a garden party in honor of the birthday of Harriet Beecher Stowe. It is not possible for me to be present; otherwise nothing could afford me greater pleasure than an opportunity to write in honoring a woman who has done so much for the cause of humanity. Mrs. Stowe's pen did more to strike the chains from four million slaves than the sword. She is justly appreciated in her own day, and her name will occupy in history one of its brightest pages. Do me the favor to convey to Mrs. Stowe my regards and the wish that her useful li
long continued and enjo
red.

Truly yours. RICHAR
Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

104 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW YORK, June
Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.:

Gentlemen—I thank you for
to attend the "garden party
you propose to honor Mrs.
the seventieth anniversary o
and very deeply do I regret
to be present. Alike as a wo
and a philanthropist, she
country of her birth, and Am
themselves in recognizing
and the great value of he
illionist I am deeply gra
1852, just after the last
slave power, by the aid
porters, to overwhelm
slavery movement, w
shuddering in view of
Fugitive Slave law, and
tion were raging furiou
pions of freedmen, that
came from the press to kin
for the bondman throughou
and fill the hearts of his en
For twenty years the Aboli
gied against all the prejudices
tility of political parties and t
position of the great ecclesiastic
land to create a public sentim
destroy slavery; and at the very
the prospect of success was ecl
hearts of multitudes were filled w
dread, Mrs. Stowe's great work tur
of battle, and from that day forth
freedmen, with constantly augmentin
marched with unfaltering step tow
great victory. All honor, then, I say
Stowe, and may her old age be crow
light and peace. Yours respectfully,

OLIVER JOHN

WEST BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.,
June 10, 1882.

Gentlemen.—I am sincerely obliged by y
kind invitation, and I regret exceedingly tha
is impossible for me to accept it. It is the gre
happiness of Mrs. Stowe not only to have wri
ten many delightful books, but to have writte
one book which will be always famous not onl
as the most vivid picture of an extinct evil sys
tem, but as one of the most powerful influence
in overthrowing it. The light of her genius
flashed the monster into hideous distinctness,
and the country arose to destroy him. No book
was ever more a historical event than "Uncle
Tom's Cabin." In all times and countries
women have nobly served justice and liberty,
but it is doubtful if any single service to the
good cause in this country is greater than that
of Mrs. Stowe. You could have no guest more
worthy of honor, and none to whom honor
would be more gladly and universally paid. If
all whom she has charmed and quickened should
unite to sing her praises, the birds of summer
would be outdone.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.
Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

NEW YORK, 8th June, 1882.

Gentlemen—I thank you for the invitation to the garden party to be given in honor of the most renowned of our countrywomen, and I regret that I can find no way of escaping from arrangements already made, so as to give myself the pleasure of being present on that occasion. Mrs. Stowe's well-deserved literary fame has had but one dangerous rival, namely, the world-wide celebrity of her brilliant and never-to-be-forgotten services oppo
tunely rendered to hu
manity. It seems a trifle to add, but it marks
nature generous in s
great, that the author o
the "Minister's Wooing" has always known
how to show the most gra
kindness to younger and les
Thanking you again for your kind invitation,
I am, gentlemen, yours very sincerely.

EDW. EGGLESTON.
Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

797 GREENE AVENUE, BROOKLYN,
9 June, 1882.

My Dear Sirs—I deeply regret that I cannot accept your kind invitation to attend the garden party to be given on the
h instant in honor of Mrs. Stowe's birthday. The loss of two children recently has unfitted me for participation in any social pleasure, else I should eagerly embrace the opportunity to do honor to a gentlewoman who has done more, perhaps, than any other one person to influence the character and destinies of our land.

May she continue for many years to enjoy the serene consciousness of work well done and of the abiding respect and affection of her countrymen. Sincerely yours,

GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON.

To Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Judge Tourgee's Remarks.

Judge Tourgee being introduced with a pleasant reference to his authorship of "The Fool's Errand," said:

It has been intimated that if each one of us would give his experience in the reading of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," it would be a rare "experience meeting." Mine would be the most crude of any. The first time I had the book was when I tucked it under my frock on the way to the cornfield. I never was noted as an industrious boy. I cut just one pumpkin that forenoon. About midday I had a consciousness that I heard my father very urgently drawing my attention to work. I slipped away, and during the rest of the day I lay on my back and read "Uncle Tom." Whatever may be said of Mrs. Stowe, I am probably the only boy that she made a fool of in her old age. (Laughter.) She did not come into my life as in these more mature natures. She came as a great light upon me, and it was the light of my life. I followed her glorious lead through all the striving of which I have been a witness, and I come more gladly, earnestly to give my thanks to her—to call her my mother.

Rev. Edward Beecher.

The Rev. Edward Beecher spoke of the significance of the great work accomplished by Mrs. Stowe as pointing out the capabilities of woman in the work of religion and progress, which she has not been permitted to fully realize. He argued in behalf of female suffrage, and expressed the hope that through the influence of such women as Mrs. Stowe we shall see a condition of the world in which woman will be made a factor equal with man in the cause of human advancement.

Poem by Mrs. James T. Fields.

The following was the offering of Mrs. James T. Fields:

TO HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Birds were singing in the trees,
Summer was abroad as new
With her troop of murmuring bees
And blossoms 'round her brow:

When seventy years ago there came
A little child to view the land,
Who found a torch with lighted flame
Made ready to her hand.

Fearless she held the
Close to her white
When lo! the pain
And prayers for t

Mother of a new-bo
Daughter of a race
Regent through one
Of sad humanity!

Is there realm to vie with thine,
Whither mortals may aspire?
Torch of love, the flame divine
Hath called thee ever higher.

Who has taught the seer to know
Sorrow that was not her own!
Who has made her face to glow
Glad for another's crown!

But by home fires when day is done,
Charming young and soothing old.
Dearest laurels you have won
While hearth-stones have grown cold.

Friend, how calm your sunset days!
Your peaceful eyes are set on heaven,
For peace upon the promise stays,—
Who loves much is forgiven.

Mr. Edward Atkinson mentioned the

Herding the Basutos.

THERE are few departments of Blue Book literature more instructive and interesting than the short publications—to be had for a few pence—on Foreign and Colonial matters. One of the best of them, No. 102, on Basutoland, just presented to Parliament, gives a most gratifying account of progress among as brave, honest, and promising a barbarian people as we English have ever come in contact with. No Englishman can look back without a good deal of regret, and—in as far as an individual citizen can share responsibility for Imperial policy abroad—a good deal of self-reproach, for our [illegible] of the Basutos. The [illegible] the Cape Colony [illegible] great change

... the other girls ...
The firm denies that they pay ...
and say that several of the girls on strike averaged 15s. per week in wages. The imposition of fines for coming in late could not be abolished as otherwise the hands themselves would suffer, because many of them work in groups, and the late arrival of one would in many instances prevent the others from starting. The fines are of no pecuniary benefit to the firm, but are partly paid over to the Provident Clerks' Society to insure the work people against accident and the rest to the sick club. It is not considered advisable to turn the hands out into the streets during the dinner hour, but a large room at the top of the works has been set aside as a dining room and fitted with cooking stoves and utensils, the accommodation being free of any charge. In conclusion, Messrs. Allen express confidence in being able to deal with their employees in a spirit that will bring a return of good feeling without any outside aid.

A Little Book of considerable interest to both men and women is published (gratis) by ... al Battery Company, Limited, 52, Oxford-street, ... It is carefully compiled, and contains much va... the remarkable Curative Action of ... cial chapter on Mr. Harness' gen... pliances. Those who cann... once to the above addr... A copy with book of testim... application.—[Adverti...

Our friend, Mr. O. D. Richards, gives us the following estimate of the crops in the neighborhood of Wyanet: Winter wheat 20 bushels to the acre; spring 5 to 10; oats 50 to 60, and corn 50 to 55.

Mary A. Farwell wife of Robt Farwell, Esq., in Princeton, Saturday, 5th inst., aged 39 years. Mrs. F. was highly esteemed by many friends. Her loss is greatly felt. A large number of citizens attended her remains to their last resting place.

At her son's residence near town, yesterday, 10th inst., Mrs. Doolittle, widow of the late Joel Doolittle, aged 80 years.

Harris & Cottle has sold this season 9,893 quarts of raspberries, and 10,286 quarts of strawberries: total 20,179. Pretty good.

Tall Corn.

Two stalks of corn now stand tied over the front door of the REPUBLICAN office, measuring fifteen feet and two inches (15-2.) high, and nine feet up to the first ear. They were taken from the field of Mr. Osborn, and are undoubtedly the tallest corn of the season.

Some Potatoes left Yet.

It seems that the bugs did not eat up all the potatoes after all, as it was feared they were going to early in the fall. Mr. Ripley has just dug his patch and got a yield of 250 bushels to the acre. That's what we call pretty good. He did not use Paris Green either.

The Men We Raise.

In the few notices I give you, I shall confine myself to College classmates, who are natives of Maine, but have left the State, and distinguished themselves elsewhere. I do this partly that we may know the value of our State and of its institutions of learning, and of our young men; and that we may be led to appreciate, in part, the merit that has passed away from our sight, or has failed of appreciation from the fact that men do not ordinarily get honor from their own State.

I will speak briefly of Rev. Elias Bond, now at Kohala, one of the largest of the Sandwich Islands. He was a native of Hallowell, Me., was brought up under the preaching of Dr. Shepard, was graduated at Bowdoin, 1837, and at Bangor 1840. He left the country in 1841, for the then distant Sandwich Islands, where his life work has been.

But what of Bond when he was here with us? I knew him only in College. He was distinguished there for industry, modesty and great excellence and uniformity of character. He was prompt at recitation, and every college duty. I think no one remembers any wrong word he ever said, or any wrong he ever did, while at college. But his voice was seldom heard; his diffidence restrained him from any showy demonstration. But he was always at the place of prayer, and at the post of duty. Every one thonght well of Bond, and said he would do good in the world; but perhaps no one supposed he would ever become distinguished. His great modesty and diffidence forbade any such hope.

Nearly thirty years ago he left the country (having taken Ellen S. Powell of Portland as his companion) and joined the Sandwich Island missions. He has held his position there with honor and credit to himself, during all these years. He was put in the midst of blank heathenism, to teach the natives Christianity. There was no one there to fear but God, and that in the good sense. His diffidence and modesty could not well come into play, in any injurious form, or in the midst of that great mass of ignorant and degraded humanity. His mental and christian development was positive, and to many astonishing. Good things were looked for from him, and useful things in abundance, but not great and startling.

Let me now give a brief record of thirty years; not from his own modest hand certainly, but none the less true nevertheless. He worked away upon that heathenism, he preached, he taught, he prayed and wept, but rejoiced in the Lord, and in his work, greatly. Ten years ago, he had received seventeen hundred members to his church on profession. He received over seven hundred in one year, when the greatest revival, perhaps, ever known in the church, occured. These members have held out as well as could have been hoped under the circumstances.

As the natives crowded around him to hear, he set himself and them to the work of building a stone church. The timber was dragged down from the mountains by large gangs, with ropes. The lime for mortar was gotten from corals, in the bed of the ocean, seven miles distant, the natives *diving* for it. The great church was done; but the winds of heaven blew it down. Another was built in the same manner, a bell was put upon it, an organ was put within it, and all was done under his leadership, the hardest worker always in the whole gang.

Mr. Bond was the first missionary to throw himself upon the native church for support. His salary has never been over $600 dollars; a part of the time it has been only about half that sum.

His rule of benevolence, his brethren tell us, has been *one-tenth* of his salary and *one-fifth* of all else. He makes a quarterly tour, of two weeks, to twenty schools, examining them, preaching to them, &c. He boards and teaches some fourteen boys; has helped educate over two hundred in his family school.—He has done great service to the cause of education in the islands, defending it from papal, semi-papal and infidel efforts. He has prepared books, hymn books, &c. He has been sub-commissioner to settle land claims between chiefs and people. He has been Health Commissioner, involving much labor in years of great sickness. He has had charge of the school fund, and been Treasurer for the people. He has been Land Surveyor, and has laid out some fifteen thousand acres in lots. He is Postmaster, mailing some three thousand letters yearly, and all this without pay. He has rejected numerous offers to engage in profitable business. He established a sugar plantation, to furnish employment to the natives.

He has been one of the most busy men in the world. He stands among the first now in point of influence and talent, among the missionaries at the Islands. His field has been, perhaps, as large as our country. He has cultivated the whole of it, in some sense. He is laying off congregations and churches now, (under native pastors) from his great charge, where he has been a spiritual overseer and an omnipresent itinerant. He has never returned home to this country. A thousand dollars were offered him some years ago, by a benevolent friend in Portland, to pay expenses of a visit, by himself and wife, to this country; but he could not leave; his work was there, his heart was there and there he wished to rest at last. But he is now wearing out. He came this year to California, for his health, and stopped a few weeks. The Pacific railroad tempted him to cross the continent; the voices of friends and of affection called him here, to his native State. But he has gone back to his loved Hawaii.

This is one of the sons of Maine. We will not be proud of him, but we will be thankful for him. He is the offspring of Bowdoin and of Bangor, and is a standing proof of their usefulness to the State and the world. He was brought up by pious parents in rather humble circumstances; and under the ministry, I have said, of Dr. Shepard. He was taken into the church under his care: and his work abroad has been but one of the handfuls of his seed sown upon the mountains by that great man, that now shake like Lebanon.

thing appeared pleasant. The attendai was large; nearly all the members being pi ent. In the Senate Mr. Sumner seemed m than usual the central figure in that ch ber. Mr. Fessenden's death has left him real leader of that body, as John Sherm with all his activity and practical saga cannot dispute the supremacy, as Mr. Fess den did by his presence alone. The Mas chusetts Senator was welcomed with mu more apparent cordiality that of old. Mr. M rill was received with great cordiality, a Mr. Hamlin was pleasantly greeted. Cor ling looked handsomer than ever; Senat Edmunds, Ferry, his colleague, Buckingha with his handsome splended ripe old man a eyes jolly and genial as ever, with fun twin ling in every look or lurking in every moti of his features; Cameron, white-haired a withered, but looking as if full of juice y provided one bit deep enough. Henry W son as pleasant, alert, and more rotund th ever; Sprague, looking fresher and more b ish than usual; Trumbull with his keen, ne ous expression, the very image of a spe pleader, believing himself a jurist, while other Rhode Islander, Anthony, appears have paid special regards to his good lo during the past summer;—these and the o ers made up a body of specially fine look men, dignified, striking, were qualified to lc if not to act the Senators. Most of them that also. Size goes for a good deal in battle of life; good looks for much, and capacity for appearing dignified at least cou in heavily. I never see the United Sta Senate together but I am convinced o things. Garret Davis, for instance, has more ability than many who, even of his o party, are able to get and hold the attent of the Chamber. He lacks presence howe Pomeroy an Ramsey don't do that, neit of them. But they are not over-provi otherwise. This is all aside. There w very cordial feeling apparent and a good t pervaded the atmosphere. The message receivad with evident marks of approval, several points as that of Georgia, excited dible approval. Senator Morton offere bill to carry out the suggestions of that r sage in that particular, which was put u its passage.

GEORGIA—WHERE IT STANDS.

There is still a question as to the exact quirements the President proposes. Wl ever it has been proposed to require the oath of persons elected to a State Legislat under the reconstruction acts, the decis has always been that the only oath that co be administered was the one required by constitution under which they were to Representatives Boutwell, Paine and J. Wilson took that ground in their famous patch about the Louisiana case. Gen. Ca decided the same way in the cases of No and South Carolina. Gen. Grant himsel the case of Florida *and of Georgia*, direc Gen. Meade not to require the test oath the case of the Legislatures. At a later Congress passed a supplemental act, apply certain other rules to the States of Virgi Texas and Mississippi. Gen. Canby took ground that by this additional act the oath was required. The Attorney-Gen however took the opposite view, so far as Legislature is concerned. The question th is, what oath is to be administered? Doct disagree. It would seem plain that the t oath is meant by the President, but his torney-General says "no such thing is in law." The present members of the Geo Legislature have all taken the oath requir by their State Constitution. A good ma have perjured themselves under it. But w is to decide what test they are to meet. Congress fix it securely this time.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

Members gathered early, and in large nu bers. Different ones could be seen serving rallying points around which gatherings w made. Here was Butler, looming largel person and mentality. He grows corpul and with that great bald head—the very ture of a bald eagle—fills a large space an tracts much attention wherever he g Schenck was near by and had a large gr about him. He has travelled this sum but still retains the same old mastiff lool the heavy-set under jaw making one no all anxious for an encounter. There was firm-strung, nervous Bingham, retailing sharp answers, with all that querulous i tience which detracts so much from his fluence.

Your Maine members were all pres Mr. Peters looking pleasant, self-conter and affable, Speaker Blaine important, anxious to know and be known of everyb —even to the extent of taking especial of the anthracite coal and the annexa questions together. Mr. Lynch was earl his seat, examining papers and preparin work, among the busiest, quietest and r faithful men in the House.

Among the Democrats, Mr. Cox seemed be the most popular. Some jokes were tempted about his European tour and es ially as to the Spanish part. He was asked if he had brought a castle back him. Voorhees of Indiana, was next in portance. Of course Brooks was well re ed. There is an evident feeling of confid in the breasts of the minority, who whe Democratic members from the South ge will be greatly strengthened. Some a them are confident of seventy-two. will fight earnestly, foreign policy, (Cuba finance, greenbacks, and reduction of tion are their cues. The reception o message in the House was peculiar. Ge gave an outburst of applause. The fina part seemed to be mixed while there w decided surprise manifested when the *Fishy* paragraphs on Cuba were read.

The reference to the neglect of our mercial and navigation interests was pected, and generally approved. On whole the message is regarded as a moderate, well-written State paper, contains sensible middle opinions on subjects—except Cuba. SPECTAT

REORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED S JUDICIARY.—The law enacted by Congr April last re-adjusting the Judiciary

-York

n. The leading Union journals express confi-
he Senate, whatever may be the result, and
harge in the case was prejudicial and amply
t regret the prospect of acquittal.—[Associated
ort.

EGRAM TO SENATOR HENDERSON.

UIS, May 13.—*To the Hon.* J. B. HEN-
There is intense excitement here. Meeting
o-morrow night. Can your friends hope that
ote for the Eleventh Article? If so all will be
E. W. FOX.

n Senator Henderson replied:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 13.

FOX, *St. Louis:*

y friends that I am sworn to do impartial jus-
ding to law and the evidence, and I will try to
an honest man.

(Signed) J. B. HENDERSON.

LBANY EVENING JOURNAL'S COMMENTS.

desertion and treachery of four Sena-
n whom the people had a right to rely for an
erdict, according to the facts, has put in jeopardy
important cause ever tried, and will probably
n punishment the greatest criminal of modern
* * Four men are responsible for this great
nd upon them the insulted and outraged nation
he heavy burden of its condemnation. Messrs.
, Trumbull, Grimes and Henderson may ex-
th whatever pretext they can find, their
o meet the demands of justice, and
the solemn duty imposed upon them.
aked, indisputable, and damning fact remains,
ave betrayed their trusts, have forfeited their
violated the oath which each of them took,
ited their reputation for consistency and fidelity
ble. * * * * * * Seven or eight men, swayed
r considerations, may falter and go astray. But
f men, whose conclusions are influenced only
l love of justice and of truth, will tear aside the
nd transparent vail of subterfuge with which
leaders seek to disguise their motives and re-
baseness and perfidy to the world. History
d that Andrew Johnson was convicted by the
though it may be compelled to relate how he
the consequences of his crimes through the
of dishonored Senators.

MENTS OF THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

ase against the President was fully and
ade out, and we had hoped that there was suffi-
esty in the Senate to secure his removal; but in
ublic are likely to be disappointed. The great
n to reconstruction must, it seems, remain in
The Treasury thieves are to have a new lease,
ork of demoralization and public robbery is to
It only remains for an indignant and
people to appeal from the Senate to
allot-box; and in taking this appeal
retrying the case at the bar
opinion, the Senators who have violated the
ce placed in them by their constituents will not
ooked. Andrew Johnson will, in any event, retire
ice without the confidence or respect of any
The same fate awaits those Senators who have
d their country and their party. No Senator who
reinstate Stanton, and at the same time voted
President, in removing Stanton, had violated the
n now honestly vote for acquittal. The people
be deceived upon this point, and they will be gov-
n the future by their honest convictions, which
elopments of time will strengthen rather than di-

YRACUSE STANDARD ON THE SITUATION.

t defection exists in high quarters we ad-
pon the roll of enduring infamy it is too apparent
rtain Senators are to write their own names; that
f freedom's chosen leaders are to commit moral
olitical suicide. Senator Trumbull of Illinois,
under the strongest pledges of allegiance to the
r cause, deserts it when his services are the most
; and Senator Fessenden negatives a life of
ness by a crowning act of perfidy. They rush
the fate they deserve. The nation will
y remember their names, and write apostate upon
ombs. * * * *It is a political as well as a judicial*
n, and the American people will hold him guilty of
esest abandonment of true political principles, who
the acquittal of Andrew Johnson. Such will be
d in their scorn, and condemned to their execra-
Let them understand it.

HILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN'S OPIN-
ION.

habitual grumblers as Grimes and Fes-
might be expected to fail us. But we read of the
n of such men as Trumbull with amazement.
the author of the Civil Rights act, and of the
en's Bureau act, as full of legal quibbles and
alities as Stanbery himself. * * * The general
that some of the delinquents have been paid in
We say general, because among Republicans we
rcely find any one who does not entertain the belief.
position to buy them was made openly in *The New-*
York World, and the money could have been raised, to
mount, from well known sources. Be this as
and whether Johnson should now be convicted or
ed, the Republicans of this land have an account
e with men who have carried their heads very
the Senate and in the party, and who have forced
elves into responsible positions only to become
some and dangerous by their incessant wayward-
Their names stand on the records of the Senate
eir fellow-Republicans as voting against Johnson
very points against which he arrayed himself in
ach of law. Yet now they affect to be unable to
thing inimical in the dangerous work of nullifica-
If not corrupt, those men must be regarded as
nnuated, since their failure to appreciate so grave
e is otherwise unaccountable.

E PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH SPEAKS.

id the intrigues, blandishments, rival am-
, dissipations, corruptions, and conflicting rumors
cories of the capital, the steadiest minds some-
become confused, and the disposition to fearlessly
e the right is lost in an overweening desire to ac-
ish purely personal ends, to gratify private ani-
y, or to acquire sudden wealth. At some times and
some issues the people are careless or in-
nt to such departures from the line of recti-
But no Republican Senator can lay the flattering
n to his soul that tergiversation or treachery
overshadowing question of the hour will never be
tell or forgiven. Nor will the shallow pretext that
rfine regard for legal technicalities compels sincere
licans to vote for acquittal, be one instant believed.
etense that recreant Senators are formed of purer
possessed of more conscientious minds than their
ues will gain no credence anywhere. It will but
te investigation into the secret causes of apostacy,
ke men inquire how large was the bribe or how
as the jealous hatred that prompted a betrayal of
ns constituencies, and a reckless sacrifice of the
terests of the American people.

EWS OF THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.

Senate, as a body, has been true, and
n, finding that he could not control the mass, has
ed it in detail, and with a degree of success that
led the country with distress, indignation, and
He has gone round about the Republican lines,
the fidelity of one sentinel after another, until he
nd the weak points and has overcome them. Cor-
n has done its work with men who have hitherto
irreproachable names before the world, and
have sunk into sudden infamy, from which
s no hope of redemption. Fessenden, Grimes, Hen-
, and Trumbull, if no more, have sold themselves
trayed their great trust, each for his own price.
the sober verdict of the people, and it is grounded
n intelligent common sense. That these men have
orrupted, and have betrayed their avowed princi-
r some price, is evident from several considera-
both of a positive and a negative character.

PINION OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

do not care what reasons Senators who
stultify themselves may assign for their votes.
will not be judged by the reasons they give, *but by*
obabilities of the case. *Men who do* base deeds
s have an abundance of excuses, which seem to sat-
emselves, but are satisfactory to none beside. It
ersally conceded that some Senators are liable to
yed by political ambition, and others by personal
ities. Is it presumptuous to fear or suspect that
rs who would yield to inducements of these sorts,
accept a bribe in gold or greenbacks?

HE LETTER TO SENATOR HENDERSON.

following is the full text of the Missouri
tion's letter to Senator Henderson:

"WASHINGTON, May 12, 1868.

Hon. John B. Henderson, United State Senate:

: On a consultation of the Republican members of
use of Representatives from Missouri, in view of
osition on the Impeachment articles, we ask you
hold your vote on any article upon which you can-
e affirmatively. This request is made because we
the safety of the loyal people of the United States
ds the immediate removal of Andrew Johnson
e office of President of the United States.

"Respectfully,

GEO. W. ANDERSON, JOS. W. McCLURG,
WM. A. PILE, BENJ. F. LOAN,
A. NEWCOMB, JOHN F. BENJAMIN,
"JOS. J. GRAVELLY."

is letter Mr. Henderson made verbal reply that he
either tender his resignation before the vote was
or withhold his vote. He is deeply affected by the
n in which he is placed, and says if he resigns he
turn to Missouri and will speak during the recess
Republican cause in the coming election.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER'S DISPATCHES.

SHINGTON, May 13.—The impeachers are
ur that they could have convicted the President
ote been taken yesterday, with the votes of Sena-
ward and Wade. The vote of the latter is now
usable, and will be duly recorded against the
nt. The Congressional Republican Committee
egraphed all over the country urging that meet-
held to urge the conviction of the President. A
able movement has been already inaugurated in
r Fessenden's State to induce him to re-
er his intention to acquit the President.
he doubtful Senators will be made to
that a vote for the President will in-
their expulsion from office and from the party.
Forney came out in *The Chronicle* this morning

fact showed the negro to be the great controling figure of American politics. Our history shows that every great debate in Congress has grown out of the question of the negro race. The first great Congressional encounter in '92, in which the chiefs of the Revolution crossed their swords, was that upon the slave clause of the Constitution. Again, years afterward, the negro question originated the great debate between Webster and Hayne, and from that day every salient debate has been in relation to the negro, until at last the gun at Sumter made him master of the situation. The pen which signed the Emancipation Proclamation was put into the hands of the President by the black man, and if Andrew Johnson is deposed it will be the hand of the negro which drags him down, for it is on the question of the status of the negro that the President has defied Congress. Wherever you go, therefore—wherever you touch American history, God has so assimilated the relations of this race to ourselves as to be a test of American moral life, and the fulcrum and the lever of American political problems. We have discussed this principle for 30 years. We have endeavored to educate the people to the idea of justice to this race. We have endeavored to raise them to a chivalrous feeling on their behalf, and we have endeavored to show them that God has subjected this question to laws more determinate than those of Congress. We are to-day in the hands of his justice, of those great practical questions which rule the 19th century. The great practical forces of the nineteenth century have grasped this question. I know that the negro's place is safe, and I know that he has a better right to fold his hands than any of us, because God has said to this country, only by being just shall you be strong. The question to-day is a question of business, it has got beyond politics, and while Congress sits there and makes card-houses of paper constitutions, the ten States are now in a state of anarchy. The anarchy is social as well as political; society has resolved itself into its political elements; the great forces of discord are grappling with each other. Reconstruction has struck deeper down than the question of constitutions; and the question to-day is, whether the South shall eat bread, whether we shall build up those ten States, or leave them in ruins. The effort of Andrew Johnson has been to check the result of the War, to save the pet scheme of John C. Calhoun from destruction. I saw a remark in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago to this effect. "There is corn enough in Alabama to feed the whole South, but there is not brain enough to move it." In this sentence there is a key to the whole situation. Look at the white race of the South. We are discoursing with pedantic nicety of distributing that education in the South, by means of which a man can read and write; but there are ninety-nine out of the hundred men who can read and write, and their education does not amount to as much as the one man who cannot read and write. So, when you talk of education, just consider the meaning of the term, and take into consideration all the difficulties the black race have had. They have had to push through the necessity of earning their own bread, and that necessity has made those black brains more intelligent than all the superficial learning of the white race. The South, in spite of its training, in spite of the opportunities of its rich men by traveling through the centers of information in the old world, still does not compare with the education of the black race, which has had to earn its living by its labor. There has not been a Southern born man in the last 30 years who could do any business; there has not been a Southern-born man in the last 30 years who could build a railroad or run it, or who could manage a large mercantile house. To do that required brains, and the South always hired its brains; and they haven't got brains enough now to move 100,000,000 bushels of wheat from Chicago to New-York. The reason why our colleges are so tame and our editorial sanctums so stupid is because they have less brain, the industrial pursuits having absorbed four-fifths of the brain. I am reminded of the story of the Southern white girl who was studying arithmetic. On being asked how she would multiply fractions, she replied, "Oh, I never do that, we always hired a man to do that!" This is a sample of the Southern mind up to the present hour. Up to 1861 the South hired its brains; in that year it endeavored to banish them, to try the experiment of living in the midst of a miserable feudalism in the 19th century. The idiots seceded from the asylum; the mental cripples deserted their hospital, and they are suffering now. There is corn enough in Alabama for their wants, but not wits enough to move it. The Senate says to the South, "We wish you to put down on paper the forms under which you wish to live, but innumerable laws will never teach them if they do not begin to live—to earn their own bread." The worst of it is, that the white race cannot accept this, and would rather starve and fail than to stand on the black man's feet. Like the stalwart, six-foot Southerner, who, during the war, applied to a quartermaster for transportation and food from Nashville to a certain point, the captain replied that he could not give it, but recommended him, as he was a stout, hearty man, to go down to the steamboat landing and offer to help them by pitching wood on to the boat, for which service they would convey him free. Looking up at the officer in surprise and disgust, he remarked: "Well, stranger, I never done a stroke of work in my life yet, and I recon I won't commence now." The impoverished South, at the close of the war, wants millions of money to set its machinery again in motion. The North said, "we will send it to you, and we will send you books and school teachers with it." "But no," says the South, "Send us your money, but your school-marms we don't want." The South says it does not want any infusion of the Yankees in their section, but they do want it. The progressive, energetic, inventive Yankee spirit—that spirit which, in a six-months-old Yankee, causes it to look round over the sides of its little cradle and invent cradles of new and improved designs—is just what they do want at the South. The South is to-day breathing in an exhausted receiver. The treason of the President is in that, when the South was opened Johnson, seeing the white race on their knees imploring for mercy, runs up his flag, and cries out, "Don't give up the cause; hold on yet a little while I will yet save this pet idea." The idea was, that a gentleman was a man who not only did not do anything, but who could not do anything. John C. Calhoun said they must build up a Chinese wall between the North and the South, or these Northern ideas would swallow them up. But this fellow from Tennessee says, "No; we will do better than that. The South wants $100,000,000 of money without ideas, and I will give it to them." The intellect of the educated negro of the South reached forth to join hands with the loyal men all over the country, but they were struck apart, and Johnson was the priest or the fiend who consecrated the divorce. It is the business brain of the country that demands his conviction. If he be acquitted, the shock will not be felt in the club-house of the Union League, but it will be felt in Wall-st. Its effect will be worse than three bad harvests to the finances of the country. But during the year of a Presidential campaign no truth was to be expected from the politicians from the 1st of April to the 4th of November; after that time they draw a long breath and will speak the truth. The moves at Washington now are not made upon an Impeachment chess-board; it is a Presidential chess-board. Over the head of Fessenden looms his Presidential candidate. There is now much agitation about woman's rights. Well, women should have all their rights, but I don't know but they have them already. Their influence at least is great. The upsetting of a teacup by a lady-in-waiting at the court of Queen Anne, was what upset the Duke of Marlborough: a woman's decease lifted Bonaparte to a throne, and it may be that the wives and daughters of United States Senators will keep Andrew Johnson in the White House. I can see the lines of new parties being drawn at Washington now; the old Democratic party is deceased, and the lines are now being drawn between the Loyal and the Unloyal—the sheep on the right hand and the goats on the left. I can see Chief-Justice Chase, with the Presidency on the brain, acting his part; and this Presidential plot has been concocted under the ermine of the Supreme Court. We must be patient with Fessenden and Trumbull. It takes six months for an idea to penetrate Fessenden's brain. Sydney Smith once said that, to get a joke through a Scotchman's head required a surgical operation, and it requires a surgical operation to get a real progressive freedom-loving idea into the head of poor Fessenden. He is out of breath now, and and he is panting in his endeavor to get up with Drake and Sumner. He will be all right by December next, if we can wait till then. I do not say that he is lacking; he is only slow. There is only one idea in this impeachment question. I cannot find any more, and I have read all of the arguments of the President's counsel, excepting that of Mr. Evarts, and I so loathe him that I cannot read it. He has no right to be standing in the position he is. No duty of his as a lawyer required his presence there, and his volunteering to defend that case has deepened the popular conviction in people's minds that lawyers have no conscience. His course is even worse than the shameless and infidel career of Rufus Choate, and I beg pardon of the infidels for using the term. The President did all in his power to accomplish the removal of Secretary Stanton. In so doing he violated a law. The President has no right to violate a constitutional law. All these propositions are unquestioned. Now, if he thought the law unconstitutional, he had the right to initiate the *quo warranto* proceedings in the court and test it. He did not do so; and why not? The answer must be that his intention was a guilty one, and the only question of his punishment is the question "How much?" That is the gist of all the Impeachment proceeding. If the President simply wished to test the constitutionality of the law, why did he not turn out of office some obscure and unimportant officer, one whom nobody knows or cares about—the Secretary of the Interior for instance? But when, after retarding Reconstruction, he puts his right hand on Grant, and his left hand on Sherman, tries to tempt Thomas, and grasps at the very head of the military power of the nation, the measure of his punishment should be to put it out of his power to repeat the same, that is, depose him. When a burglar comes into your room at the dead of night and seizes your foot, you do not give him nominal damage—you shoot him through the heart. The torch of history will, 50 years hence, be shed upon Fessenden and Trumbull; and, shining through their characters, will say "not intellectually blind—morally base." The old Whig fossils cannot yet see the face of John Hancock under a black skin. I could employ the most cunning lawyer in [illegible] months a picture of a President who ought to be impeached, and when completed it will be a portrait of Andrew Johnson. We have all seen these changeable pictures that are exposed in front of the stores, painted upon slips like a blind. Looking at it in one way you will see the picture of one popular General, and the other way you will see another. So it is with Fessenden. Looking at the picture he cannot see the face of Andrew Johnson, and can only see Ben Wade. The address of Mr. Phillips was listened to with the most intense interest, and during its continuance and at its close, bursts of laughter and of hearty applause greeted him.

Mary Grew of Philadelphia succeeded Mr. Phillips, and addressed the meeting in a finished and well-considered speech. She commenced by saying that when a body of men undertake to disturb the nation, they owe it to the people to show cause why they seek to overthrow the institutions of the land. More than a third of a century ago, Anti-Slavery agitators had done this. The men who led the enterprise said, deliberately and calmly, We assail this mighty institution because it is altogether bad and vile—too wicked for words to express. Those statements they had since proved, and when the Proclamation of Emancipation and the Constitutional amendment declared for it, then the Church and State were, suddenly converted. Papers, which had for years been talking of the fanaticism of the Abolitionists, came around and wrote editorials which looked as though they might have been taken bodily from the columns of *The Standard* and *The Liberator* of 20 years before. She read from a Philadelphia paper some self-congratulatory statements about the progress exhibited by that city in the question of woman's rights by the number of educated and highly successful female physicians who were practicing there. But those Philadelphia editors, although ready to felicitate themselves upon the elevation of female labor, had never helped Lucy Blackwell, who had fought the battle of woman's rights for a lifetime. The papers now asked what the Abolitionists wanted, saying, "You have secured the abolition of Slavery, pray why do you not now stop?" Her answer to that was very simple—they did not stop and would not

applauded.

Wendell Phillips, esq., was the next speaker, and said: In addressing an anniversary meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, I must refer to the principles which animate its founders and friends. We all thought that when we became Abolitionists we were devoting ourselves to the saving of the negro race. We were bound to obtain the freedom of a victim race; but God has shown us in the course of 30 years that this question of the negro was involved in every political question throughout the country. In examining the history of the past, it will be seen that we have been gradually drifting toward that social and political corruption which seems inevitable in Republican Governments. There has been a weakening of the people, and a strengthening of the higher classes; and to-day, popular institutions—that is, essentially Democratic institutions—universal suffrage or the actual and entire presence of every responsible being in the Government, are elements which depend on the devotion of the black race among us. If the nation survive the dreadful strain which is now being put upon us, it is because we have a black race, and the preservation of the Republic is due that education of purpose which has taken its rise in the discussions arising from this great question. There is a class of people with white lips about now-a-days who wish that all the negroes might be blanched white, and believe that then we should attain a millennial condition, and then we should be a happy people; but fifty years hence it will be seen that the negro was the only chance God gave us, and the salvation of the country has depended upon the existence in the South of 3,000,000 of essential and inevitable loyalists. Without them there never would have been a possibility of retaining the loyal North and the recalcitrant whites of the South. That

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YALE COLLEGE.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Address of Ex-President Woolsey.

INAUGURAL OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Noah Porter, L.L.D.

The Higher Education of the Country.

Reported for the Boston Journal.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11. The ceremonies of inaugurating Rev. Dr. Noah Porter as President of Yale University were celebrated in the Centre Church this forenoon and were very impressive and interesting.

Notwithstanding the torrents of rain, there was a very large attendance. At half past ten o'clock, in the midst of pouring rain, the various departments of the College assembled in their respective halls and proceeded to the College library, where the graduates and invited guests were already gathered.

The procession was formed under the direction of Major Edward Heaton, one of the tutors of Yale College, and marched in the following order by Chapel and Temple streets to the Centre church:

New Haven Brass Band; the students of the University in the following order: Academic department, Theological department, Medical department, Law department, Philosophical department, including the Sheffield Scientific School; the President and President elect; the Lieutenant Governor, Governor Jewell not being able to be present; the Corporation of Yale College; the Faculty of Yale and other colleges; invited guests; and the graduates of the College in order of classes.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Presidents McCosh of Princeton, Barnard of Columbia, Campbell of Rutgers, Cattell of Lafayette, Aiken, late of Union, Chapin of Beloit, Prof. Chase and Mr. Allen of Brown, Professors Cook and Atherton of Rutgers, Hon. H. S. Raymond of Charleston, S. C., Rev. Dr. Bushnell, Hon. M. B. Field, Donald G. Mitchell, Esq., M. D. Collier of St. Louis, M. Young, Esq., of New York, Hon. Peter Parker of Washington, Mr. Mori, Japanese Minister, resident at Washington, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Joseph Battell, Esq., Henry Farnam, Esq., and many others.

The galleries of the church were filled to overflowing with ladies and the stage was occupied by the officers of Yale and other colleges. The graduates and other guests filled the body of the house. The professional students were on the north aisle and the academic students on the south aisle. The music was under the direction of Dr. Stockel and was given by College voices. The programme of the exercises at the Centre Church was as follows:

Chorus by college voices, "Gloria in Excelsis;" Prayer by Rev. Dr. Bacon of Yale University; Induction of the President elect and Farewell Address of President Woolsey; Congratulatory Address in Latin by Prof Thomas A. Thacher; Congratulatory Address in English by Henry Martin Sandere of the senior class in the Academical department; Chorus, "Domine Calvum fac Presidem Nostoum;" the Inaugural Address by President Porter; Doxology.

The following are the addresses:

President Woolsey's Address.

I am happy that I can give thanks to God for his blessing upon this college, and upon the administration of its affairs, during the last quarter of a century. Never were its prospects and hopes brighter than at this present moment. And I rejoice that I can commit the office, which I now formally resign, into the hands of one who is perfectly well acquainted with the affairs of the College, who has been tested by an official connection with it of twenty-five years, who has honored it by his writings, who commands, as I believe, the respect and confidence of all—of the public, the trustees, the graduates and the faculties.

To you, sir, according to a formality of ancient date, I commit this charter and this seal; a *charter* which in its simplicity and liberality has long provided an enlightened and efficient government over the institution, and which, as I hope and believe, by the recent change in one of its provisions, will more effectually pledge the 4500 living graduates to active measures for its prosperity; and *a seal*, which has been affixed with rare moderation to questionable degrees, and which, I augur, will be the certificate of true scholarship, as well as of high scientific and literary reputation, hereafter.

In laying down my office I do not intend to set forth or defend the principles upon which I, together with my colleagues, have endeavored to exercise the power committed to us by the corporation in instructing and governing the College. I cannot, however, forbear to mention three points in which the faculties have been greatly favored—so greatly indeed, that if they have been unsuccessful, the fault must be laid not at the door of the Corporation, but somewhere else. *One of these is the confidence which the Corporation has reposed in them.* The Board in whose hands the ultimate and highest decision rests have ever felt that their interference, without the request of the officers of instruction, in the study and order of the institution, would be uncalled for and unwise; that independent, unsolicited action on their part would amount to a censure of the faculties, and would lead to discord and confusion. With scarcely an exception, no law has been passed, no officer appointed, unless after full consultation and exchange of views between the boards of control and of instruction. And hence, if there are defects in our system, the faculties are, as they ought to be, mainly responsible; if an inefficient or unfaithful officer comes into a chair of instruction, the faculties, who know him best, and not the Corporation, are to bear whatever censure is justly due. I hope that this may always continue. I would not indeed have the Corporation a mere organ to carry into effect the will of their subordinate officers; I would have them think and judge for themselves, have their ears open to all complaints against the system of teaching or of governing, and see that the instructions are faithfully and successfully given; but to interfere, *"nisi dignus vindice nodus,"* would be in the highest degree unwise; it would be to reduce the faculties to the condition of mere agents, and to drive away the best officers from the institution.

And growing out of this wise liberty conceded to the officers there is another favorable point in the position of the college officers—that, while the general tradition of what a college ought to be is tolerably fixed, changes have constantly taken place with the enlargement of the corps of instructors, with the raising of the standard of scholarship, and with the demand for a higher education in the country. The best thing about the changes is that they have been made in all quietness, without flourish of trumpets, each at its time, and not all at once, dictated by the desire of scientific and literary improvement, and not by that adding to the eclat of the institution. Thus, in the academic department, the Senior year is worth vastly more to the student than it was twenty-five years ago; the methods of instruction have been greatly improved; several of the modern languages have been introduced; the system of examinations is on a wholly new basis; the students are classified according to their attainments; and optional studies are allowed without at all overthrowing the old curriculum. So also in the Scientific School, the requisitions for entrance have been made more severe, at the risk of deterring many candidates, and the means of instruction have been increased by the self-denial and zeal of the professors until the school, in its sphere, takes the highest rank in the judgment of the whole country. And to mention but one other mark of progress, the recent enlargement of the course for graduates, in philology and science, brought about by the professors themselves, is a most hopeful indication of the future usefulness and influence of the university. So may it ever be; may the spirit of true science, ever ready to diffuse itself, and acting on a well-conceived plan, be more and more the spirit of Yale College, emanating from the teaching faculties and encouraged by the Corporation.

There is a third particular to which I wish to call attention, in which we are, as I think, greatly favored: it is that the President, by tradition and in conformity with a right view prevailing here, takes an active part in the instruction. This of course is not peculiar to us, but the tendency, in so large a seat of learning, is to throw so many affairs into his hands that he can engage in no other duty. If the choice were between a President who did his official business chiefly by a secretary, and one who could give no time to teaching on account of his other occupations, we should not, I think, long hesitate, even if we feared that the occupation of his time in instruction would prevent him from doing some things which would be beneficial to the College. I have always felt that the details of my office were my duty and my burden, but the teaching of willing students and the pursuit of some science with them, my duty and my joy, so that if the office were to run along in the rut of details and official acts and consultations only, I, for one, would not think it worth taking. The President of a College ought in some department of study to impress himself on his students as a man of learning and of thought; he ought to be near to them in the influences of the lecture room, and to be one of themselves; his character ought to be so within the reach of their eyes that they can confide in him and respect him, if he is worthy of having such sentiments entertained toward him. Instead of which, a mere manager of affairs has no appreciable influence on thought or character; and it would be well if, feeling the inferiority of his position, he did not make himself of importance in questionable ways of interference.

I trust, then, that amid all the changes which will come, these advantages, as they seem to me to be, will be retained in the institution.

And there is another thing which I hope will always be present here, with the consideration of which I will close this brief address: I hope that as long as the College lasts it will be the abode of religion, of teachers who believe in Christ and lead a religious life, and of scholars who feel that a noble character is something infinitely more precious than learning.

If, indeed, it were necessary for the promotion of religion in colleges that their spirit should be sectarian, or even that of a denomination, above all, if it should be proselyting, I should say that a great difficulty lay in the way of a truly good education; and the question then would be: ought colleges, as they are now conceived of, to exist at all? For we take into our hands many young minds at an age and a point of culture and discipline when they are not able to be independent guides for themselves. If they came to the halls of science already mature and prepared to begin their life-study, established in whatever it concerned them to know, except that one science or profession which was to be the lasting occupation of their powers, then there would be some reason for leaving them wholly to themselves in other respects, and for not offering to them that amount of guidance which is consistent with training in manly thought. For they would be able to estimate their responsibilities; they would have the discipline and the instruments for ascertaining what is true; they would feel the weight of a speedy entrance into the great world of men. But as things are, in the immaturity of the reason of the actual student, we are called to teach all science almost from its foundations, and among them the sciences of metaphysics and morals; why teach these and stop at the steps of the higher temple dedicated to God? Is it come to this, that the study of religion is to be divorced from all education; that as well in the college as in the public school, nothing but what is secular, nothing that reaches outside of this material world shall be taught? But I am glad to be able to say that this is going too far for sincere philanthropists of various shades of thought. I am happy to quote Mr. Huxley's opinion that "some form of religion and morality is essential to true education," and his acknowledgment of what religious influence has done in this good work.* Doubtless in this age of denials it is easier to rub out past beliefs from the minds of the thoughtless and the worldly, than to make them fast and deep; so that in one sense the doubter, even the atheist, has the advantage, after all the moral and religious training through which the young have passed. But most men who reject Christianity would emphatically say, "let us have all the influences from religion in favor of a life of truth, purity, honor and benevolence, which it can exert, and as it cannot be taught without being believed, let college men be sincere Christian believers and livers, until the world, if it ever will, gives up Christ and the Gospel. Until then,"—they will add—"let all the moral forces at its command be bent on the establishment of a higher morality than this country in its politics or its commerce, or even in its social life, now presents, for the welfare, the existence, the hope of the land depend on a higher tone of life, on impressing the young with a spirit like Christ's, who abhorred evil and loved right with all the energy of his nature."

May I not say, then, that the question of a religious education is answered for us in the affirmative by the judgments of those who have no fixed belief in the supernatural origin of religion? Can those, then, who do believe that it is from heaven, hesitate about advancing further still, or be afraid to say that not only the benevolent, purifying tendencies of Christianity, but its truths and authority also require that they should, in all fit ways, imbue their pupils in the common faith? Parents, that is, the great majority of them, expect this, and rather blame the colleges for the neglect of a religious training than for going too far in that direction. If there were an institution which took the other course, which said by its measures, not only that it was entirely indifferent to the claims of Christianity, but admitted all advocates of all theories opposed to it to inculcate their views on the minds of collegians, such an attitude could be interpreted only as a covert form of hostility, nor could an earnest believer in Christianity be willing to expose his son to an atmosphere, as he regarded it, so stagnant and pestilential.

While thus, on the one hand, in the education of all who are in the earlier stages of culture, indifference or neglect of the highest, the celestial truth really amounts to undervaluing it, or to denying it, there is no practical difficulty, on the other hand, arising from the fact that colleges are to some degree under the control of denominations. Here, first, I may be allowed to state what I myself have observed, that in a long acquaintance with officers of colleges controlled by various religious sects, I have observed no spirit of proselytism and no important disagreement in regard to the meaning and essence of our common Christianity. They may cling, and possibly with fondness, to their own modes of church government, to the distinctive points of doctrine which come down to them from their fathers, but they do not differ as to the realities of sin and forgiveness, nor as to the qualities essential to a perfect life. In fact, the training of educated Christian men now, brought as they are under the influences of Church history, of an improved exegesis, and of a growing sense of the common brotherhood of Christians, brings them to nearly the same views—to "the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God." For instance, when that noble man, Dr. Wayland, was alive, one who was not a Baptist might have been sure that he would be the guide of young minds into a pure and lofty Christianity.

But some one will present another difficulty—the attitude which religion must take toward some of the doctrines of modern science—for science has its dogmas, some of them half proved, new-fangled, which it is as much the fashion to admit on insufficient evidence, as it is for some schools of philosophers to deny even the possibility of revelation. I can only say in regard to such imagined difficulties that, when the scientific doctrine is not yet received, but is knocking for admission at the door of truth, it cannot have fixed relations to established truth; that the sciences built on observation of nature and those built on the primary convictions of man and on historical evidence cannot be really hostile; and that the Christian mind must be a narrow one or a sceptical one which stands in dread of every new discovery or every new theory proceeding from scientific men. As for the rest, we must rely on those devout men in our scientific chairs, who are ever ready to avow their faith in Christ, to encounter those theories of rash scientists which are more to be feared for the spirit they show than for the facts alleged in their behalf. I rejoice that in this Christian college there are many such scientific men, who prove all things and hold fast that which is good, who are alive to all the new suggestions and teachings of science, and yet stand firm in their adherence to religious truth.

But a farther question may be asked—which is, granting that religion ought to have its home in colleges, how shall it go forth in its influences from the instructor to the pupil? What place shall it occupy in the curriculum? How far shall it be left to the voluntary endeavor of earnest men to do good to those whom they can reach by any proper and useful influence? Shall it leaven all teachings only, or shall it have its distinct place among the subjects of instruction? Questions of moment surely, but which I shall not attempt at this time to answer. Nor, indeed, is it absolutely necessary to provide an answer. For as in all instruction, from the humblest beginnings in the nursery to its completion, when the polished and refined man is pushed out into life to instruct others, every guide must be tentative and experimental, so must it be in this matter of religious teaching. Nor is the same method equally within the power of all. Teaching has its subjective side, and he who knows his own measure well will ever be fitting himself, on his own plans and not on another's, to his work as an instructor. The spirit is the great thing. He who feels himself called to be a teacher, who has the spirit of service to God and man in this sphere, has the foundation on which all healthy experiments may be built. He by his trials—even when they fail—will ever be qualifying himself for something better in the way of imparting knowledge and establishing principles, than he has as yet attained to. And especially he will be anxious not to leave untried all right experiments to promote an honorable and truly Christian character in the institution where his lot is cast.

And now I close this my last official act with the prayer to God that this may ever be a Christian College, in the highest and best sense. May its graduates go forth to bless the world as men of principle, and as they advance in life may they ever retain a just and fond affection for their Alma Mater; may its guardians under the amendments of the charter have that unity and devotion to the interests of the departments which will be a sure pledge of successful councils. May its faculties keep in the van of their sciences, teach with a loving spirit, and feel that life is more and higher than learning. May its students be manly, truthful, honorable, able by their strength of principle to resist the debasing influences that are abroad in the land—may they, in short, be true Christian gentlemen.

*See London *Quarterly Review* for July, 1871, page 169 of American Edition.

President Porter's Inaugural.

President Porters' Inaugural would make at least eight columns of *The Journal*. We are obliged to condense it, giving its leading points. He commenced as follows:

INTRODUCTION.

I need make no apology for selecting as my theme the Higher Education of the country. An occasion like this would, under any circumstances, require [illegible] of this subject in some of its aspects. It cannot be avoided at the present time, when the entire theory of Higher Education is so generally and so earnestly discussed. Perhaps never did this subject occupy the thoughts of so many persons and occupy them so earnestly. It certainly never excited more active controversy, or provoked more various or confident criticism, or was subjected to a greater variety of experiments, than with us in these passing years. The remark is not infrequently made, that college and university education are not merely agitated by reforms—they are rather convulsed by a revolution; so unsettled are the minds of many who control public opinion, so sharp is the criticism of real or imagined defects in the old methods and studies, and so determined is the demand for sweeping and fundamental changes.

This excitement and agitation are full of encouragement to the friends of solid learning and genuine culture. They show beyond question that the institutions for higher education are a great power in this country and are not losing their hold on the public regard; else, they would not be discussed with such earnestness, nor would the discussions awaken so wide-spread an interest. The jealous interest on the part of every graduate that his own college should not be behind the foremost indicates that the point concerning which all are so sensitive is of no slight importance. Were the colleges and universities dying out—or were their influences becoming relatively less considerable, they would not engross so much of the public attention; were the higher education esteemed of less value it would not awaken so warm and passionate an interest. From this excitement we augur the best results. We have no fear of popular agitation of these questions. It is true we are in some respects a rash and hasty people, not steadied, apparently, by over much reverence for the traditions of the past, and at times imposed on by specious arguments and fair promises. We are open, even in education, to the arts of the demagogue and the charlatan. On the other hand, we are quick to suspect quackery and keen in judging of results. The best system, if fairly tested by its advocates and loyally trusted by its friends, is sure to vindicate itself by its fruits, and these fruits are sooner matured and more clearly made manifest in this than in any other country. We are indeed mercurially susceptible to ideas both true and false—but for this very reason the true have an advantage over the false—if the two are fairly and bravely represented. The breeze of public interest and public criticism which is now blowing so freshly through the halls of ancient learning can only bring health and vigor. It may blow away somewhat of the dust of routine and the cobwebs of tradition. It may waken instructors to quickened energies and to wider and warmer sympathies, to varied invention and to kindled enthusiasm. It may sober and elevate their pupils to a manlier and livelier sense of their responsibilities to the commonwealth of man—while it deepens their convictions of the value of painful tasks and enforced duties; of thorough workmanship and generous culture. It were a craven spirit in the intelligent believer in liberal education that should falter in its allegiance to well grounded convictions because they are sharply assailed. It were traitorous to abandon positions, the defence of which may be of untold consequence to future generations, because of the confident assertions or the plausible arguments of the innovator and the sciolist. Whatever is good in the old systems will not only endure the scrutiny of argument and bide the test of experiment, but, as we believe, will justify itself to the best judgment of the men who form public opinion. As we have faith in the future of this country, we confidently expect that its higher education will be shaped by the sound sense and the considerate wisdom of those who are competent to decide questions of this kind.

OUR HIGHER EDUCATION.

President Porter then entered on the discussion of his theme by observing first: that our Higher Education should be conversant with the Past. This is one of its special distinctions and of its imperative obligations. An education which despises the past is necessarily limited and narrow. And the part with which this education should concern itself includes, first of all, those positive and permanent *acquisitions* which a man has produced in previous generations and transmitted to the present—*i. e.*, whatever man has learned to be true of the universe of matter and of spirit, and whatever he has invented or created in appliances for his comfort, in machinery for his labors and locomotion, and in products of art for his wonder and delight. To this we should add as no less important all those principles, traditional and recorded, concerning man's duty and destiny, embracing ethics and theology, concerning his political and social relations, constituting legal and political science—concerning the courtesies and amenities of life comprehending what we call civilization. Here belong those works of literature and art which the world has not been willing to let die. All these are the products of the past, its gathered accumulations which, whatever be their nature and however they are preserved and transmitted, nothing but barbarism or anarchy could forget or destroy.

But besides these products of the activities of the Past there is also the record of *these activities* themselves, and with this pre-eminently the higher education should concern itself. Foremost we name history proper. Next the history of thought and speculation—so sadly and so often the history of confusion and of error—the history of philosophy of every sort, physical, political, ethical, theological and metaphysical. Connected with this, and most important, is the history of speech, or the study of language, which in its structure and changes is of itself so instructive a reflex of human thought and emotion, and so important a record of human civilization. This study of what man *has been and attempted* in the past is fully as important for education as is the mastery of what he has learned.

Without arguing the point that the best and highest education comes from an acquaintance with the past, he contended that the institutions of higher education should be seats of learning, in the special sense of the phrase. They must be such in order that the education may be the highest and best. This point the speaker elaborated at length and with great force. He also argued that it was also essential for the general culture of the country that our colleges should be seats of learning, and in this connection combatted earnestly and ably the doctrine that the higher learning is antagonistic to the lower. It becomes, he said, a serious question then, how the learning and culture of the country can be more successfully provided for and made accessible. Something may be done to meet this want by organizing learned societies for historical, geographical, political and sociological research, by special and public libraries, by institutes for learned lectures, by museums of archeology, natural history and art, by laboratories and observatories, and by detached schools of technology and physics. Many such institutions and societies have already been founded. They are all admirable in their way and useful in their sphere, but they neither supersede nor in any considerable degree supplement the universities and colleges. They rather lean upon them for support and refer to them as authorities. They must be devoted chiefly to the accumulation of appliances for the special or the occasional student, rather than to the organized and persistent pursuit of science and learning. Assuming that our colleges are pre-eminently fitted to be the seats of learning among us, the question is most important what more can be done to make them more eminent. It is safe to say in reply that it is not desirable to attach to them chairs or foundations devoted exclusively to research with no obligations to instruction. The experience of the English universities has shown that life endowments with limited and uncertain duties of instruction have not accomplished so much for the higher learning of the country as they would have done had the incumbents been held to constant and active service in teaching. Even if the line of study is higher than the line of instruction, the habits which are inspired in the class-room are favorable to solid and sober acquisition. The college should be so well endowed as to allow its younger teachers sufficient time for study while it imposes on them special duties of discipline and teaching. As age advances, and the attainments are more conspicuous, let the duties of instruction be lightened. If graduate classes are formed and university work is undertaken, let this work be assigned to the older and more eminent. Let special and advanced students never be set aside by the preoccupations of elementary teaching. But let the accomplished professor never cease to instruct so long as health and life permit.

The plan which has been developed in Yale College of attaching university schools or classes to the undergraduate curriculum, and of encouraging college professors to enter upon higher teaching, is eminently fitted to make them learned men, and at the same time efficient and successful instructors.

The speaker contended that there was no way which promises better for the cause of learning than the endowment of terminable scholarships and fellowships as prizes for special attainments and as incitements to future study.

The graduate from the college or university whose ardor for knowledge is just beginning to glow, and whose capacity for independent acquisition is newly developed, often desires nothing so earnestly as to prosecute special studies for his personal improvement, or in view of the possible contingency of an academic life. From the gratification of this desire he is usually turned aside by the want of money or the pressing claims of professional study.

It is equally obvious, continued the gentleman, that any institution which aspires in any sense to be a seat of learning must possess a well furnished and well endowed library. It is mortifying in this connection to be obliged to confess how insufficient are the present and future resources of the library of Yale College. In some departments it is rich, for which it owes its warmest thanks to princely but model benefactors; in a few it is respectably furnished; in many more it is sadly deficient; and in all for the future it has but scanty resources, scarcely sufficient to keep its books in repair and to supply its journals; entirely inadequate to provide for its other expenses.

A school of higher learning, in addition to ample libraries, should possess every other appliance which may represent the past. Its museums and collections should be abundantly furnished. Especially should the achievements of modern science and art be brought within the observation of teachers and pupils.

THE WANTS OF THE PRESENT.

From the relation of the higher education to the past, we pass to its concern with the present, and observe that this education should never be so devoted to the generations which are gone as to forget the generation which is now thinking and acting. While a college cannot teach except it also learns from the past, it cannot teach unless it understands and sympathizes with the generation which it attempts to instruct. While it is true that certain truths and principles are the same for all the generations, it is also true that every age has its own methods of conceiving and applying them, its own difficulties in accepting what is true and in refuting what is false, its own forms of scientific inquiry, its own forms of literary expression. This is eminently true of our own country in these our own times. Unless the teacher is alive to the thinking of the present, he cannot prepare his pupils fully to meet it. Moreover, if he is ignorant of the present, his pupils cannot be even while they sit under his teachings. If they only believe that he understands the great world without the college as well as the little world within, they will listen to his remarks with respect, but not otherwise. President Woolsey has been none the less efficient as an instructor, because he has brought his reading and his thought to bear upon questions of social morals and present international complications.

But while the University should wisely adapt itself to the needs and changes of the present, it should never humor its caprices, nor conform itself to its unreasonable demands. It should in some sense be the teacher of the public as well as of its own pupils. It is in no sense the servant of public opinion when public opinion is superficial or erroneous—but it is called to be its corrector and controller. Especially in matters of education it should neither pander to popular prejudices nor take advantage of popular humors.

THE TEACHER.

We need hardly assert that no teacher at the present day deserves the name who is not prepared to revise his opinions, and, if needs be, to change them. His eye should look eagerly forward to greet every new discovery, and to welcome every new truth, and to add to past contributions by new experiments, invention and thought. In all these investigations by which the higher education would add to scientific truth, whatever may be the subject matter which they concern, and whatever may be the consequences to cherished faiths and opinions, its spirit should be free. But the freest inquirer is the most remote from rashness and conceit. The bravest confidence in truth is commonly measured by docility, candor and reverence.

THE DUTY OF THE HIGHEST TRAINING.

Leaving this point, we pass to the next, the duty of training to the highest intellectual power and achievement. Two principles must be regarded as unquestioned. The higher education should aim at intellectual culture and training rather than at the acquisition of knowledge, and it should respect remote rather than immediate results.

The higher education should propose intellectual training as its chief object. No one will deny that training is reached by acquiring knowledge, but knowledge in the best sense is more than the accumulation of facts. Facts, as such, do not even enrich the mind, but only those facts which stimulate the imagination, which elevate the feelings, which illustrate principles and regulate the life. Moreover, in all the stages of education many of the tasks are purely preparative and disciplinary. The most earnest stickler for knowledge made easy and self-propelling must confess that in childhood alphabets and paradigms and derivations and syntactical rules must be painfully learned before they can be understood and applied. As we advance, nomenclatures and classifications must be matured, and by and by mathematical distinctions must be discerned and made familiar, at the cost sometimes of reluctant attention; skill and accuracy in working problems and reading French and German, even if we let alone Latin and Greek, must be acquired before the mind is able or is pleased to walk, or it may be to soar, along or above the hights of analysis and speculation.

It is urged that inasmuch as all study and acquisition must be disciplinary, it can matter little what studies are pursued; and therefore each student should select what he fancies or believes he can use. We cannot accept the doctrine that all studies are *equally* disciplinary in their influence and effect, or that a selection of the most quickening and useful cannot be made by teachers better than by pupils. In such selection regard should be had to the time allowed for higher culture, as well as to the aptitudes and tastes and future employments of the student. In accordance with these views, we have opened two schools for undergraduate students, the one of which is prevailingly scientific and looking more to modern and active life, and the other is especially classical, historical and speculative. Both are provided with a fixed curriculum, and the spirit of both is disciplinary. In both there is some freedom of election, in the scientific school there being a wider and freer range and some provision for occasional students. But both are conceived and conducted after substantially the same theory, that severe and enforced attention and patient labor open the way to intellectual power and thorough acquisition. Over the gateway of neither is written, "turn in hither, oh ye simple ones, who believe in a short and easy road to mental power." Each of these schools has its attractions and excitements.

It is highly desirable that every curriculum, especially the classical or humanistic, should be administered with an intellectual spirit so overmastering as to be irresistible by the most inert and torpid; that the study of language and of literature as it proceeds should be constantly more and more quickening to thought; that as the pupil wakens into habits of inquiry and glows with curiosity, every lesson shall more than meet his wants, and kindle new ardor for the next.

We trust the time is not far distant when a better and more uniform preparation in the classics, and the mastery of the elements of French and German before entering college shall make more feasible the more intellectual and æsthetic study of ancient and modern languages and literature; when a manlier faith in the work of the college shall prevail, and a spirit of self-culture and self-improvement shall enforce study without the friction or the complaint of marks and conditions. But even then the external law and examination will not cease to be required; rather, will they be hailed and responded to as the best auxiliaries and incentives to the law written on the heart.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

To relieve the college system from some of the difficulties adverted to, the plan of elective studies has been proposed—not of elective courses or schools, of which we have spoken and which the college provides—but the choice of studies from time to time; to be directed by the real or fancied aptitudes or preferences of the pupil, and the possible relation of these studies to his future profession or career.

This plan might result in temporary satisfaction, but it would be attended by serious evils. The majority of students are not qualified to judge of the relative value of studies, while others would be misled by their feelings. The system also involves the breaking into the common life of the class and the college, while a still more serious objection would be found in its tendency to limit the circle of studies acknowledged to be liberal.

In this connection the speaker urged that the higher education of this country ought in its forecast of the future to contemplate a longer rather than a shorter period of time for its completion.

We prefer the theory of liberal culture which assumes that an increasing rather than a diminishing number of our choicest youth of leisure will continue their literary and scientific studies, and thus continue to dignify and adorn their life by the habits of systematic research and of earnest literary activity—that some who are devoted to business will acquire the strength to withstand the absorbing cares and the insatiable greed of money getting—that here and there a professional man may be saved from the narrowness which the exclusive claims

of his calling must engender if science and literature and history are not actively attended to.

We need a higher and more consummate culture in some of the men whom we educate for the work of life, and for this reason the arrangements for university education should contemplate a prolonged period of study. Instead of providing university studies for undergraduate students, we desire to make our undergraduate departments preparatory for university classes and schools. Of these undergraduate departments there are two—the old classical college, the Yale College which is known as the germ of all these offshoots, and the Sheffield school with its modern and scientific curriculum of three years. These are feeders to the university proper. This consists of the professional schools for Theology, Law and Medicine, and what answers to the department of Philosophy in a German university, making the analogy of our university and theirs almost complete. The Philosophical Department, so far as organized, includes the classes and courses of study for graduate students in the Scientific School, as the Schools of Engineering and Chemistry, a school of Philology fully organized, a school of Mathematics and Physics, and a partially organized school in which History and English Literature and Politics are taught, which it is hoped may be organized as a School of the Moral and Political Sciences. To these should be added as not least significant the School of Fine Arts. This is our scheme of an organized university which presupposes undergraduate instruction and discipline, and superadds to it additional study and reading in regular classes, under able instructors. It is no more than just to say that these arrangements have been responded to by the attendance of as many students as our most sanguine hopes could have contemplated. This scheme of classes looking toward a university degree is capable of indefinite expansion according to the demands of science and letters, and the resources of the university in money and men, and the appliances of books and collections.

THE ETHICAL AND RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION.

Thus far, continued the speaker, have we considered culture and discipline in their relations to the intellect. But the intellect is not the whole of man, nor do his intellectual powers or acquisitions alone determine his *value* to himself and the community—much less that which is higher than his value—his *worth*. This is measured by his character as indicated by his aspirations and his motives. We cannot, if we would, avoid the ethical and religious aspects of the higher education.

To form the character is a legitimate end of education of every kind, and the higher its rank the more important does it become, that its moral and its religious results should be the best conceivable. A college or university, a majority of whose pupils should deny duty and God in theory, or dishonor both by characters that were atheistic and vicious, whose private lives should be profligate and selfish, and whose public morality should be venal and false—would do more to corrupt the country, not only its morality but its intellectual tone, than a formidable array of pulpits and newspapers could withstand.

Should atheism be taught in the college as a scientific theory, and materialistic psychology logically compel to the denial of conscience; should all domestic ties be unloosed by a scientific demonstration, and social obligations be dissolved at the word of some demi-god of genius, the devastation would be none the less real and none the less appalling because it was accomplished by the necessities of science or ordered by the dicta of philosophy.

That ethical truths and ethical relations are appropriate subjects for scientific investigation cannot be questioned. They are assumed in politics and law. They cannot be excluded from the sciences of natural right and social obligation. They are constantly obtruding themselves in those discussions which fill so large a space (so many of which conduct to action) in our modern thinking, and any education must be narrow and defective which does not concern itself with ethical principles and their relations to science, to literature and life. A high tone of practical ethics should be enforced by the college discipline and the college life. First of all the discipline of the college should have moral aims and a moral significance.

The holding the student to minute fidelity in little things is an enforcement of one of the most significant maxims of the Gospel. A discipline that is indulgent and inconstant and fitful, that does not enforce its own rules, nor respect its own aims, not only is unjust to the intellectual training of its pupils, but insensibly lowers the tone of their characters by failing to train them to self-control, to obedience, to industry and patient application. The quiet and mechanical working of a good system of college discipline contains within itself the most effective moral influences. In its administration, however, the spirit should never be sacrificed to the letter, nor its moral import be crushed or strangled by technical preciseness.

After alluding to the fact that the most efficient of all moral influences in a college are those which proceed from the personal characters of the instructors; and the further one that the influence of the students over one another should not be overlooked, the speaker eloquently discussed the intimate relation existing between the religious and Christian character of the higher education and the ethical. The Christian history, he said, occupied the foremost place in modern progress and development. The Christian faith and sentiments and morals and civilization have so far penetrated and leavened the principles of modern life that criticism must face the question whether the Christ from whom these have proceeded be a myth or the central object of the world's faith and reverence, the inspirer of its best and purest emotions, the foundation of its immortal hopes. In respect to all these points, the instructions and the influence of every institution of higher learning must be Christian or anti-Christian, as the impression of the characters and teachings of its instructors is positive or negative. The more positive this impression is, the better will it be for the education which the institution gives. The more Christian a college or a university is, other things being equal, the more perfect and harmonious will be its culture, the more philosophical and free its science, the more exact and profound its erudition, the richer and more varied its literature.

The essentially beneficent character of the higher education must not be overlooked. Its institutions cannot be provided on the ordinary principles of exchange, nor can they be administered after the law of supply and demand. It frequently happens that the young men who will best appreciate and use the advantages of the college are those without the means to defray the necessary expenses of the course. In this regard, all our colleges are beneficent not only in furnishing their education to the wealthy at less than half of its cost, but by furnishing it gratuitously to the most of those who are unable to buy it. Many of them go further than this, and by means of scholarships and foundations are able to distribute to the most worthy considerable sums in addition to the fees for instruction. A few are made the almoners of private benefactors in the ways of secret though princely helpfulness to those who are known to be needy and worthy according to the double claim of need and worth.

In this college we have the opportunity of distributing wisely and well many thousands a year more than we can readily command. Not a few of our graduates who could easily help us by permanent benefactions or annual payments, are not ashamed in their princely wealth to remember how grateful was such assistance to themselves in the days of their struggling youth. Liberally to meet these claims is to strengthen the college, by securing to it a larger number of its most valuable pupils, and by stimulating them to more earnest scholarship, and it is to furnish the community with the most important elements of its permanent welfare.

THE LOWER SCHOOLS.

The higher education of the country depends upon and sympathizes with the lower. The colleges and universities presuppose preparatory schools that fit men for their curriculum. They ought not to be asked to perform the functions of such schools nor be obliged to supply their deficiencies. One of the largest States of the Union, counting its population by millions, has, according to the best educational reports, fewer schools where the Greek can be taught which is required for admission to college than it has colleges and universities. In consequence of this deficiency the question has been raised whether the elements of this language should not be taught in the colleges, and whether even in the schools of arts and letters it would not be expedient to omit altogether. In our view it would be a sad token for the culture of the country if the plastic and many-voiced Greek were to be omitted or made optional in the classical college, especially in times when the appliances for its more rapid acquisition and intelligent mastery are so abundant, and when familiarity with Greek is acknowledged to be so essential to the highest culture. The fact is significant, as it illustrates the close dependence of the higher upon the lower schools. It is also true that the college is affected by the general civilization of the community, the manners and spirit of the people, and their practical estimates of intelligence and morality. Upon all these the higher education reacts most powerfully, as it elevates the aims, enlarges the conceptions, and refines and brightens the life of the people. Especially is its influence direct and efficient upon its teachers of every grade. Many of these it trains not only for the classical seminaries, but for the numerous public schools of the larger towns. The time is not very distant when courses of study will be arranged and classes will be organized in connection with this university, with the express object of giving special instruction and training to teachers. It should never fail to sympathize with every movement to advance the educational interests of the whole community.

THE THEORY OF YALE COLLEGE.

In regard to the organization and administration of Yale College, the Professor contended that they were governed by a destined and definite theory. It is true this theory has in some sense taken form under the shaping and progressive influence of the times, and has been made for us rather than made by us, but it is for this reason none the less rational and principled, as we have endeavored to meet these wants in the wisest manner. We claim for it the very great advantage of providing for the most liberal expansion and for unlimited growth; if indeed the demands of the times for a more accomplished education are met by wakeful enterprise on the part of its managers, and a loyal and liberal support on the part of its friends.

THE COLLEGE DEPARTMENTS.

In speaking of the academical department of the college, the gentleman alluded to the imperative necessity of a much larger working force for the drill and training of the earlier years, to insure that minute personal supervision and close personal intercourse, which might there be more profitably applied. Were this want supplied there would be opportunity for a freer activity in the later years, on the part of students and teachers, and consequently for the development of greater enthusiasm for the college work.

The Sheffield Institute, now a quarter of a century old, was claimed to have attained a complete organization, and to stand equal to any school in the country. Its growth and prosperity are owing to the zeal and ability of its professors, which have been untiring and indomitable, to the generous patronage of the State of Connecticut, to the sympathy and interest of an increasing number of friends and patrons, and, most of all, to the generous and repeated benefactions of the gentleman whose name it bears—a gentleman as distinguished for his modesty as for his munificence. In this relation President Porter was also reminded of another friend of education and science, of whose large and varied liberality we have had a share in the Peabody Museum for the various scientific and archæological collections which we already possess or may acquire.

The Law Department suffers from its scanty endowments, it having no foundation for a single professorship. Its instructors are able and faithful, but they are occupied with the duties and excitements of the most exacting of professions; and the great needs of the school call for the exclusive attention of two or three gifted men. There was never, perhaps, a time when the importance of this profession was more generally acknowledged, and when its intimate relations to the stability of our political, commercial and social life were more sensitively appreciated. The Commonwealth which gave Yale College its charter, the Union which once so signally interposed its judicial authority to defend the independence of all similar charters, have abundant occasion to feel their indebtedness to the legal profession. We naturally look to the Commonwealth of Connecticut and to the members of the legal profession, to provide for the best education of its advocates and judges. May we not call on both to see to it that in some way or other two or three chairs of Legal Science shall be sufficiently endowed to attract able and enthusiastic professors? The State of Connecticut might well feel some solicitude, lest having given to the world almost the first two examples of successful schools of the Common Law, its high pre-eminence should fade out of memory.

The Medical Faculty have an able Faculty, who have shown no little boldness and enterprise in initiating a course of instruction extending through the year, and in requiring frequent examinations from text-books. It is furnished with all the appliances for successful instruction, except those which are inseparable from a large population. Were its chairs even partially endowed and its resources enlarged, it could command more of the time and energy of its professors. As the city and its vicinity increases in population and its hospital and clinical facilities are enlarged, the institution will gain in influence and numbers. The city itself has a far more direct influence in this school than its citizens recognize. Its sanitary condition, its duties to the many suffering and helpless, both strangers and citizens, who require medical aid, are powerful arguments for a generous endowment and support of the Medical College, the State Hospital and a City Dispensary. The State of Connecticut has an interest in the first if not in the second of the three.

The Theological Seminary has its special relations to the churches which look to it for their religious teachers and pastors, and its general relations to the university. The first have been liberally responded to, within a few years, as they have been earnestly prosecuted by its enthusiastic professors. The zeal of its professors and the liberality of its patrons has made the institution so prosperous as to make necessary an additional appointment. The new building is already over-filled, and the choice must be made at once to provide additional accommodations as well as to meet other pressing wants of the school. The advantages that such a seminary derives from the fostering care of a great literary institution might be extended to schools of other Christian denominations. As it is, this school is open to students for the ministry from all quarters, and makes little reference to their special doctrines or ecclesiastical preferences. The seminary is most of all concerned to expound and defend the Christian Truths that are universally received by Evangelical Protestants.

The School of Fine Arts owes its existence more than any department of the University to the thought and liberality of the family with whose name it will forever be connected. It is yet in its infancy, it is manned with professors of whom no school need be ashamed, and its building and appliances for instruction are satisfactory. That it will be developed by a healthy growth, should not be doubted. That the influence of its permanent collections and its annual exhibitions will be elevating upon the whole academic body and will quietly educate its members to better views of every branch of art, is most apparent. It already furnishes systematic instruction to the pupils of the Scientific School. It will awaken the capacity and direct the beginnings of now and then a gifted student, and lead him to his destined artist life. It will furnish lectures on the history and the principles of Art, which will impart instruction and refreshment, not only to the members of the University, but to the citizens of New Haven. Its appliances and attractions may be indefinitely increased. It needs an Historical Gallery, such as the Jarves Collection might be made the nucleus of, if this could find a purchaser who would make for it a permanent home, where now it has a temporary lodgment. Its galleries welcome any really good pictures, as well as engravings, photographs, designs and articles of *vertu*.

CONCLUSION.

Yale College, said the learned speaker in conclusion owes much to the citizens of New Haven and it would gratefully recognize its obligations. The names of its most liberal benefactors are familiar to all, of Salisbury, Street, Sheffield, Hillhouse, Farnham, Maret, Winchester and others. They will always shine conspicuously upon its annals. Yale College has been regarded with real if not always with acknowledged pride as an honor to the city. Though its officers, from the nature of their employments must be more or less withdrawn from those relations which connect men of business together, they are not withdrawn in their sympathy from anything which concerns the honor or the welfare of their fellow citizens. Whatever service the College as such can render for their instruction or enjoyment, it is ready always to perform. On the other hand, whatever gifts are made to any of the departments to the Yale College, which may not be improperly considered as the University of the city—are doubly grateful as the gifts of neighbors and friends.

I cannot take leave of the venerated and beloved head of the college without making public the testimony of which he does not need to be assured. That as few men have known him more intimately in his private and public relations, few honor him more sincerely as a man, or are knit more closely to him as a friend. The inspirer of the best and noblest aims of my dawning manhood, the friend of all my active life, the official superior yet faithful and beloved associate in all the public and private trials and joys of a quarter of a century, he has now committed to my hands the trust which he has discharged with unabating fidelity and with unexampled success. I rejoice that he is to remain by my side, and in the university, to which he will contribute his wise counsel, his large experience and his cheering sympathy.

To the students of the academic body in all its departments the gentleman spoke earnestly, eloquently and encouragingly, and finally concluded his address as follows:

It gives me no little satisfaction, in this grave moment of my life, to know that I am no stranger to any of the recent graduates of the college. For twenty-five years I have been associated with your and my loved and honored President in the most pleasant relations to more than 2500 of our pupils, very many of whom we remember as individuals with great satisfaction, and all of whom, with very few exceptions, give the best evidence that whatever they may think of the training of the college, this training has done very much that is good for their culture and their principles. Of one thing I believe you are all convinced, that I have no such desire for the prominence or the responsibilities of this new office as would lead me to accept it were I not constrained by the friendly judgment and the cordial feeling of very many of that fraternity of living men who constitute what we call Yale College, which is made up of its Fellows, its officers and its graduates. It is an honor which I gratefully acknowledge, to be called to a post which brings me into such relations to this most honorable fraternity. It will be a great privilege and blessing, if my life is spared, not to disappoint any reasonable expectations which may be formed of the future. On my colleagues I can entirely rely for aid and sympathy and charitable judgments. If we may continue to rely upon your loyalty and zeal we do not doubt that, with the blessing of the God in whom we trust and the Christ in whom we hope, Yale College, as a college and as a university, will continue to be eminently prosperous, honored and useful.

The Exercises at Graduates Hall.

A very large number of alumni, coming from all parts of the country to celebrate this occasion, assembled at the hall, and after lunch had been served the throng was called to order by Prof. Gilman, and President Porter appeared upon the platform.

He was greeted by deafening applause and made a brief address of welcome, after which he invited ex-President Woolsey to the platform and put him before the audience. The venerable metaphysician said he was afraid he had been asked up to show his weak points, and in a few witty remarks excused himself.

Prof. Gilman then pointed out the portraits of the founders of New Haven—John Davenport, Jas. Pierpont, Gov. Saltonstall, who secured the removal of the College from Saybrook to New Haven, Gov. Yale and Bishop Buckley. His portrait of the venerable bishop, exhibited to-day, is one which he intended to give to an university which he should found in the Bermudas. The portraits of Sheffield, Street, Peabody, Farnham, Sheldon, Clarke, and of the four last Presidents, Stiles, Day, Dwight and Woolsey, were pointed out and greeted with much applause. The portrait of the new President, wreathed with garlands, hung above those of his four predecessors. Mr. Timothy Bishop of NewHaven, who graduated at the Theological College 75 years ago, and is now 94, was introduced to the audience. Prof. Timothy Dwight, of the Theological School, introduced by President Porter, made some comical allusions to the fact that his identity was so often mistaken, and told a ludicrous story of his encounter with a countryman who once took him for Prof. Porter, and insisted that he was that excellent person. He also rallied the President elect concerning the length of his speech, saying that the reason he was not at the opening exercises was that he went to the newspaper office to get that part of the speech which the President had not time to give us.

President Porter spoke about eight columns of print. This rally was received uproariously.

Rev. Dr. McCosh of Princeton College was next introduced, and said he felt as if to-day he had been called up to Mount Hoab to see Aaron cast his garments on one indeed worthy to be his son and successor. He believed that during this coming century Yale would shed the same light as in the past century. This was one of the most auspicious days the college had ever seen. He felt that the higher branches of study and thought were safe in the hands of the new comer, and he knew that he would keep the back record up. He rejoiced to see Yale prosper, because her success or failure had a great influence on the other colleges of the United States. Alluding to what was going on at Princeton, he praised highly the system of fellowships, and suggested its adoption at Yale.

Senator Buckingham was called, but said only a word or two of hearty congratulation.

Hon. Antonin Mori, Minister from Japan, resident at Washington, addressed the audiences in Japanese, a translation of which, read by Prof. Gilman, showed that Mr. Mori had come no more for his own gratification than for that of his Government, to meet personally the author of the renowned work on International law, which was so much used in Japan. He added that English was universally used as the language of all the new schools in his country, and he had no doubt that eventually, by the influence of the schools, most of the Japanese would use the English tongue.

President Porter announced that through the kindness of an English lady, Mrs. Higgins, who had given five thousand pounds sterling for the foundation of a Professorship of Dynamic Engineering in the Sheffield Scientific School, the Higgins Professorship would shortly be founded. That Mr. Sheffield was to give a new building, to be begun at once, and that celebrated professors would shortly fill professorships of drawing. He also announced that the corporation at its meeting this morning had appointed a committee of three on its own part and six from the graduates to consider the subject of representation of college graduates in the corporation.

Marshall P. Field of New York informed the graduates that the Committee on the Woolsey Fund had been increased from ten to thirty-eight, and read the circular, which will be sent to all graduates.

Prof. Dwight thought that the great national calamity at Chicago would possibly delay the fund's success.

William Walker Phelps, who arraigned "Old Yale" last year, and who was the prime mover for the admission of graduates to corporation representation, made an intensely humorous speech, expressing his satisfaction with to-day's action of the corporation.

Speeches by Rev. Daniel Butler of Boston, and others, followed.

☞A meeting concerning the Woolsey fund was held this evening. The rain has thus far precluded the proposed college illumination. The new President receives this evening.

LATER.

The rain having ceased, about six hundred students have come out in a torch-light procession. The college buildings are illuminated, and displays of fireworks were made in front of many stores during the passage of the procession.

ROBERT COLLYER ON M. ATHANASE COQUEREL, JR. Rev. Mr. Collyer thus pleasantly describes a little visit he paid in Paris to Rev. Althanase Coquerel, Jr., who is now lecturing in this country:

"I went at once to see Mr Coquerel. He lives, as so many live in Paris who want a pleasant home at no very great cost, a long way up in the sky. I tell him it is eight stories. He says it is only four, but the stories must be a great deal higher than we make them here, and the farther up you go the longer they seem to be. I went right into a room full of people come to see him on sad errands. Some had lost a limb, some were hurt in other ways; some were sick. They were all sad, and most of them very thin and haggard, speaking in low tones when they did speak, which was marvelously seldom, as I thought, for Frenchmen, and looking toward a door, through which they evidently expected my friend and theirs to come, I sent in my name, and he presently came out with a bound, seized both of my hands, and I was a little afraid for an instant, that, Frenchman like, he was going to kiss me—a thing I dislike from a man very much indeed. What he did was to give me a welcome as if I had been an own brother, who had come all the way from America to see him; to make me feel he was entirely at my service, and to do everything besides that a man with a heart as big as can well beat in that great breast of his, could think of. What we saw and heard besides, I must tell another time."

NEW ENGLANDERS ABROAD. The following New Englanders were registered at the office of Bowles Brothers & Co., London, for the week ending Sept. 23, 1871:

Boston—A. S. Wheeler and wife, Miss Helen Wheeler, Miss H. R. Chickering, Dr. H. P. Bowditch and wife, E. A. Merrill, G. R. Hemming, Mrs. J. P. Lynch, E. H. Mason, Joseph B. Kelley, R. W. Robinson, A. S. Brown, Jno. B. Taft, O. W. Pierce, Geo. Everett, W. B. Newbury and family, S. S. Lewis, Hon. B. F. Thomas, William Thomas, Robert P. Gould, Frank Morison, Col. Lucius B. Marsh, Miss A. R. Faulkner, Miss S. Rogers, B. L. Young, John H. Cole, Rev. A. C. Thompson and wife, L. W. Parsons, J. R. Spring and wife, H. Burroughs, Jr., W. C. Strong, Miss Strong, Miss Wilson, Geo. N. Dana and wife, E. Parker Deacon.
Rockville, Ct.—J. J. Robinson.
New Hampshire—Arthur M. Eastman.
Salem, Mass.—Charles W. Felt and wife.
New Haven, Ct.—Francis J. Painter (U. S. A.), L. E. Munson and family, H. O. Hotchkiss, Miss Hotchkiss, W. K. Townsend, Mrs. J. M. Townsend.
Hartford, Ct.—A. C. Dunham.
Watertown, Mass.—Miss Callie H. Powers.
Providence—Dr. H. W. King, J. Erastus Lester.
Connecticut—Miss M. L. Barker, Col. W. S. Fish.
Worcester, Mass.—Rev. J. B. Fitzpatrick Boland.
East Hampton, Mass.—E. P. Smith and wife.
Newport—Duncan C. Pell.
Cambridge—S. Twentyman Jones, W. W. Vaughan.

The following were registered at Paris House during the week ending Sept. 18:

Boston—B. T. Thomas, Wm. Thomas, R. P. Gould, J. S. Guild and family, J. A. Heard, David Buck and family, Miss M. A. Appleton, Miss M. Barrey, Miss Raddin, Master Raddin, Mrs. I. Raddin, Miss E. P. Beebe, E. P. Beebe, Miss M. L. Beebe, S. P. Rich and wife, Susan D. Rogers, S. P. Rich, Jr., and wife, S. W. Bates and wife, J. W. Oglesby, W. D. Harris, D. G. Miller, Jr., F. B. Morse, W. T. Lenworth.
Worcester, Mass.—G. P. Critcherson.
Cambridge—S. W. Arey.

CURRENT NOTES.

—Hoary Jack has been fricasseeing the vines and vegetables of North Carolina most disastrously with his elegant but deadly sauce.

—Rev. Kingsley Twining of Cambridgeport will deliver the sermon before the Vermont Bible Society at its annual meeting at Burlington on the 18th inst.

—The negro temperance societies of Virginia met in convention at Richmond recently, and consolidated into one organization, called "Sons of Temperance."

—Michael Phelan, the billiard player, went to England from Ireland when a young man, ostensibly in the interest of billiards, but really to work for the independence of Ireland. Failing, he fled and landed in San Francisco almost penniless. In his last great contest, $500,000 were bet on his success.

—"Old Ironsides," the United States ship Constitution, now lies at the Philadelphia navy yard, and will be used as a receiving ship.

—The newest railroad project in Rhode Island is for a line from South Kingston to Narragansett Pier.

—The new reservoir from which the mills between Hinsdale and South Lee are to obtain a permanent water power will cover 264 acres, with an average depth of 14 feet.

—Miss H. A. Cummings has taken charge of the scientific department of the University of Missouri, at a salary of $1500.

—Escaping from confinement is not so popular among the convicts in New Caledonia as at Sing Sing. A woman who tried it a few weeks since was overtaken by the natives and cannibalized.

—"Oldest inhabitants" are so numerous in Washington that there is an association of them who meet once a month, with spectacles and ear-trumpets, to talk about the way things used to be.

—Macon, Georgia, proposes to have a skating rink. When one in the latitude of Columbus, O., proves a failure, we should say the success of this in Georgia was quite questionable.

—It costs something to run for office in New York. The banners now afloat there bearing the name of a candidate for Register cost $12,600. But then, after all, it pays.

—A suffering, dying horse was allowed to remain all day Sunday on the corner of Fifth avenue and Seventeenth street, New York, a nuisance to church-goers and a commentary on the efficiency of the city government.

—One sometimes needs to go away off in order to find out about matters very near home. For instance, we ascertain from the Washington (D. C.) *Patriot* that Princeton, Mass., was once a "headquarters for the immense and profitable whaling fleet of the United States." Also the sad fact that it is losing, one by one, by rot or sale, the vessels which at that time comprised those proud fleets." Now, the best man we can command puts Princeton about fifty miles inland, and we should suppose that pedagogues and doting parents would be responsible for all the "whaling" done there.

—The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank in New York was caused by a rumored deficit of half a million dollars.

—St. Louis is growing faster than any of our large cities.

—Rev. Dr. Seelye of Easthampton, Mass., recently said that his church had given up the afternoon service, and the stable-keeper told him soon after that a service must be resumed or he must buy more horses.

—The extraordinary sum of $375,000 was obtained in two weeks from the Caledonian gold reef in New Zealand. Considerably more than a ton of gold was extracted from 500 tons of quartz.

—A scarcity of small change in Indiana is attributed to its being sent to the heathen through church collections.

—The handsome house of the late Benjamin Nathan in New York city has remained tenantless since the murder of Mr. Nathan. It is said no good tenant can be found, and that the dwelling, which was worth $10,000 a year, could not be rented to-day for half that sum.

—The Canadians are indulging in another Fenian "scare." The Toronto papers of Monday contain special dispatches from Ottawa announcing that 800 Fenians had left Morris and were marching on Fort Garry under command of the valiant (?) O'Neil.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

The E. and N. A. Railway Opening.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 10, 1871.

To the Editors of The Boston Journal:

The approaching railroad celebration in this city promises to exceed any former public festivity. The several committees are hard at work, and the subscriptions for defraying the expenses of the reception of President Grant are coming in freely. Besides the $3000 voted by the city, as much more will be raised by private subscriptions. It is thought that the occasion will attract at least 20,000 people. All of the public buildings, as well as many private residences, will be decorated. The ten companies comprising our State militia will be present and take part in the ceremonies. The programme, as far as it has been perfected, is about as follows: The Presidential party will arrive Tuesday evening, 17th inst., when the nation's Chief Magistrate will be escorted to the Bangor House by the Jamesons Guards, and a torchlight procession. While the procession is in motion a salute will be fired, the old cannon which was taken from the bed of the river on the 24th ult. by the United States dredging party, being used for such purpose. This cannon was sunk in 1779, in the Penobscot, by vessels which came here that year of the ill-fated Castine expedition to escape capture from the English. It was manufactured in 1778. The following day the Presidential party and distinguished guests will be escorted through the principal streets during the forenoon. This procession will be made up of the State militia, fire companies, lumbermen and citizens generally. The end of the route will be reached at one o'clock, when a lunch will be served in Norombega Hall, at which President Grant and other distinguished gentlemen will be present, among the number General Sherman of the United States Army. It is thought Gen. Sheridan will not be present on account of other engagements. The price of tickets to this lunch will be $5 each, and this entertainment will last until 5 o'clock, during which there will be speeches and toasts. While these proceedings are in progress, there will take place outside a contest of fire engines, hand and steam, for prizes; also a rowing regatta in which the red faces of the Penobscot tribe will participate, and a drill and review of our State militia. In the evening there will be a general illumination and display of fireworks, during which President Grant will dine with His Honor Mayor Dale, to be followed by a general reception, which is expected to be a brilliant affair. The following morning the President and invited guests will make an excursion over the E. and N. A. R. R. as far as Vanceboro', which is on the State line. Here a banquet will be served in a large tent, for which seats will be provided for some 1200. The party is expected to arrive at one o'clock. The banquet will be enlivened by speech making. Among the eminent Provincial gentlemen who will honor the occasion are Lord Lisgar, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, Gov. Wilmot of New Brunswick, and the chief magistrates of the other Provinces. Before it was decided to have the banquet take place in the tent, it was appropriately suggested that it come off in a large tannery building owned by the Shaw Brothers, which is located at Vanceboro'. At the conclusion of the banquet the President and excursion party will return to this city, arriving in the evening. The next morning President Grant and suite will leave on their return to Washington.

TOBY CANDOR.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ *The North American Review* for October contains five articles and several book notices. The opening paper by J. D. Whitney is on "Volcanism and Mountain Building," discussing some of the most interesting geological problems of the time. It is written with the ability, research and impartiality for which the writer is distinguished. "The Regeneration of Italy," by E. Gryzanovski, reviews the Italian question with much learning and in a very candid tone. A paper of still more interest to Americans is devoted to "The Misgovernment of New York," by Charles Nordhoff, the journalist. His remedy is to give New York a responsible government of its own, with an executive head, judiciary appointed for life, and a Legislature having control of the finances. The two other articles, on "Language and Education" and "French and German Diplomacy after Sadowa," are both instructive and entertaining to thoughtful readers; while the book notices are keen and readable throughout.

☞ Hon. Gideon Welles will contribute the next of *The Galaxy* series of political articles. His paper will appear in the November number of that magazine. It will be a detailed history of the capture of New Orleans, with the purpose of showing that to Farragut and not to Butler, is due the honor of the capture of New Orleans. Mr. Welles also incidentally attacks the pretensions of other military and naval commanders.

Real Estate Transactions.

AUCTION SALES.

George R. Hichborn & Co. sold by auction Tuesday the three-story brick house, No. 6 Wall street, and Minot street, for $6950 to A. Bambauer.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—PRIVATE SALES.

Natick. F. Hanchett to A. W. Russell et al., $[illegible] building, east side Spring street.

East Cambridge. S. A. Davis to C. O. Bright, $7447 49-100, buildings, 4398 feet, southwest side Bridge street.

Cambridgeport. D. Smith to C. A. Sawyer, $[illegible] buildings, Main and Green streets.

Watertown. G. A. Coolidge to J. Coolidge, $16[illegible] Arlington street.

Medford. A. B. Costello to C. C. Marston, $[illegible] buildings, N. W. side Dexter street, part lot 50, [illegible] feet. W. B. Towne to W. Boynton, $1500, lots 6[illegible] and 33, buildings on Main and Washington streets.

Everett. G. Foster al. to H. Brown, $1833 66, [illegible] 12 and 13, 8254 feet, 13,750 feet, on streets leading [illegible] Ferry and High streets.

Newton. G. W. Tuxbury to S. F. Lougee, for $[illegible] buildings on Brookline and Vine streets.

Reading. W. M. Phillips to E. A. Batchelder, $3000, buildings and one-quarter acre land north [illegible] Temple street.

Malden. E. H. Dowling to M. P. Newhall, for $[illegible] 11,300 feet land on Florence street.

Melrose. J. W. Bragdon to E. A. Bragdon, for $[illegible] building and one acre land east side Main street.

NORFOLK COUNTY—PRIVATE SALES.

West Roxbury. For $3986 55, John F. Dodge to [illegible] bert Brewer, northwest side of Oak place, 8359 [illegible] feet.

For $4500, Geo. Kempton to Morris & Louis Stu[illegible] several lots of land at Cow island on High and [illegible] streets.

West Roxbury, partly in Boston. For $3637 70, [illegible] R. Gerrish to Artemas Morrow, one lot on Bec[illegible] street, 3347 feet, and a lot on Atherton street, 82[illegible]

For $4121 40, Geo. S. Curtis to town of West[illegible] bury, on Curtis street near Boylston street.

For $7000 John J. Blake to Lydia A., wife of [illegible] Walker, corner of Centre and Mt. Vernon streets, [illegible] feet, buildings.

For $17,000 Elisha D. Winslow to Robert W. [illegible] Revere street and Starr's lane, buildings, 27,235 f[illegible]

For $3800 James R. Gerrish to Shailor C. Dodd, [illegible] Alexander Barnett, two lots on west side Bec[illegible] street, 7600 feet in all.

Brookline. For $9200 Richard L. Saville to [illegible] W. Merritt, Perry street, buildings, 11,250 feet.

For $21,162 50 Mary A. A. Blake to David [illegible] corner Monmouth and Carlton streets, buildings [illegible] square feet.

Quincy. For $2000, Catherine O'Neil to [illegible] Griffin, lot on south side Weymouth and Br[illegible] turnpike; also lot adjoining on the south side, $4500, Naomi E., wife of Wm. H. Nicholson, to [illegible] H. McKay, corner Squantum and Walker streets, [illegible] ings, 16,718 feet. For $2600, Rees Evans to [illegible] Young, east side Granite street, buildings. F[illegible] Jonathan Vickey to James E. Rankin, se[illegible] Billings street, buildings. For $3000, Jos. W[illegible] son to Stephen Maloney, Robertson street.

Hyde Park. For $6700, Reuben A. Richards [illegible] cis Boynton and Freeman S. Rogers, south side [illegible] street, 3500 feet. For $7000, Beatey & Miles to [illegible] Sears, corner of Dana avenue and Water street [illegible] ings, 1775 square feet.

Boston Morning Journal.

VOLUME XLVIII...NUMBER 16,052. BOSTON, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1881. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Governor of Massachusetts, The Mayor of Boston and All Good Citizens

Are Requested to Read the Following

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

The Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating, and the Full Mail Electric Association of London feels sure that all who read this offer will admit that it is a new departure in business practice, and one which should be encouraged. If all advertisers would follow this method, the public would not be gorged with humbug remedies, and an honest article would quickly overcome doubt and suspicion.

During the next 20 days any Drug or Fancy Store will let you have Dr. Scott's Beautiful Electric Hair or Flesh Brush ON TRIAL. If they fail to cure Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Pains, Sleeplessness, etc., IN A FEW MINUTES, or quickly cure Baldness, Falling Hair and Dandruff, take them right back to the store and the sales will be refunded. If any one doubts the wonderful cures performed by this article, we respectfully refer to Mr. F. B. Webster, of the well-known drug house of Geo. C. Goodwin & Co. or Mr. B. T. Stevenson, of Jordan, Marsh & Co., who will testify. Being nicely boxed and handsomely carved, they make an elegant Holiday Gift. No more appropriate, useful and acceptable Present can be found. Not only the afflicted, but the well should use them, as they PREVENT as well as cure. They are made of Pure Bristles, NOT WIRES, and should be used daily, just like any Hair Brush. There is no shock or feeling attending their use, while they last for years. They will positively cure pains and aches in FIVE TO SEVEN MINUTES. Please Stop injurious pills and drugs for one week, and try these celebrated Brushes. You will never regret it. ASK YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN, and remember you run no risk in buying.

They will positively promote a quick growth of hair on bald heads, where the glands and follicles are not totally destroyed.

Apply now, early, as the large demand in England limits the supply sent to the American market this season. Sent postpaid on the same terms, by the Full Mail Electric Association, 842 Broadway, New York, on receipt of $3, and 10 cents for registration.

SEAL SACQUES

MADE TO ORDER.

Also a choice lot in stock to select from at

LOWEST

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

T. G. WIDMER,

FURRIER,

29 SUMMER STREET,

20-4(1) Next Door to C. F. Hovey & Co.'s.

FURS. FURS.

We offer one of the largest stocks of FURS in Boston.

SEALSKIN SACKS, PRICES $150 to $300.

BEST OTTER $300.

AMERICAN SABLE. $200 to $350.

Just received from New York, a large stock of Fur-Lined Silk Bolmans and Circulars, $40 to $100; these garments are made by one of the best houses in the country.

Also Muff and the new style Collars in great variety, Russia Hair Seals now so much in vogue.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.

COOK & ALDRICH,

335 Washington Street, Boston.

dec22

CHRISTMAS.

A Fine Assortment of

Holiday Gifts,

IN THE SHAPE OF

LADIES' & GENTS' LEATHER BAGS, TRAVELING TRUNKS, GENTS' COAT CASES, ENGLISH STRING AND RIDING WHIPS, etc., etc.,

Can be found at the old established house of

James Boyd & Sons,

192 Devonshire Street, Boston.

15t(1)

Gas Fixtures,

New designs, Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., in Polished Brass.

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Duplex and Harvard Burner

LAMPS

In Kinds, Lamps, Lamps and other wares in great variety for the

HOLIDAYS.

Mr. S. A. NELSON, long and favorably known as a Gas Fixture dealer, is in charge of the Gas Fixture Department.

C. H. McKENNEY & CO.,

634 and 636 Washington st.

23,30,(10,17,23 (1) nov23

Cologne Bottles

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Toilet Sets, Nail Sets, Mirrors, Combs, Sachets, Celluloid Hair Brushes, Odor Cases, Lubin's, Wright's and Pinaud Perfumery.

TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES

Suitable for Holiday Presents.

JOSEPH S. PARKER,

Druggist,

232 Tremont St., Corner Eliot.

GENTLEMEN'S SLIPPERS

AT C. F. APPLETON'S,

19 COURT STREET.

dec 22 21(D) near Washington street, Boston.

JACQUEMENOT ROSES.

Fresh Flowers arranged in Baskets or Bouquets from 50 cents to $50.

AT FOSTER'S, 100 Tremont St.,

Under Horticultural Hall.

Orders by mail or telegraph promptly attended to. 1t*

HOLIDAY PRESENT.

AUTOMATIC SHADING PEN.

USEFUL and pleasing. Three sizes, with copy and ink in each. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Circulars free. B. W. & H. S. CHILD, General Agents, 64 Federal street, Boston. 1t(1) dec2

Christmas Cologne.

PINT BOTTLES 50c.

Unrivaled in richness and lasting perfume. For sale only at

Parker's Drug Store,

232 Tremont St., Cor. Eliot.

ROLLER SKATES 1.00

Factory 277 Washington St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

FOR the accommodation of our customers we shall be open every evening this week. BLETHOVEN PIANO HOUSE, 603 Washington st., opposite Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s) 1t dec20

Boston Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23.

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SECOND PAGE—Editorials: "A Fraudulent Election," "Education in the South," "European Timber Production," "Competitive Examinations," "Christmas;" Political Jottings; Current Notes: Foreign Items; Waifs from Washington; New England News; Washington Matters; Foreign Affairs; Newark's Rascally Financiers—Another City Official Absconds; Heavy Rains West and South; The Poughkeepsie Bank Defalcation: Amherst College News; Hints to Wives About to Make Presents to their Husbands.

THIRD PAGE—City Article; The Police Commissioners—Their Removal Recommended for Cause; Railway Interests; Dramatic and Musical; Female Immigration from Europe; Society of Arts; Common Council Recount; A Horrific Coach Overboard—Remarkable Escape of Three Passengers; Local Miscellany, and other City and Suburban Matters; Amherst Alumni Reunion at Worcester; Financial and Commercial.

FOURTH PAGE—The Trial of Guiteau—More Testimony as to His Sanity; The Wall Street Wizard—The Story of the Stock Market; B. Y. M. Christian Union—"Improvement of Time," by Gen. Henry R. Oliver; Court Record; Remember the Poor; Golden Wedding at Medford; Garfield at Thirty Years; Suburban Matters; Real Estate Transactions; New Publications; Marine News.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, 22d, Bothnia, and Nevada, from Liverpool; France, from Havre; Thingvalla, from Copenhagen; Westphalia, from Hamburg.

New York, 22d, Lake Nepigmon and Marlborough, from Mediterranean ports; Averill, from West Hartlepool.

Philadelphia, 22d, Ohio, from Liverpool.

Aspinwall, 19th, Acapulco, from New York.

London, 22d, Arragon, from New York, for Bristol.

Queenstown, 22d, Italy, from New York.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—1 A. M. *For New England, rain or snow, followed by clearing weather, variable winds, shifting to colder northerly, falling, followed by rising barometer.*

Yesterday's Observations in Boston.

	7.23 A. M.	11.23 A. M.	3.23 P. M.	7.23 P. M.	11.23 P. M.
Barometer	30.321	30.195	30.022	29.904	29.780
Thermometer	36.0	40.0	46.2	44.3	39.0
Dew point	30.0	30.0	46.0	42.5	32.5
Humidity	89.0	85.0	95.0	94.0	96.0
Wind	N'west	S'west	S.	S'west	N'west
Velocity	0	9	8	16	10
Weather	Cl'dy.	Cl'dy.	Rain.	Thr'ng	Cl'dy.

Cl'dy. Cl'dy

Mean daily bar.....30.044 Maximum therm.....55.0
Mean daily therm.....45.2 Minimum therm.....32.5
Mean daily dew point..39.2 Total rainfall......41
Mean daily humidity..92.7

G. LIEBMANN,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Observations Elsewhere.

The following is the meteorological record for yesterday up to 11.23 P. M., the observations having been taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer Reduced to Sea Level.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour.	Rainfall last 24 hours.	Weather at 11.23 P. M.
Boston	29.79	53	17	52	SW	10	.10	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.80	42	+9	41	N	11	.15	Lt. rain.
Northport	29.80	42	+9	41	N	11	.15	Lt. rain.
Charleston	29.80	58	+9	41	SW	11	.15	Lt. rain.
Chicago	29.72	45	+9	43	SW	18	....	Cloudy.
Eastport	29.72	45	+9	43	SW	18	....	Lt. rain.
Cleveland	29.84	46	+7	43	SW	6	....	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.81	46	-12	....	W.	6	....	Clear.
New York	29.91	50	+7	....	SW	14	.52	Rain.
Norfolk	29.91	59	+7	....	SW	14	.52	Clear.
Oswego	29.74	44	+9	42	SW	11	.20	Foggy.
Portland	29.74	44	+9	42	SW	11	.20	Foggy.
Milwaukee	29.04	34	-5	....	S.	14	....	Cloudy.

* Too small to measure.

Weather Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—1 A. M. A storm of no great energy is central in the Middle States. Rain has fallen during the past 24 hours east of the Mississippi. Southerly winds are reported from the Middle States and New England. The temperature has risen generally from 5 to fifteen degrees in the Middle States and New England. In the other districts it has fallen. Cold, fair weather is indicated for Saturday in the South Atlantic and Middle States, the lower lakes and New England.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Rainy, warm, uncomfortable weather prevailed yesterday, not at all the ideal winter day. Just enough rain fell to make the streets muddy and slippery, but not enough to clear off the accumulation of filth, and Christmas shoppers had a disagreeable task in getting about from store to store.

The Common Council last evening, by a unanimous vote, passed the order for the establishing of a park at East Boston, and also passed the orders for a marine park at South Boston, at an expense of $100,000, a park at East Boston at a cost of $50,000, the Charles River embankment at a cost of $300,000, and the Muddy River improvement at a cost of $200,000.——The orders relating to the high service supply were referred to the next City Government.

The seventy-sixth annual dinner of the New England Society took place in New York last evening. Among the guests were President Arthur, Collector Beard, Senator Hawley, Gov. Littlefield, and President Carter of Williams College. The Pennsylvania New England Society held its banquet in Philadelphia. Among the guests were Senator Frye, Prof. Mark Hopkins, Hon. E. A. Rollins and others.

One of the Herdic two-wheel coaches was backed on Eastern Avenue Wharf last evening by a frightened horse, and the three passengers and driver escaped severe injury. The horse was drowned.

Philadelphians propose to hold a big musical festival in their city next June.

Officious friends of President Arthur keep private detectives on his track to guard him from assassination.

The century box of the Ancients was sealed last night in Faneuil Hall in a formal manner.

There was a reunion at Worcester last night of the Amherst Alumni of Central Massachusetts. Ex-Governor Bullock was elected President.

William A. Hall, who is mixed up in the Newark financial irregularities, was working for a salary of $1000 per year, and yet he is said to own a fine cottage at Long Branch, has lived extravagantly and bought considerable property at Newark.

Booth's Theatre was yesterday sold for $350,000 to J. Augustus Page and ex-Mayor Ely.

Isadore Heman, a New York manufacturer of worsted and lace goods, has suspended; liabilities about $130,000. Burgunder Greenbaum, wholesale clothing dealer in Baltimore, has failed for $300,000.

A majority of the Joint Special Committee of the City Council, to which was referred charges made against the Police Commissioners, will report in favor of abolishing the Commission and placing the department, as formerly, under charge of a Chief of Police, responsible to a committee of the Board of Aldermen.

Dr. G. Stillman of *North Pownal, Vt., was found dead near his home yesterday morning. At first it was supposed he was murdered and robbed, but later information seems to point to accidental death.*

Heavy rains at the West and South have raised the streams considerably. High water in the Licking River in Kentucky has done considerable damage.

No more deaths from skating on thin ice are recorded.

Proposed Musical Festival in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22. The various vocal and musical societies of this city and invitations to the similar societies located in various parts of the United States to participate in a grand musical festival in this city in June next, similar to the one held in 1867. All the societies of this city anticipate taking part in the festival, already making preparations for doing it on an extensive scale. The festival will occupy six days, commencing on Thursday, June 29, and terminating on Tuesday, July 4, in the summer of next year.

Sharp Advance in Pig Iron.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 22. Gray George pig iron was advanced to $26 per ton to-day. This is an advance of $2 60 in the past 30 days.

Escaped from Prison.

James Miller, a convict at the penitentiary, escaped to-day by secreting himself in a box, supposed to contain boots and shoes. The box was loaded with others on a wagon, and when near Suspension Bridge Miller jumped out and escaped. He has not been apprehended.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—DIZER—In East Weymouth, Dec. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. A. Farren, assisted by Rev. F. A. Nerdell, Mr. George W. Baker to Miss Lydia D., daughter of M. C. Dizer, Esq.

EDES—RICHARDSON—Dec. 20, by Rev. Rufus Ellis, Dr. Henry Edes of Boston to Miss Anna C., daughter of William H. Richardson of Dorchester.

DEATHS.

DOLBY—At the Home for Aged Women, Dec. 22, Mrs. Susan M. Dolby, 69 yrs.

Funeral Sunday at 10.30 A. M.

GARDNER—Dec 22, suddenly, of apoplexy, Francis Gardner, 72 yrs.

Funeral services at his late residence, Crawford street, Roxbury, Saturday at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited without further notice. No flowers. Burial Sunday at 11 A. M., at Mt. Auburn.

GRAVES—In the city, Dec. 22, Margaret, widow of William Wayne Graves, 74 yrs. 8 mos.

Funeral from her late residence, 40 Myrtle street, Saturday at 2 P. M.

LEACH—In Boston Highlands, Dec 21, Mrs. Lavina Leach, widow of Robert C. Leach, 69

MARSH—In Tewksbury, Dec 22, Helen M. Marsh, M. D., daughter of Hon. James J. Marsh.

Funeral at her late residence Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited without further notice.

SAVAGE—In this city, Dec. 22, Margaret, widow of William Savage, 71 yrs. 2 mos.

Funeral at 9 Herbert street, Friday, at 2 P. M.

DESERTING THE CAPITAL.

Congressmen and Officials Off for the Holidays.

Officious Friends Guarding President Arthur from Cranks.

The Indian Territory--Capt. Payne's Alleged Movements.

[Special Dispatch to The Boston Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. The city is nearly deserted by Congressmen. The trains of last night and this morning took away all except a few who desired to remain to organize one or two committees, to finish the department work and to endeavor to secure some clerkship as a Christmas gift to a needy or aspiring constituent Business at the White House was suspended.

President Arthur Guarded from Cranks.

The President and his Private Secretary left for New York on the morning train, accompanied, it is said, but without President Arthur's knowledge, by three detectives, who had been sent over from New York at the instance of the friends of the President, to guard him from the attacks of any crank; It is not generally known, but detectives have watched President Arthur to a greater or lesser extent ever since he was inaugurated as President. On the day that he was driven to the Senate to take the oath of office in the Vice President's room, the two most skillful detective officers in Washington accompanied his coupe and guarded the door and the approaches to it until he was safely lodged in the gray house. It is known that the presence of these officers, to the extent that Gen. Arthur has known of it, has not been pleasant to him. They have been detailed to accompany him at the instance of friends, some of whom have thought that, at least until the Guiteau trial is ended, it will be well to be prudent. President Arthur, however, rides about Washington freely without attendance, and he is known to have said that nothing that he could do, or that any man can do, can save a life from assassination. There is no reason to think, however, that there is a man upon the continent who wishes harm to President Arthur, and the presence of these detectives is due only to the officious zeal of certain friends. The President will return to Washington in time to preside at the annual New Year reception at the White House.

Movements of Cabinet Officers.

Secretary Lincoln has already left the city to spend his holidays at Chicago. Secretary Folger intends to go to New York to-morrow. Attorney General James left for New York this morning with the President, and it is understood at the department that he will have no more connection with it except to return and formally surrender it to his successor, Judge Wells Howe somewhere near the first of January.

A Deserted Village.

The departure of the President, several of the Cabinet officers and Congress, will make Washington a deserted village. The departments, beginning with Saturday, will be closed at 12 o'clock until after the New Year, and will be closed altogether upon the two Mondays of the holiday week, and nothing will be done beyond the necessary routine, past the festal days are over.

Captain Payne and the Indian Territory.

Several days ago a rumor reached the War Department that Captain Payne and his Oklahoma colonists had effected a settlement in the Indian Territory, upon which the Secretary of War telegraphed Gen. Pope at Leavenworth, Kansas, for information. At the same time Secretary Kirkwood of the Interior Department began an inquiry through the Indian officers, but it could not be found that there was any foundation for the rumor. Yesterday a telegram was received at the War Department from Gen. Pope stating positively that no descent had been made by Capt. Payne or any of his men on the reservations. In addition to denying the report of a lodgment of white men in the Territory, Gen. Pope in his telegram says that no such move is in contemplation at this time, and that Capt. Payne is not in command of any force. Secretary Kirkwood at once forwarded these rumors in order to keep the subject prominently before the public, and by agitating it keeps himself from dropping out of notice. Secretary of the Interior Kirkwood, also, dissenting Captain Payne and his movements to-day, said it was possible that Payne had a deeper motive than the mere agitation of the subject in view in starting these rumors. He was of the opinion that Payne was making a living out of it, and

[illegible] tained this opinion. The information, which had not yet been corroborated, but the truth of which is believed by the officials of the War and Interior departments, was that Payne was selling scrip to those who had faith in his ability to carry out his plan of entering the Territory and issuing land warrants to them in exchange for their money. Should this prove to be the truth of the case, the department will prosecute Payne if his action is found to render him amenable to the laws.

Speaker Keifer and His Old Army Friends.

Speaker Keifer delayed his departure for home that he might receive to-day a delegation of the Sixth Maryland Infantry, which served under his command in the Second Brigade, Third Division and Sixth Army Corps. The delegation was brought here by special invitation, ostensibly to their old commander, and apologized for the absence of Col. Hill. The Colonel is now an inspector in the Baltimore Custom House, and an applicant for the position of Surveyor, now held by Col. Vernon, who resigns to-day. Col. Hill leave of absence to accompany his old comrades here to-day. The Speaker is having a room in the basement story of the Capitol fitted up for his private use, where he will transact his private business, and has also provided a more commodious room for the Clerk (the one formerly occupied by the House Committee on Naval Affairs), where flies of leading newspapers will be kept for the accommodation of the members.

Short Notes.

The Supreme Court adjourned to-day until the tenth of January. Senator Jones of Florida made a powerful argument on the constitutionality of the Inter-State Commerce law.

Representatives who were appointed yesterday as chairmen of committees remained here to-day and took possession of their committee rooms, while others, less successful in the Speaker's lottery, went to their houses, more or less indignant.

Col. Albert Ordway, who now indexes the *Congressional Record*, will publish during the next week the index, the proceedings prior to the recess. PERLEY.

IN GENERAL.

Poor Lo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. Reports continue to be received at the Indian Office showing a rapid spread of small-pox in the Northwest. The latest advices are from Idaho, Montana and northern Dakota. All the agents ask for supplies of vaccine matter which is being supplied as rapidly as possible. Much difficulty is experienced in getting the agency supplies transported, caused principally by the failure of the railroads to perform their duty. Large quantities of supplies, in some cases aggregating tons, are reported lying on the docks at points in the far west, with no probability of reaching their destination before spring. It is the intention of the Indian Bureau to hold the contractors to a strict accountability for their neglect.

Fragments.

An important question was argued in the Supreme Court to-day by Senator Jones of Florida and W. A. Gaston, of Georgia, involving the construction of the acts of Congress known as the confiscation acts. The question will be brought under the general real estate which was used by the rebel authorities with the consent of the owner could be condemned for a period beyond the life of the owner.

The name of Representative McCold, as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, erroneously appeared yesterday in the place of the name of Representative McCook on the proof sheets on the list of House committees which was furnished to the press. The second name on the committee on Military Affairs should be that of Representative McCook.

The new Chinese Minister and wife and members of the Chinese Legation arrived here to-morrow. The wife of the Minister is the first Chinese lady of rank who has visited the United States. A parlor and suite of rooms have been secured at Wormley's dining room, have been fitted up for the Minister and his wife. Senate quarters have been prepared for the attaches and servants. The party will occupy twenty rooms in all.

Lieut. W. W. Woods, who, since the 50th Congress, will have served as Clerk, has been ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Mr. W. L

BACK BAY DELIVERY.

Beacon Street, Commonwealth Avenue, Arlington Street, Newbury Street, Marlborough Street, and Cross Streets.

THE BOSTON MORNING JOURNAL is delivered to residents of this section by seven o'clock in the morning.

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Containing the very latest news, is delivered by six o'clock in the afternoon.

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Boston Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23.

MORNING EDITION.

SINGLE COPIES THREE CENTS

AMUSEMENTS THIS DAY AND EVENING.

BOSTON MUSEUM—Tremont street, near Court street. Fashion and Matinee at 2. Baron's Benefit at 7.45.

BOSTON THEATRE—Washington street, near West st. The magnificent production, Michael Strogoff. 7.30.

GAIETY THEATRE—Washington street, near West st. Hyde & Behman's Original Muldoon's Picnic. 8 o'clock.

HOWARD ATHENÆUM—Howard street, near Court st. Mike Struckoff, or the Currier of the Czar. 8 o'clock.

GLOBE THEATRE—Washington street, near Essex st. Comley Barton Opera Co. in Mme. Favart. 7.45. o'clock.

PARK THEATRE—Washington street, near Boylston. Edwin Booth in Richard Third. 7.45 o'clock.

TREMONT TEMPLE—Tremont street, near School st. Lecture this afternoon, by Prof. Carpenter. Evening.

A Fraudulent Election.

The number of white voters in Mississippi is about 93,000, and that of colored voters 150,000. When, therefore, it was reported that the Democratic candidate for Governor was elected last November by a majority of 25,000 over the coalition candidate in a total vote of 127,720, there was ground to suspect fraud in spite of the prompt declaration of certain independent journals that Mississippi had held a fair election. This suspicion was strengthened by the intimation of the Vicksburg *Herald* that there had been fraudulent acts during the election and its repeated warnings against interference with the freedom and purity of elections. More recently the Memphis *Avalanche*, an independent Democratic paper, declared that the grossest frauds were perpetrated. Still later the Democratic and the Republican and National Greenback State Committees have united in issuing a statement to the country, in which they set forth at length the extent and nature of the frauds perpetrated in the late election—frauds which they claim have set aside the will of the majority and made the Bourbon State candidates State officers when the popular majority against them was many thousands. It is asserted that as a mass the colored voters were in favor of the coalition candidates, while the white Republicans, Greenbackers and Independents form a constituted quite a percentage of the white vote, at least more than enough to offset the colored men who voted the Bourbon ticket.

The parties referred to in their statement fully set forth the methods by which the majority was overcome. The election officers are named by a commission composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State. The law provides that both parties shall be represented in the appointment of these officers. Accordingly the coalition committees sent the commission a list of persons whom they desired to represent them as inspectors of elections. In a part of the counties where the colored vote is the lightest, the men recommended were appointed, while in those counties where the Republicans were in a large majority, negroes were appointed to represent the minority, who could neither read nor write and defeat frauds. Prior to the election there were few evidences of intimidation. In a few instances the red shirt riders drove voters from the polls, but this procedure was rare, fraud being more effective and politic than violence. The representatives of the committees above referred to call attention to many of the frauds practiced, one of the most common and effective of which was the tearing off the ballots of the voters the votes given for one candidate would be counted for the other—the illiterate colored man who represented the anti-Bourbons being unable to detect the deception. In one precinct in Washington county, the coalition managers secured the appointment of a white-skin election inspector, who caught the Bourbon officials in the act of reversing a vote of 120 for King (coalition) and 20 for Lowry (Dem.) so that it would read the *reverse of that. All of the precincts in the* county were as decidedly coalition, nevertheless a Democratic majority of 500 was declared. The committee claim that the coalition majority in that county was 2000. Numerous other frauds *are mentioned, such as* the seizing and carrying away of ballot-boxes, which, after being stuffed, were returned and the votes counted; the erasure of names upon the tally lists so that the result could conform to the frauds perpetrated; ballot-boxes taken into private rooms where there were no inspectors present.

The Bourbon managers in Mississippi may ignore these charges, but they should remember that the days of carrying elections by organized frauds are over. Congress cannot inquire into this State election unless the question is raised when the United States Senator who is to succeed Mr. Lamar presents himself. That body should make a fair Congressional election certain in Mississippi and Louisiana next fall by effective legislation.

Education in the South.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Education in South Carolina, recently published in the journals of that State, makes an encouraging exhibit of the present condition of education and the progress made during the year. There has been an increase in the educational funds, an improvement in the school buildings and a diminution in the prejudice against the free school system so long manifested among the higher class of whites. Moreover, the South is beginning to supply her own teachers; and of the 3,607 teachers employed in South Carolina there are only 23—16 white and 7 colored—who are from the North. There are 1216 colored Southern teachers employed. The average wages of male teachers was $25 45, and of females $24 48—a much closer approach to an equality between the sexes than is common in the Northern States. This is partially explained, probably, by the fact that most of the instruction in the primary and lower grades, and that in these departments the work of the average woman teacher is quite as valuable as that of the average man teacher. Those who have visited Southern schools, or have noticed the quality of the graduates turned out at such normal and training institutions as that at Hampton, understand this fact. The total attendance of pupils was 133,458, a slight decrease from the preceding year—a decrease attributable in part to the severe weather last winter, and in part to the expulsion from school buildings, in some localities, of money that would otherwise have been spent in conducting the schools. While the funds for school use have increased, and the value of school orders has risen from 25 per cent. four years ago to nearly par, more money is urgently needed, and the Superintendent recommends a system of local taxation. This recommendation, if we may judge from the discussion of the question which was had in the State press some months ago, is likely to be pretty generally approved by the better class of people. The system now greatly needs improvement at the top, and the Superintendent *dwells upon the importance of schools of the higher grades.*

European Timber Production.

Some statistical statements recently published in the journal of the Agricultural Society of France, with reference to the timber production and supply of Europe, indicate that something of the same wastefulness and recklessness which have marked the treatment of our own forests have prevailed in Europe also. The statistics, on the excellent authority above mentioned, that there is scarcely any oak timber left in Sweden and Norway, and the pine woods also are being fast thinned out, the people being already obliged to buy much of their wood elsewhere. The forest area of Russia, along the Baltic and in the southern provinces, has been largely reduced, and occupies only about one-tenth of the whole. Austria-Hungary has still forty-three million acres of forest, and a conservative and productive system of dealing with the timber supply has been in force there for nine years. Most of the timber now used in Austria is imported from Bosnia and Montenegro; Servia and Roumania have fine forests; Italy has fourteen million acres of timber, most of it in the mountains and difficult of access; Spain has only eight and a half million of acres left, and these mostly in the mountains; and Portugal has one million acres, but does a heavy timber business. In Germany the forests are carefully husbanded, and their area annually increased by planting—half a million dollars being appropriated every year by the Government for that purpose. The German Empire has now about thirty-four million acres of forest, valued at four hundred million dollars, and producing a yearly income of nearly fifty million dollars by the sale of timber, carefully selected with a view to inflicting no injury upon the forests. The German exports of timber are about two million tons annually less than the imports. In the long run, it will be found that the system adopted in dealing with the forests exerts a powerful influence upon the destinies of these countries—a people who, through recklessness or for immediate gain, destroy their timber supply, having a heavy penalty to pay after a while.

Competitive Examinations.

It has long been the leading objection of a class of partisans who are opposed to any change in the method of making appointments in the civil service that competitive examinations debar all except those who have had the advantages of a liberal education. Doubtless the greater part of those who raise this objection honestly entertain that opinion because they have not had an opportunity to learn their mistake. Such a charitable judgment, however, cannot be extended to persons who write articles in the *North American Review*, because we find it impossible to believe that a man who can write a long and able article in defence of the spoils system can fail to know that he is guilty of falsehood when he says:

"Henceforth, entrance into the civil service is to be through the narrow portal of competitive examination, practically limiting entry to the graduates of college, thus admitting a Pierce and excluding a Lincoln."

A whole page of the periodical referred to is devoted to this part of the discussion, and is evidently designed to array those who are not graduates of college against the movement to reform civil service appointments. To show how false the above assertion is we quote a few of the questions and tests submitted to applicants by the Examining Board in the New York Custom House:

To show the penmanship and test the general capacity and intelligence of the applicant, he is required to write a letter of a page upon some given subject, or in reply to any general newspaper reader would be familiar. He is next required to copy from dictation. Among the sentences in which he is examined is the following: Express one billion nine hundred and one in figures? Express in words 4692001? Divide ⅛ of ¼ of ⅔ by ⅓ of 4-5. What is the simple interest of $16,520 80 for 3 years 5 months and 14 days at 5½ per cent. per annum? An invoice of wool weighs 32 tons 17 cwt. 2 quarters 11 pounds and costs 14 pence sterling per pound. The duty on wool is 3 cents a pound if costing less than 12 cents and 6 cents per pound if costing more than 12 cents per pound; what is the amount of duty on the above invoice? The ton is 2240 pounds and the pound sterling is $4 86? In syntax the applicant is required to correct sentences like the following: Those sort of people are wicked; Laws many and sometimes are forgot. In geography, history and government the following are sandwiched: How far from the present number of the United States, whose boundaries border on the Gulf of Mexico, will Vice Presidents have served, out the unexpired terms of Presidents? What is required to render a person eligible as President of the United States? How are the territories of the United States governed?

None of the questions propounded are more difficult to answer than the above; and yet, Mr. William Martin Dickson, in the *North American Review*, declares that only "college graduates" can pass the competitive examination! Such an assertion so grossly and designedly ignorant with all the facts within his reach is a fit person to defend the worst features of the spoils system.

Christmas.

Probably the juvenile portion of the community was somewhat disappointed when it made the discovery, weeks or months ago, or whenever references was made to the calendar, that Christmas was to fall this year upon Sunday; and it is undeniable that the social and secular commemoration of the day, to which it may be presumed the juvenile anticipations are chiefly directed, is a good deal scattered and confused, when the twenty-fifth of December chances to come upon the first day of the week. But the difficulty is apparent rather than real. No one who has been much upon the crowded streets or in the stores during the last few days can have any doubt that preparations have been made for Christmas in very much the same way and on very much the same scale as if the day were to fall on a Saturday or a Monday. Santa Claus is not to be baffled by such accidents as this; and if he breaks the ordinary prejudice against the Sunday little by lingering among the mantetops after twelve o'clock Saturday night, or by filling stockings on Sunday evening, no one will be disposed to greatly blame the genial old saint. Looking at the matter rightly, the children may perceive that what troubled them at first is not an unmixed evil; for the social and domestic observance of Christmas will doubtless begin, in many cases, on Saturday, will be carried along over Sunday in an imperfectly-suppressed form, and will be resumed with renewed enthusiasm on Monday. And so long as the date fixed for the observance is at best conventional rather than historic—so long, above all, as the kindliness, good-feeling and open-heartedness which belong to the day are preserved—what matters it if the day be kept, in an emergency, on the twenty-fourth or the twenty-sixth instead of the twenty-fifth of the month? It is the significance of the day more than the date it falls on; it is the spirit of the Christ-child whose advent the day commemorates more than any mere exchange of gifts or greetings, which are worthy of being cherished. No Christmas season comes but it finds some sad hearts too weighted with grief to rejoice with sorrow or wearied with anxiety to give the day a joyous recognition. But there has rarely been a Christmas season when occasions for gratitude and happiness were more general than they will be this year. From any war, from any internal disturbance, from any stress or panic in business, we are a prosperous and happy and should be a grateful people; and we may wish one another "a merry Christmas" with a reasonable hope that the wish will be realized.

POLITICAL JOTTINGS.

The Washington *Post* mournfully remarks that "able Democrats are getting to be of as little account in Virginia as in Massachusetts."

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* is firm in the opinion that there is no party or faction of a party in that State, and scarcely a public man, in favor of a dollar-for-dollar payment of the public debt. There are some bosses, it says, in both parties who favor it, and are pushing it, but when it comes to the people who vote, the opposition is almost unanimous.

There appears to be a disposition on the part of several Democratic managers and Bourbon organs in Mississippi to prevent the re-election of Senator Lamar.

Senator-elect Riddleberger of Virginia is not of the "F. F. V.'s." His father was a gunsmith by trade and once a stage driver, and the Senator-elect's early life was a struggle with poverty and hard work by experience. He was 37 years of age last October.

Gov. Smith of Wisconsin has issued his proclamation announcing that the proposed biennial elections and sessions amendment to the Constitution of that State was ratified by the requisite vote of the people at the late election, and is now in force.

Increasing interest attaches to the measures now under the renewal of national bank charters. Some of these will expire as early as January, 1882. From May, 1882, to February 25, 1883, the charters of 303 national banks expire, and of these, 297 end on the date last named.

Postmaster General Howe is Chief Agent for a mutual transportation company, with 50,000,000 capital, organized in Boston and New York business to make rates low, the service efficient and the bills small. Two-cent postage, cheap money and a consolidated railway mail service are needed to stealing will do this. Nothing else will—neither patronage, nor a machine, nor magnetism.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It is curious that Bourbon journals could be caught telling the cold-blooded truth about the freedom of the ballot in Mississippi, the Vicksburg *Herald* says it would be the death of them.

It is not astonishing that nearly all the leading lawyers think Mr. William G. Russell the best man to succeed Chief Justice. Of course they do. Both your rival if possible.

Senator Hoar will find that there is but one sentiment in Massachusetts regarding his politicaldutv. The State, the people and the party desire him to retain his seat in the Senate.

The bill "to secure a uniform standard," which Mr. Hewitt (Dem.) of New York has offered in the House, provides that silver dollars shall be coined in such number as will meet the demand therefor. The bill further provides that the gold and silver *coins of the United States shall hereafter be interchangeable at their lawful value, either for the other, at the office of* the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York, when presented in sums of $100 or any multiple thereof. This will make the Bland dollars as acceptable as they can possibly be made. Any one objecting to their weight can exchange them for silver certificates; objecting to their color he may exchange them for gold. The objection to this provision is that it will facilitate the export of gold when the balance of trade sets its against us, by enabling the holders of our note the excellent authority above mentioned, that there is scarcely any oak timber left in Sweden and Norway, and the pine woods also are being fast thinned out, the people being already obliged to buy much of their wood elsewhere. The forest area of Russia, along the Baltic and in the southern provinces, has been largely reduced, and occupies only about one-tenth of the whole. Austria-Hungary has still forty-three million acres of forest, and a conservative and productive system of dealing with the timber supply has been in force there for nine years. Most of the timber now used in Austria is imported from Bosnia and Montenegro; Servia and Roumania have fine forests; Italy has fourteen million acres of timber, most of it in the mountains and difficult of access; Spain has only eight and a half million of acres left, and these mostly in the mountains; and Portugal has one million acres, but does a heavy timber business. In Germany the forests are carefully husbanded, and their area annually increased by planting—half a million dollars being appropriated every year by the Government for that purpose. The German Empire has now about thirty-four million acres of forest, valued at four hundred million dollars, and producing a yearly income of nearly fifty million dollars by the sale of timber, carefully selected with a view to inflicting no injury upon the forests. The German exports of timber are about two million tons annually less than the imports. In the long run, it will be found that the system adopted in dealing with the forests exerts a powerful influence upon the destinies of these countries—a people who, through recklessness or for immediate gain, destroy their timber supply, having a heavy penalty to pay after a while.

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The Brooklyn *Argus* remarks upon the election of Mr. Riddleberger of Virginia to the Senate, that he will be a companion to the lonely and pompous Davis. Where is Mahone?

The New York *Sun*, which is the ablest of the Tilden journals, urges the Republicans of New York to nominate Mr. Conkling for Governor. That's equivalent to advising your enemy to take cold poison as a medicine.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, one of whose editors has failed to receive the Collectorship of that port, makes the following very sensible suggestion, which, if it had always been acted upon by Republican Presidents and Congressmen, would have saved the party a great deal of unnecessary trouble election days:

"It is all well enough for the President to advise with Congressmen and Senators in his appointments, but he will be wise if he keeps one ear open to the voice of practical business men, when they ask to be heard. The public sentiment has reached out, and will not be entirely stretched by men who make politics their sole occupation."

The tribulation of the star route ring has not set in yet in dead earnest. Mr. Bliss is a very persistent man.

Ballot-box stuffing will cease to be a legitimate industry in Philadelphia if the practice of sending those who engage in it to the Penitentiary becomes general.

Memphis, Tenn., has a new weekly journal called the *Free-Trader*. It contains the following remarkable utterance in regard to Jefferson Davis's "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government": "For purity of style and historic impartiality it ranks with Gibbon and Green. It has become an arsenal from which this and the next generation will forge its weapons to smite imperialism and a centralized government."

CURRENT NOTES.

—The chronic theatre-goer finds upon the stage one source of perennial delight. The play may be dull, the actors inefficient, the interest scant, but the "supe" appears in ever-fresh variety. One must be quite lost to all sense of humor, indeed, who does not delight to look upon this functionary's unruffled self-possession. The traditional wooden man or brazen monkey could not achieve a profounder expression of calm. He looks upon the madness and anguish of Lear, the jealous frenzy of Othello and the frivolities of opera bouffe with the same conventional air of judicious repose, and whether as an integral part of an army terrible with banners or as a lackey who has nothing to do but stand about for a time and then make blunders in his exit, he disguises all emotions under the mask of intellectual vacuity and the cloak of bodily awkwardness. If so be that he treads not upon the toes or heels of his fellows—to which endeavor of caution he bends all his energies—he is convinced that he has acquitted himself creditably, and dreams of the highest honors of the stage.

—The value of a rhetorical pause was seen the other day in a class in a High School reciting the salutation to Hell in the following: Express one billion nine hundred and one in figures? Express in words 4692001? Divide ⅛ of ¼ of ⅔ by ⅓ of 4-5. What is the simple interest of $16,520 80 for 3 years 5 months and 14 days at 5½ per cent. per annum? An invoice of wool weighs 32 tons 17 cwt. 2 quarters 11 pounds and costs 14 pence sterling per pound. The duty on wool is 3 cents a pound if costing less than 12 cents and 6 cents per pound if costing more than 12 cents per pound; what is the amount of duty on the above invoice? The ton is 2240 pounds and the pound sterling is $4 86? In syntax the applicant is required to correct sentences like the following: Those sort of people are wicked; Laws many and sometimes are forgot. In geography, history and government the following are sandwiched: How far from the present number of the United States, whose boundaries border on the Gulf of Mexico, will Vice Presidents have served, out the unexpired terms of Presidents? What is required to render a person eligible as President of the United States? How are the territories of the United States governed?

—A Western college proposes to compile a new book of college songs, and asks the co-operation of fifty other colleges, who are expected to contribute $40 each toward the expense.

—A curious question in criminal law has been raised in Berlin. A young woman, who is a confirmed opium eater, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of morphine, copied a prescription from a medical book, and signed the name of a prominent German physician, who wrote it, to it. The question to be determined is whether this act constitutes the crime of forgery for which she has been arraigned.

—Kansas has a town called Tin Cup, and a newspaper named the *Garfield Banner* is published there.

—An English woman recently bequeathed $1500 to a church in Scottish Town, the interest from which is to be devoted to the purchase of coats and cloaks for the benefit of poor old people attending the church.

—Georgia girls are not slow in making up their minds when a lover puts in an appearance. At Hawkinsville a few evenings ago Mr. Henry J. Sandler called with a friend on Miss Mabelle Clark, daughter of the late Judge James Clark, and said to be one of the most accomplished young ladies in Georgia, and during a discussion of matrimony he proposed to her and was accepted. They were married as soon as a license and minister could be procured. They had never met before, and the whole time consumed in the courtship and marriage was only a little over one hour.

—A curious blunder, the London *Echo* thinks, has been made by those who put the sphinxes in position at the base of Cleopatra's Needle. Each of these sphinxes," it says, "are now in their places; but instead of the faces being turned toward the spectators they are turned toward the needle, while the spectators view the sphinxes' tails. The result is ludicrous. Moreover, the impressiveness which is the main characteristic of the face of a sphinx is not well preserved—indeed, one of the bronze figures seems to be laughing at the oddity of its position."

—Texas has begun the shipment of fresh beef to Europe. Or Tuesday 20,000 pounds were sent from San Antonio in refrigerator cars for New York, to be shipped thence to France. This is the first shipment made.

—Dr. Andrew Clark, a celebrated physician of London, stated in a recent address that what is called "moderate drinking" is potential in exciting gout, heart disease, Bright's disease and liver complaints, and that social customs and unanimous that there should be no drinking of alcohol in any form save at meals.

—*A new remedy for headaches* has been discovered at Quitman, Ga. A rattlesnake's rattle worn in the hat is said to be a never-failing remedy, relieving and removing the most chronic and obstinate cases. "Reliable" citizens attest its efficacy, and rattles are in demand.

HEAVY RAINS WEST AND SOUTH.

The Ohio and its Tributaries Rising.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22. Rain has been falling here continuously for three days, including today. Private telegrams from all directions indicate the approach of a destructive flood in the Ohio River and tributaries.

Flood in Kentucky—Railway Bridge Swept Away.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22. The *Times'* Cynthiana (Ky.) special says the Licking River is rising six inches per hour. It is still raining very hard, and general destruction is threatened to property along the river. The railroad bridge here on the Kentucky Central Railroad was washed into the river last night. There has been 10 feet rise in the Licking River in the last 12 hours.

Amherst College News.

[Correspondence of The Boston Journal.]

AMHERST, Dec. 20. To-day closes the first term of 1881-2, a term of fifteen weeks, the longest and perhaps the one of the most thorough work of the year, and it has been a term of much interest to all the friends of the college, since the so-called new system seems now to have got into full working order and the results can be seen. This new system as proposed by President Seelye has now received a fair trial on the second year, and it is safe to say is also uniformly approved by both students and faculty. It is certainly the most scientific work that has been done by the students than before, since each man can work now with less constraint than ever before. The optional studies introduced in the latter part of the course give him an opportunity to work more in the direction of his choice and love than in the old way of an iron system. The department of the students has shown a great improvement during the past term in the morale of college. There has been less hazing, and by giving each man a share in the administration of the laws and rules of college, it has put him upon his honor and lifted him out of the temptation to petty jokes and fun which are so apt to lead to anger and retaliation. The promise of an enlarged library building and a new chemical laboratory leads all of us to look forward to the next summer as one of much interest in the material growth of the college. H.

Arrest for Forgery.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 22. Fred. W. Newburgs, Assistant Secretary of the State Board of Public Works, was arrested to-day on the charge of forging $4000 in vouchers.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has just returned to her palatial residence in Paris after her annual visit to her dear son in his capital. The mass of the Spaniards would, if the truth were told, rather have her on the throne than the "dear son" above mentioned; but the leaders of the liberal party hope that they may be able to make something out of Alfonso in the course of time. During her visit the Queen-mother occupied the sumptuous parlors in the Madrid palace, decorated by Tiepolo, and there every afternoon defiled before her Generals, Dukes, Senators and great ladies. Madrid has a gala aspect all the time that the royal family is there, for the court duties are severe, and the town is filled with the carriages of the nobility and gentry going to and from the palace. The Marquis of Salamanca organized a grand hunting excursion in honor of the visit of Isabella. The chase was near Albacete, on the splendid domain of the Marquis. Queen Isabella shot two deer and her daughter shot three. King Alfonso was present, and hunted as merrily as the others. The bill which the Marquis of Salamanca paid for this festival, its attendant banquets, masquerades, &c., exceeded two hundred and fifty thousand francs. Queen Christina, who is in an interesting situation, was unable to attend the hunt.

The gales at the close of November did almost incalculable damage along the coast of the British Islands. There are some Scottish fishing villages where the cottages are all closed in token of mourning. The little fishing fleets suffered terribly.

Superstition is still alive in England. A woman in Lower Gornal recently went to the Vicar of the locality and asked to be allowed to put a bit of turf from a certain grave, to be placed under the communion table for four days, that she might lay the ghost of the man buried in the grave. The ghost, she averred, continually haunted her.

Vast quantities of Canadian apples, poultry and cheese are going to England for the Christmas market. One steamer landed a thousand boxes of cheese and a thousand barrels of apples in Liverpool. They were sent on speculation, and were all sold before night.

Edinburgh is willing to try the electrical street car, but Parliamentary sanction has to be obtained. This is worse centralization than that which prevailed in France under the Second Empire, when a man who wished to cut down a tree in Marseilles had to telegraph to Paris for permission.

There will be a brilliant American circle at Cannes and Nice this winter. Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hayes, Mrs. L. P. Morton and other prominent Americans will spend the early winter in Cannes.

There is now what is known as the "Flower Girl Brigade" in London. It is under the patronage of the Princess Frederica—everything is under somebody's patronage—and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts—still called so, although she is married—is the President of the organization. Occasional exhibitions for the sale of artificial flowers, which are the work of these girls, are held at Kensington.

M. de Laffitte has discovered, according to his statement before the French Academy of Sciences, that the multiplication of American vines on the soil of France constitutes a grave danger. These vines are not exempt from the phylloxera, but are robust enough to resist its attacks. Consequently, wherever they are the phylloxera finds a congenial ground and home. It would be better, thinks M. Laffitte, to have only French vines, have them eaten up by the parasite and then let the vine and parasite disappear together.

One of the latest proofs that the fever of speculation in France has now reached its acute stage is furnished by the formation of the "Grand Insurance Company," with a capital of fifty millions of francs. This organization undertakes to insure against fire, strikes, accidents to merchandise in transportation and to travelers. It was floated without difficulty.

A certain author of an anonymous letter in Paris must feel rather queer just now. He sent a note to a beautiful and highly respectable young girl, the daughter of a prosperous modiste, to say to her that her mother had decided to desert her. Next morning it was discovered that the young girl and her mother, horrified at this sinister announcement, had committed suicide.

WAIFS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of The Boston Journal.]

EXIT CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. The statute book has not been enriched by the labors of Congress since it assembled on the 5th inst., neither will the Treasury been depleted. It has been a season of legislative preparation, though, and the organizations of the two houses have been perfected, including the formation of the Senate and fifty bills in the Senate and two thousand one hundred and forty bills in the House have been referred to these committees, and when Congress reassembles on the 5th of January next they will have all matters in committee in working order and its hoppers full of business. How much will be ground out before the 4th of July no one knows. The indications are that there will be a great deal of talk but very little work. Hundreds of deserving measures will pass into oblivion and all the attempts he made to get through a number of railroad and other jobs.

MR. BLAINE'S P. P. C. ENTERTAINMENT.

Yesterday Mr. Blaine turned over the Department of State to his successor, Mr. Frelinghuysen, and in the evening he and the members of the diplomatic corps to his hospitable home in Fifteenth street that he might introduce them to the new Secretary of State. Mr. Blaine stood near the entrance to his drawing room, where he received his guests with his accustomed *bon-hommie*, assisted by Mrs. Blaine, Miss Gail Hamilton Dodge, Miss Alice Blaine and Mrs. and Mrs. John A. Logan, who all were President Arthur, with members of the Cabinet and a select few of the Senators, Representatives, officers of the army and navy and retired citizens. The diplomats were out in force, and Hyson and Young Bohea of China entering their silks, satins and laces, and all the other gentlemen were in evening dress, with the usual accessories of white kid gloves and button holes. The ladies present, especially those connected with the legations, were in full evening dress, and the display of the ambassadresses superb, while diamonds flashed on every hand.

A bountiful collation was served in the dining-room. When Mr. Blaine had charge of his office Arthur to the table he handed him a glass of punch, saying, "Mr. President, I drink to the success of your administration." "And in turn," remarked the President, "drink to the success of yours." Mr. Frelinghuysen also made present of an incident at the Yorktown celebration. A few gentlemen were speaking one night of the disappointment of Mr. Blaine's friends at his retention.—Col. Rockwell, with his wife and daughter, will pass Christmas Day with Mrs. Garfield at Cleveland.——Lord Lyons Ingoldsby has a great deal of business at the Post Office Department, of counsel for mail contractors.——Dr. Loring has gone to Brooklyn to speak at the Pilgrim dinner there. PERLEY.

Judge Gray and Rev. Phillips Brooks.

Judge Gray is a very tall man, fully 6 feet 6 inches, and of solidly built, of good proportions. Physically he is a "stalwart." Of about the same stature, and, if anything, of a little heavier build, is the popular rector of the Trinity Church of Boston, the Rev. Phillips Brooks. Upon a European tour the two traveled for a time together, and visited, among other places, Norway. It is one of the anecdotes of the tour that the unused Norwegians took them to be, in physique, sample Americans, and thus were more powerfully impressed than before of the dignity of the great republic beyond the seas.—*New York Times.*

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

The New Chinese Minister—Manufactured Spring Water.

[Special Dispatch to The Boston Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. The new Chinese Minister arrived here this morning, accompanied by his wife, his secretary and twelve attendants. He was received at the station by the Secretaries and escorted by them to the official residence of the legation, over which the Chinese flag was hoisted.

The Treasury officials are hearing the Apollinaris water case to-day. It is claimed by American manufacturers that the imported Apollinaris is manufactured, and consequently not entitled to admission free of duty as pure mineral water.

Special Treasury Agent Bingham has returned from a visit to the interior Custom Houses at the West, where he has been investigating the charge that glycerine is admitted at prices far below its market value in the foreign ports where it is shipped. PERLEY.

Guiteau a Subject for Graveyard Insurance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. A letter has been received here from Reading, Pa., signed Bordner and Lessig, stating that arrangements have been made with several of the Berks county mutual associations, including the Reading Mutual Aid Association of Pennsylvania, to secure an amount of insurance not exceeding $100,000 on the life of Charles J. Guiteau, and requesting that his signature to an application which is enclosed be procured. The application is for $10,000 insurance in the Reading Mutual Aid Association of Pennsylvania on the "Life maturity plan." The name and residence are filled out to "Charles J. Guiteau, Washington, D. C." The beneficiary is Arthur J. Bordner, and his signature is followed by that of Calvin T. Lessig, securing agent.

A Statement by Secretary Folger.

Secretary Folger disclaims any intention to anticipate the January interest, and says he considers such a step uncalled for under the present satisfactory condition of the finances. He made this statement in explanation of the published rumors that he proposed to anticipate the January interest. Owing to the press of business claiming his attention, Secretary Folger finds that it will be impossible to leave the city for several days.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS.

Safe Robbery at Williamstown.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 21. A special from Williamstown says that the safe at the Williamstown railway station was broken open at twelve o'clock Wednesday night and $200 in money stolen. The safe was taken from the station, carried a short distance and pried open with wedges and dynamite. Several persons are believed to be implicated. Some $20 in change was left in the safe.

Fatal Accident.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 22. A dispatch from St. John to the Internal and Steamboat Company states that the second engineer of the steamer Yarmouth, Mr. Kverrill, fell down the hold while going on board the steamer last night and fell into the water, striking the guard in his fall. The purser immediately rescued, but found dead. The remains were taken home to Eastport this morning.

Supposed Defalcation in Haverhill.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 22. John J. Ingersoll, bookkeeper for the Eureka Pattern-making Company, left the city for Nashua morning and has not since been heard from. His cash account is reported short to the amount of about three thousand dollars. The funds were used, it is alleged, in disastrous stock speculations.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Minister Hamlin's Address to the King of Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 22. [illegible] representing his letters of credence to the King of Spain, Minister Hamlin, after referring to the cordial relations existing between the two countries, said: The President and people of the United States will ever hold in cherished remembrance the touching and tender letter of condolence communicated by your Majesty to Mr. Garfield on the occasion of the death of her husband; the late lamented President. They are also deeply grateful for the Christian sympathy expressed by Her Majesty the Queen, by your royal family, by your Majesty's Government and by the Spanish people during his long and painful illness. Such acts of Christian sympathy only tend to bind nations in harmony and amicable relations than diplomacy, however skillful, is able to accomplish. It demonstrates the brotherhood of man and the kinship of nations as well as of individuals. I have now the honor to place in the hands of your Majesty my letters of credence, and in so doing I beg to express personally my earnest and sincere wish for the happiness and prosperity of your Majesty, of Her Majesty the Queen, and of your Majesty's royal family."

The English Arctic Expedition.

LONDON, Dec. 22. The *Times* this morning says information has been received from Tromsoe, Norway, which augurs well for the success of Mr. Leigh Smith's voyage. The captain of a Norwegian whaler reports that on July 2 he saw the Eira steaming southward, having seen the Proven vessel previously on June 30, at Matotskin Straits, at the edge of the ice.

The *Times* says: "The Captain of the whaler supposes when he saw the Eira steaming southward that she had failed to force her way along the coast of Nova Zembla. It is supposed that she again failed to pass south through Karisk Straits, as she was seen a second time bearing north from Gaschef. The Captain of the whaler reports that the ice was in its usual position in July and August, but that it disappeared in August when open water was seen as far as 20 miles north of Nova Zembla. A heavy sea was running from the northeast, by which it was calculated that the open water extended as far as Franz Josef Land. The whaling captain says he feels certain that Mr. Smith has reached Franz Josef Land, and that he may have been able to get still nearer the pole.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Mercury* states that the Admiralty has decided to send a vessel in search of Mr. Leigh Smith next spring.

The English Established Church Solicitous Concerning a Migrating Flock.

Lambeth Palace is evidently directing attention to the Mormons. A correspondent writes to the London *Times* from a Christian point of view to the vast body of Mormon converts from Europe to the British colonies, especially between England and America. He says an endeavor is about to be made to establish more direct communication at home and the colonial church, with a view to the spiritual welfare of the emigrants. The archbishop says the proposal has received the hearty consent of many Anglican bishops in America.

NEWARK'S RASCALLY FINANCIERS

Great Excitement Over the City Auditor's Defalcation—Fears of Further Rascality—Another City Official Absconds.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 22. The Receiver of the Mechanics' Bank has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to pay a dividend of 25 per cent. to creditors out of the assets in his possession. The payment will be made as soon as clerical arrangements can be made, probably just after New Year's.

The revelation of embezzlement of city funds creates intense excitement in City Hall and through the city, and measures have been taken to thoroughly overhaul in all departments. Auditor Palmer remains in jail utterly demoralized, sustained by stimulants and unable to see his friends. He still claims his hold while going on board the steamer last night and fell into the water, striking the guard in his fall. The purser immediately rescued, but found dead. The remains were taken home to Eastport this morning.

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Christmas Eve NOTICE.

To accommodate those who have not completed their purchases before 6 o'clock, OUR STORE WILL REMAIN OPEN LATER ON SATURDAY EVENING.

R. & J. GILCHRIST,

5 and 7 Winter Street.

1t (3) dec 23

Holiday Goods.

HOOPER, LEWIS & CO.,

8 MILK STREET,

Offer an immense variety of the following articles:

Olive Wood and Gilt Inkstands.
Leather Pocketbooks and Portfolios.
Draughtsmen, Chessmen and Boards.

Stationery Cases and Writing Desks.
Old Gold Plush Jewel Caskets.
Useful and Ornamental Stationery.
Traveling Inkstands and Tourists' Cases.
Hand Blotters, of Wood, Glass & Leather.

Backgammon and Cribbage Boards.
Letter Cases and Ladies' Visiting Books.
Office and Library Inkstands.
Cigar Cases, and Correspondence Cards.
Knives, Pen and Pocket, in Pearl, Shell and Ivory.

With many others, which we invite the public to examine. 2t dec 29

AT LORING'S,

You can get the loveliest Christmas Gifts.

OPPOSITE BOSTON THEATRE. 1t dec 22

A VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE BOSTON WEEKLY JOURNAL, Thirty-six columns. Advertising space limited; has an average circulation of about 30,000 copies. Circulation: There is scarcely a town in New England where it has not subscribers, and by thousands of families it is the only Boston newspaper that is read.

Boston Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23.

CITY ARTICLE.

Activity in the Wool Trade—Upward of 4,000,000 Pounds at Full Prices—Both Fine and Medium Fleeces in Demand—Cotton Futures Easier—Spots Steady—Advance in Chicago Grain and Provisions.

As we anticipated in our last report the wool market has been quite active and the sales larger than any previous week since the middle of September, amounting to 4,042,100 pounds of all kinds. The transactions have been running largely in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan washed fleeces, and during the past three weeks upward of 4,000,000 pounds of these wools have been taken in the leading markets, besides all available lots in the interior that could be bought at 40 to 42 cents per pound. Prices are very firm. To secure any desirable lot of fleeces buyers must pay full current rates, and some holders ask an advance for their best Ohio wools and expect to realize an advance before many weeks. The movement, it will be seen, has been quite general, embracing medium and fine wools, including Texas, Georgia, and Territory wools to a considerable extent. Even fall California, so dull and neglected for a long time past, has found purchasers to a large extent, but at low prices. One State this week sold upward of 800,000 pounds, and quite a number of houses from 200,000 to 400,000 each.

The sales of Ohio fleeces reported here have amounted to 647,400 pounds for the week: and include 65,000 pounds choice X Ohio at 45 cents, 80,000 pounds choice X at 44½ cents, 25,000 pounds choice X at 44½ cents, 25,000 pounds XX and above at 44½ cents, 12,000 pounds X and XX at 43½ to 44 cents, 153,000 pounds Ohio X and XX at 44 cents, and a number of other sales at 43 to 43½ cents, one lot of heavy XX selling down to 42 cents per pound. There is a very firm feeling at the close for XX fleeces, and desirable lots are held at 45 cents, with a disposition on the part of some holders to decline that price. In fact, some sample bales have been taken at a higher figure, which may lead to higher prices in a week or two. We quote X Ohio and Pennsylvania at 42 to 44½ cents, and XX at 44 to 45 cents per pound. There is still some very choice wool on the market that can be bought at 45 cents, but if the present demand continues it is evident that it will not remain on hand for any length of time. The demand for Michigan fleeces is also good, with sales of 247,000 pounds at 41½ to 42½ cents, including 185,000 pounds at 42½ cents, 57,000 pounds at 42 cents, 26,000 pounds at 41½ to 42½ cents per pound. The stock of Michigan is now held at 42 to 42½ cents per pound, although good average wool is still to be had at 42 cents, but manufacturers do not like to put up in condition. No. 1 fleeces have also been in fair request, and sales of 80,000 pounds at 47 cents for Ohio and at 46 cents for Michigan.

Unwashed wools have been quite active and both fine and medium have met with a ready sale. The sales of unwashed and unmerchantable have amounted to 1,208,600 pounds, and include considerable fine Ohio at 38 to 39 cents, a large amount of unmerchantable fleeces at 30 to 34 cents, 60,000 pounds choice medium Indiana selections at 37 cents, 105,000 pounds Missouri at 38 cents, 50,000 pounds medium Kentucky at 32 cents, 405,000 pounds Texas, largely fall wool, in the range of 22 to 27 cents, 165,000 pounds selling at 27½ cents, and 261,000 pounds Territory wools at various prices as to quality, including some choice medium at 34 cents per pound. It will be seen that there has been quite a sweeping movement in unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces.

The demand for desirable lots of combing and delaine has been more active, but manufacturers are still running largely on the finer grades. Coarse and low combing wools are neglected and about as difficult to sell as ever. The quotations for pulled wools are 30 to 36 cents for AA and A, 28 to 30 cents for B and C, and 20 to 25 cents for coarse and low grades.

California wool has been selling more freely than for some time, but prices of low and defective wools continue to rule low. Sales include 405,000 pounds old fall at 12 to 14 cents, and a number of small sales at 13 to 21 cents, as to quality. Spring wools have also been more doing in fall, but principally by the local scouring mills. Similar wools that sold here this week at 14 to 15 cents sold in San Francisco at 11 to 13 cents per pound, and when freight and other expenses are added it will be seen that there is no money in buying these prices. These wools generally shrink about 70 per cent, and to obtain a clean pound of wool considerable dirt has to be got rid of. In spring California the sales have been 94,500 pounds at 30 cents, 60,000 pounds at 29 cents, 97,000 pounds choice Northern as high as 36½ pound. The stock of California is now considerably reduced, but is quite sufficient to meet the demand.

The business in pulled wools has been the largest for some weeks, and includes 543,000 pounds of all kinds. Among the sales we notice 170,000 pounds super at 40 to 50 cents; 141,000 pounds super at 40 cents; some choice super as high as 50 to 52 cents; considerable low pulled at 30 to 35 cents, and 25 cents paid at 41 to 42 cents per pound. Choice California pulled ranges from 42 to 47 cents per pound, and meets with a steady demand. There has been quite a movement in scoured wool and noils, at various prices, as to quality, with a very firm tone to all kinds in the close. In fact wool and noils have not been to any extent. Stocks are small and held firm. Cape has been sold at 32 cents, and Australia and New Zealand at 45 to 45½ cents; 20,000 pounds Australia cross bred at 40 cents, and considerable carpet wools at full prices. The imports of the week have been 2,507 bales domestic and 3480 bales foreign against 8580 bales domestic and 742 bales foreign for the corresponding week in 1880.

The sales of the week have been as follows:

Purchases.	Pounds.	Cents.
Fleeces.	647,400 Ohio and Pennsylvania	fleeces.
	XX and XX and above	43 to 45
	$3,000 Medium, X, XX and above	42 to 44½
	247,000 Michigan	41½ to 42½
	27,000 No. 1 Michigan	42 to 46
	5,000 No. 1 Maine	40
	1,000 No. 1 Maine fleece	47½
	1,000 Maine	42½
	109,000 fine delaine and No. 1 combing	47 to 50
	15,000 fine delaine and combing	45
	5,500 unwashed combing	32 to 33
	107,000 unwashed Indiana selections	37
	60,000 unwashed	36
	105,000 Georgia	33
	405,000 Texas	22 to 27
	261,000 Territory	22 to 34
	5,000 unwashed unmerchantable fleeces	32 to 34
	94,500 scoured California	28 to 32½
	510,500 fall California	13 to 21
	43,000 super and X pulled	35½ to 52½
	106,000 super pulled	40 to 45
	102,100 scoured	47½ to 74
	4,000 scoured and cotted fleeces	32
	6,800 sorts	20 to 30
	6,000 odds and skins	20 to 30
	35,000 Capo	32
	27,000 Cape	32
	2,000 New Zealand	43½
	20,000 Australian cross-breds	40
	120,000 domestic and other foreign carpetwools	private terms

4,042,100 foreign and domestic.
3,336,700 corresponding last year.

The following are the receipts of wool at Boston, Philadelphia and New York for the past several days, and the total receipts since January 1st:

Spot. mod.	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	Dec. 19
	11½	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
November	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45
January	12.19	12.21	12.19	12.21	12.21	12.21
February	12.32	12.34	12.32	12.34	12.34	12.34
March	12.55	12.58	12.54	12.53	12.55	12.55
April	12.71	12.73	12.71	12.73	12.73	12.73
May	12.85	12.89	12.85	12.85	12.88	12.88
June	12.98	13.01	12.98	12.98	13.01	13.01
July	13.06	13.10	13.16	13.17	13.20	13.20
						12.01

Cotton futures weakened considerably yesterday, and at the close stood 9 to 11 points lower than the previous day. Total sales, 114,000 bales. Spot middling in New York held steady at 12 cents a pound, but was quiet. In Liverpool spot sold at 6 15-16d a pound, the same as on Wednesday.

Speculation in Chicago markets on grain and provisions developed a stronger tone. Wheat for January opened and closed at $1 25½, an advance of ¼ cent as compared with the day previous. February sales gained ¾ cent and March ⅞, and corn and oats moved up on all the months, closing at 60¾ cents for January and February, and 66 cents for May, a gain of ½ cent on the former month and ¾ on the other two. Oats opened and closed at the same figures, January and February standing at ¾ cent more than on Wednesday, and March ⅝ cent, at 38 cents a barrel, and lard 12½ cents per 100 lbs., as compared with the day previous.

Society of Arts.

A regular meeting of the Society of Arts was held last evening at the Institute of Technology, the President, Jacob A. Dresser, in the chair. Mr. Thomas Sherwin read a resolution to the effect that, in the opinion of the society, the proposed purchase by the city of the Arnold Arboretum is not the site for the proper educational establishment of great value, where the people can acquire a knowledge of trees and of the science of forestry, and of the uses to which the capacity of Boston as an educational centre, and as a place of residence, will be greatly increased. The resolution was seconded by Mr. M. D. Ross, and carried unanimously. It was decided to send a copy of the resolution be sent to the City Council. Mr. S. T. Bacon then exhibited his anti-fraud ballot-box for XX fleeces, and described each box, which has already been explained at length in *The Journal*. Mr. Bacon said that in his travels, showing his box, he had found twenty-two sources of fraud, all of which he claimed could be overcome by his invention. The box at present exhibited was acknowledged by the authorities to whom he had shown it, to be convenient to deal with as claimed for it, but the objection was made that the wire and washer would require too much attention on the part of the ordinary farmer. The objection was proposed to do away with by dispensing with the wire and washer, but still preventing stuffing by the insertion of a leaf with an ordinary handstamp, the design of which should be as intricate as engraving could make it to prevent counterfeiting. A technical paper on "Transmission of Power by Belts," by Mr. Edward Sawyer, concluded the subjects brought before the meeting.

Beverly.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM. Roger Conant Council of the Royal Arcanum has elected the following: Regent, Daniel C. Smith; V. R., J. L. Forrer; Orator, Wm. H. Hinchliffe; Secretary, L. S. Herrick; Collector, Jesse G. Trask; Treasurer, George Swan.

Y. M. C. A. Concert.

A very enjoyable musical entertainment was given last evening at the Y. M. C. Association rooms, by Miss Annie A. Clark, cornetist; Miss Edith Christie, violinist; Miss Roble, mezzo soprano, and Miss Mattie Colby, the child soprano. The programme was made up of a choice of classical selections, all of which were highly appreciated. Miss Park gave as an encore "The Last Rose of Summer," Miss Roble "Janet's Choice," Miss Christie "Home, Sweet Home" and a selection by Bazzini, and Miss Colby Carlotta Patti's laughing song. It was announced that next Thursday evening Rev. W. F. Armstrong would lecture on India, with colored dissolving views.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Their Removal Recommended for Cause.

Sweeping Condemnation by a City Council Committee.

At the session of the Common Council last evening Mr. Gove of Ward 1 presented a majority report signed by himself and Councilman Hart and Aldermen Viles and Hersey, recommending that Police Commissioners Walker, Jones and Gargan be removed for cause. A minority report is to be presented by Aldermen Woolley and Councilmen Fitzpatrick and Folan, and both reports were ordered to be printed and assigned for consideration at the next meeting.

The committee state that Mr. Walker substantially claims to have done his duty as Police Commissioner by issuing a standing order to the captains "to see that the laws are enforced," and the fact that no complaints are made to the Police Commissioners that the laws are not being enforced, satisfies him that the department is properly carrying on its work. Mr. Walker says that no special orders are given except upon special cases where complaints are made. The committee find that there are three classes of crime which exist in this city to a very great extent, to wit: The illegal sale of liquor, keeping of houses of ill-fame and the keeping of gambling houses; all of which are carried on in such an open manner that the police cannot help knowing that they exist and are known to the police and to the public. The first named is carried on throughout the whole city, the last two more especially in the city proper. Mr. Walker says that during the time he has been a member of the board there have not been any special orders in regard to either of said classes of crime, except in some particular cases; that the last two classes mentioned, he has said, should be regulated and kept within certain districts, so as not to spread them throughout the entire city, but that he would always be will exist, and they should be kept as quiet and orderly as possible. Mr. Walker says that whenever he is officially notified of any complained to concerning any particular place, he issues orders to have the matter examined into. He also states that it is almost an impossibility to prove that a person is guilty of selling liquor. It was in evidence before the committee that there are houses of ill-fame and gambling houses in this city that have openly done and are now carrying on their business and in the same place as for the last eight or ten years without hindrance or molestation from the police. It was also in evidence that one of the worst localities in the city is now under process of improvement; that within the last few months one of the worst of our citizens has moved into and taken up his residence right in the centre of the locality, solely for the purpose of breaking up the bad places there and expelling the inhabitants of the place; that some of the places have been broken up, and those that remain are preserving something of a decent outside appearance; that the police have tried by and through the Police Department to have the locality improved in its morals and have relieved it of its nuisances, but without success, and have finally come to the conclusion that the only way which the street could be permanently relieved is to take hold of the matter personally, move into the place, and then watch the places there and their inmates sufficiently to ascertain how the character of the places so as to testify against them in court. The same citizen also testified that he had spoken with a number of the Board of Police Commissioners in regard to the locality; that from Mr. Walker he received no encouragement, but that Messrs. Jones and Gargan, when he spoke to them on the subject, quickly offered to and promptly gave him all the assistance in their power. There was also testimony that Mr. Walker, in his treatment of fairness was very cold to him in his official capacity, was discourteous, and that he treated them in such a manner that they left him feeling hurt and as if his business had been abused, not on account of the manner of Mr. Walker to transact it.

The committee learned that there was a feeling in the community against the Police Commissioners, and that in their opinion there was an unjust and improper discrimination made in the granting of liquor licenses. The committee learned that Mr. Walker had opposed and that there is an unjust and improper discrimination in the granting of licenses; that all applicants are not given a fair chance; that in some footing or have equal chance of success; that where objection is made by proper and legitimate citizens to the granting of any particular license, it is not of any weight if the petitioner can bring influence of sufficient influence to bear upon the Board of Police Commissioners. The committee also find that the constructing plans for work. Mr. Walker's interest in regard to the granting of licenses is to the advantage of the few who have a number of friends to back them, instead of the interests of the public. The committee examined into the question of the illegal sale of liquors, and find that it is openly done in all parts of the city between the hours of midnight and 6 o'clock A. M.; also on Sunday, and apparently no determined effort has been made to stop it or to enforce the law against those who are carrying on such practices. The committee find that Mr. Walker has attempted to enforce the laws enforced; that he does not attempt to learn why parties do not complain; and that when complaints are made to him of the breaking of the laws he does not attempt to stop it; that he does not have the sewer and police department carry out the rules as laid down by the board; and the committee find that Mr. Walker has not given to the entire confidence and knowledge of the needs and duties of the Police Department that is required of a person who is at the head thereof, and therefore recommend his removal, and that the Mayor be requested to petition the Legislature for a change in the law relative to the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and be vested in some person who shall not at the same time be members of the Board of Police Commissioners.

The committee further find that Mr. Walker, in appearing as counsel for one James Dorr in the Criminal Court, acted in a manner inconsistent with his office as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, and has also violated, both in spirit and letter, the civil service laws. And in the case of James Dorr, instead of assisting in having the laws enforced, Mr. Walker has been instrumental in having Dorr continue to engage in the illegal business, and has, therefore, reported in favor of his removal for cause.

In relation to Mr. Jones, the committee find that he has acted as Deputy Collector and Commissioner of Insolvency from April 1, 1880, to June 10, 1881, in 733 cases, 98 of which were charity. The total amount received by Mr. Jones for fourteen and a half months was $1270. Mr. Jones claims that the fees thus earned have been in hours outside of his office hours as Police Commissioner. The committee state that the City Solicitor, Mr. Mellen, in his answer to a question submitted to him, decided that under the ordinance establishing the Police Commission the members of the police commission are required to devote their time to the duties of the office, and shall not actively engage in business. The committee are of the opinion that the charges made have been proven, and that Mr. Jones has been actively engaged in the duties of the office of Commissioner of Insolvency in violation of the ordinance requiring him to give his entire time to the office, and therefore hold that he should be held strictly accountable, for if a superior officer breaks a law with impunity and does not meet with the condemnation upon with contempt when he attempts to enforce the same rule or law upon others who are his inferiors in office, the effect is bad on the government, one man, although the highest in office, is amenable to the law, and the poorest and lowest man in the street; but the punishment that should be meted out for breaking the law should fall the heaviest upon the one in the severe upon him, who, by his position, influence and education, is bound and presumed to know the law.

Female Immigration from Europe.

Madame de Kierzkowska, who is now for some time officially connected with the work of securing emigration to Canada, is at present in Boston for the purpose of organizing a work in connection with female emigration to the United States. The object of the movement in which she is interested is to form organizations in Europe and also here in this country, by which women and girls leaving their homes in Germany, Great Britain and Switzerland, The work of the association which it is proposed to establish in the United States is to ascertain how many and what kind of female help is needed in the several localities, and then transmit instructions to the co-operating societies in Europe, which will control the flow of the female emigrants at the seaport towns and on the outward passage. It is believed that by systematic efforts a considerable number of women and girls will be readily transferred to households where there may be need of their services. The project of the Madame will be started in Berlin, has the approval of the German Board of Commerce, and through it, of Bismarck. Madame de Kierzkowska left shortly to start for New York, where the central body of the organization is to be formed. In January there will be a meeting in Boston to initiate the work of the proposed organization.

A Memorable Day.

To all whom it may concern, and that means everybody who can reach Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s store to-day, is announced the interesting fact that bargains hitherto unapproached will be offered for this day only. Many of the articles so alluded to are offered not just half what similar ones were sold for yesterday. The list is too long to reproduce here, but it includes ladies' all-wool leggings, all-wool hand-knit jackets, umbrellas, hosiery, men's and boys' neckwear, woolen underwear, gloves, books, etc., etc. A perusal of the advertisement is advised.

Common Council Recount.

The Aldermanic Committee on the returns of votes at the municipal election counted the votes last evening for members of the Common Council in Ward 5, and found that, although some errors were found, the results as announced the morning after election remain the same.

Holiday Goods.

Hooper, Lewis & Co., 8 Milk street, have an immense variety of elegant goods, such as pocket books, writing desks, jewel caskets, ornamental stationery, ladies' visiting books, cigar cases, correspondence cards, etc., etc.

Cambridge.

CALL TO A PASTOR. The First Parish Society of Old Cambridge has voted to call Rev. Edward Hall of Worcester. The election has had no set-back, and the pastor-elect is expected to accept. which has already been explained at length in *The Journal*. Mr. Bacon said that in his travels, showing his box, he had found twenty-two sources of fraud, all of which he claimed could be overcome by his invention. The box at present exhibited was acknowledged by the authorities to whom he had shown it, to be convenient to deal with as claimed for it, but the objection was made that the wire and washer would require too much attention on the part of the ordinary farmer. The objection he proposed to do away with by dispensing with the wire and washer, but still preventing stuffing by the insertion of a leaf with an ordinary handstamp, the design of which should be as intricate as engraving could make it to prevent counterfeiting. A technical paper on "Transmission of Power by Belts," by Mr. Edward Sawyer, concluded the subjects brought before the meeting.

BEST HARNESS IN THE WORLD

For the money, at wholesale and retail, in light and heavy, single and double; made by convex labor; cut from Oak Leather, all hand-sewed and finely finished. Also, Fur and Wool Lap Robes, Horse Blankets, Whips, at lowest cash prices. Special attention given to order work. C. A. WYER, Agt. for Blodgett & Hall, 43 and 45 Sudbury st. 1t 15-14

HORSE CLIPPING

BY IMPROVED MACHINERY for $3.00, AT DRAPER & HALL'S,

dec 2 1m* 91 West Dedham street.

HORSES BOARDED. $6 per week, including use of Clipping Machine. DRAPER & HALL, 91 West Dedham street.

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AMUSEMENTS.

BOSTON THEATRE

Italian Opera.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY.

For Two Weeks only, commencing Monday Evening, December 26th.

First Week's Repertoire.

MONDAY, Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, "Les Huguenots"—Mmes. Gerster, Scalchi, Devi, Pisaroni; Signori Runcio, Galassi, Del Puente, Michaela, Mlle. Dotti; Mercedes, Mlle. Kalas; and Carbone, Mlle. Minnie Hauk.

TUESDAY, Verdi's Opera—RIGOLETTO—Il Duca, Signor Ravelli; Ricoletto, Signor Galassi; Sparafucile, Signor Del Puente; Gilda, Mlle. Kalas; Maddalena, Mlle. Lauri; and Gilda, Mlle. Paolina Rosnati.

FRIDAY, Verdi's New Opera—IL TROVATORE—Signor Campanini, Signor Galassi, Signor Monti, Signor Novara, Mlle. Lauri and Mlle. Minnie Hauk.

SATURDAY MATINEE at 2, Verdi's Opera—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Signor Campanini, Signor Galassi and Mlle. Minnie Hauk.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 31 (A favorite opera.) Grand Miscellaneous Concert.

SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, 1882.

PRICES (Including Orchestra and Orchestra Circle (front 3 rows, $3.00; Orchestra Circle (other rows), $2.50; Dress Circle and Balcony, $2.00; Family Circle, $1.50; Second Balcony, $1.00; Gallery, 50c.

Box office now open. tf

BOSTON MUSEUM.

Last Week of Patience!

2 Performances TO-DAY. 2 Performances TO-DAY. 2

THIS AFTERNOON at 2. THIS AFTERNOON at 2.

SPECIAL PATIENCE MATINEE!

THIS EVENING at 7½.

BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES BARRON.

2 Laughable Comedies!

A SCRAP OF PAPER AND KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.

Miss Clarke and Mr. Barron in both Plays.

Mr. Warren as Grumio.

SATURDAY EVENING, 400th and Last Time of *Patience*, prior to its departure for London.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT DION BOUCICAULT in COLLEEN BAWN.

MONDAY NEXT. MATINEE at 2! MONDAY NEXT.

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BOSTON THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

Michael Strogoff

Every Evening and Saturday Afternoon.

Monday, Dec. 26—HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Tickets open at 10 A. M. Prices as usual. tf

PARK THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.....ABBEY & SCHOEFFEL

Evenings at 7.45; Saturday Matinee at 2.

EDWIN BOOTH,

Supported by Miss BELLA PATEMAN, Samuel Piercy and Dramatic Company.

Friday and Saturday—**Richard III.**; Saturday Matinee—**Richelieu**; Monday next, **Macbeth**.

GAIETY THEATRE

J. WENTWORTH. 9-tdec Lessee and Manager.

Farewell Performances of

The Funniest Show on Record!

HYDE & BEHMAN'S Muldoon's Picnic.

Evenings at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert—**Remenyi**, Monday Afternoon, Dec. 26, at 2, first appearance of the TOURISTS in Boston. dec19

GAIETY THEATRE—EXTRA.

REMENYI

The great Violin Virtuoso and Concert Company will give a Grand Concert SUNDAY (Christmas) EVENING, Dec. 25.

HOWARD ATHENEUM.

Monday, Dec. 19, 1881, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2. THE GREAT BLACK FACE COMEDIAN, Prof. Harry Meservier of the Camp. And 3 Great Variety Programmes, Monday, 10, 50 and 75 cents. Tuesday, 10, 50 and 75 cents.

TREMONT TEMPLE! Tenth Week.

MEMERISM—PROF. C. EVE'S EXPERIMENTS.

Every night this week. Saturday Matinee at 2.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 and 75 cents. Children half price. 6t* dec19

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RAILWAY INTERESTS.

The Land Grant Railroads.

United States Railroad Commissioner McCammon has issued his annual report upon the financial condition and operations of the land grant railroads for the past year. After speaking of the substantial improvement shown in all of the railroad properties during the past year, Mr. McCammon says: "The construction of new and the extension of old railroads in the West, and notably the leasing and rapid building of new lines by the Central and Union Pacific Companies since the last report are marked features of railroad history. The Union Pacific is building an extension from Granger, a station on their main line 156 miles east of Ogden, to Baker City, Oregon, via Fort Senf, on the Utah Northern Railroad, which will connect at Baker City with the Oregon system of railroads, and thus acquire an outlet to the Pacific coast independent of the Central Pacific Railroad. This extension when completed will be about 700 miles long. Heavy grades

Boston Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23.

MORNING EDITION.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

More Testimony as to His Sanity.

The Prisoner Behaves a Little Better Than Usual.

The Prisoner Less Freaky on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. For the first time since the commencement of the Guiteau trial there were a few vacant seats at the opening of Court this morning. The prisoner came in looking, if possible, a little paler than usual, and apparently under some strong excitement.

Col. Charles Reed took a seat by his side and whispered something to him. Guiteau, striking the table violently, began to expostulate, saying, "I won't do anything of the kind, I—". At this point Mr. Scoville whispered some expostulation, when Guiteau angrily said to him, "I won't have you compromising my case by your foolish questions. You can't get off my case in you can't stop compromising it." A whispered consultation between the three mentioned seemed to result in quieting the prisoner, who looked up with a smile and said: "I was going to make a speech, but I have changed my mind, and guess I won't do it." He then busied himself opening his mail, remarking: "This is the first time I have opened my mail myself for some time."

Evidence of Dr. Theo. Damon.

Dr. Theodore Damon of Auburn, N. Y., who had been summoned for the defence and retained by the prosecution, was called to the stand.

Witness believed, judging by the evidence to which he had listened, including that of the prisoner himself and from the appearance and conduct of the prisoner, that he is a sane man. The hypothetical questions which were put to Dr. Worcester yesterday were then read to the witness, and he replied, "I should say he was sane."

Guiteau said: "On the theory that that is all correct, but two-thirds of it is false, therefore your opinion is of no value."

Upon cross-examination witness stated that he did not believe Garfield had been playing a part in the sick room. He thought his conduct was perfectly natural, under the circumstances, to his character and temperament. Witness had found a larger proportion among the insane than the same who were immoral and had bad passions; he did not think that feature, taken alone, amounted to anything in determining either a man's sanity or insanity.

Mr. Scoville asked: "Have you noticed egotism as a feature of insanity?"

Answer—"It is a frequent feature with insane people in the sense that they magnify the importance of everything affecting themselves or their own interests, and ignore the possible effect of their actions upon the interests or welfare of others. Witness had gained most of his experience with insane people while connected with the Auburn State Prison, where he was brought in contact with the criminal insane, and for that reason might be supposed to be good authority as an act he knew to be wrong by an insane delusion; could he be so impelled without an insane delusion by an irresistible impulse to do what was wrong?

A.—I suppose that takes place in a fit of passion, where there is no deliberation, and where, up to the moment of the act, the person knew what was right and wrong.

Q.—Can there be a sane, irresistible impulse in the absence of a delusion? A.—In the absence of any delusion there may be a sane impulse by which belief is that there exists an unexpressed delusion in the mind of the actor.

The prisoner—There is a question, allow me to say, are high-toned, respectable men; but, with all respect, I say that they hang as many men as the doctors kill.

Dr. Shaw Recalled.

"D. McLean Shaw, the witness who testified that Guiteau told him he would imitate Booth, was recalled. The witness was greeted by the prisoner with, "This is the man who told the lie about Booth." We have known Shaw, over there in New Jersey, where you was indicted for perjury. You only got off on a technical quibble."

Mr. Scoville—Were you ever indicted for perjury?

Witness—For alleged perjury.

A Squabble Between Guiteau and Scoville.

The prisoner—The Judge said you ought to be in State prison.

Mr. Scoville (aghast)—Now shut up.

The prisoner—I won't. I will go on.

Mr. Scoville—Then go on mad I will get off the case.

The prisoner—We will have a new man to-morrow. This is your last day.

Scoville—What was the prisoner alleged? A. That he had given false testimony in regard to the payment of a certain note for $1000.

Q.—Did you swear that you had paid the note? A.—Yes sir; there were ten or eleven notes of the same amount.

Q.—Then again you swore you had not paid it?

The witness—I was induced in swearing to the wrong note. What I testified to was exactly true in regard to another note of the same amount and same date. The witness denied that the judge had in the perjury case made use of such language.

Scoville stated that he would call four witnesses to testify in regard to the perjury case. The court then adjourned.

THE WALL STREET WIZARDS.

The Story of the Stock Market—Its Ups and Downs and Expectations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22. Wall street reports state that both bulls and bears predict an upward turn of 5 per cent. in stocks after the week. Vanderbilt houses, after being rather timbers on Lake Shore, became large sellers yesterday. A prominent Broadway house also sold a large amount of Lake Shore. The selling in both cases is believed to be the result of action said to have taken place in the Erie company on Tuesday. It is reported that the Erie Company has begun making contracts on West bound freights for four months of the best terms obtainable. The Pennsylvania Railroad people say they see no prospect of a settlement of the trunk line difficulties before spring. There are also reports of something of importance in Union Pacific. Inside people have bought a large amount of the stock within a few days.

The attack on Western Union yesterday is said to have increased the short interest in that stock about 15,000 shares.

There is no truth in the report that insiders are selling Central & Hudson. Bonds are also in demand. There was good buying of the stock yesterday and the talk of passing the next dividend is believed to have been made by bears. There was a brisk borrowing yesterday for Lake Shore, St. Paul, Central Pacific and New York Central at 3 per cent.

There was a general feeling of disappointment yesterday over the small offerings of bonds at the Treasury.

All reports give very flattering prospects for the crops next year.

Large numbers of orders to buy Erie were received yesterday.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says that the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's Columbia River line has been found to have so many steep grades and sharp curves that the officials in charge of the construction of the road have drawn formal attention to the matter. They protest that they will not try to work such a line, and in consequence the company will be put to heavy expense in altering and reconstructing portions of the line to which objection is made.

B. Y. M. CHRISTIAN UNION.

"Practical Ethics," "Improvement of Time," by Gen. Henry K. Oliver.

As in former years, the committee in arranging for this season's course in "Practical Ethics" at the Union, Boylston street, have taken pains to select subjects upon which to invite friends to speak such as they believed to be of great importance to the young in the development of character, practical, and bearing directly upon the duties of everyday life.

The first of this season's course (the fifth annual) was given last evening by Gen. Henry K. Oliver of Boston, upon "Improvement of Time," which he treated in a very practical way, giving valuable advice and wise counsel. The speaker, after referring to his subject as having an ancient and common place sound, with flavor of school-room themes, left the ordinary path and spoke of the wisdom of so devoting such time as business leisure would spare to the work of supplementing the imperfections of earlier education by such culture of mind, morals and manners—head, heart and hands—as would secure the best condition of society, associates and self, and so advance the best interests of humanity. Not ignoring the value of a competence, he believed that the sole devotion of a man's time and talents to the accumulation of wealth, merely for such purpose, was unworthy of a human being and more than his neighbor's millions, an unworthy degradation, and a demoralizing abuse of time. He briefly alluded to what might be achieved by the devotion of an hour each day to acquisitions in science, history and a knowledge of men, and to the wisdom of dealing with one's time, outside of business requirements, that when business ends in retirement the mind should continue within itself its own means of employment and its own power of preventing the burdensome inertness of nothing to do, and the weary life following. Another point was that selfishness, which looking to one's own individual success and ignoring all else and everybody else in the world, was the source of unmeasurable wrong, and the time given to self-advancement, forgetting all obligations to the general humanity, was an unpardonable misuse of time as well as most impolitic. He made allusion to the characteristic traits of Athens, Sparta and Rome, and to some mathematical and scientific facts as so interesting as positively to allure men to attaining knowledge of them, the time of acquiring such knowledge being most wisely employed.

The usual informal consideration of the subject followed the close of Gen. Oliver's address, many present taking active part by asking questions of practical moment, and by expressing their thoughts and feelings upon the very important subject which had been presented. The second in the course will be given next Thursday evening by Hon. Joseph S. Ropes of Boston upon "Boundless Resources."

COURT RECORD.

United States District Court—Nelson J.

In the case of William Haynes, who has been on trial on the charges of using the United States mails for a scheme to defraud, of sending matter of a higher class through the mails as a class, and of using the mails to aid in the advertise a lottery scheme, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal on the first two indictments and convictions on the third. It is probable that the last verdict will be set aside as against the evidence.

In the case of Otto Paris, indicted by the Grand jury for demanding illegal fees for shipping seamen on vessels, the court quashed the indictment on the ground that action should have proceeded from the filing of an information.

United States Commissioner's Court—Hallett, C.

Charles Thompson, mate of the schooner Sea Gull, was held in $700 for examination this morning on the charge of beating and wounding one Westerly and Alexander Gilbert and of assault. The charges were preferred by James Kenefick, all members of the crew of the Sea Gull. It is alleged that the assault on Gilbert was committed with a belaying pin, and Kenefick was so severe that the skull was broken, allowing the brains to protrude.

Superior Court Session—Pitman J.

Ellen M. Sewall v. George P. Sewall. Writ of entry to recover possession of a piece of land on Commercial avenue, Charlestown, which the plaintiff claims her husband conveyed to defendant after a decree of the Supreme Court in 1879 in favor. The defence is a general denial. Jury out.

R. M. Morse, Jr., for plaintiff; N. Morse and P. A. Collins for defendant.

Second Session—Aldrich, J.

Mary F. Parker v. Boston and Albany Railroad Company. Action of tort in which the plaintiff seeks to recover $25,000 for injuries received by plaintiff in starting a train from which she was alighting, in Newton, on March 10, 1881. The defence is a general denial. Arguments concluded.

S. B. Allen and Thomas Savage for plaintiff; A. L. Soule for defendant.

In Order—Wellington v. Weld.

Essex County Superior Civil Court—Wilkins, J.

Bridget Fox v. Inhabitants of Danvers. An action of tort to recover for personal injuries. Unfinished.

Remember the Poor.

The Christmas and New Year's Festival for Needy and Worthy Children will be given, as in past years, under the supervision of the committee of ladies and gentlemen acting in connection with the Board of Overseers of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, in the Union Hall, 18 Boylston street, on the afternoon of Monday, January 2, 1882. Invitations will be invited about four hundred and fifty children selected from the families and homes of whom are in destitute circumstances, and to whom the Christmas season will bring no other festival. Each section of the children is personal care is exercised in every case by members of the committee. The object is to give the children a pleasant entertainment, and to provide them presents of such gifts as will promote their happiness and help to keep them comfortably warm during the winter. Individuals and business firms who would like to render aid are respectfully invited to send contributions of all kinds, clothing, mittens, gloves, hosiery, tippets, boots, shoes and rubbers (new or otherwise, for children or women); also materials to be made into garments for children, and money with which to purchase materials. It is very important that both money and articles should be received at an early day, that the committee may arrange their work in the most satisfactory manner. The earlier they receive the better. Packages may be sent to the rooms of the Union, 18 Boylston street, "For Children's Festival," or will be called for, if desired. Refreshments will be gladly received the morning of the festival; but it is desired that those proposing to furnish them should give previous notice of their intention to do so. Money may be left at the Union, or sent to the President, Wm. H. Baldwin, 18 Boylston street.

Golden Wedding at Medfield.

Noah and Paulina Whiting Allen celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at their home in Medfield Tuesday, Dec. 20, it being the fiftieth golden wedding in the family; the first of Elihu Allen and his wife, and the second of Abigail Allen Adams, the third Phineas Allen, the fourth Ebenezer Noah, the youngest in the family of eight of the late Father Noah Allen. Among those present were Prof. Jos. H. Allen of the Boston Post, Prof. A. H. Hardy of Sawen Academy of Sherborn, the Allen brothers of West Newton English Classical School, besides the children, PEL and Ephesus Adigail with numerous other relatives and friends numbering about 100, the whole under the direction of Joseph Allen, of Somerville, a son-in-law of Noah and Paulina. Till the death of the oldest brother, the late Jos. Allen, D. D., of Northboro', there had been no death in the family group for 77½ years. After partaking of a bountiful supper, and the reading of several selections, singing of old hymns and speeches, the company separated, wishing the bride and groom a long and happy life.

The Christian Church.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Christian Church was held Wednesday evening in the vestry, corner of Kneeland and Tyler streets, to take action in regard to the sale of the church property. The appraisers reported a nominal value of $220 for the church pews, the report being accepted with one dissenting vote. A vote was passed to sell the land and church building for not less than $50,000, the money to be applied to the purchase and erection of a building in some more suitable locality, and the Treasurer was authorized to negotiate for the sale, whenever the injunction now pending against the society shall be dissolved. In the case of the deceased Rev. Phineas Handcock, which was to be argued this morning, was so severe that the skull was broken, allowing the brains to protrude.

REAL ESTATE.

Suffolk County Transfers.

North street—Ephraim Leaner to Eustace C. Fitz, for $1, quitclaim of buildings and land; also of adjoining estate of buildings and land, corner of Hilton court, Dec. 19, 1881.

Chester square—Shepard Robbins to Walter C. Robbins, for $1, buildings and 2115 feet of land, Dec. 19, 1881.

Metropolitan place—A. Warren Gowen et ux, to Warren Gowen, for $275, one undivided fourth of buildings and 750 feet of land, Nov. 12, 1881.

Brookline street—Mortgage—Andreas Blume to Mary Gilman, for $2000, buildings and land, Dec. 15, 1881.

ROXBURY. Bartlett street—Mortgage—Michael Downey to Nelson Curtis, for $7500, buildings and 2739 feet of land; also buildings and land on Centre street, Dec. 19, 1881.

Schuyler street—Mortgage—Harriette L. Gunnison to John Johnson, for $650, buildings and 4029 feet of land, Dec. 16, 1881.

SOUTH BOSTON. H street—Christina M. Flynn to John F. Murphy, for $3800, buildings and land, Dec. 8, 1881. Conveyed to Thos. J. Flynn, for $3800.

EAST BOSTON. Princeton street—James N. Lunt to Christopher G. Plunkett, for $1—3525 feet of land, Dec. 19, 1881. Conveyed to Kilzzia H. Cowin, for $1.

CHARLESTOWN. Isabel D. A. Silva et al. to Louisa C. DeWolfe, for $2062, buildings and land, Dec. 10, 1881. Mortgaged to William H. Sands, for $1500, Dec. 19, 1881.

Tremont street—Hollis Moore et al to Ferman T. Eudle, for $1, quitclaim of land, Aug. 1, 1881. Conveyed to Francis Raynes, for $350, Dec. 10, 1881.

DORCHESTER. Melville avenue—Edward C. Wheeler et al. to Thomas M. Vinson et al., for $1, quitclaim of land, September 15, 1881.

Malvern street—Frederick L. Pierce to Martha H. Nichols et al., for $1, quitclaim of 8120 feet of land, December 7, 1881.

WEST ROXBURY. Anawan avenue—Mortgage —Sarah J. Grant to Frances A. Youngtown, for $800, buildings and 12,135 feet of land, December 1, 1881.

CHELSEA. Spruce street—Adeline R. Luscomb to Charles S. Lincoln, for $1, buildings and land, December 24, 1880. Quitclaimed to Jerome S. Daniels, for $1, December 16, 1881.

Middlesex County—Private Sales.

GROTON. John Long to Dennis Long, $900, land on Second street, 17,000 square feet. John Long to Jonathan Barrett, $1100, land on east side of Pond Hole.

NEWTON. John T. Wellen, Jr., to Hiram L. White, $3000, land on Waban Park, 11,065 square feet.

MALDEN. Andrew C. Cushing to John Collins et al., $1550, land and buildings on Lynn street, 5000 square feet.

MELROSE. Silas A. Norris to Henry A. Norris, $400, land on Second street, 17,000 square feet. Jonathan Barrett to Henry A. Norris, $1000, land on Third street, 8515 square feet.

WALTHAM. Henry P. Sherman to Francis Burbridge, $2200, one undivided half of land on School and Exchange streets.

SOMERVILLE. Jerome S. Daniels et al. to Clara B. Reed, $3500.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

James R. Osgood & Co. publish an Account of the Greek Play at Harvard, prepared by Henry Norman, who sustained so creditably the part of Creon in the representations at the Sanders Theatre. Mr. Norman's account is interesting and is one under which the project was conceived and carried along to successful execution is very interesting, and he supplies sufficient information concerning Athenian art and literature to assist the reader to a clearer understanding of the play. The most interesting feature of the book is the illustrative—seven pictures of the Norman photographs. The groups were photographed on the stage with the electric light, and are therefore representations of the actual scenes of the play. Professor Jocasta is from a photograph by Pach. There are some smaller illustrations in the text, drawn by Mr. G. H. Boughton and engraved by Prof. Goodwin furnishes a prefatory Note. All who witnessed the play will find this volume an interesting memorial of it, and those who were not present will find in it conveys a more vivid impression of it than the representation was than would be otherwise possible.

Mr. John Addington Symonds's very valuable history of the Renaissance in Italy has been republished by Holt & Co. of New York in three handsomely printed octavo volumes, the first two of which—on The Age of the Despots and The Revival of Learning—are before us. Mr. Symonds is a painstaking and thorough scholar in the fields of Greek and Italian history and literature. The present work is broad in scope and conscientious in execution, and the author's style is clear and strong. The enterprise of the American publishers in placing this attractive and moderate priced edition before the public deserves recognition. The volumes are substantial and elegant in appearance—though the paper is so heavy that the thickness of the book is a trifle out of proportion to the other dimensions. The American edition is an improvement upon the English in being furnished with an index to each volume.

"Poets and Etchers" is the title of a handsome quarto volume, suited to holiday uses, of more than ordinary artistic value, which J. R. Osgood & Co. have just published. The poets represented in the volume are Aldrich, Bryant, Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell and Whittier. The etchings selected from these authors are nine, of whom are in destitute circumstances, and to whom the Christmas season will bring no other festival. Each section of the children is personal care is exercised in every case by members of the committee. The object is to give the children a pleasant entertainment, and to provide them presents of such gifts as will promote their happiness and help to keep them comfortably warm during the winter. Individuals and business firms who would like to render aid are respectfully invited to send contributions of all kinds, clothing, mittens, gloves, hosiery, tippets, boots, shoes and rubbers (new or otherwise, for children or women); also materials to be made into garments for children, and money with which to purchase materials. It is very important that both money and articles should be received at an early day, that the committee may arrange their work in the most satisfactory manner. The earlier they receive the better. Packages may be sent to the rooms of the Union, 18 Boylston street, "For Children's Festival," or will be called for, if desired. Refreshments will be gladly received the morning of the festival; but it is desired that those proposing to furnish them should give previous notice of their intention to do so. Money may be left at the Union, or sent to the President, Wm. H. Baldwin, 18 Boylston street.

Chicago Matters.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22. Dr. Hugh Nelson of Baltimore arrived here last night by a private detective, and is now in jail on a charge of malpractice and murder. The alleged victim is a young lady of high connections from Indiana, Ga., who died in a Baltimore hotel a few weeks ago. Dr. Nelson says blackmail is at the bottom of his arrest.

One hundred shoemakers struck in Henderson factory yesterday against a reduction of wages.

Three masked robbers entered the residence of Mr. Mather, on Rockwood Park near this city yesterday morning, and bound him from it $80 in money and a quantity of jewelry, including diamonds, gold watches, some diamonds, etc. The ruffians brutally maltreated Mrs. Mather, her daughter, Mrs. Abbie, and Miss Shaw, a visitor. The robbers have not been captured.

A CONVENIENT CALENDAR. The card calendar for 1882 issued by Mr. John C. Paige, the well-known insurance agent, is a very convenient one. It shows a list of the companies Mr. Paige represents, and a blank space for each month in the year, and has also arranged in their proper order the monthly tables in miniature. For quick reference it is one of the best calendars ever issued.

EBONY EASELS, with gold and silver panels in Grecian design; griffins' heads finish the corners; open carving suitable for drawing room, music room or concert hall; very rich. For sale at Paine's, 48 Canal street.

SATURDAY,

DEC. 24, 1881,

—AT—

JORDAN, MARSH & CO.'S.

THE GALA DAY OF THE YEAR.

JORDAN, MARSH & CO., realizing from past experience that the day before Christmas, Dec. 24, is one of the heaviest of the year, with a view to crowding their sales for a single day to the highest possible amount, and at the same time for the purpose of giving to their patrons a large list of positive and unapproachable bargains to select from for a Christmas or New Year's gift, have decided to offer the following lots of goods at the prices quoted, FOR THIS DAY AND DATE ONLY. The figures given are actually bona fide. The former price and the price at which they will be sold on this date, Dec. 24:

50 doz. Ladies' All-Wool Leggins, full sizes, 37 1-2c. per pair; regular price 62 1-2c.

40 doz. Ladies' All-Wool Hand-knit Jackets, assorted colors, 95c.; regular price $1.50.

25 doz. Children's Hand-knit Hoods, All-Wool and trimmed with Silk Ribbon (assorted colors), 37 1-2c.; regular price 87 1-2c.

200 24-inch fast-dye Cambric Umbrellas, 10 ribs, at 55c. A bargain never before offered.

50 26-inch Twilled Silk Umbrellas, with ivory and natural wood handles, Paragon Frames, at $2.15; regular price $3.

50 pairs Ladies' Fancy Silk Hose, $5 per pair; regular price $10.

200 doz. Misses' Fancy Cashmere Hose, 75c. per pair. Sold this season from $1.50 to $2.

61 doz. Gents' Satin Knot Scarfs, good styles and nice quality, 15c. each; regular price 50c.

100 doz. Boys' Silk and Satin Knot Scarfs, with Fins, 12 1-2c. each. Half price.

15 doz. All-Silk French De Joinville Scarfs, 48 inches long, and 20 doz. rich Satin Flat Scarfs, all at 75c. each; regular prices $2 and $1.50.

50 doz. Gents' heavy weight Scotch Grey Merino Shirts and Drawers at 37 1-2c. each; never sold under 50c.

20 doz. Gents' London Tan Doeskin Street and Driving Gloves, $1 per pair; regular price $1.75.

18 doz. 3-button (light colors) Undressed Kid Gloves, 59c. per pair; regular price $1.25.

25 doz. 6 and 8-button Undressed Kid Gloves in Black and White and medium colors, 37 1-2c.; regular price $1.50.

10 doz. very best quality Gents' 2-button Undressed Kid Gloves, 75c.; regular price $1.50.

20 doz. Ladies' Surah Silk Embroidered Fichus at $1.50; regular price $3.

30 doz. large size Felt and Momie Cloth Embroidered Tidies at 50c.; regular price $1.

10 doz., in two lots, of Gents' large size Silk Mufflers at $1 each; regular price $2 and $1.50.

5 doz., in two lots, extra large size, very heavy and finest quality All-Silk Mufflers, imported, $2 and $2.50; sold before at $3.50 and $4.50.

25 doz. 21-inch heavy Silk Brocaded Handkerchiefs at 37 1-2c.; always sold at 62 1-2c.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

2000 genuine Chatterbox (no imitation) at 49c. each; finely illustrated, and 400 pages of choice reading matter.

500 copies Tennyson's Poems complete, London edition, fully illustrated, 769 pages, full gilt binding, at 49c. The lowest price ever named for this edition.

100 sets "Cosey Nook" Stories.

THE SHIP OF ICE.
CHRONICLES OF COSEY NOOK.
COUNTRY MAIDENS.

3 vols., beautifully illustrated. For the set, price $1.50, regular price $4.50.

FANCY SATIN GOODS.

300 Satin Embroidered Broom Holders, 50c.; former price 88c.

250 Satin Brocaded Rolls, with Satin Cords, 75c., former price $1.10.

250 Satin Emb'd 24-inch Towel Racks, Ebony frames, $1.25; former price, $2.50.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Our entire stock marked down to close, if possible, in one day.

NOTICE. We have marked the lots selected without any regard to cost. They are small, and have been chosen for that very reason in order that they might be sold out in a single day. As these unparalleled values will cause a great stampede, we must caution all to come as early in the day as possible to avoid disappointment, as we offer for sale only what we have in stock, and could not by any possibility duplicate.

☞ The reductions average about 50 per cent. This is the greatest opportunity ever offered in the city of Boston. Remember, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1881. THIS DAY and DATE ONLY.

JORDAN, MARSH & CO.,

WASHINGTON AND AVON STREETS.

PASSENGERS.

In the barque Sarah, at New Bedford from Fayal—Consul C Ellery, Mrs L Blackmer, and Miss Mary Theil of Providence; Samuel Emmes, Jr, Thomas Wilbur, and John C Barnard of Boston; J F Martin of California; also 92 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.....Dec. 23.

Sun Rises	7 28	Moon Sets	7 49 PM
Sun Sets	4 32	High Water	12 30 AM
Length of Day	9 04		1 00 PM

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Thursday, Dec. 22.

ARRIVED THIS DAY.

Steamer Wm Crane, Howes, Baltimore via Norfolk, with mdse to E Sampson.

Steamer Cambridge, Ingraham, Bangor.

Steamer New Brunswick, Snowman, Portland.

Steamer Ocean, Cole, Gloucester.

Br sch J V. King, Maitland, NS.

Sch Carrie G Cleary, Newcomb, virginia.

CLEARANCES THIS DAY.

FOREIGN—Br steamer Iberian, Parry, Liverpool, by Thayer & Lincoln; Hunter, Ludlow, Annapolis, NS, via Digby, Hallowell & Co; sch Charles Thompson, Odell, St John, NB, by the same.

COASTWISE—Schooners Worcester, Hedge, Savannah, by J W Nickerson & Co; New Brunswick, Snowman, Portland, Wm Weiss; schs Mabel F Staples, Dickson, Rockland; Va, Atwood & Rich; H W Foster, Hawes, Baltimore; Enos B Phillips, Whittemore, do, H Mayo.

WOOD'S HOLL—Ar 21st, sch Navarino, Foss, Boston, to load for Mobile.

FOREIGN MARINE REPORTS.

(By Submarine Cable and Telegraph Despatches.)

Antwerp—Ar Dec 21, ship Rhine, Bowlby, Philadelphia.

Belfast, I—Ar Dec 20, ship G W Wolff, Brabazon, Philadelphia.

Dublin—Ar Dec 21, ship W H Connor, Pendleton, Wilmington, Cal.

Glasgow—Ar Dec 21, brig Lucy Marsh, Jones, Cocaaw.

Honiteur—Ar Dec 17, barque Louisa Maria, Cunard, San Francisco.

Liverpool—Ar Dec 21, ship Invercargill, Muir, Astoria, O.

Queenstown—Ar Dec 21, barque Newark, Boyd, San Francisco.

Rotterdam—Ar Dec 21, barque Lord Collingwood, Hansen, Galveston.

WHALERS.

Sld from Fayal Dec 6, barque John Dawson, Warren, NB, to cruise.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Aden—Ar Dec 20, barque Gilde, Bradlie, Boston Aug 26 —116 days' passage.

Antwerp—Sld Dec 21, steamer Helvetia (Belg), New York.

Ara Caeli—Ar Nov 25, brig Wm Mason, Adams, Wilmington, NC, 11 days' passage, to proceed to Aguila to load for United States.

Catania—Sld Dec 21, steamer Crest (Br), Boston.

Dartmouth, Eng—Ar Dec 21, steamers Coronilla (Br), Sidney, Cape Breton (NS); Walters, do.

Halifax—Ar Dec 19, sch Fanny Young, Siteman, Boston.

Jeremie—Ar Dec 4, sch Alpha, Salisbury, Wilmington, NC, 13 days' passage. Sld Nov 27, sch Melrose, Lufkin, Cape Haytien for Boston.

Liverpool—Sld Dec 22, steamer Missouri (Br), Burwell, New York.

Sld from do, Dec 22, steamer Bavarian (Br), Lazzolo, Boston.

Matanzas—Dec 16, brig Zingo, Burns, Philadelphia.

Messina—Ar Dec 20, steamer Sardinian, Hall, Boston.

Newcastle—Ar Dec 21, steamer Northern (Br), Fort au Port—Ar Dec 3, sch Hattie A White, Grishood, Wilmington, NC.

Queenstown—Ar Dec 21, steamer Wisconsin (Br), Bentley, New York for Liverpool.

Rosario—Ar Nov 12, barque Auburndale, King, for Boston, ready.

San Diego—Sld Dec 21, steamer Santiago, Phillips, New York.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BALTIMORE—Ar 22d, barque Jennie Parker, Yeale, Carthagena.

Sld 22d, sch C Kemp, Kemp, Nassau, NP.

CEDAR KEYS—Ar 17th, sch Benjamin F Whidden, Pensacola.

COLUMBIA RIVER—Ar 21st, ships Reporter, Ward, New York 3 Portland, O; Levi G Douglass, Starr, Portland, Or; barque Lauretz Swanine, Call, do for do.

GALAIS—21th, sch Sarah W Smith, Allen, Boston. Cld, sch E Lamkins, Mitchell, Boston.

DANVERSPORT—Ar 18th, sch Nicola, Rhoades, Philadelphia.

DUTCH ISLAND HARBOR—Ar 20th, sch Mary Jane of Portland, Verner, Portland for New York; sld 21st, brig Woodbury Smith, Bangor for NYork; schs Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Boston; Emma Gray, Nel for do; Swallow, Brewster, Eastport for do; Mahaska, Merriman, Edgartown for do.

FALL RIVER—Ar 20th, schs Ja H Hand, Kinney, Georgetown, DC; Samuel Castner and Lizzie Kaelan, Kaelan, Keyes, New York. Sld 21st, schs Wild Pigeon, Kinney, Georgetown, DC; Ida Reed, Reed, Baltimore; Richard, Rockland; E H Cornell, Colcord, Georgetown, DC.

FORTRESS MONROE—Ar 22d, brig Endymion, Fitzwalter, Rio Janiro.

MOBILE—Ar 21st, sch South Shore, Whittemore, Wood's Holl.

NEW BEDFORD—Sld from the West Bay 21st, schs Mary A Harris, Belle R Hull, and Kate Markee.

Ar anchored 24, sch America (time laden), for Providence.

NEWPORT—Ar 20th, schs Fannie & Edith, Warren, Boston for Fall River; Ida Reed, Reed, Baltimore for do; Mary Somerset, Nickerson, Boston for Providence.

Sld 21st, schs Wild Pigeon, Kinney, Georgetown, DC; Ida Reed, Reed, Baltimore; Richard, Rockland for Norwich; Lizzie Williams, Harding, Boston for New York; Mary Somerset, Nickerson, do for do; E P Church, Ayres, NBedford for Key West; Mediator, Mackey, do for do; Jesse L Bell, Rich, Edwards, Providence for Elizabeth Susan Downe, Kelly, Boston for New York; Sarah E Kennedy, Rockland for do; Veto, Lewis, Boston for do; Ida Reed, Reed, Baltimore for Providence for do.

NEW HAVEN—Ar 22d, barque Sarah, Hale, Fayal. Sld 21st, sch Hiram L Abbott, Ludlam, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK—Ar 22d, steamers Bothnia (Br), McMillan, Liverpool; Nevada (Br), Jones, Glasgow via Boston; Hayti (Br), Pike (Dan), Copenhagen; ship David Crockett, Hallock, Liverpool; barque Dora Matthews, Matthews, Lobos; brigs Dickinson, Coonaw; brig Jennie A Chesley, Ayer, Cuba.

Also ashore steamer Westphalia (Ger), Hamburg.

Philadelphia—Sld 21st, steamer Allentown, Swazer, Liverpool.

Ar 22d, steamer Westphalia (Ger), Hamburg.

PROVIDENCE—Ar 21st, barque Stephen G Hart, Pierson, NODESIA; sch Abbie Bradford, Bamford, Cuba; Cousins, Johnson; Jed Frye, Langley, Pawtucket.

Sld 21st, sch Ida Reed, Reed, Baltimore; Mary Cheesman, Kirk, Liverpool, NS; Alfred Bradcox, Briggs, Philadelphia; Lizzie Leach, Leach, Somerset; John Towns send, Hatch, Jones Sounds, Wall; L L Hamline, Veleer; Wm Crane, Howes, Baltimore; Mediator, Mackey, do; Jesse L Bell, Rich, Edwards, Providence for Elizabeth Susan Downe, Kelly, Boston for New York; Sarah E Kennedy, Rockland for do; Veto, Lewis, Boston for do; Mary Somerset, Nickerson, Boston for Providence.

PLYMOUTH—Ar 21st, schs Abby, Hutchinson, Hoboken; Anson Burton, Johnson, Port Johnson; Lucy Ann, Mahlon, Amboy; Ida Reed, Reed, Baltimore; Barker, Ames Colins, Nickerson, NYork.

PHILADELPHIA—Ar 22d, barque Christian, Fulton, Pilan.

SALEM—Arrived, schs Nellie Brown, Hunt; Catalina, Johnson, Rockland; Lizzie Leach, Leach, Somerset; Hatch, sid via Rice, Provincetown.

SAVANNAH—Ar 21st, barque Lizzie Annie, Tufts, St John, NB; W T B Harris; Arianna, Wood, Hillsboro, NC; Ida Reed, Reed, Baltimore.

SAILED—Tuesday, steamer Parisian.

VINEYARD-HAVEN, Dec 21. Arrived, brig Castalia, Jackson, Baltimore for Portland; sch Marylower, Noble, Kennebec for Philadelphia.

Passed by, sch Lizzie Carr, S morgan, Belle Hardy, D F Walker, and F L Parker—all bound in.

CLEARED—Barque Ella

Charleston Courier.

NEW SERIES..No. 43 | CHARLESTON, S. C. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 15 1865 | Vol. I.

THE
CHARLESTON COURIER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
BY WHITTEMORE & JOHNSON,
(GEO. WHITTEMORE........G. W. JOHNSON.)
No. 43 HAYNE-STREET,
SECOND DOOR EAST OF MEETING-ST.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR..........$20
SIX MONTHS..........10
THREE MONTHS..........5

☞ No subscription will be received for a less period than three months.

☞ SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS, to be had at the office.

☞ News Boys served at a discount.

ADVERTISING.

Per square of TEN LINES Nonpareil type or space occupied by the same number of lines, TWO DOLLARS for the first insertion; ONE DOLLAR for each continuation.

Half square—ONE DOLLAR for each insertion; FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent insertion.

When an advertisement makes less than a half square, the charge will be TWENTY CENTS per line for the first, and TEN CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

All advertisements must be paid for at the Counting Room, previous to insertion.

Special contracts will be made with parties who desire to advertise for any term exceeding three months.

FORT SUMTER.

The Raising of the "Old Flag" by Maj. Gen. Anderson.

Salutes by the Army and Navy.

AN ADDRESS BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A Crowd of Visitors from the North.

A Grand Gala Day in Charleston.

THE MAGNIFICENT APPEARANCE OF THE VESSELS.

A Reception by General Gillmore.

The Staff Officers of Gen. Hatch Give a Ball in the Evening.

The historic old flag was yesterday replanted on Fort Sumter. The day, the occasion, and the event marks a new era for South Carolina, and hereafter will be among the most memorable in her annals.

At an early hour in the morning our streets were made lively by crowds of citizens wending their way along the principal streets to the wharves. National flags were to be seen waving from numerous private as well as the public buildings. Vehicles of every description were in great demand. Crowds of army and navy officers as well as citizens were at the hotel in waiting for carriages to convey them to the different steamers upon which they had been invited to take passage to the fort. A band of music in front of the hotel discoursed most charming music, and made that rendezvous doubly attractive.

About six o'clock the arrival of the steamer "Diamond," General GILLMORE's flagship, with that officer and his staff, together with a number of the distinguished visitors on board, was announced by a salute. Long before ten o'clock the wharves and streets leading to them, along which it was supposed the visitors would pass, were thronged by the crowd, anxious to see the distinguished strangers. All the vessels in the harbor were decorated with colors, and made a gay appearance.

The following order of Major General GILLMORE, for the carrying out of the President's intentions, was issued:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Hilton Head, S. C., April 10, 1865.

[General Orders, No 41.]

Friday next, the 14th inst., will be the fourth anniversary of the capture of Fort Sumter by the rebels. A befitting celebration on that day, in honor of its reoccupation by the National forces, has been ordered by the President, in pursuance of which Brevet Major General Robert Anderson, United States Army, will restore to its original place on the fort, the identical flag which, after an honorable and gallant defence, he was compelled to lower to the insurgents in South Carolina, in April, 1861.

The ceremonies for the occasion will commence with prayer, at thirty minutes past 11 o'clock, A. M.

At noon precisely the flag will be raised, and saluted with one hundred guns from Fort Sumter, and with a National salute from Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee on Sullivan's Island, Fort Putnam on Morris Island, and Fort Johnson on James Island; it being eminently appropriate that the places which were so conspicuous in the inauguration of the rebellion, should take a part not less prominent, in this national rejoicing over the restoration of the national authority.

After the salutes, the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher will deliver an address.

The ceremonies will close with prayer and a benediction.

Colonel Stewart L. Woodford, Chief of Staff, under such verbal instructions as he may receive, is hereby charged with the details of the celebration, comprising all the arrangements that it may be necessary to make for the accommodation of the orator of the day, and the comfort and safety of the invited guests from the army and navy, and from civil life.

By command of Major General Q. A. GILLMORE.
W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Admiral DAHLGREN issued the following order:

FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA, Charleston Harbor, S. C., April 13, 1865.

[General Order, No. 35.]

(Third Yearly Series.)

The public prints announce the surrender of the rebel army, under General Lee, to the Commanding General of the United States Army.

As the ceremony ordered for the formal restoration of the Union flag to Sumter will occupy the greater part of to-morrow, it only remains to give the rest of the day to some appropriate recognition of an event which seems to leave no further power of effective resistance to the rebellion.

The vessels of the Squadron will therefore dress ship, in full colors, to-morrow at 8 o'clock A. M., and at the same time every vessel will fire a National salute of twenty-one guns.

Twenty one guns will also be fired at sunset, when the flags are hauled down.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Rear Admiral, Commanding
South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

The steamer "Canonicus," lying at South Atlantic Wharf, had been kindly assigned by Gen. HATCH and Col GURNEY for the accommodation of a large number of visiting officers and invited civilians, with their families. On board of her was the splendid post band of the 127th New York Volunteers. Gen HATCH and staff and Col. GURNEY and staff made their appearance a little before ten o'clock. As they stepped on board the band struck up "Hail Columbia."

The following is a list of Gen. GILLMORE's Staff present:

Colonel S. L. Woodford, Chief of Staff.
Major W. L. M. Burger, Assistant Adjutant General.
Major Suydam, Inspector General.
[illegible]
Dr. Clymer, Medical Director.
Major Thompson, Provost Marshal General.
Captain Bragg, A. D. C.
Lieutenant James, A. D. C.
Lieutenant Frank Geise, Assistant Provost Marshal General.
Capt Merrill, Chief Signal Officer.
Major Elliott, Chief Paymaster.
Major Thomas, Chief Quartermaster.
Colonel Ames, Chief of Artillery.
Captain Pratt, Ordnance Officer.

The following is a list of General HATCH's Staff present:

Captain E B Van Winkle, Chief of Staff.
Captain Leonard B Perry, Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain John H Moore, A Q M.
Lieutenant Henry Hagens, Depot Quartermaster.
Captain D R Bunt, A Q M.
Captain J T Pratt, Assistant Provost Marshal.
Captain W W Sampson, Acting Assistant Inspector General.
Captain Emil Marthell, Chief Commissary.
Captain F K Smith, Assistant Quartermaster.
Lieutenant F A Wilcoxson, Acting Chief Quartermaster.
Lieutenant Paul, Assistant Provost Marshal.
Lieutenant Ladd, Assistant Provost Marshal.
Lieutenant T C Videl, Chief Signal Officer.
Captain Gardner, A D C.
Lieutenant McMartin, A D C.
Captain James Grace, Ordnance Officer.
Lieutenant M Edwards, Chief Engineer in charge of works and repairs at Fort Sumter.
Surgeon Brownson.
Lieutenant Jewitt, Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain Caldwell, Chief of Artillery.
Assistant Surgeon Rector, Health Officer.

List of Colonel GURNEY's Staff on board steamer "Canonicus":

Lieutenant Henry A Batterson, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
Hon D C Coddington, Volunteer Aid.
Lieutenant James F Haviland, Inspector General.
Lieutenant George N Little, A D C.
Captain John L Poppe, A D C.
Captain H H Jenks, Commissary.
Captain E S Henry.
Dr George R Cutter, Chief Medical Officer.
Dr Theodore Artaud, Assistant Surgeon.
Captain Henry J Weston, A D C.
Lieutenant P J Weidensaur, A A Q M.
Lieutenant George S Sammis, Assistant Post Treasurer.

In addition to the above were General HARTWELL and Staff, Major WM WEST, 55th Massachusetts, Dr. GEO. H. FOSSARD, and others.

STARTING OF THE STEAMERS.

About ten o'clock the various steamers, with flags flying, music playing, and amid the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators, cast loose from their moorings and steamed towards Fort Sumter, the "Canonicus" taking the lead. Following in her wake were the steamers "Blackstone," "Oceanus," "Delaware," "W. W. Coit," "Nelly Baker," "Golden Gate," "Anna Maria," and the renowned steamer "Planter," all crowded with passengers.

General GILLMORE's flag-ship, the steamer "Diamond," had already landed a large party from Hilton Head at the fort, previous to the arrivals from the city.

THE FORT.

On their arrival at the fort the visitors passed from the boat to the wharf recently erected on the West angle. A flight of steps leading to the parapet had been erected, and another to the centre of the parade ground. Detachments of marines and sailors from the different vessels, under the command of Lieutenant Commander WILLIAMS, the 127th New York and 35th Massachusetts Volunteers, were drawn up in line on either side, and presented a fine appearance. A platform, surrounded with evergreens, was erected in the centre of the parade ground, with an arched canopy overhead covered with national banners, made by six Union ladies of Charleston, and intermingled with beautiful wreaths of evergreen and flowers.

In front of the platform were the seats capable of accommodating between three and four thousand visitors. On the stage beside the speaker's stand was a golden eagle holding a handsome wreath of flowers and evergreen. The flag staff had been erected immediately in the centre of the parade ground, and the halyards adjusted by three of the crew of the "Juniata," who took part in the assault on Fort Sumter, ordered by Admiral DAHLGREN, September 9th, 1863.

The arrangements made under the superintendence of Major WEISS, were excellent, and were a complete success.

The number of persons in attendance is variously estimated at about three thousand, including between four and five hundred citizens. Among the latter we observed Charleston's Union representative, Dr. A. G. MACKEY, and his family.

About eleven o'clock Rear Admiral DAHLGREN arrived and was enthusiastically cheered. He was followed by Fleet Captain BRADFORD and from two to three hundred naval officers of the Squadron and visitors. The following is a list of naval visitors who participated in the celebration:

Commander Stephen C Rowan, formerly of the New Ironsides, and Commander William Reynolds, of the New Hampshire.
A A Paymaster William Ives, James Adger.
A A Surgeon George C Reynolds, Chenango.
A A Paymaster A D Bache, Chenango.
A A Master Joseph Martin, Chenango.
A A Paymaster George W Allen, Nantucket.
A Surgeon E M Corson, Nantucket.
A A Paymaster R W Allen, Houghton.
A A Paymaster C A Cabot, Mingoe.
Chief Engineer Joshua Follansbee, Juniata.
[illegible]
Assistant Paymaster Robert P Lisle, Canonicus.
Chief Engineer —— Macomb, Canonicus.
Surgeon H N Beaumont, Canonicus.
Ensign —— Centre, Canonicus.
A V Lieut T E Baldwin, New Hampshire.
A A Paymaster L Brigham, New Hampshire.
A 2d Assistant Engineer Carleton, New Hampshire.
A 2d Assistant Engineer L T Safford, Nahant.
A 2d Assistant Engineer G W Sooley, Adger.
A 2d Assistant Engineer J W Saville, Canonicus.
Lieuts Alfred T Manan, John S McGleassy and John De Haven Mauley.
Acting 3d Assistant Engineer Richard Morgan.
Acting Masters G W Wood, S E Chapin, C C Ricker.
A A Surgeon H C Vaughan.
A A Paymaster G De F Barton.
Fleet Captain Bradford, Fleet Paymaster Watmough, Fleet Judge Cowley, Fleet Engineer Danby, and Lieutenant Commander S O Matthews, of the Staff, officers of all the vessels in the harbor.

Previous to the arrival of Major General ANDERSON, a song entitled "Victory at Last," composed by WM. B. BRADBURY, was sung by the composer, the audience joining in the chorus.

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT ANDERSON.

At half-past eleven, the sound of music followed by the continued cheering of the crowd on the parapets was the signal of the arrival of Major General ROBERT ANDERSON and the distinguished personages accompanying him.

Major General GILLMORE entered the parade ground with Major General ANDERSON on the right, and Miss ANDERSON on the left. Their entrance was hailed with enthusiastic shouts of delight. After them came the following distinguished visitors:

Rev Henry Ward Beecher and family; Col Charles Anderson, brother of Major General Anderson, arm in arm with Mr Theodore Tilton, editor of the New York Independent; Wm Lloyd Garrison and George Thompson; Prof Davies, of West Point; Major General Doubleday; Gen E D Townsend, Adjutant General U S A; General John A Dix, Provost Marshal General Fry, Col Stewart L Woodford and lady, Judge Holt, Gen Saxton and Staff, Medical Director Clymer, Provost Marshal General Thompson, Col Bogart, Major W L M Burger, Captain Bragg, Captain Merrill, Rev Matthias Harris, Rev R S Storrs, Jr, D D, Joseph Hoxie, Sergeant Hart, with the old flag and Fort Sumter mail bag.

Among others on the stage were G. V. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Commodore GILLIS, Commodore ROWAN, and others, whose names we were unable to obtain.

THE CEREMONIES.

The ceremonies were opened with the recitation of the Te Deum, as follows:

TE DEUM LAUDAMUS.

We praise thee, O God; we acknowledge thee to be the Lord.
All the earth doth worship thee, the Father everlasting.
To thee all Angels cry aloud; the Heavens, and all the Powers therein.
To thee Cherubim, and Seraphim continually do cry,
Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth;
Heaven and earth are full of the Majesty of thy Glory.
The glorious company of the Apostles praise thee.
The goodly fellowship of the Prophets praise thee.
The noble army of Martyrs praise thee.
The holy Church throughout all the world doth acknowledge thee;
The Father, of an infinite Majesty;
Thine adorable, true, and only Son;
Also the Holy Ghost, the Comforter.
Thou art the King of Glory, O Christ.
Thou art the everlasting Son of the Father.
When thou tookest upon thee to deliver man, thou didst humble thyself to be born of a Virgin.
When thou hadst overcome the sharpness of death, thou didst open the Kingdom of Heaven to all believers.
Thou sittest at the right hand of God, in the Glory of the Father.
We believe that thou shalt come to be our Judge.
We therefore pray thee, help thy servants, whom thou hast redeemed with thy precious blood.
Make them to be numbered with thy Saints, in glory everlasting.
O Lord, save thy people and bless thine heritage.
Govern them, and lift them up for ever.
Day by day we magnify thee;
And we worship thy Name ever, world without end.
Vouchsafe, O Lord, to keep us this day without sin.
O Lord, have mercy upon us, have mercy upon us.
O Lord, let thy mercy be upon us, as our trust is in thee.
O Lord, in thee have I trusted; let me never be confounded.

Prayer was then offered up by the Rev MATTHIAS HARRIS, Chaplain U S. Army, who made the prayer at the raising of the flag, when Major ANDERSON removed his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, December 27, 1860.

PRAYER.

Almighty and Everlasting God, the Supreme Governor of the universe, who art and ever hast been a strong tower of defence unto Thy servants, the people of the United States, against the face of their enemies, especially in the great struggle in which they have engaged for the maintenance of that Constitution and Union—with the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by our patriotic fathers—we yield Thee praise and thanksgiving for our deliverance from those great dangers wherewith we have been encompassed for the many victories achieved by the skill and courage of our gallant army and navy; for the glad tidings we have heard this day, and for the cheering prospects of a speedy and honorable peace. But with shame and confusion of face we acknowledge that we are not worthy of the least of Thy mercies. We confess that in time past, when we were safe and all things were quiet about us, we were forgetful of Thee our God, and refused to hearken to the voice of Thy word and to obey Thy commandments. Yet, from the dangers which the craft and prowess of our foes have wrought against us, not our own merit but Thy mercy—not our foresight but Thy Providence—not our own arm but Thy right hand and Thine arm—did rescue and deliver us. Not unto us, O Lord, but unto Thy name be ascribed all honor and praise. And we humbly beseech Thee make us truly sensible of Thy goodness towards us, and give us hearts always ready to express our thankfulness, not only by words, but in our lives, that we may henceforth obediently walk in Thy holy commandments, and leading a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty, may continually offer unto Thee our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, for all Thy mercies towards us.

O most glorious and gracious Lord God, without whose enlightening wisdom and sustaining grace human wisdom and human might can accomplish no good thing—we humbly beseech Thee, as for the people of the United States in general, so especially for all in authority, who are set over us by Thy grace and providence to govern us; that Thou wouldst be pleased to endue them with grace, wisdom and understanding, requisite for so high a trust in this hopeful yet perilous crisis of our country. Direct and prosper all their consultations and efforts—to the suppression of all rebellious resistance against the Constitution and Government—to the advancement of Thy glory—to the lasting good, safety and welfare of Thy people—that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors, upon the best and surest foundations, that unity and concord, peace and happiness, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations—that, as in time past, we may be a united, prosperous and happy people. These and all other necessaries for them, for us and for the whole nation we humbly beg in the name and mediation of Jesus Christ, our most blessed Lord and Saviour. And oh God bless the good old flag of our Union, and grant by Thy grace and by the influences of Thy Holy Spirit that our erring sisters may return in peace, and enjoy protection and repose under her folds. Amen.

This was followed by the reading by the Rev R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., and the audience alternately, of Psalms 126, 47, 98 and 20.

Major ANDERSON's dispatch to the Government, dated steam ship "Baltic," off Sandy Hook, April 18th, 1861, announcing the fall of Fort Sumter, was read by Brevet Brigadier General E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General United States Army.

RAISING THE FLAG.

Major General ANDERSON and Sergeant HART then stepped forward on the platform and unfurled the glorious old banner amid the deafening cheers of the assemblage. General ANDERSON and Sergeant HART then raised the flag, with an evergreen wreath attached, the occupants on the stage all joining in taking hold of the halyards. The scene of rejoicing that followed as the flag reached the top of the staff was indescribable. The enthusiasm was unbounded. There was a simultaneous rising, cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs for fully fifteen minutes.

As the starry emblem floated out gracefully to the strong breeze, the joyful demonstrations were repeated, which were responded to by music from the bands and the thundering salutes from the forts and the fleet. A salute of two hundred guns was fired by battery M, Captain BARKER, and Company B, Captain CALDWELL, of the 3d the Rhode Island Artillery, stationed in the fort.

SPEECH OF GENERAL ANDERSON.

When the cheering had subsided, General ANDERSON, on being introduced by JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., addressed the assemblage and said:

My friends, and fellow-citizens, and brother-soldiers—By the considerate appointment of the Honorable

[Continued on Second Page.]

ble Secretary of War, I am here to fulfil the cherished wish of my heart through four long, long years of bloody war, to restore to its proper place this dear flag, which floated here during peace, before the first act of this cruel rebellion.

I thank God that I have lived to see this day, (great applause), and to be here to perform this duty to my country. My heart is filled with gratitude to that God who has so signally blessed us; who has given us blessings beyond measure.

May all the world proclaim "Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth, peace, good will towards men." (Voices: Amen, and amen.)

The "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by the whole audience with great feeling and effect.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Rev. Mr. BEECHER was introduced by Mr. HOXIE. We have the great gratification of being able this morning to lay this masterly production before our readers. Mr. BEECHER said:

On this solemn and joyful day, we again lift to the breeze our fathers' flag, now, again, the banner of the United States, with the fervent prayer that God would crown it with honor, protect it from treason, and send it down to our children with all the blessings of civilization, liberty and religion. Terrible in battle, may it be beneficent in peace. Happily, no bird or beast of prey has been inscribed upon it. The stars that redeem the night from darkness, and the beams of red light that beautify the morning, have been united upon its folds. As long as the sun endures, or the stars, may it wave over a nation neither enslaved nor enslaving. (Great applause.) Once, and but once, has treason dishonored it. In that insane hour when the guiltiest and bloodiest rebellion of time hurled their fires upon this fort, you, sir, (turning to General Anderson) and a small heroic band, stood within these now crumbled walls, and did gallant and just battle for the honor and defence of the nation's banner. (Applause.)

In that cope of fire this glorious flag still peacefully waved, to the breeze above your head, unconscious of harm as the stars and skies above it. Once it was shot down. A gallant hand, in whose care this day it has been, plucked it from the ground, and reared it again,—"cast down but not destroyed." After a vain resistance, with trembling hand and sad heart, you withdrew it from its height, closed its wings, and bore it far away, sternly to sleep amid the tumults of rebellion and the thunder of battle. The first act of war had begun. The long night of four years had set in. While the giddy traitors whirled in a maze of exhilaration, dim horrors were already advancing, that were ere long to fill the land with blood.

To-day you are returned again. We devoutly join with you in thanksgiving to Almighty God that he has spared your honored life, and vouchsafed you the honors of this day. The heavens over you are the same; the same shores; morning comes, and evening, as they did. All else how changed! What grim batteries crowd the burdened shores! What scenes have filled this air and disturbed these waters! These shattered heaps of shapeless stone are all that is left of Fort Sumter. Desolation broods in yonder sad city—solemn retribution hath avenged our dishonored banner! You have come back with honor, who departed hence, four years ago, leaving the air sultry with fanaticism. The surging crowds that rolled up their frenzied shouts, as the flag came down, are dead, or scattered, or silent; and their habitations are desolate. [illegible] in the cradle of treason. Rebellion has [illegible]. But, there flies the same flag that was insulted. (Great and prolonged applause.) With starry eyes it looks all over this bay for that banner that supplanted it, and sees it not. (Applause.) You that then, for the day, were humbled, are here again, to triumph once and forever. (Applause.) In the storm of that assault this glorious ensign was often struck; but, memorable fact, not one of its stars was torn out, by shot or shell. (Applause.) It was a prophecy.

It said: "Not one State shall be struck from this nation by treason!" (Applause.) The fulfillment is at hand. Lifted to the air, to-day, it proclaims, after four years of war, "Not a State is blotted out!" (Applause.)

Hail to the flag of our fathers, and our flag! Glory to the banner that has gone through four years black with tempests of war, to pilot the nation back to peace without dismemberment! And glory be to God, who, above all hosts and banners, hath ordained victory, and shall ordain peace! (Applause.)

Wherefore have we come hither, pilgrims from distant places? Are we come to exult that Northern hands are stronger than Southern? No; but to rejoice that the hands of those who defend a just and beneficent government are mightier than the hands that assaulted it! (Applause.) Do we exult over fallen cities? We exult that a Nation has not fallen. (Applause.) We sorrow with the sorrowful. We sympathise with the desolate. We look upon this shattered fort, and yonder dilapidated city, with sad eyes, grieved that men should have committed such treason, and glad that God hath set such a mark upon treason that all ages shall dread and abhor it. (Applause.)

We exult, not for a passion gratified, but for a sentiment victorious; not for temper, but for conscience; not as we devoutly believe that *our* will is done, but that God's will hath been done. We should be unworthy of that liberty entrusted to our care, if, on such a day as this, we sullied our hearts by feelings of aimless vengeance; and equally unworthy, if we did not devoutly thank Him who hath said, *Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord*, that he hath set a mark upon arrogant Rebellion, ineffaceable while time lasts!

Since this flag went down on that dark day, who shall tell the mighty woes that have made this land a spectacle to angels and men? The soil has drunk blood, and is glutted. Millions mourn for millions slain, or, envying the dead, pray for oblivion. Towns and villages have been razed. Fruitful fields have turned back to wilderness. It came to pass, as the prophet said: *The sun was turned to darkness, and the moon to blood.* The course of law was ended. The sword sat chief magistrate in half the nation; industry was paralyzed; morals corrupted; the public weal invaded by rapine and anarchy; whole States ravaged by avenging armies. The world was amazed. The earth reeled. When the flag sunk here, it was as if political night had come, and all beasts of prey had come forth to devour.

That long night is ended! And for this returning day we have come from afar, to rejoice and give thanks. No more war! No more accursed secession! No more slavery, that spawned them both! (Great applause.)

Let no man misread the meaning of this unfolding flag! It says, "GOVERNMENT hath returned hither." It proclaims in the name of vindicated government, peace and protection to loyalty; humiliation and pains to traitors. This is the flag of sovereignty. The nation, not the States, is sovereign. Restored to authority, this flag commands, not supplicates.

There may be pardon, but no concession. (Great applause.) There may be amnesty and oblivion, but no honied compromises. (Applause.) The nation to-day has peace for the peaceful, and war for the turbulent. (Applause.) The only condition of submission, is, *to submit!* (Laughter and applause.) There is the Constitution, there are the laws, there is the Government. They rise up like mountains of strength that shall not be moved. *They are the conditions of peace.*

One nation, under one government, without slavery, has been ordained, and shall stand. There can be peace on no other basis. On this basis reconstruction is easy, and needs neither architect or engineer. Without this basis no engineer or architect shall ever reconstruct these rebellious States.

We do not want your cities nor your fields. We do not envy you your prolific soil, nor heavens full of perpetual summer. Let agriculture revel here; let manufactures make every stream twice musical; build fleets in every port; inspire the arts of peace with genius second only to that of Athens; and we shall be glad in your gladness, and rich in your wealth.

All that we ask is unswerving loyalty, and universal liberty. (Applause.) And that, in the name of this *high sovereignty of the United States of America*, we demand; and that, with the blessing of Almighty God, *we will have!* (Great applause.)

We raise our Father's banner that it may bring back better blessings than those of old; that it may cast out the devil of discord; that it may restore lawful government, and a prosperity purer and more enduring than that which it protected before; that it may win parted friends from their alienation; that it may inspire hope, and inaugurate universal liberty; that it may say to the sword, "*Return to thy sheath*," and to the plow and sickle, "*Go forth*;" that it may heal all jealousies, unite all policies, inspire a new national life, compact our strength, purify our principles, ennoble our national ambitions, and make this people great and strong, not for aggression and quarrelsomeness, but for the peace of the world, giving to us the glorious prerogative of leading all nations to juster laws, to more humane policies, to sincerer friendship, to rational, instituted civil liberty, and to universal Christian brotherhood.

Reverently, piously, in hopeful patriotism, we spread this banner on the sky, as of old the bow was planted on the cloud, and, with solemn fervor, beseech God to look upon it, and make it the memorial of an everlasting covenant and decree, that never again on this fair land shall a deluge of blood prevail. (Applause.)

Why need any eye turn from this spectacle? Are there not associations which, overleaping the recent past, carry us back to times when, over North and South, this flag was honored alike by all? In all our colonial days, we were one; in the long Revolutionary struggle; and in the scores of prosperous years succeeding. When the passage of the Stamp Act in 1765 aroused the colonies, it was Gadsden of South Carolina that [illegible] *that we all feel and know as men.* There ought to be no New England man, no New Yorker, known on this continent, but all of us," said he, "AMERICANS." That *was* the voice of South Carolina. That *shall be* the voice of South Carolina. Faint is the echo; but it is coming. We now hear it sighing sadly through the pines; but it shall yet break upon the shore. No North, no West, no South, but one United States of America. (Applause.)

There is scarcely a man born in the South who has lifted his hand against this banner, but had a father who would have died for it. Is memory dead? Is there no historic pride? Has a fatal fury struck blindness or hate into eyes that used to look kindly toward *each other*; that read the same Bible; that hung over the historic pages of our national glory; that studied the same Constitution?

Let this uplifting bring back all of the past that was good, but leave in darkness all that was bad.

It was never before so wholly unspotted; so clear of all wrong; so purely and simply the sign of Justice and Liberty. Did I say that we brought back the same banner that you bore away, noble and heroic sir? It is not the same. It is more and better than it was. The land is free from slavery, since that banner fell.

When God would prepare Moses for Emancipation, he overthrew his first steps, and drove him for forty years to brood in the wilderness. When our flag came down, four years it lay brooding in darkness. It cried to the Lord, "Wherefore am I deposed?" Then arose before it a vision of its sin. It had strengthened the strong, and forgotten the weak. It proclaimed liberty, but trod upon slaves.

In that seclusion it dedicated itself to liberty. Behold, to-day, it fulfills its vows! When it went down four million people had no flag. To-day it rises and four million people cry out, "Behold *our* flag!" Hark! they murmur. It is the Gospel that they recite in sacred words: "It is a Gospel to the poor, it heals our broken hearts, it preaches deliverance to captives, it gives sight to the blind, it sets at liberty them that are bruised." Rise up, then, glorious Gospel Banner, and roll out these messages of God. Tell the air that not a spot now sullies thy whiteness. Thy red is not the blush of shame, but the flush of joy. Tell the dews that wash thee that thou art pure as they. Say to the night, that thy stars lead toward the morning; and to the morning, that a brighter day arises with healing in its wings. And then, oh glowing flag, bid the sun pour light on all thy folds with double brightness, whilst thou art bearing round and round the world the solemn joy—a race set free! a nation redeemed!

The mighty hand of Government, made strong in war, by the favor of the God of Battles, spreads wide, to-day, the banner of liberty that went down in darkness, that arose in light; and there it streams, like the sun above it, neither parceled out nor monopolized, but flooding the air with light for all mankind. Ye scattered and broken, ye wounded and dying, bitten by the fiery serpents of oppression, everywhere, in all the world, look upon this sign, lifted up, and live. And ye homeless and houseless slaves, look, and ye are free. At length you, too, have part and lot in this glorious ensign, that broods with impartial love over small and great, the poor and the strong, the bond and the free.

In this solemn hour, let us pray for the quick coming of reconciliation and happiness, under this common flag!

But, we must build again, from the foundations, in all these now free Southern States. No cheap exhortation "to forgetfulness of the past, to restore all things as they were," will do. God does not stretch out his hand, as he has for four dreadful years, that men may easily forget the might of his terrible acts. Restore things as they were? What, the alienations and jealousies? The discords and contentions, and the causes of them? No. In that solemn sacrifice on which a nation has offered up for its sins so many precious victims, loved and lamented, let our sins and mistakes be consumed utterly and forever.

No, never again shall things be restored as before the war. It is written in God's decree of events fulfilled, "Old things are passed away." That new earth, in which dwelleth righteousness, draws near.

Things as they were? Who has an omnipotent hand to restore a million dead, slain in battle, or wasted by sickness, or dying of grief, broken-hearted? Who has omniscience, to search for the scattered ones? Who shall restore the lost to broken families? Who shall bring back the squandered treasure, the years of industry wasted, and convince you that four years of guilty rebellion, and cruel war, are no more than dirt upon the hand, which a moment's washing removes, and leaves the hand clean as before? Such a war reaches down to the very vitals of society.

Emerging from such a prolonged rebellion, he is blind who tells you that the State, by a mere amnesty and benevolence of Government, can be put again, by a mere decree, in its old place. It would not be honest, it would not be kind or fraternal, for me to pretend that Southern revolution against the Union has not reacted, and wrought revolution in the Southern States themselves, and inaugurated a new dispensation.

Society is like a broken loom, and the piece which rebellion put in, and was weaving, has been cut, and every thread broken. You must put in new warp and new woof—and, weaving anew, as the fabric slowly unwinds we shall see in it no gorgon figures, no hideous grotesques of the old barbarism, but the figures of liberty, vines and golden grains, framing in the heads of Justice, Love, and Liberty!

The august Convention of 1787 framed the Constitution with this memorable preamble: "We, the people, of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain this Constitution for the United States of America."

Again, in the awful Convention of war, the people of the United States, for the very ends just recited, have debated, settled and ordained, certain fundamental truths, which must henceforth be accepted and obeyed. Nor is any State, or any individual, wise, who shall disregard them. They are to civil affairs, what the natural laws are to health—indispensable conditions of peace and happiness.

What are the ordinances given by the people's [illegible] inspired by that same God who gave the law from Sinai amid thunders and trumpet voices?

1. That these United States shall be one and indivisible.

2. That States are not absolute sovereigns, and have no right to dismember the republic.

3. That universal liberty is indispensable to Republican Government, and that slavery shall be utterly and forever abolished!

Such are the results of war! These are the best fruits of the war. They are worth all they have cost. They are foundations of peace. They will secure benefits to all nations as well as to us.

Our highest wisdom and duty is to accept the facts, as the decrees of God. We are exhorted to forget all that has happened. Yes, the wrath, the conflict, the cruelty, but not those overruling decrees of God which this war has pronounced. As solemnly as on Mount Sinai, God says, "Remember! *remember!*" Hear it, to-day. Under this sun, under that bright child of the sun, our banner, with the eyes of this nation and of the world upon us, we repeat the syllables of God's Providence, and recite the solemn decrees:

NO MORE DISUNION!
NO MORE SECESSION!
NO MORE SLAVERY! (Applause.)

Why did this civil war begin?

We do not wonder that European statesmen failed to comprehend this conflict, and foreign philanthropists were shocked at a murderous war that seemed to have had no moral origin, but, like the brutal fights of beasts of prey, to have sprung from ferocious animalism. This great nation filling all profitable latitudes, cradled between two oceans, with inexhaustible resources, with riches increasing in an unparalleled ratio by agriculture, by manufactures, by commerce, with schools and churches, with books and newspapers thick as leaves in our own forests, with institutions sprung from the people, and peculiarly adapted to their genius; a nation not sluggish, but active, used to excitement, practiced in political wisdom, and accustomed to self-government, and all its vast outlying parts held together by a federal government mild in temper, gentle in administration, and beneficent in results, we do not wonder that it is not understood abroad.

All at once, in this hemisphere of happiness and hope, there came trooping clouds with fiery bolts, full of death and desolation. At a cannon shot upon this fort, all the nation, as if they had been a trained army lying on their arms, awaiting a signal, rose up and began a war which for awfulness rises into the first rank of bad eminence. The front of battle, going with the sun, was twelve hundred miles long; and the depth, measured along a meridian, was a thousand miles. In this vast area more than two million men, first and last, for four years, have, in skirmish, fight and battle, met in more than a thousand conflicts; while a coast and river line, not less than four thousand miles in length, has swarmed with fleets, freighted with artillery. The very industry of the country seemed to have been touched by some infernal wand, and, with one wheel, changed its front from peace to war. The anvils of the land beat like drums. As out of the ooze emerge monsters, so from our mines and foundries uprose new and strange machines of war, iron-clad.

And so, in a nation of peaceful habits, without external provocation, there arose such a storm of war as blackened the whole horizon and hemisphere. What wonder that foreign observers stood amazed at this fanatical fury, that seemed without divine guidance, but inspired wholly with infernal frenzy?

The explosion was sudden, but the train had long been laid. We must consider the condition of Southern society, if we would understand the mystery of this iniquity. Society in the South resolves itself into three divisions, more sharply distinguished than in any other part of the nation. At the base is the laboring class, made up of slaves. Next is the middle class, made up of traders, small farmers and poor men. The lower edge of this class touched the slave, and the upper edge reached up to the third and ruling class. This class were a small minority in numbers, but in practiced ability they had centered in their hands the whole government of the South, and had mainly governed the country.

Upon this polished, cultured, exceedingly capable and wholly unprincipled class, rests the whole burden of this war. Forced up by the bottom heat of slavery, the ruling class, in all the disloyal States, arrogated to themselves a superiority not compatible with republican equality, nor with just morals. They claimed a right of pre-eminence. An evil prophet arose who trained these wild and luxuriant shoots of ambition to the shapely form of a political philosophy.

By its reagents they precipitated drudgery to the bottom of society, and left at the top what they thought to be a clarified fluid. In their political economy, labor was to be owned by capital. In their theory of government, a few were to rule the many. They boldly avowed, not the fact alone, that under all forms of government, the few rule the many, but their right and duty to do so. Set free from the necessity of labor, they conceived a contempt for those who felt its wholesome regimen. Believing themselves foreordained to supremacy, they regarded the popular vote, when it failed to register their wishes, as an intrusion and a nuisance. They were born in a garden, and popular liberty, like freshets, overswelling their banks, but covered their dainty walks and flowers with slime and mud—of Democratic votes. (Applause.)

When, with shrewd observation, they saw the growth of the popular element in the Northern States, they instinctively took in the inevitable events. It must be controlled or cut off from a nation governed by gentlemen! Controlled less and less, could it be, in every decade; and they prepared secretly, earnestly, and with wide conference and mutual connivance.

We are to distinguish between the pretences and means, and causes of this war.

To inflame and unite the great middle class of the South, who had no interest in separation and no business with war, they alleged grievances that never existed, and employed arguments which they, better than all other men, knew to be specious and false. Slavery itself was cared for only as an instrument of power, or of excitement. They had unalterably fixed their eye upon empire, and all was good which would secure that, and bad which hindered it.

Thus, the ruling class of the South—an aristocracy as intense, proud and inflexible as ever existed—not limited either by customs or institutions, not recognized and adjusted in the regular order of society, playing a reciprocal part in its machinery, but secret, disowning its own existence, baptised with ostentatious names of democracy, obsequious to the people for the sake of governing them; this nameless, lurking aristocracy, that ran in the blood of society like a rash, not yet come to the skin; this political tapeworm, that produced nothing, but lay coiled in the body, feeding on its nutriment, and holding the whole structure but a servant set up to nourish it—this aristocracy of the plantation, with firm and deliberate resolve, brought on the war, that they might cut the land in two, and, clearing themselves from incorrigible free society, set up a sterner, statelier empire, where slaves worked that gentlemen might live at ease. Nor can there be any doubt that though, at first, they meant to erect the form of republican government, this was but a device, a step necessary to the securing of that power by which they should be able to change the whole economy of society.

That they never dreamed of such a war, we may well believe. That they would have accepted it, though twice as bloody, if only thus they could rule, none can doubt that knows the temper of these worst men of modern society. (Applause.) But, they miscalculated. They understood the people of the South; but they were totally incapable of understanding the character of the great working classes of the loyal States. That industry which is the foundation of independence, and so of equity, they stigmatized as stupid drudgery, or as mean avarice. That general intelligence and independence of thought which schools for the common people and newspapers breed, they reviled as the incitement of unsettled zeal, running easily into fanaticism.

They more thoroughly misunderstood the profound sentiment of loyalty; the deep love of country which pervaded the common people. If those who knew them best had never suspected the depth and power of that love of country which threw it into an agony of grief when the flag was here humbled, how should *they* conceive of it, who were wholly disjoined from them in sympathy? The whole land rose up, you remember, when the flag came down, as if inspired unconsciously by the breath of the Almighty, and the power of omnipotence. It was as when one pierces the banks of the Mississippi for a rivulet, and the whole raging stream plunges through with headlong course. There they calculated, and miscalculated!

And, more than all, they miscalculated the bravery of men who have been trained under law, who are civilized and hate personal brawls, who are so protected by society as to have dismissed all thought of self-defence, the whole force of whose life is turned to peaceful pursuits. These arrogant conspirators against government, with Chinese vanity, believed that they could blow away these self-respecting citizens, as chaff from the battle-field. Few of them are left alive to ponder their mistake!

Here, then, are the roots of this civil war. It was not a quarrel of wild beasts, it was an inflection of the strife of ages, between power and right, between ambition and equity. An

armed band of pestilent conspirators sought the nation's life. Her children rose up and fought at every door, and room and hall, to thrust out the murderers, and save the house and household. It was not legitimately a war *between the common people* of the North and South. The war was set on by the ruling class, the aristocratic conspirators of the South. They suborned the common people with lies, with sophistries, with cruel deceits and slanders, to fight for secret objects which they abhorred, and against interests as dear to them as their own lives.

I charge the whole guilt of this war upon the ambitious, educated, plotting, political leaders of the South. (Applause.) They have shed this ocean of blood. They have desolated the South. They have poured poverty through all her towns and cities. They have bewildered the imagination of the people with phantasms and led them to believe that they were fighting for their homes and liberty, whose homes were unthreatened, and whose liberty was in no jeopardy.

These arrogant instigators of civil war have renewed the plagues of Egypt, not that the oppressed might go free, but that the free might be oppressed. A day will come when God will reveal judgment, and arraign at his bar these mighty miscreants; and then every orphan that their bloody game has made, and every widow that sits sorrowing, and every maimed and wounded sufferer, and every bereaved heart in all the wide regions of this land, will rise up and come before the Lord to lay upon these chief culprits of modern history their awful witness. And from a thousand battle-fields shall rise up armies of airy witnesses, who, with the memory of their awful sufferings, shall confront these miscreants with shrieks of fierce accusation; and every pale and starved prisoner shall raise his skinny hand in judgment. Blood shall call out for vengeance, and tears shall plead for justice, and grief shall silently beckon, and love, heart-smitten, shall wail for justice. Good men and angels will cry out, "How long, oh Lord, how long, wilt thou not avenge?"

And, then, these guiltiest and most remorseless traitors, these high and cultured men with might and wisdom, used for the destruction of their country; these most accursed and detested of all criminals, that have drenched a continent in needless blood, and moved the foundations of their times with hideous crimes and cruelty, caught up in black clouds, full of vileos of vengeance and lurid with punishment, shall be whirled aloft and plunged downward forever and forever in an endless retribution; while God shall say, "Thus shall it be to all who betray their country"; and all in heaven and upon the earth will say "Amen!" (Voices: Amen! Amen!)

But for the people misled, for the multitudes drafted and driven into this civil war, let not a trace of animosity remain. (Applause.) The moment their willing hand drops the musket, and they return to their allegiance, then stretch out your own honest right hand to greet them. Recall to them the old days of kindness. Our hearts wait for their redemption. All the resources of a renovated nation shall be applied to rebuild their prosperity, and smooth down the furrows of war.

(At this point in his oration Mr. Beecher paused, and said: "I will thank the band to play an air, and you to get up that are sitting down, and you to sit down that have been standing; and I will sit down, too, and rest for a moment." When the band had ceased playing, he said: "We will now take our places again, and attend to our business," and then proceeded with his speaking.)

Has this long and weary period of strife been an unmingled evil? Has nothing been gained? Yes, much. This nation has attained to its manhood.

Among Indian customs is one which admits young men to the rank of warriors only after severe trials of hunger, fatigue, pain, endurance. They reach their station, not through years, but ordeals. Our nation has suffered, and now is strong.

The sentiment of loyalty and patriotism, next in importance to religion, has been rooted and grounded. We have something to be proud of and pride helps love. Never so much as now did we love our country. (Great applause.)

But four such years of education in ideas, in the knowledge of political truth, in the lore of history, in the geography of our own country, almost every inch of which we have probed with the bayonet, have never passed before. There is half a hundred years' advance in four.

We *believed* in our institutions and principles before; but now we *know* their power. It is one thing to look upon artillery, and be sure that it is loaded; it is another thing to receive its discharge. (Laughter.) We believed in the hidden power stored in our institutions: we had never before seen this nation thundering like Mount Sinai at all those that worshipped the calf at the base of the mountain.

A people educated and moral are competent to all the exigencies of national life. A vote can govern better than a crown. We have proved it. (Applause.) A people intelligent and religious are strong in all economic elements. They are fitted for peace and competent to war. They are not easily inflamed, and when justly incensed not easily extinguished. They are patient in adversity, endure cheerfully needful burdens, tax themselves for real wants more royally than any prince would dare to tax his people. They pour forth without stint relief for the sufferings of war, and raise charity out of the realm of a dole, into a munificent duty of beneficence.

The habit of industry among free men prepares them to meet the exhaustion of war with increase of productiveness commensurate with the need that exists. Their habits of skill enable them at once to supply such armies as only freedom can muster, with arms and munitions such as only free industry can create. Free society is terrible in war, and afterwards repairs the mischief of war with celerity almost as great as that with which the ocean heals the seams gashed in it by the keel of plowing ships.

Free society is fruitful of military genius. It comes when called; when no longer needed, it falls back, as waves do, to the level of the common sea, that no wave may be greater than the undivided water. With proof of strength so great, yet in its infancy, we stand up among the nations of the world, asking no privileges, asserting no rights, but quietly assuming our place, and determined to be second to none in the race of civilization and religion.

Of all nations, we are the most dangerous and the last to be feared. (Laughter and applause.) We need not expound the perils that wait upon enemies that assault us. They are sufficiently understood! (Laughter.) But we are not a dangerous people because we are warlike. All the arrogant attitudes of this nation, so offensive to foreign governments, were inspired by slavery, and under the administration of its minions. Our tastes, our habits, our interests and our principles, incline us to the arts of peace.

This nation was founded *by* the common people, *for* the common people. We are seeking to embody in public economy more liberty, with higher justice and virtue, than have been organized before. By the necessity of our doctrines, we are put in sympathy with the masses of men in all nations. It is not our business to subdue nations, but to augment the powers of the common people. The vulgar ambition of mere domination, as it belongs to universal human nature, may tempt us; but it is with tood by the whole force of our principles, our habits, our precedents, and our legends.

We acknowledge the obligation which our better political principles lays upon us, to set an example more temperate, humane and just, than monarchical governments can. We will not suffer wrong, and still less will we inflict it upon other nations. Nor are we concerned that so many, ignorant of our conflict, for the present, misconceive the reasons of our invincible military zeal. "Why contend," say they, "for a little territory that you do not need?" *Because it is ours!* (Laughter and applause.) Because it is the interest of every citizen to save it from becoming a fortress and refuge of iniquity. This nation is our house, and our fathers' house; and accursed be the man who will not defend it to the uttermost. (Applause.) More territory than we need? England, that is not large enough to be our pocket, (laughter,) may think that it is more than we need, because it is more than they need; but we are better judges of what we need than they are!

Shall a philanthropist say to a banker who defends himself against a robber, "Why do you need so much money?" But we will not reason with such questions. When any foreign nation willingly will divide their territory and give it cheerfully away, we will answer the question why we are fighting for territory! (Laughter.)

At present—for I pass to the consideration of benefits that accrue to the South in distinction from the rest of the nation—the South reaps only suffering; but good seed lies buried under the furrows of war, that peace will bring to harvest.

1. Deadly doctrines have been purged away in blood. The subtle poison of secession was a perpetual threat of revolution. The sword has ended that danger. That which reason had affirmed as a philosophy, the people have settled as a fact. Theory pronounces, "There can be no permanent government where each integral particle has liberty to fly off." Who would venture upon a voyage on a ship each plank and timber of which might withdraw at its pleasure? (Laughter and applause.) But the people have reasoned by the logic of the sword and of the ballot, and they have declared that States are inseparable parts of national government. They are not sovereign. State rights remain; but sovereignty is a right higher than all others; and that has been made into a common stock for the benefit of all. (Applause.) All further agitation is ended. This element must be cast out of political problems. Henceforth that poison will not rankle in the blood.

2. Another thing has been learned: the rights and duties of minorities. The people of the whole nation are of more authority than the people of any section. These United States are supreme over Northern, Western and Southern States. It ought not to have required the awful chastisement of this war to teach that a minority must submit the control of the nation's government to a majority. The army and navy have been good political schoolmasters. (Laughter and applause.) The lesson is learned. Not for many generations will it require further illustration.

3. No other lesson will be more fruitful of peace than the dispersion of those conceits of vanity, which, on either side, have clouded the recognition of the manly courage of all Americans. Is it be a sign of manhood to be able to fight, then Americans are men. The North, certainly, are in no doubt whatever of the soldierly qualities of Southern men. Southern soldiers have learned that all latitudes breed courage on this continent. Courage is a passport to respect. The people of all the regions of this nation are likely hereafter to cherish a generous admiration of each other's prowess. The war has bred respect, and respect will breed affection, and affection peace and unity. (Applause.)

4. No other event of the war can fill an intelligent Southern man, of candid nature, with more surprise, than the revelation of the capacity, moral and military, of the black race. It is a revelation indeed. No people were ever less understood by those most familiar with them. They were said to be lazy, lying, impudent and cowardly wretches, driven by the whip alone to the tasks needful to their own support and the functions of civilization. They were said to be dangerous, bloodthirsty, liable to insurrection; but four years of tumultuous distress and war have rolled across the area inhabited by them, and I have yet to hear of one authentic instance of the misconduct of a colored man. They have been patient, and gentle, and docile, and full of faith and hope and piety; and when summoned to freedom, they have emerged with all the signs and tokens that freedom will be to them what it was to us—the swaddling band that shall bring them to manhood. And after the Government, honoring them as men, summoned them to the field, when once they were disciplined, and had learned the art of war, they have proved themselves to be not second to their white brethren in arms. And when the roll of men that have shed their blood is called in the other land, many and many a dusky face will rise dark no more when the light of eternal glory shall shine upon it from the throne of God.

5. The industry of the Southern States is regenerated, and now rests upon a basis that never fails to bring prosperity. Just now industry is collapsed; but it is not dead. It sleepeth. It is vital yet. It will spring, like mown grass from the roots that need but shower, and heat, and time, to bring them forth. Though in many districts not a generation will see wanton wastes of self-invoked war repaired, and many portions may lapse again to wilderness; yet, in our life time we shall see States, as a whole, raised to a prosperity, vital, wholesome, and immovable.

6. The destruction of class interests, working with a religion, which tends toward true democracy in proportion as it is pure and free, will ere long usher a new era of prosperity for the common laboring people of the South. Upon them has come the labor, the toil, and the loss of this war. They have fought blindfolded. They have fought for a class that sought their degradation, while they were made to believe that it was for their own homes and altars. Their leaders meant a supremacy which would not long have left them political liberty, save in name. But their leaders are swept away. The sword has been hungry for the ruling classes. It has sought them out with remorseless zeal. New men are to rise up; new ideas are to burst and bloom; and there will be men with different ambition and altered policy.

7. Meanwhile, the South, no longer a land of plantations, but of farms; no longer tilled by slaves, but by freedmen, will find no hindrance to the spread of education. Schools will multiply. Books and papers will spread. Churches will bless every hamlet. There is a good day coming for the South. Through darkness, and tears, and blood, she has sought it. It has been an unconscious *via dolorosa*. But in the end it will be worth all it has cost. Her institutions before were deadly. She nourished death in her bosom. The greater her secular prosperity, the more sure was her ruin. Every year of delay but made the change more terrible. Now, by an earthquake, the evil is shaken down. And her own historians, in a better day, shall write that from the day the sword cut off the cancer she began to find her health.

What, then, shall hinder the rebuilding of this republic. The evil spirit is cast out: why should not this nation cease to wander among tombs, cutting itself? Why should it not come, clothed, and in its right mind, to sit at the feet of Jesus? Is it feared that the Government will oppress the conquered States? What possible motive has the Government to narrow the base of that pyramid on which its own permanence stands?

Is it feared that the rights of the States will be withheld? The South is not more jealous of State rights than the North. State rights, from the darkest colonial days, have been the peculiar pride and jealousy of New England. In every stage of national formation, it was peculiarly Northern, and not Southern statesmen, that guarded State rights as we were forming the Constitution. But, once united, the loyal States gave up forever that which had been delegated to the National Government. And now, in the hour of victory, the loyal States do not mean to trench upon Southern States rights. They will not do it, or suffer it to be done. There is not to be one rule for high latitudes, and another for low. We take nothing from the Southern States that has not already been taken for Northern. The South shall have just those rights that every Eastern, every Middle, every Western State has—no more, no less.

We are not seeking our own aggrandizement by impoverishing the South. Its prosperity is an indispensable element of our own. We have shown, by all that we have suffered in war, how great is our estimate of the importance of the Southern States of this Union; and we will measure that estimate, now, in peace, by still greater exertions for their rebuilding.

Will reflecting men not perceive, then, the wisdom of accepting established facts, and, with alacrity of enterprise, begin to retrieve the past?

Slavery cannot come back. It is the interest, therefore, of every man to hasten its end. Do you want more war? Are you not yet weary of contest? Will you gather up the unexploded fragments of this prodigious magazine of all mischief, and heap them up for continued explosions? Does not the South need peace? And, since free labor is inevitable, will you have it in its worst forms, or its best? Shall it be ignorant, impertinent, indolent, poor, shall it be educated, self-respecting, moral, and self-supporting? Will you have men as drudges, or will you have them as citizens? Since they have vindicated the Government, and cemented its foundation stones with their blood, may they not offer the tribute of their support to maintain its laws and its polity? It is better for religion; it is better for political integrity; it is better for industry; it is better for money—if you will have that ground motive—that you should educate the black man, and, by education, make him a citizen. (Applause.) They who refuse education to the black man, would turn the South into a vast poor house, and labor into a pendulum, necessity vibrating between poverty and indolence.

From this pulpit of broken stone we speak forth our earnest greeting to all our land.

We offer to the President of these United States our solemn congratulations that God has sustained his life and health under the unparalleled burdens and sufferings of four bloody years, and permitted him to behold this auspicious consummation of that national unity for which he has waited with so much patience and fortitude, and for which he has labored with such disinterested wisdom. (Applause.)

To the members of the Government associated with him in the administration of perilous affairs in critical times; to the Senators and Representatives of the United States who have eagerly fashioned the instruments by which the popular will might express and enforce itself, we tender our grateful thanks. (Applause.)

To the officers and men of the army and navy who have so faithfully, skilfully and gloriously upheld their country's authority, by suffering, labor and sublime courage, we offer a hear-feltute beyond the compass of words. (Great applause).

Upon those true and faithful citizens, men and women, who have borne up with unflinching hope in the darkest hour, and covered the land with their labors of love and charity, we invoke the divinest blessing of Him whom they have so truly imitated. (Applause.)

But chiefly to Thee, God of our fathers, we render thanksgiving and praise, for that wonderful providence that has brought forth from such a harvest of war the seed of so much liberty and peace.

We invoke peace upon the North. Peace be to the West. Peace be upon the South.

In the name of God, we lift up our banner, and dedicate it to peace, union and liberty, now and forever more. Amen. (Great applause.)

At the conclusion of the Address the Rev. R. S. Storrs offered up the following

PRAYER.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, who wast, and art, and art to come, the Eternal Ruler of worlds and men, having Thy glory above the heavens, Holy and Reverend is Thy Name. Before Thy throne we bow by bow, confessing our sins, and seeking the continual aids of Thy grace. Unto Thee we render our thanks, that Thou hast been pleased to reveal Thyself to us, through Thy Son and by Thy Spirit, as ready to hear and answer prayer.

Thine, oh Lord, are power and majesty; Thine our victory are Thine. We worship and adore Thee for Thine infinite holiness, for Thy wisdom and power, Thy clemency and goodness, and for that wonderful love to mankind. We adore Thee for Thine immutable sovereignty, in Providence and in grace. Thou dost Thy pleasure in the armies of Heaven, and dost sweetly ordain and irresistibly establish Thine counsel in the earth; and that all Thy works praise Thee in truth. And assembled before Thee in these solemnities, on a day sacred to peace, consecrated by memories of sorrow and fidelity, of sacrifice and victory we give Thee especial thanks for all Thy goodness to us as a people; most of all in the late and terrible years through which of late Thou hast caused us to pass. We thank Thee for the Leader whom Thou hast raised up for us, in the Cabinet and the field, for their wisdom in council, for their reliance, consideration and trust, for their valor and skill and fortitude in war. We thank Thee for the success with which Thou hast been pleased to crown our arms both on the land and the sea; for the signal victories which of late we have gotten not by our skill and willingness, but by the might of Him who hath helped us; for the discomfiture of the plans of our enemies.

We mourn before Thee for the thousands who have fallen, our beauty and strength, upon our high places. But we bless Thee, and praise Thee, that their suffering and death have not been in vain, and that from their graves the Nation which they loved hath arisen, by Thy grace, a nobler life, that its unities remain, that its revered institutions are preserved; that the name and curse of oppression are removed from it; that its throne henceforth is established in righteousness; and that on it there hang their memorable names, as three mighty bucklers, all shields of mighty men.

And now, we pray Thee, oh Lord of Hosts, who was the God of our fathers aforetime, and in whose name we have set up our banners, that the flag now raised anew above these walls, by the hand of Thy servants, may never be lowered before the onset of foreign war, before the more deadly assault of treason that hereby upheld and advanced by Thee, whose counsel is wonderful and whose right hand is glorious in power, it may shine forever on the front of our land, a symbol of Christian liberty and law, of peace, all hope, and universal well being.

With Thy merciful favor beheld, we beseech Thee and penteously bless, Thy servant, the President of these United States; and all who are, in any station, associated with him in the conduct of government, the enactment, or the administration of law. Instruct and direct them by Thy Holy Spirit, and endue them with Thy grace; that as mortal, yet immortal, accountable to History and responsible to Thee, they may go with prudence, may labor with diligence, may wait with constant hope and faith, and may see Thy work always prospering in their hand.

Bless those who are at the head of our armies and navies, and those in every rank of command. Make them to be strong and of a good courage; run upon the Heavens in their help, O Most High; shelter their heads in the day of battle; make them merciful and humane as well as valiant and wise, and preserve them hereafter, as Thou hast hitherto, from undue exultation in the hour of victory.

Bless those who serve, with faithful hearts, in whatever place in our armies and navies. Teach their hands to war, and their fingers to fight; yet let them ever be mindful of Thee, and may they live to receive the reward of all their perils in the gratitude of their country, and in Thy smile.

Remember those who are sick and wounded, in camp and hospital, and those who are prisoners afar from home. Grant them speedy healing and quietness; and may they have succor in their feebleness and pain, and solace and society in their solitude and want, through Thy benediction.

Remember those who have been our enemies and turn their hearts from wrath and war to love and peace. Let the desolations that have come on them suffice, and unite them with us in the ties of a better brotherhood than of old; that the cities and homes and happiness they have lost may be more than replaced in the long prosperity they shall hereafter know.

Grant Thy Fatherly blessing unto all this Nation, founded in faith, cemented in love, in its early baptism of fire and blood, and now again signally saved by Thy hand. Thou hast given to it the precious things brought forth by the sun, and the precious things put forth by the moon, the chief things of the ancient mountains, and the precious things of the lasting hills. May the good will of Him that dwelt in the bush be also its inheritance, and let Thy blessing come upon its head; that being not only restored but renewed, being purified in its spirit and perfected for Thy service, by the sorrows and the wonders through which it hath been led, it may be a nation forevermore to Thine honor and praise; the kingdom of Thy favor, the people and the nation of Thy right hand. Do hasten through it the coming of the day when all the kingdoms shall be at last the kingdoms of Thy Son, and when the kindreds and tribes of the earth, banded together in love, shall learn and practice war no more.

And now, O God, our Heavenly Father, help us who are here assembled before Thee, and who never again shall be so assembled until we stand before Thy bar, to consecrate ourselves afresh, on this historic day, to the welfare of our land; to the cause, and the cross, and the truth of our Lord; that we may live evermore in Thy glory, may walk in Thy light, may die at last in Thy perfect peace, and may arise to our rest in the bosom of Thy love.

We offer all these our praises and thanksgivings, and ask all these inestimable gifts, only in His name who loved us and sought us, and gave Himself for us, even unto the bitter death upon the Cross, and unto whom with Thee, Oh Father and the Holy Ghost, shall be honor and praise, and dominion and power, henceforth and forever, world without end. Amen.

The singing of the Doxology and the Benediction concluded the ceremonies of the day. Hearty cheers were given for President Lincoln, the old Flag, the Union, Generals Grant, Sherman and others, when the audience separated. We omitted to mention in the proper place among those present the General Grover's delegation from Savannah, including Generals Wagner and Molineaux.

The battle flags of the 8th and 13th Indiana, of the 8th and 14th Maine, which had been in numerous engagements in the Shenandoah Valley and in the West, at Vicksburg, at Pea Ridge, in Arkansas made a conspicuous feature in the day's proceedings.

GENERAL GILLMORE'S RECEPTION.

In the evening a numerous party, including a large number of ladies, sat down to a supper at the Charleston Hotel. The entertainment was given by General Gillmore in honor of his distinguished guests. The pressure on our columns compels us to postpone a full report of the reception speeches which were made by General Gillmore, General Anderson, General Townsend, Judge Holt, Colonel Woodford, Thomas Kelly, Geo. Thompson and several others.

Our limited space also prevents us from giving in this issue a report of the brilliant ball given by Gen. Hatch's Staff.

A display of fire works by Admiral Dahlgren closed the events of the gala occasion.

THE COURIER.

GEO. WHITTEMORE, } EDITORS.
C. W. JOHNSON, }

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:
ONE YEAR.....$20
SIX MONTHS.....10
THREE MONTHS.....5
Single Copies TEN CENTS—News Boys supplied at a discount.
☞No subscription will be received for a less period than three months.

OFFICE No. 43 HAYNE-STREET,
SECOND DOOR EAST OF MEETING-STREET.

MARINE NEWS.

HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 14, 1865.

ARRIVALS.

Schooner Wilmington, Captain Murry, from Hilton Head. 8 A. M.
Schooner Pocahontas, Captain Brown, from Hilton Head. 8 A. M.
Steamer Oceanus, Captain Young, from New York, 13th instant. 7 P. M.
Steamer Knox, Dean, ——, from Hilton Head, 13th instant. 7 P. M.
Steamer Charleston, Captain Wilson, from Wilmington. 1 P. M.
Steamer Delaware, Captain Ray, with Major General Anderson on board, from Hilton Head. 1 P. M.
Steamer W. G. Cole, Captain Little, from Hilton Head, 6½ A. M.
Steamer Diamond, Captain Hardey, from Hilton Head, 6½ A. M.
Steamer Ann Maria, Captain Field, from Hilton Head, 6½ A. M.
Steamer Nelly Baker, Captain Norris, from Hilton Head. 7 A. M.
Steamer Arago, Captain Gadsden, (off the Bar,) from Hilton Head.
Steamer Achilles, Captain Clifford, from Hilton Head, 8 A. M.
Steamer Planter, Captain Small, from Santee, 9 A. M.

THEATRE.

WENTWORTH-STREET, BETWEEN MEETING AND KING.

Lessees and Managers.....Messrs. SHANAN and PARKES.

NEW THEATRE! NEW SCENERY! NEW COMPANY!

☞ NOTICE.—The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock precisely, and is completed each night in season to allow the audience to reach their homes before 10 o'clock.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH NIGHT.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING April 15, 1865,
Will be presented the Drama of the
SOLDIER'S RETURN;
OR THE
MAIDEN'S VOW.

Sergeant Austerlitz.....Mr. G. L. AIKEN.
Francis.....Mr. G. S. PARKES.
Walter.....Mr. J. L. PENDALL.
Theresa.....Madame ANNIE TILLE.
Manette.....Miss CARMELYTE.

AFTER WHICH,
DIVERTISEMENT, BY LANGLEY SISTERS.

To conclude with
LOVE IN ALL CORNERS.

Quake.....Mr. MILLER.
Simon.....Mr. PENDALL.
Captain Belding.....Mr. PARKES.
Charles.....Mr. STRAHAN.
Sam.....Mr. DALEY.
Lucretia.....Madame ANNIE TILLE.
Sophia.....Miss CARMELYTE.
Rose.....Miss DESMOND.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Front Seats.....One Dollar.
Colored Seats.....50 cents.
April 15

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
AMATEUR CONCERT
AT
HIBERNIAN HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, the 18th instant.

SEE PROGRAMMES DAY OF CONCERT.

Tickets at $2 for sale at Mr. J. SEIGLING'S Music Store, corner King and Beaufain-streets.
Messrs. RUSSELL & JONES' Book Store, King-street.
Mr. H. HARRIS' Book and Stationery Store, King-street, near Calhoun, and at the CHARLESTON HOTEL OFFICE. April 13

FRANKLIN LODGE, No. 96,
A. F. M.
AN EXTRA COMMUNICATION OF THIS Lodge will be held at Masonic Hall, corner of King and Wentworth-streets, *This Evening*, at half-past 7 o'clock.
By order W. M. J. WOODRUFF,
April 15 Secretary.

PALMETTO FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.

ATTEND AN EXTRA MEETING of your Corps *This Evening*, 15th inst., at 7 o'clock, at CHARLESTON ENGINE HOUSE, Westworth-street.
W. TURNBULL ROGER,
April 15 1¶ Secretary P. F. E. Co.

FRARY AND KILROY'S
DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS,
ICE CREAM CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
NOW OPEN AT 314 KING-STREET,
THIRD DOOR SOUTH OF MARKET-STREET,
(1ST SIDE.)
Call and see us. 6¶ April 15

LOUIS JANKOWSKY,
VETERINAY SURGEON,

INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND THE public in general, that he has opened his office as VETERINARY SURGEON, also, HORSE SHOE SHOP and STABLE for SICK HORSES, at 9 PHILIP-STREET, between King and Meeting-streets. April 15
Philip-street.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,
IS AGAIN OPENED AT 153 EAST BAY, WHERE the following GOODS are to be had at the LOWEST PRICE:

1500 pounds Choice COUNTRY BACON
700 pounds Choice Leaf Lard
700 pounds Adamantine Candles
800 pound Sugar, a superior article
40 gallons New Orleans S. C. Molasses
20 gallons Strained Honey
100 pounds English Pickled Beef
200 pounds Soft Soap
100 pounds Choice Green Coffee
100 quarter pound boxes Mustard
25 pounds Black Pepper
50 pounds Allspice
25 pounds Cloves
50 bottles Cayenne Pepper
50 pair Pregans
50 pounds smoking Tobacco
2 gross Matches
10 cans English Prepared Beef
10 kegs 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12d Nails
1 box Horse Shoe Nails
50 pounds Harness Leather
50 Farm Baskets
200 gallons Spirits Turpentine
200 gallons Rosin Oil
6 sacks Salt
5 boxes Tobacco
30 bushels Corn
1 Ship Starboard Light
1 Binnacle Lamp
1 Boat Awning
1 Iron Safe
15 large Flower Jars
100 pounds Ground Pimento
1 cask Whole Spice.

April 15 1¶ DAVID B. BROW.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!
ICE CREAM GARDENS,
CORNER LEGARE-STREET AND SOUTH BAY.
THOMAS COCKING, Proprietor.
April 15 1¶

CHARLESTON HOTEL.
ST. MARK'S
HAIR CUTTING AND BATHING SALOON.
ARTESIAN WATER.

GO TO ST. MARK AND GET YOUR HAIR CUT OR Dressed in a style most becoming to the features—perfectly unique, or luxuriate in one of his Baths—Warm, Cold or Shower. The style and system of Hair Cutting and Shaving at this Magnificent Saloon are unsurpassed; and the Proprietor, ST. MARK, flatters himself that thirty years experience has made him master of his art. HAYNE-STREET.
April 13 1¶ mo

SHOES AND BOOTS.
JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH SUPPLY OF CHILDREN'S and Misses' SHOES all sizes; Ladies' Shoes and Morocco Bootees, Gentlemen's Dressing Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, and Boy's Shoes. For sale at 204 King-street, by A. ZOLLER. 1¶ April 3

WANTED, A WHITE NURSE, IN A SMALL Family, at the corner of Calhoun and Washington-streets. 4¶ April 14

WANTED, ON BOARD THE U. S. STEAMER Tuscarora, Charleston harbor, a PAY MASTER'S STEWARD. One who has had some experience preferred. Address F. J. PAINTRE, A. A. Paymaster. April 13 3¶

WANTED, STRAW MATTING. APPLY TO 252 KING-STREET, Store formerly occupied by J. G. BAILIE as a Carpet Warehouse. March 24

LABORERS WANTED.—WANTED, A NUMBER OF LABORERS to work on the streets. Apply at 110 WENTWORTH-STREET, four doors East of A. G. MACKEY, or to
March 7 Inspector of the City.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!
AT
MILITARY HALL,
WENTWORTH-STREET,
JOHN MASSON & CO., PROPRIETORS.
April 5 6

DRAKE & MULKAI,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CORNER OF KING AND LIBERTY-STREETS.
MILES DRAKE.....PATRICK MULKAI.
March 23 3mo¶

JOSEPH K. HEATH,
RETAIL DEALER
IN
FAMILY GROCERIES
260 KING-STREET.
April 1

GROCERIES.
PRICES REDUCED!
FROM THIS DATE WE WILL SELL
FOR CASH,
OUR
LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
TO WHICH WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of the Trade and the public generally.
CAHILL & CO.,
April 1 275 KING-STREET.

H. A. TOPHAM,
7 MERCHANT'S ROW,
HILTON HEAD, S. C.,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF MILITARY CLOTHING, CAPS, UNDER CLOTHING, COLLARS, and a large and splendid assortment of GOODS. April 1

GEORGE W. CLARK,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
222 KING-STREET,
NEAR MARKET,
PORTER'S OLD STAND,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAS NOW ON HAND AND RECEIVING BY every arrival from the North, a fresh and specially SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES,
SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED AT REDUCED PRICES.

HIS STOCK OF GROCERIES EMBRACES THE following:

SUPERFINE AND EXTRA FLOUR
CHOICE LARD
CHOICE GOSHEN BUTTER
CHEESE, MACKEREL
CODFISH, SOUR KROUT
SALMON, SMOKED BEEF
SUGAR CURED HAMS
TRIPE, PIG TONGUES
SARDINES, HOPS, HONEY
&c., &c., &c.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS, FILBERTS
AND
CASTANA NUTS.

CANNED FRUITS AND PRESERVES!
FRESH PEACHES
STRAWBERRIES
TOMATOES
ASSORTED JELLIES
CRANBERRIES
OYSTERS
CLAMS
MACKEREL
LOBSTER
TURKEY
CHICKEN
QUAIL
BEEF AND MUTTON
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
UNION SAUCE
TOMATO CATSUP
CONDENSED MILK
CONDENSED CIDER, &c., &c.

COFFEE
TEA
CORN STARCH
MACARONI
STARCH
CANDLES
BLACKING
YEAST POWDERS
SALÆRATUS, &c., &c.

SODA
ALLSPICE
GINGER
PEPPER
CINNAMON
COSMETIC SOAPS
CASTILE SOAP.

ALSO,
A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FURNISHING GOODS:
BOOTS AND SHOES
HATS AND CAPS
HARDWARE AND TINWARE
FANCY GOODS

300,000 CHOICE SEGARS
AND A LARGE VARIETY OF
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

VERY FINE ALE
PALE SHERRY WINE
PALE ALE AND CIDER
WINE AND CIDER,
BY THE GALLON.
And many other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.
April 1

WHOLESALE PURCHASERS!
YOUR ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF GOODS which
C. W. SMITH & CO.,
252 KING-STREET,
have Imported expressly for the Charleston Market. Your patronage is solicited.
The prices have been reduced to the lowest possible figure compatible with our interest and that of the public.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

THE LIST COMPRISES:
GROCERIES.
INCLUDING:
BUTTER, LARD, CHEESE
CRUSHED SUGAR, BROWN SUGAR
POWDERED SUGAR, SYRUP
SARDINES, ¼'s and ½'s.
FLOUR, RAISINS
TONGUES, SMOKED BEEF, NAILS
WALNUTS, ALMONDS, FILBERTS
YEAST POWDER
ORANGES, LEMONS
CANDY, CANDLES.

CANNED MEATS.
INCLUDING:
MUTTON, BEEF, TURKEY
CHICKEN, LOBSTER
SAUSAGE MEAT, MINCE MEAT
ROAST FOWL, OYSTERS
SPICED OYSTERS.

CANNED FRUITS.
INCLUDING:
PEACHES, CRANBERRY SAUCE
HONEY, PINE APPLE
ASSORTED JELLIES, ETC.

ALSO,
SUCCOTASH, MILK, GREEN CORN
INK, PICKLES, MUSTARD, WHISPS
SHOE BRUSHES, FAUCETS
WRAPPING PAPER
MATCHES.

CRACKERS.
WATER
SODA
BUTTER
BOSTON
OYSTER
SUGAR.

CAKES.
GINGER SNAPPS
GINGER
SUGAR
TEA,
OF ALL KINDS.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

YANKEE NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.
SUCH AS:
CUTLERY, FANCY SOAP
PERFUMERY, HAIR BRUSHES
COMBS, WALLETTS
PLAYING CARDS
LETTER PAPER
ENVELOPES
PENS, PEN-HOLDERS
PAPER COLLARS, PIPES
SUSPENDERS
MUCILAGE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SHIRTS OF ALL KINDS.

C. W. SMITH & CO.,
252 KING-STREET.
April 1

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

A Complimentary Dinner to Him by Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

Large Number of Distinguished Guests Present.

Addresses by Hon. Geo. Wm. Curtis, Mr. Froude, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Henry Ward Beecher and Other Eminent Gentlemen.

Last evening at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth-street, a distinguished gathering of citizens greeted Mr. James Anthony Froude, the English historian. The occasion was a complimentary dinner given by the eminent publishers, Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co., to Mr. Froude. Among the guests were Ralph Waldo Emerson, Rev. H. W. Beecher, W. C. Bryant, Dr. T. D. Woolsey, Dr. E. H. Chapin, Dr. H. C. Potter, rector of Grace Church; Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn; Dr. H.W. Bellows, Hon. A.D. White, President of Cornell University; Col. T. W. Higginson, Dr. Abel Stevens, Bret Harte, Parke Godwin, D. A. Goddard, of the *Boston Advertiser;* George W. Childs, E. L. Godkin, J. W. Harper, Jr., Judge C. P. Daly, Prof. Arnold Guyot, Dr. P. Schaff, W. H. Appleton, George Jones, of the NEW-YORK TIMES; Dr. Edward Bright, of the *Examiner;* Col. R. M. Hoe, Augustine Smith, Dr. W. M. Taylor, William A. Booth, Judge Fancher, Robert Bonner, Dr. S. I. Prime, Hon. H. O. Houghton, R. H. Stoddard, President Gilman, of the California University; Major J. M. Bundy, I. Chamberlain, of the New-York *World;* E. C. Steedman, Dr. Edward Eggleston, Dr. W. H. Ward, Col. John Hay, L. C. Davis, of the Philadelphia *Enquirer;* Noah Brooks, Dr. H. M. Field, of the *Evangelist;* Mr. Goodrich, of the Boston *Post;* Edward King, of the Boston *Journal;* C. D. Warner, author of *My Summer in a Garden;* J. R. Thompson, of the *Evening Post,* and others.

As soon as the dinner had been disensssed Mr. Curtis called the company to order, and introduced the guest of the evening, with the following remarks:

ADDRESS OF MR. GEORGE W. CURTIS.

As I think of the occasion which brings us together, and look about the table at this festive company, I remember what Sir Philip Sidney wrote to his brother three hundred years ago: "To what purpose should our thoughts be directed to various kinds of knowledge unless room be afforded for putting it into practice, so that public advantage may be the result." Himself a scholar, he thus defines the highest function of scholarship. He flouts the old tradition that made the scholar a pedant, and declares him to be a power. For the scholar receives only that he may give. He is not a grave in which learning is buried, but a fruitful soil in which it is sown as seed, and springs up a hundred fold in a beneficent harvest. The scholar transmutes knowledge into influence. Hospitable to every thought—generous, sympathetic, catholic; unweariedly seeking only the truth and unhesitatingly declaring it, he puts his knowledge into practice so that public advantage is the result. Hostile opinion may brand him as a heretic. He may see his own book burned by his own university. *Fur si muore* is still the answer of the scholar; and as the moon, by celestial influence, draws the restless waters of the sea, so, by the resistless laws of the intellect, he lifts the world higher and higher upon its way. Such a scholar, gentlemen, who is personally a stranger to most of us, but a friend to all of us, who vindicated the right of honest thought, despite his Alma Mater's frown, and who, carrying the torch of exploration into the obscurer passages of history, has thrown new and disturbing light upon what were supposed to be settled facts, is the guest whom we honor to-night—who sits by my side, and whom we welcome with all our hearts as he lands upon our shores. And as we greet him, it is perhaps needless kindness to tell him at once what he will so soon discover—that he has arrived among the most modest and meritorious people in the world, unless—for I see that Judge Daly is looking at me—unless it be that people of whom he has come to speak to us. A year or two before our war a distinguished American editor was in Paris, and was looking one day, with a fellow-American, at the pictures in the Louvre, and talking of their country. "The fact is," said the editor, "that what we need in America is a darned good licking." A foreigner who stood by and heard the remark smiled eagerly, as if he knew a nation that would like to administer the castigation. "Yes, Sir," said he complacently, rubbing his hands with appetite and joining in the conversation, "that is just what you do want." "But the difficulty is," continued the editor to his friend, as if he had heard nothing, "the difficulty is that there's no nation in the world that can lick us." So we turned to and licked ourselves; and we shall all behave a great deal better for it hereafter. This was the modest view that we formerly took of our merits, and I am sure that our friend will find us just as bashful as ever. We are of the opinion of the Yankee sailor in the harbor of Naples. A United States ship had anchored there, and the King and a brilliant party of noblemen came off to visit her. There was nothing to distinguish them but their uniforms, and to the honest eyes of Yankee sailors one gold-laced man was as much a king as another; and, as one of the party tripped and disappeared, a sailor stepped up to an officer and, touching his hat, said, "Please, Sir, one of them 'ere kings has tumbled down the hatchway." And so I think our friend will discover that, since certain events in this country, we are disposed to say to him, "Please, Sir, *all* them 'ere kings have tumbled down the hatchway." But this modesty will not surprise him. It will seem to him the most natural thing in the world. For he is an Englishman and we are chips of the old block. If our national pride crows a sonorous Yankee-doodle-doo, it is because it is fed upon the traditions of Magna Charta, and of the crowning mercy at Worcester. Our fathers, who gave this country its character and direction, were Englishmen. Plymouth Rock is but a stepping-stone from one continent to another in the great march of the same historic development. When James Otis thundered against the writs of assistance, it was John Pym defending the ancient rights of Englishmen. When George Washington drew his sword against King George, it was John Hampden once more riding into the field against King Charles. The road is straight from Runnymede to Bunker Hill; and at Yorktown the England of the Stuarts and of slavery surrendered to the England of Alfred, of Wickliffe and of John Milton. If Jonathan Swift had been made Bishop in Virginia, as he hoped, or had Coleridge and Southey crossed the sea to found the Pantisocracy which their young enthusiasm dreamed upon the banks of the Susquehanna, Gulliver, the ancient mariner, and Thalaba would have belonged to the American branch of English literature, as the books of Bryant and Emerson, of Longfellow and Lowell, of Motley and Bancroft, now do. Had the parents of our guest but stepped across the sea, I should ask you to join me in honoring the American historian, Mr. Froude. It is the old Norse blood leaping in our veins, as in his, that makes our hearts thrill with his national lyric:

"With thunders from her native oak
She quells the floods below,
As they roar on the shore,
When the stormy winds do blow,
When the battle rages loud and long,
And the stormy winds do blow."

A great, indomitable heart beats in every line. It is the battle-cry of our kindred—of our fellow-rovers of the sea. God forbid that the stormy winds of war ever again blow us into hostile collision, and grant that the hands just clasped at Geneva may be clenched in a friendly grasp that the whole world cannot sever! But I know, gentlemen, that you are waiting for other words than mine, and I remember that when all would both gladly speak and hear, our speeches must be "short studies upon a great subject." Indeed, one word expresses what we would say. The first salutation which our fathers received in their own language upon this continent was that of the Indian Samoset to the Pilgrims—"Welcome, Englishmen!" And it is echoed in this latest greeting which we offer to an English scholar, in token of the friendly sympathy and interest of a new nation—"Welcome, welcome to America!"

ADDRESS OF MR. FROUDE.

When, a few years since, an English squadron was engaged with the forts on the Peyho, one of our ships ran on a sank, and was suffering severely from the Chinese fire. An American frigate which was in the river came to her help—the commander saying briefly that blood was thicker than water. That blood was thicker than water sent Dr. Kane into the Arctic Circle in search of Sir John Franklin. That blood was thicker than water induced the chivalrous editor of the New-York *Herald* to dispatch Mr. Stanley into the heart of Africa to seek and find David Livingstone. The same feeling has created in the English nation a more genuine delight in the success of a private enterprise of an American citizen, than if Livingstone had been discovered and brought home by the agents of our own societies. Col. Wentworth Higginson, whose acquaintance I had the honor of making last Summer in London, told me that what most struck him in England was, that he found himself among his own countrymen. The longer he stayed among us, the more he felt that he was among the same people whom he had left behind him in New-York and Boston. I myself, gentlemen, when I landed last week, had not a single personal acquaintance in this city; and I find myself not only among my own people, but among warm and generous friends.

My literary career has been a checkered one. I have been connected from the beginning with subjects on which passion is still boiling. Those who handle hot coals are apt to burn their fingers, and I have now and then burnt mine. Literature, however, has also brought me many pleasures. Of all these pleasures, not one has given me so much gratification as the recognition which my writings have been so fortunate as to receive in this country. Long ago your historical societies at Philadelphia and Boston were among the first to hold out a hand to me. Your reception of me here this evening, gentlemen, would have been the most agreeable experience in my literary life, were it not that I feel oppressed by your goodness to me. When I see myself here surrounded by the most brilliant representatives of American literature—by men whose names have been household words wherever the English language is spoken—I am sure that you are forming expectations of me which I shall inevitably disappoint. We are all of us so constituted by nature that we can swallow a large measure of flattery, but the digestive power even here has it limits. I know too well the measure of my own capabilities. You make me feel like *Falstaff* before the battle of Shrewsbury—"Would 'twere evening, *Hal*, and all were well." Would it were a fortnight hence, when you have heard what I have to say to you, and your good opinion of me had remained unchanged. But, gentlemen, it is not only for this that I owe you my acknowledgments; I have to thank you also for giving me an opportunity of explaining generally the purpose of my present visit to this country. In one sense indeed it needs no explanation. It has been the dream of my life to come to America, and I am only delighted that I have found an opportunity of realizing it. Occupied, however, as I am at home in many ways, I do not know whether I should have succeeded in my wish had I not combined with it another purpose—a purpose which presented itself to me at last in the shape of an obligation. What that purpose is I can best make clear by telling you how I came to form it. Some eighteen months ago, at a London breakfast-table, it was mentioned that one of the most prominent Fenian leaders was making a tour in the United States, dilating upon English tyranny and the wrongs of Ireland. No doubt the text is a pregnant one, and it probably did not suffer in the commentary. Irish patriotism has many a charge to bring against England which can be but too well substantiated. England cannot complain if Irishmen have a long memory. There are, however, features in the long tragical story, which, if they do not palliate, at least explain and make intelligible much that we could wish undone,—features which naturally enough the Irish overlook, yet which should be borne in mind, if an impartial judgment is to be formed on the controversy. I was aware how great an influence America possesses in Ireland. The judgment of America has more weight in Ireland than twenty batteries of English cannon; and that judgment ought not to be pronounced after hearing only the counsel for the plaintiff. I said hastily, I think I will go over and give some lectures on the other side. I spoke without serious intention; but the idea having once presented itself to me gathered form and fixity. I am not an Irishman. I do not own an acre of land in Ireland, but circumstances during the last thirty years have thrown me much among the Irish people. They are a people who either attract strongly, or repel strongly. I myself had always felt myself specially drawn toward them. When at college, I used to spend my vacations wandering in the Irish mountains. I have lived in peasants' cabins for months together. I was once laid up with severe illness in the wilds of Mayo, and the poor creatures treated me with a tenderness which I shall never forget. Their history attracted me. Their condition personally interested me. I knew Ireland before the famine. I knew it in the famine. I was in Ireland afterward, in 1848, in the Smith O'Brien insurrection. Since that time I have been an Irish tenant. Indeed, I may say I am an evicted tenant. I have been turned out of my holding, and can sympathize with the special wrong of the country, as I was very unwilling to go. But my landlord simply wanted to live in his own house and attend to his duties. If all evictions were as innocent as mine, there would be little to complain of, and when I go back I hope to find some other place in the same county which will suit me as well.

When I was writing my *History of England*, I was led to look closely into the conduct of the English Government toward Ireland in earlier times. When that book was off my hands, I began to examine into the action of the celebrated penal laws of the last century. I had read what very few persons have read, the secret correspondence between the English and Irish administrations during all that period. I felt, in short, that I had something of importance to say, and I wished to say it. I would not act in such a matter without advice. I consulted my friends and their answers were generally unfavorable. One said I should be mobbed by the Irish. Another, that he supposed I should tell the truth—there was nothing so unpalatable as truth—I had better let it alone. Others urged more gravely that it was unbecoming and improper to discuss questions of our own domestic politics in a foreign country. There were some, however, and those who knew Ireland best, who said to me, go, and my own instincts said go. As to the Irish, I have always been on good terms with them, and I believe I always shall be. I hope to spend a large part of the rest of my life among them, and if they have anything to say to me, they will have an opportunity at home. As to truth, it may be unpalatable, but there is a prejudice that a little of it is not unwholesome. For the more grave objection if I were in Parliament, if I belonged to any political party, even if I was an Irish landlord, I admit that it would have weight. It might be supposed that I was indirectly pursuing some party object. But as far as I have any public character it is simply as a writer of books. I address myself equally to all English speaking people wherever they are, and there can be no possible reason why I may not address them as well with my tongue as my pen. Once for all, however, I insist that England and America do not stand to one another as foreign nations—foreign in the sense that France or Russia is foreign to us both. Politically separate we may be, but we cannot shake off our relationship. Sprung from a common stock, with a common history, common language, common laws; charged as we both are by Providence with the carrying out of that grand principle of ordered liberty, on which, as we believe, the amelioration of mankind depends, we may be rivals, but rivals only as to which of us shall represent these principles most wisely and most effectively. We may quarrel, and when we quarrel it will be with the peculiar bitterness which distinguishes family disputes. But the very acrimony is itself an evidence of the closeness of the tie which binds us. For the sting rises from the supposed absence of the special good-will which each of us conceives we have a right to look for from the other. Be our political position to each other what it may—and for myself I hope and believe no angry word need ever more be exchanged between us—it is inevitable that we must retain an ardent interest in each other's future, and must remain connected by links of feeling such as cannot exist between either of us and any other Powers. And on this peculiar subject of Ireland, America has a special interest and a special right to express an opinion, owing to the peculiar relations which have sprung up between Ireland and herself. Those relations are not the growth of yesterday. During the present century several millions of Irish Catholic peasantry have found a home and a shelter here, and the Irish people left in the old country have responded to your hospitality with a passionate and boundless gratitude. America is the land of promise, the land flowing with milk and honey in the imagination of every Irish Catholic child. In the last century and in the century before, when the Irish Catholics remained fixed at home, there was a no less important Protestant emigration to this country. Every season for more than a hundred years they came over in shiploads, the very pith and marrow of the colonists who had been planted in Ireland by the Puritans—the sons and grandsons of the Cromwellian settlers, the Ulster Presbyterians, the Calvinist immigrants, English, Dutch and French, who went thither after the last conquest and were driven out by the intolerance of the Episcopalian laws. They came here, like the Pilgrim Fathers, in search of liberty, which was denied them at home. In the war of independence they made England rue the madness which had banished them. And in that same war of independence their friends in Ireland, the Protestants who remained there, were the stanchest friends which America possessed. You are thus connected equally with both the parties whose presence in Ireland constitutes the Irish difficulty. You can wish no ill to either. You are peculiarly fitted to mediate between them, while you are so circumstanced that the judgment of America, expressed through the Press, through public speeches, in the thousand ways in which national sentiment can make itself felt, will carry a weight which is almost incalculable.

Gentlemen, it is now 360 years since an Englishman was sent over from London to examine and report upon the causes of Irish discontent. It was a time when, if ever, the Irish had the management of their own affairs. The result was universal misery, and the conclusion was that the cause was hopeless. "Our Fathers," this writer said, "could find no remedy." They had more wit and wisdom than we. How, then, can we find it? Wise men say that "the herb that will heal the wound did never grow." Nearly 400 years have passed away; we are still seeking for that herb and cannot find it. I know not if it grows anywhere, but I yet believe that though no growth of the old hemisphere, it may be discovered in the new. It is that plant which I have come in search of. I believe it to be American opinion. Ourselves at our wits' end, if America will counsel England what to do that she has left undone, what wrong she can yet redress that Ireland may justly complain of, England, I am certain, will listen respectfully, cordially, gratefully. If, on the other hand, a time is ever to come when political agitation is to end in Ireland—when Celt and Saxon, Protestant and Catholic, are to live side by side in peace and quietness, it will be when America tells the Irish that they have no longer a grievance which legislation can redress, and that they must depend for their future prosperity on their own industry.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

I confess, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that I have accepted your invitation to this banquet in a good faith and humble and glad belief that my friend, Mr. Froude, of old times, was coming here, but not to be myself made in any manner the subject of extravagant eulogy, in the poetic or satirical spirit [laughter] of the President. [Laughter.] To that I have nothing to reply, excepting that I know nothing of it.

It gives me great pleasure, certainly, to be present at this very highly proper reception of our guest. I had the great pleasure many, many years ago—it was twenty-four years ago—of meeting him when he was new from his Exeter College, and amid very valued friends, Mr. Clough, of Oriel, honored in all parts of this country where intelligent young scholars are known; Mr. Arnold, of this same College, also of Oriel, whose fame is also in all our mouths; Mr. Stanley, of Exeter; Mr. Palgrave, and other able young men with whom I became most happily acquainted on my visit at Oxford. And I rejoice very much to see Mr. Froude's face here, with all our added acquaintance with him in his books. His history is well known, I know, to all good readers in this country, and he has established the importance of his own opinion, of his own judgment in those books. I think he has taught us much. He has shown at least two eminent faculties in his histories—the faculty of seeing wholes, and the faculty of seeing and saying particulars. [Applause.] The one makes history valuable, and the other makes it readable—interesting. [Applause.] Both those qualities his writings have eminently shown. I think we are indebted to him for a power which is eminent in them, the discretion which is given us—the speeches, the language of the very parties whom his history records. The language, the style of the books, draws very much of its excellence from that habit, that practice, of giving the very language of the times. He knows well that the old English people and Irish people of whom his history records the events, did not write or speak in the style of the Edinburgh *Review* or the *North American Review*, but that they spoke a stern and dreadful language, when words were few and when words meant much. So that the language is like the cry of the soldier as the battle commences, or the cry of the fugitive when the battle turns against him. It is a pithy and wonderful language. If you remember, it is Shakespeare that says, "When breath is scant, it's very seldom spent in vain." That is the very language of the poet. [Applause.] And that is the language which his taste and judgment has hit the skill to secure, giving an emphasis and power to his history, which is not familiar to English and Irish history. It gives me great pleasure to see Mr. Froude, an old friend, because he recalls the time of my own visit, four-and-twenty years ago. It was at Oxford, when I knew his contemporaries, his fellow-students at Exeter and Oriel—Mr. Arnold, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Clough—alas, he died too early for us all—Mr. Palgrave and many other young men, then of great promise, and some of them who have more than fulfilled that promise. It gives me great pleasure to remember that time, and to see, that if something has fallen, much has survived, and that we have here one of the best representatives of just that culture and just that power and moral determination which was exhibited and felt by all those young men. But I will not detain you. [Applause.]

Mr. Wm. Cullen Bryant was then introduced amid applause, and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you very much for the kind manner in which you have received this toast. I came here this evening under a promise that I should not be called upon to speak, but now that I am on my legs I can say one word. I look about me and I see persons distinguished in various walks of life—distinguished for splendor of talents and for eminence of virtues. They will need no chronicler of genius to tell the story of their lives. Their talents, what they have done for their generation and their virtues will shine through the foggiest medium. The humblest and rudest chronicler would suffice to tell the story of their greatness. When they die, therefore, it will not be necessary that he who relates the story of their lives should share in the eminence of their talents. But when my time comes to go—and I am in no hurry, and I hope that all who now listen to me will live a thousand years, [laughter and applause]—when I come to die, if the story of my life should be deemed worthy to occupy a page in a biographical dictionary, I hope to fall into the hands of some one who will chronicle the brief history of my life—for it must be a brief history—with the same talent, the same indulgence, as has been shown by the eminent chronicler of the life of Harry the Eighth of England, [laughter and applause,] endowed with the same skill and the same perspicacity in searching out extenuating circumstances, [great laughter and applause,] and the same power, the same magic, let me say persuasion, in setting them forth, which he has shown. I will not propose the memory of that remarkable monarch, inasmuch as you will find it embalmed and enshrined in the luminous pages of our illustrious guest, the guest of the evening. [Great laughter and applause.]

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Beecher as one who was shy of applause, whom it was a cruelty to call out before an audience so select. Mr. Beecher spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: That modesty which has been alluded to is certainly native to me. [Laughter.] It began early; it has been cultivated assiduously, and, I may say without vanity, with some success. [Laughter.] Still, my ear has always been sensitive to the call to duty, and I therefore consent to make a few remarks this evening, with some personal applications. I am glad, for one, to see Mr. Froude. I am glad to take him by the hand. I like him. His is one of the few books that, being voluminous, I have read to the last letter. And I made it a matter of conscience to believe every word that there was in it. [Laughter.] So that, if in his visit he lacks a friend, let him come to me, [laughter,] for I am as his other self in that matter. It so happened that in my busy life I could not sit down and read, as many can. Our friend, the Chairman, has nothing to do, and he can read by the month together, [laughter;] and the others that have spoken are men of infinite leisure. I was obliged, therefore, to read his book in what might be called the odds and ends of time—in the five minutes before my dinner, in the ten minutes after my dinner. It has given the flavor for more than two years to the dinners that I have eaten at home, and it now occurs to me as one of the most refreshing of books, because it is mixed up with good company, and good viands, and good time generally; and I have redeemed the time that otherwise would have gone to waste, with the reading of this memorable, and, as I believe, lasting history of one of the most important periods of English life. I am glad that Mr. Froude has come to America to see what he could not see at home. It is possible, gentlemen, to sprout an acorn in a greenhouse, but it is not possible to make an oak grow there—there must be more room. [Applause and laughter.] I recognized in his dealings with the earlier periods of history those principles which were so dear to us, which underlay our national life, which, as it were, are the iron in our blood; and when I heard that he was coming, I said to myself, "Now he will see a great deal." Thank God he won't have to ride around to see our oddities with the Aldermen, and take dinners with them. We shall have very little architecture to show him. We have no ruins, such as he could see in the old land; but we have a genuine common people. But the timbers on which the planks have been nailed are old English oak, [applause,] and the principles, which are nowhere more nobly illustrated than by his researches and writings, are the principles on which this nation was founded and its policies determined, and which are expanded in the constitution and in the laws, and which have come out in the lives of the common people of America. And it is only right that he should see what those principles amount to, not when they are cribbed by insular space and narrowness, or held in by conflicting institutions, or neutralized by being planted with things not congenial to them, but where they have had free course to run and be glorified. [Applause.] We can show him a newspaper-reading people whose newspaper reading leads them to read books. He will find that our men are made intelligent by this continuous culture, sturdy by their religious faiths, and now have grown to be patriotic since we have a country which we are no longer obliged to apologize for. Now we have State after State touching each other, rising in rapid succession, until they reach the Pacific Ocean, all of them characterized by some special difference, and yet all united in a sort of generic harmony. We are not revolutionary; we do not propose to be propagandists of our opinions. We spread the experiment of our national life, springing from English seed largely, out before the nations of the earth, and say, "Is there not a better way for you." And I think I can say that the feeling of America is not so much a feeling of opposition to thrones and monarchies and ecclesiastical domination as it is in sympathy with the common people of the globe. I would add one or two words in regard to our indebtedness to that people whom you have come, in part, to vindicate, and whom in part you have come to enable us to judge. We have had some reasons for impatience. [Laughter.] The Irish blood is too nimble for us sometimes. [Laughter.] The Irish genius is per-tervid. In that and in various ways it has been troublesome, but it is the trouble which all men have with a soil which is super-fertile. We have many weeds, but it is because we have a soil so productive that weeds will grow in spite of us. But where would America be today if it were not for her peasantry, her working men? Let me tell you that when once the blood is mixed enough, the Irish blood will be as good a blood as our future generations need to have in the times of America's greatest glory. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF HON. CHARLES P. DALY.

Hon. Charles P. Daly having been introduced, was greeted with applause. He said:

I appreciate the purpose, as stated by the President, that has brought our guest to this country. I remember, and others present will remember, that the most impartial historian of the unhappy land of my ancestry was an Englishman; and if Mr. Froude shall be able, in the course of the lectures which he proposes to deliver to our people in America, to do anything to assist in any manner the relations of Ireland with the country with which she is connected, so as to bring about more amity between them, he will have accomplished the highest labor of a historical student, by bringing the benefit of historical research to the guidance and improvement of the present generation. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

At the conclusion of Judge Daly's remarks, the President introduced Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, who alluded to the recent arrival of not only the guest of the evening, a student and writer of history, but Prof. Tyndall, one of the most eminent representatives of science in the Old World. He regarded it as a noteworthy and significant fact, that we had among us these two eminent representatives of two great tendencies of human thought, which were, finally, believed to coalesce. He had long admired the intellectual courage and independence which Mr. Froude had displayed, and he took as great pleasure now in welcoming him personally, as he had before been gratified and delighted by the perusal of the books he had written.

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT WHITE.

President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, was next introduced and spoke at considerable length. He referred to the state of advancement of historical knowledge in Europe, and the facilities for historical instruction in the universities of the English-speaking nations, as compared with those of others—the German, in particular—a comparison not favorable, so far as the number of professors was concerned, to the former; but the increase within a few years, he said, was such as to give great encouragement. He gave some amusing incidents illustrative of the ignorance upon historical subjects of graduates of American colleges—an ignorance that would be impossible, if proper facilities were afforded them during their college course.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Rev. Dr. Bellows and Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Brooklyn, having been introduced and made brief addresses, the President introduced Thos. Wentworth Higginson, Esq., who alluded to his recent visit to England, his acquaintance there with Mr. Froude and also with another eminent man who was a near friend of the guest of the evening, Thomas Carlyle. He told an anecdote that occurred within his own experience of the fierce heartedness of the author of *Sartor Resartus*, and declared his conviction that this country had few as sincere friends in the Old World as he.

The President, in introducing Dr. Holland, (Timothy Titcomb,) spoke of the improved relations between authors and publishers over those which formerly existed. The condition of the authors was in every respect improved. In the absence of an international copyright law between this country and Europe, American publishers had liberally paid the foreign authors whose works they publish, and Mr. Froude could himself testify to the satisfactory relations that existed between himself and the house of Scribner, Armstrong & Co., his publishers here. Mr. Curtis then proposed the health of that house, and called upon Dr. Holland for a speech. Dr. Holland referred feelingly to the late Mr. Charles Scribner, who was a friend, he said, of the author, as he himself had had occasion to experience. When, said Dr. Holland, during the last months of Mr. Scribner's life, he went to Europe in the vain hope of regaining his lost health, I said to him: "Don't fail, when you are gone, to go to Luzerne, for it is the nearest heaven of any spot I ever saw." He went to Luzerne, and he proved my statement true in a way when I did not anticipate, for he went to heaven from that very spot.

The Chairman then dismissed the guests, who, after a cordial hand-shaking, dispersed.

Letters of regret were received from Prof. H. W. Longfellow, J. G. Whittier, President Eliot, of Harvard; Rev. Dr. Hodge and President McCosh, of Princeton; W. D. Howells, J. R. Osgood, Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, and others. Subjoined is the letter of John G. Whittier:

AMESBURY, Sept. 26, 1872.

Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 18th awaited me on my return last night from North Conway. I hasten to say that few things could give me greater pleasure than to meet your distinguished guest, whose reputation as a writer is co-extensive with our English tongue. But I fear it will not be in my power to take advantage of your kind invitation. If I cannot be with you in person, will you allow me through you to join in the hearty greeting which I am sure awaits the liberal and enlightened historian who comes among us, not so much a stranger as a long-known and ever-welcome friend? Apart from his personal claims on our regard, he comes to us as a representative of that dear old mother-land from which we are no longer estranged by unhappy differences. I am sure he will unite with us in the hope that no lingering feeling of distrust or jealousy between the two nations may survive the peaceful arbitrament of Geneva. I am, very truly, your friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

PROF. H. W. LONGFELLOW.

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 20, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter and your kind invitation to the dinner in welcome of Mr. Froude, and regret extremely that it will not be in my power to accept. It would give me great pleasure to be present on such an agreeable occasion, but my engagements will render it impossible for me to be away from home at this time.

Begging you to accept my thanks and my regrets, I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

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S, ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER ill reopen their French and English Day School ung ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av., UESDAY, Sept. 24. A study-class in which whose parents so desire, can prepare all their s under the care of a teacher will be continued.

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No. 103 Chambers-st.

A SUPERIOR SPAN OF FINE CARRIAGE horses for sale, *at a sacrifice*, by a gentleman who has no further use for them. No. 130 West 31st-st. GEORGE WILSON, coachman.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES owned by a lady now in Europe. Apply at private stable, No. 140 West 18th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.
A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NOS. 660, 662 and 664 6th-av., Murray Hill.—Table d'hote. This new and elegantly-furnished house, with all modern improvements, situated in the most healthful location of the City, offers inducements to families and single gentlemen wishing to locate for the Winter. W. L. FISH.

A PARTY OF FOUR OR FIVE CAN obtain second (parlor) and third floors, with private table, in a nicely-furnished English-basement house in 34th-st., near 7th-av.; no other boarders; neatness and comfort guaranteed. For particulars address A. C. L., Box No. 1,730 Post-office.

THREE ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR—Handsomely furnished with private table, or will be let separately; a parlor and bedroom and one large bedroom; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 54 West 36th-st.; family private.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODate one or two families for the Winter in the village of Sing Sing on very moderate terms; rooms very comfortable; house has furnace, gas and water; reference given and required. Address Box No. 297 Sing Sing, N. Y.

NO. 20 WEST 29TH-ST., OPPOSITE Gilsey House.—Rooms to let, with board, (unexpectedly vacant,) handsomely furnished, with every convenience; terms reasonable. References exchanged.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, West.—A beautiful suite of apartments to let; private table; location and accommodation first class. Refer to WM. J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEmen and their wives can be accommodated with handsome furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with first-class board, at No. 665 Lexington-av.; location unsurpassed.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF APARTments, parlors and two bedrooms, all handsomely furnished, with board, private table if desired, with private German American family; references exchanged. Apply No. 39 West 9th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 117, East, near Park-av., a handsomely-furnished second floor, with or without private table; also, third-story front hall room; unexceptionable reference given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board; could be adapted for housekeeping, second floor and part of third floor, piano, gas, bath, &c.; references given and required; private family of adults. No. 133 West 36th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 106 EAST 10TH-ST.—GENTLEMEN and their wives, or a party of gentlemen, can obtain pleasant front rooms, with excellent board, at reasonable terms. French and Spanish spoken. References.

NO. 257 WEST 24TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms on second floor, containing every convenience, with board for families or single gentlemen. Location convenient and unexceptionable.

TO LET—IN HOUSE NO 61 MORTON-ST., Ninth Ward, two comfortably furnished rooms on second floor, with hot and cold water in each, and large closets between; house quiet and without children.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, modern improvements; private table; good attendance, to first-class parties; terms reasonable. No. 140, corner 19th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., WEST OF TH-AV.—With board, newly-furnished rooms, amily or party of gentlemen; house and table class.

. 136 MADISON AV.—A PARLOR oor, elegantly furnished, with private table, by ar or season. Also, rooms on third and fourth or families and single gentlemen.

OND FLOOR.—THREE SPACIOUS ms, deep; en suite or separately; with or without vate table. Also upper front sunny suite. No. t 33d-st.

. 312 WEST 48TH-ST.—TWO OR ee gentlemen can be accommodated with good and lodging in a small private family; terms able.

. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, A dsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second with unexceptionable board; references exed.

7TH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR low 34th-st.—Elegantly furnished room on seoor, with or without private table; also, rooms rth floor.

. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—VERY DESIRAe rooms, with the comforts of a refined home beral table; references exchanged; private if desired.

. 119 EAST 17TH-ST.—THREE ge rooms to let, with first-class board; house and handsomely furnished; references exed.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND TWO ngle gentlemen can obtain a handsomely-furd room, with first class board; reference. No. 15 43d-st.

7TH-AV., NO. 138.—A DESIRABLE ite of furnished front rooms for one or two gen; also single rooms; convenient to principal s and clubs.

. 1 CLINTON-PLACE, CORNER OF Broadway. First-class house; everything new ghout; rooms, with board, $10 to $15 per week. H. B. KENT, proprietor.

. 30 EAST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN ark and Madison avs.—Handsome suite; three s. parlor floor, bath attached, with or without te table; also, rooms on second floor.

LEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS, WITH without private table, to let, in first-class locaRefer to WILLIAM J. COLES, agent, No. Broadway.

EXT DOOR TO GRAND HOTEL—andsomely-furnished rooms to let, with or withprivate meals; family or gentlemen. No. 34 31st-st.

SMALL FAMILY WILL LET AN ENre third floor of four pleasant rooms, handsomefurnished, ample pantries, &c., with private table; st references. No. 21 West 30th-st.

. 106 WEST 44TH-ST.—VERY leasant handsomely-furnished front room, on floor, with board; references.

WENTY-THIRD-ST., WEST, NO. 244. Second floor to let, with board; also hall-room entleman; best reference required and given.

. 38 EAST 26TH-ST., NEAR MADIon-av.—Furnished rooms without board; also, ffice for a physician; references.

. 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—TWO FRONT ooms on second floor, also one on third, to rent, board. References exchanged.

HREE FINE ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with or without board. No. 253 4th-av.; refces given and required.

SECOND FLOOR IN A FIRST-CLASS private family; also, fourth story front, with rd; references exchanged. No. 51 East 21st-st.

O. 43 LEXINGTON-AV.—A LARGE OR a smaller room, furnished, for one or two gentlen, with or without meals; private family.

IFTH-AV., NO. 123.—DESIRABLE rooms, with board; terms moderate; also tablearders taken.

NICE, COMFORTABLE, FURNISHED room; first-class house and location; rent $2 r week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

O. 29 WEST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOME large rooms on third floor, together or separately, th board; references exchanged.

O. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—A NEWLY furnished front and hall room, southern exposure, let with board.

O. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms on second floor, with board; one large and e small room. Hot and cold water.

O LET—AN ENTIRE FLOOR, ELEGANTly furnished, with private table, at No. 6 West h-st., close to 5th-av.

URNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board. Inquire second floor, No. 744 6th-av.

WO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with modern conveniences at No. 257 8th-av.

PLEASANT SUITE OF SECOND-story rooms to rent, with board, at 17 East 37th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

NGLEWOOD, N. J.—A FAMILY OF four or five persons can have pleasant rooms with od board in a private family; location pleasant and althy. Address Box No. 112 Englewood Post-office.

STATIONERY.

LOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. MLLE. AIMEE.
Redecorated. Redecorated.
TRIUMPH OF AIMEE OPERA BOUFFE.
C. A. CHIZZOLA & CO.....Directors
TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK, THIRD TIME, LA PERICHOLE.
The favorite reigning queen of Opera Bouffe, MLLE. MARIE AIMEE, as LA PERICHOLE.
Third appearance of the successful premier tenor, Mons. JUTEAU, as Piquillo.
Who made a DECIDED HIT on the first night, supported by Mons. Duchesne and other eminent artists.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Under the direction of Mons. VAN GHELE.
Mise en scene by Mons. GABEL.
In active preparation and under rehearsal, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE and GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
SATURDAY—GRAND AIMEE MATINEE.
SCALE OF PRICES.—Admission, $1; Secured Seats, 50c., and $1 extra, according to location; Family Circle, 50c.; Boxes, $10, $15 and $18, may be secured six days in advance.
MATINEE PRICES.—Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—By order of the management, speculators in tickets will not be allowed on the premises of the theatre.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.
EDWIN BOOTH.....Proprietor and Manager
FOURTH WEEK.
MR. AND MRS. DION BOUCICAULT,
(Miss Agnes Robertson,)
in the great Irish drama,
ARRAH NA POGUE.
Mr. BOUCICAULT.....as.....SHAUN THE POST
As originally performed by him upward of
ONE THOUSAND NIGHTS.
Mrs. BOUCICAULT (Miss Agnes Robertson) as ARRAH OF THE KISS.
Mr. SHIEL BARRY.....as.....MICHAEL FEENY
EACH EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
In preparation, JESSIE BROWN, in which Miss AGNES ROBERTSON (Mrs. Dion Boucicault) will sustain her original character. Also, for the first time in New-York, KERRY; or, NIGHT AND MORNING, in which Mr. BOUCICAULT will perform. These celebrated plays will be produced as soon as the public show their desire for any change of the present performance.
Seats may be secured a week in advance at the theatre or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. MURRAY.
ANOTHER BRILLIANT BIT
of the eminent character actor Mr.
DOMINICK MURRAY.
DOMINICK MURRAY
in his new and exciting drama of the
GAMBLER'S CRIMES,
OR THE MURDER ON THE HUDSON.
NOTE.—The basis of this interesting and powerful play is derived from the same source as Charles Reade's great novel of "Foul Play."
MURTY McNULTY (a Milesian from Mulberry-st.)
Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
The new Burlesque Extravaganza of
DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT,
preceded by
A NABOB FOR AN HOUR,
in which all the burlesque artists appear.
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 18,
BENEFIT OF DOMINICK MURRAY.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d-st. and 4th-av.
The greatest living English Historian,
JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE,
will deliver a course of five lectures on the **Relations Between England and Ireland.**
LECTURE I., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16,
"The Norman Conquest of Ireland."
LECTURE II., FRIDAY, OCT. 18,
"Ireland Under the Tudors and Stuarts."
LECTURE III., MONDAY, OCT. 21,
"The Penal Laws and their Consequences."
LECTURE IV., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23,
"Grattan and the Volunteers."
LECTURE V., FRIDAY, OCT. 25,
"The Rebellion of '98, The Union and the Ireland of today." Doors open at 7 P. M. Lecture commences at 8. Course tickets, including reserved seats, $5. For sale at Scribner's; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Association Hall, and at his agent's, American Literary Bureau, Cooper Institute.

ELI PERKINS'
LECTURE.
"DEFENCE OF THE HEATHEN."
Association Hall,
THURSDAY, OCT. 17.
Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE,
No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
More additions to TONY PASTOR'S TROUPE;
THE GREAT ZITTELLA TROUPE
in their classical acrobatics and gymnastics.
THE NEW SPECTACULAR PIECE,
THE SLAVE'S DREAM.
ALL THE STAR TROUPE IN THE CAST.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LADIES ADMITTED FREE ON FRIDAYS.

TODAY! EXCITING SPORT!
AT CAPITOLINE GROUNDS, BROOKLYN.
THE MEXICAN VAQUERO TROUPE,
in their thrilling and wonderful performances with THE MUSTANG.
THE LASSO, and
THE WILD STEER.
Grand Stand reserved for Ladies.
Entrance fee, 50 cents.
Performance commences at 3.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.
Every Evening at 8, and Saturday Matinee at 2.
KING KARROT. KING KARROT.
KING KARROT. KING KARROT.
Kelly and Leon in their specialties.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE
WILL LECTURE IN
ASSOCIATION HALL TO-NIGHT
on the
NORMAN CONQUEST OF IRELAND.

EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS, 718 BROADWAY, 718.
The Master Troupe of the world.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
T. MAGUIRE and BILLY EMERSON Proprietors.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,367 BROADWAY, ROOM B, over *Herald* Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also No. 418 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New-York will be held at the Law School in Lafayette-place, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. By order. WILLIAM BETTS, Clerk.
Oct. 12, 1872.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER REquests the clergy to meet him in the vestry-room of Trinity Chapel on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., in order to take proper action respecting the death of Rev. Dr. SEABURY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.
TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK,
Adopted July 1, 1872.
5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A.M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:06 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.
C. W. DOUGLAS, General Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Sept. 16, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown, Rochester and Montreal.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Moutreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
TIME TABLE.
On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:
8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M and 4:11 P. M.

LAUNDRIES.

STUYVESANT LAUNDRY, NO. 143 8TH-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.—Work called for and delivered, and done neatly, thoroughly, and promptly; can refer to 200 first-class families, who have been patrons for many months; price-list sent.

BILLIARDS

THE STOCK EXCHANGE BILLIARD-ROOMS, Nos. 69 and 71 Broadway, (Empire Building,) nearly opposite Wall-st. Seven first-class Phelan tables, including first-class fifteen-ball pool-table; a quiet resort for merchants, bankers, brokers, and others having business in the vicinity of Wall-st. Gold and stock indicator in the room. A side-board, stocked with the finest wines, liquors and cigars, both at retail and for home use. Open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. JOHN GAULT, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCCA.
ITALIAN OPERA—LUCCA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
THIS WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock, for the last time,
FAUST.
MME. PAULINE LUCCA,
SENORA SANZ,
SIGS. VIZZANI, SPARAPANI, JAMET.
FRIDAY, Oct. 18, at 8 o'clock,
by general request,
FRA DIAVOLO.
MME. PAULINE LUCCA,
SENORA SANZ,
SIGS. VIZZANI, RONCONI, &c.
SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 1 P. M.,
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
SENORA SANZ,
SIGS. ABRUGNEDO, MORIAMI, COULON.
Knabe's pianos are used at the Academy of Music. Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music and at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 17, at 8, IL TROVATORE.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Sigs. ABRUGNEDO, MORIAMI, COULON.
Tickets at the Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIRD WEEK
AND
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
MR. W. S. GILBERT'S CHARMING COMEDY,
PYGMALION AND GALATEA,
with its
BEAUTIFUL AND NOVEL SCENERY,
AUTHENTIC AND RICH COSTUMES,
ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS
and
POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Mr. GEORGE BONIFACE, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Miss CATHERINE ROGERS, Miss EDITH CHALLIS, Mrs. FANNY FOSTER, Mme. PONISI.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC BY MR. BAKER.
THE OPTICAL EFFECTS OF THE "DISSOLVING STATUE,"
BY PROF. TOBIN, OF THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, LONDON.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
AUGUSTIN DALY.....Sole Lessee and Manager
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of
DIAMONDS
LAST MATINEE but one of DIAMONDS SATURDAY next at 1½.
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL a series of COMEDY REVIVALS, to include The Road to Ruin, Belle's Stratagem, The Inconstant, and Shakespeare's exquisite comedy THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.....Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager.....Mr. A. M. Palmer
Fifth week and unabated success of
AGNES,
Sardou's latest and best play, written expressly for the charming young actress,
Miss AGNES ETHEL,
who fills the title rôle.
"Miss Ethel, as Agnes, has achieved an absolute triumph."—*The Star.*
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors open at night at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered for 10½ o'clock.
Miss Ethel's engagement at this theatre is limited to one hundred nights.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
ROI CAROTTE.
THE GRAND PARISIAN SPECTACLE.
EIGHTH WEEK.
ROI CAROTTE MATINEE, SATURDAY at ONE.
The *Home Journal* says: "The strongest troupe of STARS ever congregated at any one place of amusement is now gathered at the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE in ROI CAROTTE. Mrs. John Wood, John Brougham, Rose Hersee, Emma Howson, Stuart Robson, the Majiltons and the Lauri Family have each separately formed the chief and almost only attraction at many theatres in New-York and elsewhere. They are all to be seen in ROI CAROTTE."
SUNDAY NIGHT, Oct. 20,
THIRD GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT,
CARLOTTA PATTI, TERESA CARENO,
in a grand programme.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION
(FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL)
NOW OPEN AT
THE GRAND EXHIBITION BUILDING,
ON
3d and 2d avs., by 63d-st.
An interesting, rare, and comprehensive exhibit of American skill, ingenuity, artistic development and material progress.
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily, until Nov. 13.
Splendidly lighted by the new OXY-HYDROGEN Gas.
Choice music by KEATING'S FINE EXHIBITION ORCHESTRAL BAND Day and Evening.
Admission, 50 cents; mechanics' tickets, in packages, 30 cents; children, 25 cents.
Everybody should visit this unequaled display.
Very near Central Park, and can be reached by all lines of street and steam cars, by carriages or foot. Entrances on 3d and 2d avs.

SIXTH WEEK
OF THE GREAT 25-CENT SHOW!
BAILEY'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will continue
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Foot of Houston-st., East River.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
This week have been added to the troupe,
THE BURNELL RUNNELLS FAMILY,
FRANK ROBINSON, the Contortionist,
besides all the established favorites.
SIG. SEBASTIAN, the greatest of Bareback Riders,
LUCILLE WATSON, first Lady Equestrienne.
THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS,
with appropriate music, costumes, &c., first time.
Doors open at 1 and at 7 P. M. Circus performances begin an hour later, giving time for the audience to examine the splendid addition to the
COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

STEINWAY HALL.
OLIVE LOGAN,
ON
"SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE."
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 18.
Tickets at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

ASSOCIATION HALL
TO-NIGHT,
JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

STARTLING RESULTS OF SPIRIT-POWER.—Mrs. R. R. STODDARD and SON, Master DEWITT C. HOUGH, the physical medium, will give two séances on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 16 and 17, at McPherson's Hall, corner 8th-av. and 14th-st. Gentlemen are requested to bring handcuffs and wax cords to secure the medium. When thus bound musical instruments will be played, &c. Commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. Hall brilliantly lighted.

LECTURES.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.
The introductory to the regular course of lectures will be delivered by Prof. Austin Flint, at the College, foot of East 26th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock. Those interested in medical education are respectfully invited to attend.
A. FLINT, JR., M. D.,
Secretary of the Faculty.

OLIVE LOGAN CANNOT BE ENGAGED through Bureaus, for her new lecture on "SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE." Her sole address is No. 35 West 9th st., New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HARDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robt. H. Corbett, Esq., No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1872.
ELIZABETH HARDEN, Administratrix.
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE, Administrator.
s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of the subscriber, John Lawrence, No. 33 West 17th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1872.
JOHN LAWRENCE, } Executors.
LEONARD JACOB, }
o16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HERTZEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of June, 1872.
WILLIAM A. SEAVER, Administrator.
je19-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE F. THOMAE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 82 East 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of September, 1872.
s25-law6mW MARIA H. THOMAE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PASS-BOOK NO. 1,622, NORTH RIVER Savings Bank. Finder will please return to bank.

REV. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY.

A Sketch of the Life of the "Martyr of the Freedom of the Press," Together with the Circumstances and Incidents Which Attended His Foul Murder at Alton, Illinois.

Written for the Illinois State Journal.

To read biographical sketches of those who have been eminent for their virtues, either as patriots, statesmen, philanthropists, or Christians, has a tendency to increase our devotion to the principles they represent; and when more than one of these virtues are united in the same person, it has, not only the effect indicated, but heightens our admiration for his or her character. Having learned in my younger days to revere the memory of the man whose name heads this article, and being for the first time on the ground where the scene was enacted, that will transmit his name to posterity as an important part of American history, I thought it might be acceptable, especially to some of your younger readers, for me to lay before them a brief review of some of the incidents connected with his life.

Elijah P. Lovejoy was born November 9, 1802, at Albion, Kennebec County, Maine. His father, Rev Daniel Lovejoy, was a Congregational minister. Until Elijah was 18 years of age, the only opportunity he had for education was a few months at the district school each year and the assistance of his mother. He then attended one quarter at an academy and entered Waterville College, in September, 1823. He graduated with the first honors of his class in September, 1826, and at once engaged in teaching. Like many another son of New England, before and since, he turned his face toward the great West, and in May, 1827, left his native hills to seek a home and fortune among strangers. When about to depart he wrote a poetic farewell. The following closing lines would indicate that he had almost a prophetic vision of the fate that awaited him:

"I go to tread
The Western vales, whose gloomy cypress tree
Shall haply, soon be entwreathed upon my bier;
Land of my birth! my natal soil, Farewell."

After having been detained on the way by sickness, he arrived in St. Louis late in the season and commenced teaching. 'Twas not more than a year or two until he was editing the St. Louis *Times*, a paper advocating the election of Henry Clay as President of the United States. He seemed to be looking forward to political advancement for himself, until January, 1832, when his mind became engrossed on the subject of religion, and on the 12th of February he united with the Presbyterian Church. He determined at once to abandon the editorial chair, and now, in the 30th year of his age, to commence preparing for the ministry. So quick was he to decide and act, that by the 1st of March he was on his way to the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. Although he had been five years from home, he would not spare time to visit his relatives, but entered with the greatest ardor upon his duties. His first letter from Princeton is dated April 2, 1832. In April, 1833, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The summer of that year was spent in preaching at Newport, R. I., and at Spring Street Church, New York. While at New York, he received tidings of the death of his father. His letter to his mother, brothers, and sisters at this time were exceeding tender and affectionate, and he expresses a great desire to visit his old home, but denies himself the pleasure, because he thinks the Providence of God forbids it, as they are calling impatiently for him at the West, and to the West he has decided to return.

His first work was to edit a religious paper in St. Louis. He arrived in that city on the 11th of November, and the first number of the St. Louis *Observer* appeared November 22, 1833. Soon after he commenced the work of editing the paper, the corner-stone of a Roman Catholic cathedral was laid on the Sabbath in St. Louis, on which occasion the United States cavalry and artillery were brought into requisition to assist in making an imposing pageant, which, with the booming of cannon and beating of drums, was designed to give *eclat* to the occasion. The whole scene was such an open desecration of the Sabbath, and prostitution of the United States army to uses for which it was not intended, that the very truthful notice of the affair in the *Observer* incurred the displeasure of the adherents of that Church. As long as the editor remained in St. Louis, he always insisted that his persecutions emanated chiefly from that source, although it was done under the cry of Abolitionist. Mr. Lovejoy was not an original Abolitionist, for as late as 1834 he was more favorable to the Colonizationists. Even in 1835 he concurred in the views of the *Missouri Republican* when it expressed the hope that an amendment would be made to the State constitution of Missouri, providing for gradual emancipation. He expressed the opinion editorially, however, that masters, especially those professing to be Christians, should immediately abolish the cruel treatment practised by so many, upon their slaves.

On the 4th of March, 1835, Mr. Lovejoy was married, at St. Charles, Mo., to Miss Celia Ann French, she in the 22d and he in the 33d year of his age.

The first serious disturbance on the slavery question was in October, 1835. Mr. Lovejoy was absent from St. Louis, attending meetings of presbytery and synod. An editorial, written before his departure, appeared in the *Observer* during his absence. In after times it would have been offensive to anti-slavery men, on account of its mildness; but threats were made to mob the office, and on the 8th of October the owners found it necessary to publish a card to allay the excitement. October 22 they published another statement to appease the public.

On the return of the editor a paper was presented to him, signed by a number of wealthy and influential citizens, among them the pastor who received him into the Church. These gentlemen asked Mr. Lovejoy to desist from discussing the slavery question, and expressed the opinion that American slavery was sanctioned by the Bible. All these papers were published in the *Observer*; also an appeal from Mr. Lovejoy to his fellow-citizens. He claimed the right to publish what he thinks best, and expresses a willingness to answer before the courts for any abuse of that right. In answer to the resolution, expressing the belief that the Bible sanctions American slavery, he asks his Protestant brethren to apply the Golden Rule to the slavery question, in order to know whether it is or is not sanctioned by the Bible. He also tells them that his anti-slavery views are the smallest part of his offence; that the true cause of his being assailed, is the open and decided stand he has taken against Popery. It is impossible to give a correct idea of the document. It occupies fifteen duodecimo pages. His candor and simplicity is very much like that manifested in the writings and speeches of Abraham Lincoln; His remarks to his brethren, whom he feels are led by a delusion into a snare, are exceedingly tender and full of the spirit of the Savior of mankind. He says to them, "If the popular vengeance needs a victim, I offer myself a willing sacrifice to any assault that may be made upon me; I declare it to be my purpose to make no resistance." He entreats his friend to pray for him, that he may pass through the crisis and not deny his Lord and Master. The excitement was so great that the original owners desired him to return the control of the property to them, which he did, although they could not legally have compelled him to do so. A friend was very unexpectedly raised up, who secured and restored the press to him on condition that he would remove it to Alton in order to save it from destruction. He agreed to this, and came to Alton to make arrangements for removal, but a letter followed, asking him to return to St. Louis; he did so and continued to edit the paper there. On the 28th of April, 1835, a negro man named McIntosh, resisted the officers of the law in their attempt to arrest two sailors that had been fighting. They then arrested McIntosh and while two of them were taking him to jail he drew a knife, killed one and wounded the other of the officers. He was at length secured in jail, from which he was taken by a mob, bound to a stake and burned in open daylight. It was a long time before any attempt was made to bring the perpetrators of the horrid crime to justice. Judge Lawless, in charging the grand jury, who were expected to investigate the matter without a semblance of truth on which to base it, charged the editor of the *Observer* with having caused the negro to commit the murder, and declared that there was no law to punish those who burned him at the stake; that the act was above and beyond the reach of law. The next number of the *Observer* announced that as the last to appear in St. Louis, and that it had been decided to remove to Alton. In the same number the editor commented on the charge of Judge Lawless to the grand jury. He repelled the assertion that he had caused the negro to commit the murder. He alluded to the fact that the Judge was an Irishman and a Catholic, and gave it as his opinion that such views in regard to the enforcement, or, rather, non-enforcement of the laws, could only be entertained as the result of jesuitical teaching. That its tendency was to subvert all law, and place society back to its original condition of barbarism. In his comments he made no allusion to the color of the victim burnt at the stake, whose crime he characterized as atrocious, but only pleaded for the enforcement of the laws as a remedy against crime. The press of the *Observer* was shipped to Alton as soon as this number was printed and before it had time to show what effect it would have on the public.

As soon as it was known, a mob visited the office and destroyed the remaining materials. Household goods were also destroyed in transit. The press, contrary to agreement, was landed at Alton, on Sunday morning, July 21 1836; Mr. Lovejoy declined to receive it on that day, and it lay in safety at the levee until some time during that night when it was broken in pieces and thrown in the river by five or six persons. It is not known whether they belonged to Alton, or not. July 22, a public meeting of the citizens of Alton resolved to make good the loss. The money was accordingly raised, sent to Cincinnati, a new press procured, and the first number issued in Alton, September 8, 1836. The *Observer* did not make the discussion of slavery a specialty, but the Sodomites were not more faithfully dealt with than were the people of the Mississippi Valley in regard to all their sins. His editorial entitled "The Bubble Burst," immediately after the financial crash, which appeared May 25, 1837, reviews all the sins committed by men in their insane desire to become suddenly rich. Some passages of the editorial seem almost apostolic. His warnings, rebukes, and exhortations to his editorial brethren for their unfaithfulness were timely and true, but without bitterness or an approach to sarcasm. Slavery was no more prominently discussed than many other sins. In the number of the paper for June 29, 1837, there appeared a call from the American Anti-Slavery Society for the abolitionists volunteers to circulate petitions for the extinction of slavery in the District of Columbia, with a few words by the editor approving of the object. The next number, July 6, had an editorial advocating the necessity of organizing a State Anti-Slavery Society. In this editorial, written on the 4th of July, occurs the following language:

"This day reproaches our sloth and inactivity. It is the day of our nation's birth. Even as we write, crowds are hurrying past our window, in eager anticipation to the appointed bower, to listen to the declaration that 'All men are created equal;' to hear the eloquent orator denounce, in strains of manly indignation, the attempt of England to lay a yoke upon the shoulders of our fathers, which neither they nor their children could bear. Alas, what bitter mockery is this. We assemble to thank God for our own freedom, and to eat and drink with joy and gladness of heart, while our feet are upon the necks of nearly three millions of our fellow men! Not all our shouts of self-congratulation can drown their groans—even that very flag of freedom that waves over our heads, is formed from materials cultivated by slaves, on a soil moistened by their blood, drawn from them by the whip of a Republican task-master!"

This was too much for the dupes of slavery in a free State to bear. On the morning of July 8, an anonymous handbill appeared, requesting those friends of the *Observer*, dissatisfied with its course, to meet at the market house the next Thursday. In response to the call a meeting was held July 10, and with many bombastic assertions that they were free men, and had inherited from their forefathers the liberty of free speech, proceeded, with a long string of whereases and resolutions, to denounce the editor of the *Observer* for exercising that very right. He was called on by a committee, who simply dropped a notice in the Post Office, to desist from publishing anything on the subject of slavery. He replied courteously, denying their right to act as censors of the press, and claiming it as his right to discuss any and all subjects, being amenable to the laws for the abuse of that right. He tendered them the free use of his columns to refute his dotrines if they thought them to be injurious. Threats of mobbing were now openly made, and on the night of August 21, the office was attacked with stones and brickbats, driving out the workmen; and between 10 and 11 o'clock a band of fifteen or twenty citizens entered it and destroyed press, type, and everything connected with the paper, without any effort being made on the part of the Mayor or citizens to prevent it. Mr. Lovejoy himself was surrounded in the street by the mob with the avowed purpose of doing him bodily injury. He quietly asked them to send one of their number with some medicine held in his hand to his sick wife, and then go with him as God permitted them. They did as requested, delivered the medicine, and after consulting among themselves let him depart.

The friends of the *Observer* immediately assembled in Alton, and without a dissenting voice declared that the paper must be re-established and go on. Money was raised in Alton and Quincy and sent to Cincinnati for a third press and materials. About this time a pamphlet from Rev. Mr. Smylie, of Mississippi, was circulated in the community, the object of which was to prove that American slavery was sanctioned by the Bible. The author exhorted slave-holders not to bow down their heads, "but to go cheerily on in the good old time-honored path pressed by patriarchal feet, and guarded by apostolic injunctions." In conjunction with this pamphlet, or tract of Satan, Rev. Joel Parker, of New Orleans, appeared, and by the sophistries used, some former friends of the *Observer* were turned away and joined to the ranks of its enemies. The editor offered to resign, and while the subject was under consideration, he left Alton to attend presbytery. In his absence the new press arrived, August 21, about sunset, and was carried by some friends into a warehouse. The Mayor took the responsibility of protecting it. The building was entered the same evening, the press taken to the river, broken in pieces and thrown in. All the Mayor did was to arrive in time to declare it the most gentlemanly mob he had ever seen.

Soon after this third press was destroyed, Mr. Lovejoy visited St. Charles, Mo. He preached twice in the Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath, October 2, and in the evening, after returning to the house of his mother-in-law, a mob entered it with the avowed purpose of taking his life. His wife acted in the most heroic manner, and actually fought the mob off. They rallied, however, and he was three times in their hands. It seems wonderful that he did not lose his life there.

A fourth press had been sent for and was expected early in November. A public meeting was called to assemble at Alton on the 2d of that month. It was gotten up by the enemies of the *Observer*, but its friends were invited to attend and take part in the meeting, which they did, hoping to convince those assembled of the importance of enforcing the laws. The majority affected to understand it to be a meeting for compromise. Like all other compromises ever attempted with slavery, freedom was to yield everything, slavery nothing. The aim was with soft words and smooth speeches to crush the *Observer* and its editor. Failing in this, it became painfully evident that no effort would be made by the majority to restrain the mob, when the press arrived. The compromise offered was that the *Observer* should cease to be published, or that its editor should pledge himself to keep silent on the question of slavery. The speech of Mr. Lovejoy, in reply to these demands will be read with increasing admiration as long as liberty is preferred to slavery, by the American people. It was of considerable length and I can only give a few brief quotations.

Knowing full well that he was surrounded by those who thirsted for his blood, and having obtained the floor, he took his position at the desk, and said:

"Mr. Chairman, what have I to compromise? If freely to forgive those who have so greatly injured me, if to pray for their temporal and eternal happiness, if still to wish for the prosperity of your city and State, notwithstanding all the indignities I have suffered in it; if this be the compromise intended, then do I willingly make it. I do not admit that it is the business of any body of men to say whether I shall or shall not publish a paper in this city. I have the right to do it. That right was given me by my Maker; and is solemnly guaranteed to me by the Constitution of the United States and of this State. But, if by a compromise is meant that I shall cease from that which duty requires of me I cannot make it. And the reason is that I fear God more than man. It is also a very different question, whether I shall voluntarily, or at the request of friends, yield up my post; or whether I shall forsake it, at the demand of a mob. The former I am at all times ready to do, when the circumstances require it, as I will never put my personal wishes or interest in competition with the cause of that Master, whose Minister I am. But the latter, be assured, I *never* will do.

"You have, sir, made up, as the lawyers say, a false issue; there are no two parties between whom there can be a *compromise*. I plant myself, sir, down on my unquestionable *rights*, and the question to be decided is, whether I shall be protected in those rights; *that is the question, sir;* whether my property shall be protected, whether I shall be suffered to go home to my family at night without being assailed, and threatened with tar and feathers and assassination; whether my afflicted wife, whose life has been in jeopardy from continued alarm and excitement, shall night after night be driven from a sick bed into the garret, to save her life from the brickbats and violence of the mobs; *that, sir, is the question*—" Here he burst into tears; many, not excepting his bitter enemies, wept, and several sobbed aloud.

"Forgive me, sir, that I have thus betrayed my weakness. It was the allusion to my family that overcame my feelings. Not sir, I assure you, from any fears on my part. I have no personal fears.

"You may hang me up as the mob hung up the individuals at Vicksburg. You may burn me at the stake as they did Francis McIntosh in St. Louis; you may tar and feather me, or throw me into the Mississippi, as you have threatened to do; but you cannot disgrace me. I, and I alone, can disgrace myself, and the deepest of all disgrace, would be at a time like this, to deny my Master, by forsaking his cause. He died for me, and I were most unworthy to bear His name, should I refuse, if need be, to die for Him."

I will close with his closing paragraph:

"Sir, I dare not flee away from Alton. Should I attempt it, I should feel that the angel of the Lord with his flaming sword was pursuing me wherever I went. It is because I fear God that I am not afraid of all who oppose me in this city. No, sir; the contest has commenced here, and here it must be finished. Before God and you all, I here pledge myself to continue it, if need be, till death. If I fall, my grave shall be in Alton."

Rev. Edward Beecher, from whom I quote, says:

"I have been affected oftentimes with the power of intellect and eloquence; but never was I so overcome as at this hour. He made no display, there was no rhetorical decoration, no violence of action. All was native truth, and deep, pure, and tender feeling. Many a hard face did I see wet with tears, as he struck the chords of feeling to which God made the soul to respond. Even his bitter enemies wept. It reminded me of Paul before Festus, and of Luther at Worms."

The good effect of Mr. Lovejoy's speech was all obliterated before the meeting closed; mainly by a speech that followed from an accredited Methodist minister, who has since figured in the councils of the nation as the Hon. John Hogan, of St. Louis. He commenced by using the scripture illustration, that things which were right, were not always expedient, and it was hard for him to break through the feeling produced by the address of Mr. Lovejoy, but he succeeded, and then lashed himself into a furious rage, and by heaping all the vile epithets on Mr. Lovejoy and the Abolitionists that the pro-slavery vocabulary then contained, he carried with him the class of men of which mobs are made. Other speeches followed, some of them abusing all ministers, religious papers and churches, and the mobites were more determined than ever, as they saw there was not the slightest intimation from their leaders that they intended to sustain the law.

By previous arrangement, the looked-for press was not to be landed, when it did arrive, until the after part of the night. At 3 o'clock on the morning of November 7 the boat having it on board landed at the levee. The press was at once removed into the warehouse of Godfrey, Gilman & Co., by about thirty men who had remained in the store during the night. The building was a double warehouse, a very substantial stone structure. The friends of the paper now thought all was safe, or that the property could be easily defended. A small number of men remained about the building all day. The volunteers came in again in the evening, but about 9 o'clock all except twelve or fourteen went to their homes.

Mr. Lovejoy remained with his property. Near 10 o'clock a mob of about thirty persons came from the drinking places close by and attacked the warehouse. Some were armed with guns and pistols, and some with stones and brickbats. One of their number knocked and hailed the store at the end next the river. He was answered by Mr. Gilman, one of the owners of the building, who asked what he wanted. He replied, "The press." Mr. Gilman told him it could not be given up, and asked them to go away, saying, we have no ill feelings against you and should much regret to do you an injury. William Carr, the leader, replied that they would have the press at the sacrifice of their lives, and drew a pistol to fire on Mr. Gilman, who withdrew to the inside. The mob then went around to the north end, near the Penitentiary grounds, and commenced throwing stones and firing their guns through the windows. The first act of those within was to return the fire, by which several of the mob were wounded, one of them a young man from Genesee County, New York, by the name of Lyman Bishop. He was carried away by the mob, and died in about half an hour. After spending some time in drinking, they returned with ladders to fire the roof, which they could do without danger from within as there were no windows at the sides. Five of those inside went out and fired upon those attempting to set fire to the building. Mr. Lovejoy was one of the number. After driving the incendiaries away, they returned to the inside to reload their arms. Two or three of them again stepped out of the door on the south side. Mr. Lovejoy, not seeing any assailant, stood for a moment to look around. The light of a full moon was resting upon him. A pile of lumber lay between him and the river. Behind this, the assassins lay concealed. His stopping to look around was the fatal moment. Five balls penetrated his body. Three in the breast, one in the abdomen, and one in the left arm. After receiving the wound, he ran up stairs, exclaiming, "Oh God! I am shot, I am shot," and immediately expired.

The building was on fire, and those inside offered to give up the press in order to save the other property. The mob agreed to this, but fired on them as they left the building. One man remained with the dead body. The mob went in, secured the press, broke it in pieces with sledges, and threw it in the river. The first press was destroyed on its arrival, July 21, 1836; the second, August 25, 1837; the third, September 21, 1837; the fourth, November 7, 1837, and with it the assassination of the editor, Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, who is justly styled the first American Martyr to the freedom of the press and the freedom of the slave.

The body of the victim lay in the store until the next morning, when it was removed to his late residence, and on the 9th, just 35 years from the day of his birth, his body was returned to his mother earth, without any other ceremony than a prayer at his grave. It was on one of the highest bluffs in the southern part of the city. A few years later the grounds were regularly laid out as a cemetery; in doing this, his grave was found to be in the centre of the main avenue, and it was removed to a suitable place a short distance from the original place of burial. His grave was without a stone to mark it, until within five or six years a young gentleman of this place, by the name of Thomas Dimmock, while on a visit to Boston, procured a granite pedestal 25x30 inches, and fifteen inches high. A white marble scroll lies upon the pedestal, with the following inscription:

"*Hic jacet*
LOVEJOY.
Jam parce sepulto."

"Here lies Lovejoy; now spare his grave." That is all; no date, no allusion to the manner of his death; just that, and no more. It must strike every one as being exceedingly chaste, and the thanks of all patriots are due to Mr. Dimmock for having placed it there.

But there should be something more. There is a small number of those who passed through the fiery conflict in which he lost his life still remaining in the city. It is the desire of their hearts to see a suitable monument erected to his memory. They are now all advanced in years, and, while they are in comfortable circumstances, few if any of them have acquired wealth. They will, doubtless, soon inaugurate a movement to erect such a monument, and appeal to the public for aid. I now bespeak for them the hearty co-operation of all who rejoice that in all parts of our land we now, after one-third of a century of strife, have no other than free soil, free press and free men.

I might extend this article by showing what was the fate of those who were engaged in this great crime. The leader of the gang was in the Ohio Penitentiary the last I ever heard of him. The man whom the criminals themselves agree to have been the murderer of Mr. Lovejoy, was killed in an affray in New Orleans, many years ago, and many more of them might be traced to violent or ignominious ends; but I must close.

ALTON, Nov. 2, 1870. J. C. P.

nt, that it was really my name that pled with this disgraceful suspicion. org years had passed over my head had tasted ale, beer, wine, or liquor of d.

ows what effect the times were having hen I say that I saw myself confi- bbed "Mr. Delirium Tremens he next issue of that journal, ng—notwithstanding I knew that nous fidelity the paper would go so to the very end.]

anonymous letters were getting rtant part of my mail matter. s common:

ut that old woman you kiked of your which was beging. POL. PRY."

his:

re is things which you have done which is nowess to anybdy but me. You better a few dols to yours truly or you'll hear e papers from HANDY ANDY."

is about the idea. I could continue ill the reader was surfeited, if desir-

rtly the principal Republican journal icted" me of wholesale bribery, and the g Democratic paper "nailed" an aggra- case of blackmailing to me.

this way I acquired two additional s: "Twain, the Filthy Corruptionist," Twain, the Loathsome Embracer."]

this time there had grown to be such a r for an "answer" to all the dreadful es that were laid to me, that the editors eaders of my party said it would be politi- ic for me to remain silent any longer. As make their appeal the more imperative, following appeared in one of the papers ery next day:

BEHOLD THE MAN!—The Independent candi- still maintains silence. Because he dare not k. Every accusation against him has been ly proved, and they have been endorsed and ndorsed by his own eloquent silence till, at day, he stands forever convicted. Look upon r candidate, Independents! Look upon the mous Perjurer! the Montana Thief! the y-Snatcher! Contemplate your incarnate De- m Tremens! your Filthy Corruptionist! your thsome Embracer! Gaze upon him—ponder well—and then say if you can give your hon- vote to a creature who has earned this dismal ay of titles by his hideous crimes, and dares open his mouth in denial of any one of m!"

There was no possible way of getting out of and so, in deep humiliation, I set about eparing to "answer" a mass of baseless arges, and mean and wicked falsehoods. t I never finished the task, for the very xt morning a paper came out with a new rror, a fresh malignity, and seriously charg- me with burning a lunatic asylum with all inmates because it obstructed the view m my house. This threw me into a sort of ic. Then came the charge of poisoning uncle to get his property, with an impera- demand that the grave should be opened. s drove me to the verge of distraction. the top of this I was accused of employing hless and incompetent old relatives rocure the food for the foundling hos- when I was Warden. I was wavering— ering. And at last, as a due and fitting ax to the shameless persecution that party cor had inflicted upon me, nine little chil- of all shades of color and degrees of gedness, were taught to rush on the form at a public meeting, and clasp me und the legs and call me pa.

gave it up. I hauled down my colors and rendered. I was not equal to the require- nts of a Gubernatorial campaign in the te of New York, and so I sent in my with- wal from the candidacy, and in bitterness spirit signed it. "Truly yours, Once a cent man, but now

ARK TWAIN, I. P., M. T., B. S., D. T., F. C., and L. E.

Bridal Presents.

I did not purchase for my bride
Rich jewelled rings and costly fans,
But what I thought would be her pride—
A set complete […] pots and pans.

I would not […] Jenny's love
[…] in sweet […] power:
If she a pr[…] gifts of mag[…]
She wou[…] wife would prove,
I did no[…] prefer some bags of flour.

No[…] play with Jenny's heart,
[…] try to fix if it were fickle,
[…] sent, distrusting modern art,
A side of pork for her to pickle.

I did not give her rubies red,
To lend her raven hair relief;
But what would charm when we were wed—
A good supply of potted beef.

I did not wanton with her l[…]

Danish, and Swedish, and one from the Portuguese, but none from Icelandic and Dutch. Among the supplementary poems is "The Death of Faust," by Bayard Taylor, from the second part of Faust, now in press. J. Russell Lowell contributes, from manuscript, a translation of Voltaire's poem to Madame du Chatelet. S. B. Wister gives five poems from Alfred de Musset—the author of the French answer to Becker's "German Rhine;" and Charles G. Leland writes "My Weary Heart," and Dulcken's version of the latter is here given also; also, a "Song" of Heinrich Heine's. W. C. Bryant has "The Ruins of Italica" and "The Last Bird," from the Spanish. W. D. Howells has twenty-one poems, and D. G. Rossetti, ten, from the Italian.

—Porter & Coates have also nearly ready "Griswold's Prose Writers of America," thoroughly revised to date. The additional articles are not fragmentary, but each complete in itself, and represent many favorite home authors. Among these may be specified "Henry Clay's Latter Years," by James Parton; "The Bald Eagle," by Alexander Wilson; "Excursion to Mont Blanc," by the late Prof. Benjamin Silliman; "Prescott's Method of Living," by George Ticknor; "Science and the Bible," by Edward Hitchcock; "The Coup d'Etat," by the late S. G. Goodrich; "Man the Subject of Social Science," by H. C. Carey; "Temperance in Eating," by Horace Mann; "Life at Three Score and Ten," by the Rev. Albert Barnes; "The Battle of Waterloo," by John S. C. Abbott; "Conversation," by O. W. Holmes; "The First Predicted Eclipse," by the late O. M. Mitchell; "My Farming" and "The Great Senators," from "Recollections of a Busy Life," by Horace Greeley; "The Mother's Struggle," from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. H. B. Stowe; "Business and Religion," by H. W. Beecher; "Second Siege of Leyden," by John Lothrop Motley; "Citizens Retiring to the Country," by A. J. Downing; "A South-Easter," by R. H. Dana, Jr.; "The Woman for a Wife," by J. G. Holland; "To Save and to Slay," by the late Theodore Winthrop; "My Chateaux" and "Our Best Society," by George William Curtis, etc. A comprehensive "Essay on the Present Intellectual Condition of the Country," by Profs. Thomas Chase and John H. Dillingham, narrates the losses and gains to American literature since the sketch written by the late R. W. Griswold, in 1846.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The splendid spectacle of the aurora borealis gave rise to a most extraordinary scene at Caltanisetta, in Sicily. On perceiving the unwonted appearance of the sky, the inhabitants rushed out of their houses in wild dismay, trembling and shrieking. Some threw up their hand in despair toward the blood-red heavens, imploring mercy and forgiveness. Others leaped about the streets with violent gesticulations, and cries of, "The end is come!" or fell upon their knees, beating their breasts, and confessing their sins aloud.

—Not long since, a young girl, 11 years of age, who lived in Paris, attempted to murder her mother, sister, and many playmates, for the purpose of drinking their blood. After a careful examination by a scientific man, it was declared that she was subject to the strange and terrible mania of cannibalism.

—A singular dramatic performance was given at Magdeburg, in Prussia, the other day, for the benefit of the Magdeburg artillery. The object was to furnish cigars to this body, and so the tickets were sold, not for money, but for cigars, and cost respectively twenty-five, twelve, six, and three cigars each. An immense number of cigars were taken in.

—The Pope has sold off his horses. This event has inspired the correspondent of the Westminster *Gazette*, in the Eternal City, to pen the following: "I can hardly bring myself to believe it. Those grand old black horses, which looked so dignified and benevolent, so conscious of the honor which had fallen to their lot above any horses in the world, with their solemn, ambling tramp, so associated in our minds with the delighted exclamation murmured all round our ears, '*Ecco il Papa! il Papa!* * * * *Benedizione Santo Padre! Benedizione!*' with the form of a father so dear to us, clad in symbolic hues, smiling on us with upraised hand, and then borne away like a bright vision, and with all the ceremonies which told of the distinctive characters of Rome. The grand old good natured black horses, with their sleek, shiny coats, which we have seen prancing up the Esquiline, decked with fresh flowers, feathers and bells, to receive San Antonio's blessing in due form and order. Are we not to see them again? To what meaner use are they reduced?"

—The family of a wealthy merchant of Hamburg, who had remained a long time in ignorance of the fate of an only son of the house, a private of the German army in France, were overjoyed the other day when they received a letter from him informing them that he had been seriously wounded, but had entirely recovered. The father had just finished the [illegible] letter. It contained [illegible] announcement from the Colonel of the regiment that their boy had been killed on the same day that he had written the letter.

—A Jewish lady was confined during the bombardment of Strasbourg. The doctors and nurse would not attend, not wishing to risk their lives, so that all the duties had to be performed by the lady's mother. A bed was made up in a shop, and some fifty or sixty pieces of large and heavy cloth, employed in the manufacture of hop pockets, were placed above it, and all over the place, to deaden the shock of missiles. Everything passed on well, and a son was born. The Mohel came to perform the initiatory rite. This was successfully enacted, but as he left the house, he was struck by a shell and killed.

—The *Jewish Chronicle* (London) has the following: "When the Fifteenth Brigade of Prussian cavalry forced its way into Versailles 1,200 Gardes Mobile surrendered, after a feeble resistance. Only one officer and fifty men defended themselves valiantly, and ensconced themselves in the synagogue, situated at the end of the Boulevard Eugenie. Having barricaded the doors they fired from the windows. After half an hour's struggle the troopers succeeded in entering the temple. Step by step did the French retreat, fighting all the while, until they came to the recess where the holy ark stood. Through the firing, the doors of the richly-ornamented receptacle were shattered to pieces, and the French officer and some of his men took refuge in the furthest part of the ark. The officer, pierced by four bullets, fell down at the side of the ark, his head resting on one of the scrolls, which had fallen to the ground, likewise riddled with balls. The synagogue itself is almost entirely destroyed."

—A sprightly correspondent of the London *Telegraph* describes the romantic *cantiniere* of the French army as "usually a fat person in trowsers. Her chignon has cost money, but she has got her money's worth. All *cantinieres* are blonde. They gird themselves in uniform, and wear a *kepi*, a sword bayonet and a cigarette, when in full dress. On the *campagne*, these latter equipments are exchanged for a big jack-knife and a short black pipe. Many a time have we admired our favorite actress in coat and trowsers, but the *cantiniere* doesn't at all remind a man of his admired actress."

—A sentinel over the Nizam's Palace, in India, was amusing himself by making figures on the ground, when his finger came in contact with something that seemed to have been embedded in the earth. Curiosity induced him to ascertain what it was; he removed a portion of the earth, and discovered a large iron lock fixed to a massive chain. On digging a little farther down he found that the chain and lock were attached to a large wooden box. Not wishing to prosecute his discoveries any further, he reported the circumstance to his immediate superior, by whom permission was obtained to have the box disinterred and opened. The box was found to contain alternate layers of cotton and valuable pearls. The value of the latter is roughly estimated at five and a half lacs of rupees.

—The owner of a mansion in Versailles, on evacuating the place on the approach of the Prussians, took the precaution to attach a slip of paper to the door, on which was written an expression of his confidence that his property would be safe under the chivalrous protection of Prussian officers, to whose care he intrusted it. A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* says he has not been disappointed in his confidence, and the only thing which has been disturbed is a small needle case, nor was this meddled with except under circumstances of the most urgent and distressing nature. The correspondent had the misfortune to tear his trousers; in the agony of the moment he could not resist the temptation of taking advantage of the contents of a small *etui* lying on the table, but the rent repaired he failed not to restore everything to its place, and enclosed his excuses for the liberty taken written on a visiting card.

—In describing the scenes that followed the surrender of Metz, the correspondent of a London journal says: A touching incident occurred as I was walking down a street. A veterinary surgeon of the ambulance corps came up, and said: "Monsieur, my horse is dying for want of food; I have ridden him for four years; he has shared my rations, and latterly my bed; for three days I have had nothing to give him to eat. Give him something; save the poor thing's life, and take him for your own; he is a good and faithful beast; you will never regret it." I immediately accompanied the man, and on my way I bought two loaves of bread, which we cut up as we walked along. Arrived at the shed where his horse stood, the poor beast turned his head toward his master, and neighed out a welcome, though so weak that he could scarcely move. The man, rushing up to his horse, threw his arms around his neck, and, while the tears stood in his eyes, cried out, "*Tu es sauve! tu es sauve!*"

—The Dundee *Advertiser* of November 4 reports from Balmoral as follows: "The time-honored festival of Hallowe'en was observed at Balmoral Castle, and partially in the surrounding district, on Monday evening. At a quarter to 6 the tenantry and servants on the eastern portion of the estate made their appearance by the approach, each bearing a blazing torchlight. Marching past the front of the castle in regular order, they proceeded to meet those from the western portion, who by this time were coming in view at the Boat-pool. The scene presented as the party came along the bend of the road was very imposing. When all had met in the park, to the number of upward of 200, the spectacle was heightened in effect by the darkness of the night. Headed by Her Majesty's piper, the company returned in marching order by the approach to the front of the castle, where they piled their torchlights, and, with an abundance of ready fuel at hand, made a tremendous fire instanter. Dancing was at once begun by the stalwart kilted lads, who tripped a Highland reel, with blazing torches in their hands, with an energy and spirit rarely equalled and never surpassed, the stirring strain of the bagpipes infusing heartiness and zest in a marked degree. Her Majesty was outside watching the movements with seeming interest and satisfaction. Before the party left to continue dancing in the iron ballroom the health of the Queen was drunk with true Highland honors, and the different members of the royal family and the Marquis of Lorne were afterward heartily pledged."

—Some weeks back a French Colonel was placed at the head of a regiment being formed in a central town—at Nevers, if we have been rightly informed. The officers spent their time in the cafes; the soldiers in like manner went to the cabarets, every one coming into barracks when he liked, and paying little attention to the beat of drum; as to exercise, little or nothing was done. "This cannot last," said the Colonel, and for the next day he commanded a long drill in person; a march occupied the afternoon. On the succeeding day they had a long march, and after soup the soldiers

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Frenchwoman told her husband how, when she had been ill and in want of food, the Prussian soldiers shared their rations with her, had fetched wood and water, had lit the fire, and helped her in their own rough, kindly way; until at last two men, who belonged to countries now arrayed against each other in bitterest hate, who perhaps a few days since fought the one against the other, embraced like brothers; whilst I, like a great big fool, stood by and cried like a baby. But I was not alone in my folly, if folly it be; several Prussian officers and soldiers followed my example—for we all had wives and children in far-off homes."

—The Paris *Figaro* writes that some thirty Uhlans came into the little French town of Demedy, and rode up to the Mairie, as usual, making extraordinary demands, and threatening to pillage the town unless their demands were complied with. The men were all absent from the place, or had made themselves invisible, and so they were met by the wife of the Mayor, who told them they would obtain nothing. The Uhlans were now about to carry out their threats, when they noticed that the crowd of women that had gathered around them was gradually assuming gigantic proportions. The looks of the fair creatures were, moreover, by no means amiable, and the practised eye of the Lieutenant in command could detect the gleams of ugly weapons and missiles in the hands of the Amazons. The situation was becoming decidedly uncomfortable. Thirty fatigued men against fifteen hundred enraged, frantic women, would have been rather an unequal struggle. So our Uhlans deemed discretion the better part of valor, and commenced to withdraw slowly, saying that a large force of their comrades near by would retaliate any violence offered by non-combatants. Now the women broke forth into a fearful shout of triumph, and showers of missiles were hurled at the unlucky Uhlans as they tried to press through the crowd with their horses. Behind them, around them, in front of them, was a dense crowd of infuriated women, who clung to their bridles, and assailed them with broom-sticks, pokers, and other impromptu weapons, while they gave them pet names by no means calculated to flatter their vanity. Things were becoming serious, when luckily the Lieutenant espied a street which was comparatively empty. He gave the bugler a signal to sound the charge, and, pressing their spurs into the flanks of their horses, the Uhlans broke away from their tormentors by a sudden movement which prostrated the nearest women to the ground, and, riding over all that opposed them, they gained the open street. The shouts of triumph were now changed into shouts of fury, and the whole crowd swayed after the Prussians, who were trying to get out of the town. On all sides the windows of the houses on the narrow street flew open, and missiles of a nameless character, as well as more dangerous weapons, were hurled upon the cavalrymen, and the latter thanked their stars [illegible] succeeded in getting out of the town.

ART.

Moxon & Co., of London, are about to publish a series of illustrations by Birket Foster, twenty-five in number, engraved on stone, the subjects selected from the works of Thomas Hood.

—Saal, the German court painter, died, recently, at Baden Baden. He had for many years resided at Paris, and his death is ascribed to the privations and excitement incident on his expulsion from that city.

—The *Francais*, of Paris, writes that the artists and art-loving public need not entertain any fears as to the fate of the objects of art that decorated the Palace at St. Cloud. All the most important objects of art and of value were removed to the Louvre, in Paris, long before the commencement of the siege. The only thing which was of real loss to art was the frescoing on the walls.

—It is intended to erect a statue of Charles Dickens in the old city of Rochester, in the county of Kent, England. It will be remembered that Dickens lived quite close to Rochester in his school days; that his final residence was within four miles of that city, and that he introduced it, under the name of Cloisterham, into his last unfinished story, and that the real action of Mr. Pickwick and his friends, in the earliest of the green-covered serials "by Boz" commences in that time-honored locality.

—A short time ago, a Harvard Professor, being desirous of procuring a teacher of drawing or sketching for one of the classes, thought he would apply to one of our first-class artists to see if he knew of and could recommend such a man as was desired. The artist is one of those decided, outspoken men, who generally says what he means and means what he says. To the request of the Professor, he returned this reply: "I do not know of such a man as you desire, sir; and if I did, I would not recommend him to an institution which will pay $1,000,000 to find out how many legs a spider has, and will not give $1 toward art!" The Professor sought elsewhere.

—The London *Times* of November 7 says: "Our readers will be glad to learn that the studio and residence of Mlle. Rosa Bonheur, at the picturesque town of Fontainebleau, south of Paris, is to be spared and respected by the Germans by a special order of the Crown Prince of Prussia; and, also, that orders have been given by the King of Prussia, at headquarters, to the same effect in favor of the studio and abode of the artist M. Edouard Frere, at Ecouen. M. Blanchard, the well-known engraver of very many of the best French pictures, and whose name is well known in England by his engravings of 'The Derby Day,' 'The Marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal with the Crown Prince of Prussia,' etc., we are sorry to hear, is shut up in Paris; and, it is to be hoped, even if Paris should be subjected to a final assault and capture, a similar courtesy will be extended to him. M. Blanchard's son, a Lieutenant of Artillery, was inside Metz, but whether he is killed or a prisoner is still a mystery to the artist's friends in London. The sparing of the houses of artists, so far from showing that the Germans are 'utter barbarians,' would seem rather to recall the noble conduct of Alexander the Great, who, when he took Thebes, ordered the home of the poet Pindar to be respected and spared, when he reduced the rest of that city to ruins."

—The Boston *Journal* says: "It is said that Mr. Carl Conrad, the promising young artist of Hartford, is now engaged on two colossal figures designed for niches in a Soldier's Memorial Hall, at Lexington, Mass. The figures represent 1776 and 1861 respectively, and are magnificent in design and execution. 1861 is represented by a soldier dressed in full uniform (overcoat, cartridge box, belt, etc.), leaning on his musket. This has already been cast, and is ready to be cut in stone. The figure designed to represent "1776" is now being modelled, and is a wonderful creation. It is that of a middle-aged colonial farmer in the act of starting from his work to join the Revolutionary forces. Behind him, at his feet, is the neglected plough, with the ploughshare half buried in the soil. He stands, leaning a little forward, grasping his musket in one hand and his powder-horn in the other, with his coat thrown over his left arm. The shirt sleeve is rolled up to the elbow, displaying the rigid muscles of his strong arm, and all the minutiæ of dress and equipment are carefully observed. But it is in the face that the artist has shown most indisputably his genius. The expression of it is wonderful. The forehead is knit. The lips are shut firmly together, the nostrils seem to dilate with the hot, indignant breath, while in the eyes there is a look of stern and bitter determination."

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