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THIS DAY is published, and fold by, the faid JANES RIVINGTON,

R. DODDRIDGE's FAMILY

EXPOSITOR: Or, a Paraphrase and Version of the New Testament, with Notes, and a Practical Improvement of each Section. The following is an Extract of a Letter to Dr Dedd-

The following is an Extract of a Letter to Dr Doddsidge, from the late Gilbert West, Esq; the celebrated Author of the Observations on the History and Evidences of the Resurrection, soon after he had received the first Part of the Family Expositor.

Since my last, I have advanced pretty far in your FA-MILY EXPOSITOR, Some Portion of which I read every Day; and intend to read it on Sunday Evenings to my Family. After this I need not tell you that I admire it. exceedingly, as do also some very worthy Clergymen in my Neighbourhood. The Translation, as far as I can judge by my Memory, (for I have not compared it with the Original) is very exact and faithful; the Notes, pertinent and judicious; and the Paraphrase, by connecting and reducing into their proper Order and Arrangement, the Scattered and dislocated Parts, like a Catoptric Speculum, represents, in its true Symmetry and Proportion, a beautiful Figure, which in its original Draught is wont to appear confused and distorted to an unskilful and superficial Eye. The Improvements too are apposite, instructive, and full of a genuine Spirit of Candour, Piety, and a truly Christian Fervour. In short, the FAMILY EXPOSITOR is a great and useful Work, which will speak of you, and for you, through the transitory Ages of this World, and the endless Ages of the next. May God give you Grace, Health, and Vigour to complete it! If the remaining three Volumes are to be publish'd by Subscription, I defire my Name may appear in the List of those who, either out of Regard to the Author, or Esteem for the former Part of so admired a Performance, shall think sit to bear publick Testimony to both; which I should be glad to do upon all Occasions. I am, &c. &c. GILBERT WEST.

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There is not any medicine over yet discovered more worthy of public confidence, than BURRELL's ANTI-LILIOUSPILLS, and may be justly ranked a. among the first Medical discoveries for the preservation of health. Thousands in this city and state have given "the most flattering and decided testimonies of their superior efficacy-Suffice it to say, that in alarming weak nesses, where the functions of the animal economy are rendered incapable of performing the ordinary operations of nature—in debilitated and shattered constitutions-bad digestion-cough, arising from congealed phlegm-fullness at the stomach, with reachings-sour or bitter taste in the mouth-head-ache-pain or giddiness in the headcostiveness-windy or painful complaints in the stomuch or bowels—hypocochundria—nervous irritability (not unfrequently the consequence of intemperance, debanchery, luxury, studious, sedentary or inactive life-bylous venitings, or vallow fever symp. tons-hardoned forces-noxious accumulations-obstructions and other morbid affections of the liverdiseases incident to the female sex at every period of live, especially the turn or chmactric of life-these pills are deservedly celebrated; and when occasion ser als by sea or land, where opening physic is required, they are effectual and sale, as confinement is unnecessary. In fine, they are a powerful tonic aperient. Traveller, cannot store a more important arof no of health.

Prepared and sold by the author, at no. 19 Murraystreet, a few doors from the corner of the Park— (Price half a dollar each box— Where he may be consulted every day, from 8 o'clock in the morn-

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of Porthe convenience of the public, the Anti-Billious Pluls are sold by appointment, at the store of Dr. NELSON, corner of Pine-street and Broadway, and Dr. CLARK, nearly opposite St. Paul's Church—also, sold by Mr. John Campbell, at Mr Kirk's Book-Store and Printing Office, no. 11

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Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, famtoess, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the auskilful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive of the human race; diseases peculiar to temales at a certain period of life, etc. Dr. Robertson's Celebrated Goul and

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A sovereign remedy for all disorders of the Eyes, whether arising from cold, inflammation, weak-neas, etc. etc. Price 50 cents.

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J FRARY.

At No. 87 Warren-Street.

Hudson, Dec. 8, 1819.

STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

Europe contains in the superfices, 153,529 square geographical miles, of 15 to a degree, or only 1.15 of the continental superfices of the whole earth. Its population is estimated at 180 millions and a half—which gives one with another, 1177 inhabitants to each square geographical mile. It should always be remem-bered that this population is very unequally divided; for if in the Lower Countries, for example, we reckon 4550 inhabitants to a square mile-Russia contains but 447-Sweden 362and Norway only 118.

Europe contains 17 nations; 1st Nations speaking the dialects derived from the Latin languages, 61 millions-2d. Teutonic nations, 54 millions-3d. Sclavonians, 46 millions-4th. Celts, 3,270,000 -- 5th. Tartars, 3,500,000 -- 6th. Magyans, 3,250,000 - 7th. Greeks, 2,100,000 -8th Fins 1,800,000—9th. Cimmerians, 1,610,000—10th. Basques, 630,000—11th. Arnauts, 230,000—12th. Maltes, 80,000—13th. Circassians, 8,000—14th. Samoides, 2,100—15th. Jews, 2,060,000-16th. Gipsies, 110,500-and

17th. Armenians, 150,000.

The Roman Catholics are in number 100 millions-the Protestants of different Communions, about 42 millions-the Schismatic Greeks, 32 millions-the Menonist, 240,000 -the Methodists, 180,000 -the Unitarians, 50,000—the Quakers, 40,000—the Mahometans, 2,630,000—the Jews, 2,060,000—and the

Hernhutters 48,000.

In dissaine out each state according to its superfices, its population, its ordinary reve-

superfices, its population, its ordinary revenues, and the contributive proportion of each individual towards the public burdens, we find they should occupy the following order:

Order fices.—1st. Russia**—2d. Sweden,**—3d. Austria**—4th. France**—5th. Turkey**—6th. Spain**—7th. Great Britain**—8th. Prussia**—9th. Germany**—10th. Benmark**—11th. the two Sicilies**—12th. Portugal**—13th. Sardinia**—14th. the Netherlands**—15th. Switzerland**—16th. the Ecclesiastical States**—and 17th. Tuscany, &c.

Population.-1st, Russia; 2d, France; 3d, Austria; 4th, Great Britain; 5th, Germany; 6th, Spain; 7th, Prussia; 8th, Tarkey; 9th, the two Sicilies; 10th, Netherlands; 11th. Sardinia; 12th, Portugal; 13th, Sweden; 14th, the Ecclesissical States; 15th, Switzer.

land: 16 h, Denmerk: 17th, Tuscany, &c.

Revenue—1st, Great Britain: 2d, France:
3d, Russia: 4th, Austria: 5th, Germany: 6th,
the Netherlands: 7th, Prussia: 8th, Spain: 9th, Turkey; 10th, Portugal; 11th, the Two Sicilies; 12th, Sardinia; 13th, Sweden; 14th, Denmark; 15th, the Ecclesiastical States; 16th, Tuscany : 17th, Switzerland, &c.

Contributive partion of each individual towards the Public Charges.

This last calculation is the most curious. It demonstrates what each individual pays annually, one with another; namely, in England, 52 france, 17 cents; in the Netherlands, 25f 5c-in France, 18f 71c; in Germany, 16f 6c; in Rusais, 15f 88c; in Denmark, 14f 60c; in Portugal, 13f 58c; in Prussia, 13f 14c; in Spain, 12f 60c; in Sardinia, 12f 5c; in Austria 12f 68c; in the Ecclesiastical States, 9f 49c; in Sweden, 9f 31c; in Tuscany, 9f 12c; in Turley, 1f 4c; in the two Sicilies, 7f 9c; and in Switzerland, 5f 49c. This last is the weakest of all the European States.—[Paris Paper:

C NICHOLS, 147 Pearl street, have just re-. ceived-2 bales wide, blue striped Seersuckers 2 do narrow and plaid 2 do 5-4 and 6-4 fine Cotton Checks 2 do fine twilled black Bombazets 6 do Rhodes', and Hind, Smith & Co's Plain and colored Bombazets 3 cases Choppa Romals 1 do fine Circassian Plaids, for ladies' dresses 4 do Steam Loom Shirtings 6 do Cambric, Jaconet and Book Muslins 2 do Irish Linens; 2 do Brown do 6 do Nankeen and Ganton Crapes, ass'd 2 do Crape Dresses 3 do black Canton Hdkfs 2 do Sinchews; 2 do Sarsnets 2 de black India Leventine and do black and col'd Sewing Silk, equal to Italian 2 do blue striped Florentines 2 do black Satteen Jean 6 tranks Chintzes and Calicoes assorted 6 bales super and common Cloths and Cassimeres 10 do domestic Shirtings, Stripes and Plaids The above goods were bought chiefly for cash, and will be sold at a small advance, on their usual terms.

Je 27 3w

FOREIGY.

FROM EUROPE.

By arrivals at New York, Paris papers to the Sth June, and London to the 4th, have been received.

By strivals at New York, Paris papers to the Stb Juan, and Rondon to the 4th, have been received.

The Paris papers are filled almost with details of the public rejoicings on the marriage of the Duke of Orleans.

The reception particularly of the King and Reyal Family, by the National Guarde, on the 6th, on their arrival at Paris from Fostiniblean, was enthusiastic, and called forth a latter full of grashful feelings from the King on Marshell Eabas, the commonder of the National Guarde, M. Duplin, President of the Chamber of Department, and the Chamber of the Region of Honor, on occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Orleans.

The accounts of the asspansion of appear payments here had not reached Prance.

London papers announce due failure of the three houses are had not reached the subsciences of the side of the Chamber of the Stripe Marriage Iry mans to these houses, aspecting the Chamber of the Stripe of the

nators was 1,300,000."

The Journal des Debats of the 6th thus comments en the failure of the bosses of Wildo. Wilson and Wiggies, who are all named:

"This include produced great sensation in Paris among commercial men. There is, however, too little influency of connection between the commercial relations of France is, however, the commercial relations of France and Englands of give room for any uncentioned between the commercial relations of France and Englands of the commercial relationships among ear neighbors, should include reserve and cardiate upon Francia merchants and capitalists."

The latest nows from New-York was by the packet of May 9th.

The slees of outer at Havre was large. The Courier says a Little was done in the Council of the State of May 9th.

The sales of outer at Havre was large. The Courier says a Little was done in the Councils—without material variations. Exclusives fills are at 31 to 50s, premium. We have the city reasons are reagerated, nevertheless there have been soveral failures, chicily of houses interested in the American Securities. U. S. Bonds at 93 to 94.

The Louden Standard says, according to the Latenary retors in the Garatte, the bullion of the bank amounted to 4.423,000! "to,ling. It had mercaused in the first quarter, The Herald says: From Laverpool we team that the commercial consumers! Loudens to be the opinion here that the amount from Landon had occasioned musicardity, but, up to the evening of Statirity, no failure of importance had been amounced. Indeed it comes to be the opinion here that the amount now in circulation in Landonshire of the acceptances of American merchants, realdont in London, is loss excessive than has been generally imagical.

Latter from Drendon (anys a late Paris ps.

London, is loss extonsive than a section gover ally imagined.

Latter from Drendon (enys a late Paria paper) represent the omigration to the U. States of America scincerasing to rightful depresent is not families of small means which are mostly absorbed in the expenses of the veryage that are going, but rich landed propristors are stilling their estates, to go and seek a new country in a new world. Frequently persons of 70 years old are seen with those caravans. The subscriptions to the Strikth and Porolga Rible Society for the past year were over 108,000, being an excess of 21,000 over the pravious pear.

Ribbo Society for the past year were over 108, to copy an escesse of 21,000 over the previous year.

The hall-hour steamer plying between London and Westminster ricitges emits no smoke, being worked by quicksilver.

Zingarelli, the cellevated composer, authority of Romoe E Guinketta, died at Naples Moy Live, and still playing the country. He is announced as late as the 20th May an having an interview with the King.

A Rassian fleet of five line of hattle ships, three rigates, and two beings with a large hand free on beant, sailed from Odocsa on the State of April. Their destination was supposed to be the Circussian coast.

These is an epidemic fewer prevailing in Limeric and Echiast.

The late Mr. Hindman has bequeathed the numificant am of 80,000 for the erection of chareles in the metropolis.

The house of Rothachild, in Paris, has undertaken one of the projected Rail-Roads to Versailles.

The latest accounts from Alexandria are of melanelopy character, depicting a fortor state of affairs throughout Egypt, and the prevaience of a frightful dearth.

Ko less than 50,000 men are to be accombied in the authors review to Premiss. The Entitle Green are New Seathers and Correct and Correct of the British Government intend offering a free magnetic New Years.

in the automo reviews in Prussia. The Enti-paces of Austria and Russia are expected to be present.

The British Government intend offering a free passage to New South Walsa, next spring, to 100 mechanics from freisand, including stone-mation, soloceouters, corporates, bricklayers, and thekemishs, who will be engaged at the per-day in that colony.

The pacify results of the real exists in Len-don is autimated at §35,000,000, which would make the aggregate value of the property not fir from \$50,000,000,000, estimating the income at 6 per cent.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

CAUSE OF HER DETENTION.

Return of Lord Palmerston to Office.

Unchanged Condition of Eastern Affairs.

CONTINUED NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

BELLIGERENT TONE OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The Soule Duels at Madrid.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS FIRM.

The United States mail steamer Baltic.

from Liverpool, at 9 o'clock of the evening of Thursday, Dec. 29, arrived at the Hook yesterday at 2 A. M., but was detained by the fog 14 hours before she could come up. She arrived at her dock last evening. The Baltic did not leave Liverpool until Thursday evening, (29th ult.,) at 9 o'clock, having been detained 36 hours beyond her appointed time for sailing by low tides, which prevented her leaving her dock, The Europa arrived at Liverpool at 84 o'clock

on the evening of Monday, 26th. The news by this arrival is limited, the Christ-

mas holidays having prevented business. We have no change to note in the markets, and little of importance in political affairs. The following is the latest commercial dispatch:

THE LATEST LIVERPOOL MARKET BEFORT. THURSDAY, Dec. 29

COTTON-The market is moderately active for home consumption. The sales yesterday foot up about 13,000 hales, at very full prices-the greatest inquiry being for qualities worth 5fd., of which there is a small supply of good stapled. There are but few transactions by speculators or exporters. BREADSTUFFS-Prices are very firm, with a good do-

mand. Higher rates have been paid since the close of the market on Tuesday.

The only event of political interest is the decision of Lord Palmerston to retain office. The reason assigned is that his differences with the Government on the Reform Bill have been adjusted. The Times renews its assertions that foreign affairs had nothing whatever to do with his tender of resignation.

The Eastern question remains in statu quo. No new movement has taken place on either side. It is stated that the Turkish Divan is not disinclined to listen to the new proposals of the Four Powers, but it is believed the evacuation of the Principalities will still be demanded.

Letters from Paris state very distinctly that Lou-18 NAPOLEON was very peremptory in his determination to protect Turkey after the affair at Sin-

More of the Soule Duols-Amorican Sentiment. Concerning these affairs we have the foilowing from our regular Paris correspondent :

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 26, 1853. In the midst of the conflicting accounts we receive from Modrid, in relation to the Sovier duels, I find myself totally unable to make a statement of the affair, such as I should be willing to guarantee. I suppose you will have raliable accounts in the United States, from Mr. South himself. The brother of Mrs. South resides in this city, and he has corrected several important errors, by a letter rent to the Siècle, but the narrative is still fur from complete. A paper of Bayonne, on the Spanish frontier, has published a detailed statement, which is much too favorable to the French side of the question to be altogether true. The editor says the Emperor is informed of the whole affair, and will attend to it. What control, I would ask, has the Emperor over M. Soule land his duels? All he can do, may perhaps be to send an expurgated, mutilated and falcified version of the affair to the Moniteur, and raise M. Tungor a pag in the Lagian of Honor. Beyond this, I do not see what the public gains by the Emperor's being informed of the matter. 1 think I may say that nine-tenths of the Americana here took M. Sounz's part, and that even those who considered, and still do consider, his appointment an injudicions one, are ready to sustain him in his present position,

It is believed that an offort has been made at Madrid to annoy and crosh him, and that he has shot a Frenchman in the knee for it. This Frenchmen is one of those that have sworn fidelity to Louis Napolnon, and this met of man may very easily be spared. I know that M SOULE thinks that there is a conspiracy against him, and that nothing has been left undone to make his position an uncomfortable one. At the first grand ball of the season, on the first occasion of his appearing in public, a remark, which if not insulting, was at least said in a tone of illmannered jent, was levelled at his wife, and taken up by his son. M. Soule represents himself an isolated. almost without friends or counsel, in a difficult estuation and on delicate ground. Out of the insult three challenges have grown, and two of the duels have been fought; of the result of the third, in which Mr. PERRY, Secretary of Legation, is one of the parties, we have not heard. We do not expect positive and exact information, till the details have been in print in America, and we get the mail back again. At a Christman Eve party, I saw half a dezen gentlemen, whom I knew to be entirely apposed to the nomination, and whose information was not highly in favor of Mr. Soule, nevertheless drinking his health, and his happy issue out of all his afflictions. This will give you some idea of American public opinion, as manifested in this affair, in Paris."

In addition to the above, and to the article from the Messager of Bayone concerning the Soule duels, which will be found on our second page, we find the following letter in the Pario Siècle:

" Pante, Dec. 25. " Monsteur Lu Redacteur: In the version which you have given of the duck which have taken place, on the one hand between the Duke of ALBA and Mr. Soule. Jun., and between the Marquis DE TURGOT and Mr. SOULE, Son., on the other, there are three errors. The family ties which closely unite me to Mr. Soulz make it my duty to correct them. It is untrue that Madame South presented besself in the costume of Marguerite de Bourgogne at the ball given by the French Ambay. sador; my sister wore a robe of blue velvet, low in the neck, with flources of lace made of gold thread, and on her head a torsade.à glands d'or. What is truo is that the expression which gave rise to a challenge sent by my nephew to the Duke of ALBA is this: 'Look at Margnerite de Burgogne ! which Mr. Souck, Jr., thought he heard proceed from the mouth of the Duke of ALEA, and which he warmly took up. The meeting took place on the 14th. After half an hour's combat without result, the seconds interfering, and declaring honor to be satisfied, it ceased, and the parties shook hands. Mr. SOULE did take up the affair of his son, for his challenge to M. DE TURGOT was sent on the morning of the very day that the duel between the Duke of Alba and my nephow was to take place. The letter to the Marquis BE TURGOC, of which the following is a literal copy, ex-

" Monsieur in Marquis: The difference which has arisen between the Duke of ALBA and my son took place in your salons. It was at your house, where I and my family wore invited guests, and on the occasion of a fite of which the Duke of ALBA might consider himself in some measure the hero, that the latter insulted Madame Source, without anything having hitherto happened to exmernte us from the bond of good fellowship which that circumstance causes to weigh on you. It is even posi-tively stated that the insulting expression afterwards made use of by the Duke of ALBA, and so nobly taken up by my son, first proceeded from your mouth. That being the case, Monsieur le Marquis, I have a right to go to the true source which placed swords in the hands of the Duke of Alba and of my son-to make it mine as far as you are concerned, and to demand personally a satisfaction which you cannot refuse me. Mr. Pearry, an American citizen, and my friend, is charged to receive quis, your very humble servant, " PIERRE SOULE, your teply. I have the honor to be, Monsieur le Mar-

plains the motive of the provocation :

" Citizen of the Untied States." M. DE TURGOT declared on his honor, through his seconds, Lord Howden and General Calllen, that he did not make use of the expression imputed to him, and refused to admit that, as the insult took place in the salons of the Embassy, he was bound to give satisfaction for it.

Mr. Souls then insisted on M. De Tunger meeting him. The rest is known. Accept, &c. "" ALFRED MERCIER.

6 101, Rue Nôtre-Dame des Champs."

The Diplomatic Duel at Madrid.

Correspondence of the Daily News, Dec. 25. I learn, to day, some further particulars relating to the duels at Madrid. There were, as I was informed yesterday, we duels- that between M. Soule, junior, and the Duke D'Alha was the first. The other between the American and French Ambassadors did not take place for several cars afterwards. They both grew out of one and the same affeir. At a ball, given by the Fronch Ambassador, on the 15th of November, some young exquisite naticed the crees of a lady as being exceedinly decollect. The links pray in the same distributed the crees of a lady as being exceedinly decollect. The Duke D'ALBA, it is said, observed in reply, that the American Ambasiadress, who was buttoned up to the chin, was not thorefore to be esteemed virtuous, because that was the dress of MARGARET DE BOULGOONE. M. DE SOULE, junior, heard this observation, and demanded explanations, which led to a correspondence. It was thought by the friends of both parties that all was satisfactorily arranged. But one of the Duke o'ALBA's letters appeared, accompanied by comments, in an English journal. I am not at this moment aware of the co-tents of this correspondence but it appears that when it was known at Madrid, a hostile meeting took pince between M. Soule, junior, and the Duke o'Alua. This Spanish Don-who, as you are aware, is by marriage nearly connected with the French Empress—exhibited great magnanimity on the occasion. He found the young American a more tyro in sword practice—(the due) was fought with swords only)—and might have run him through the body ever and over again. Feeling his advantage, he was unwil ing to take the life of his adversary, and after feneing merely in self defence, be willingly accepted an arrangemen' proposed by the seconds, causiaring, as I am informed though on this point I cannot speak so positively as I do with ragard to the main facts, in the delivery of certain letters.

After the events just related, M. Sonle, pere, wrote to the Marquis DE Tunoor a very violent letter, telling him that it was not the Duke of Alba and M. Soule, fils, who ought to fight—that it was he who ought to avenge the honor of his wife, which had been attacked by the jokes which the Ambussador of France had permitted himself to make. The parties met, as has been stated, and M. DE TORGOT was wounded by a pistol-shot in the knee His wound, as I learn from a friend of the family, is not so benous as has been stated. It is not even dan gerous, and the ball has been extracted. The seconds were Lord Howney, the English Minister, and the French General Callle, a member of the B undary Committee between France and Spain, who happened to be at Madrid at the time. The Independence Belge mentions a fact, of which there is also private confirma-tion-namely, a third duel, arising out of he same affair, was expected. The French Consul at Szatunder had high words on the subject of the quarrel with Mr. PERRY, the Secretary of the United States Legation, and one of them had a bullengest the other

Another story in circulation in tolerence to the above extraordinary offur, is, that M. DE SOULE being as unhendy with a pistol as his son was with a sword, the Marquis be Tuncor allowed him three days to practice. It would seem from the result that the American (who, by the way, is a Frenchman by birth) turned his leason to goyd account.

It must not be forgotten that the reports here are all Preu:b. Justice requires that the American statement should be heard before judgment is formed. Letters from Madrid, of the 20th, state that M. ns Tunnor's situation excited much interest. The local influm-mation and fever had gone on constantly increasing. It is reported that M. DE TUROOT has been recalled by his Government.

The Return of Lord Palmerston to Office. From the London Times, Dec. 36.

In proportion to the regret which we expressed when the retirement of Lord Parmerston from the Ministry seemed inevitable, we now rejoice to find that be has ricen above a step so injurious to his own reputa-tion and to the country. If any prior were needed af its mischievous consequences, it might be found to satisty in the gross and absurd misresentations on this subject, which were greefly adopted both at home and absend in preference to the plain truth as we ourselves had related it, and in the francic exultation of the most depraced organs of faction, who fancied they saw in this change event favorable to their passions or to their in-

We hardly know which we are to describe as most ridiculous and contemptible—the Ultra Liveral party, who affected to had with rapture Lord PALMERSTON's sucession from the Ministry, on the avowed ground that he is decidedly opposed to their own extreme dectrines of Par-liamentary Reform, or the Rump of the Pery party, who, in their utter destitution of men of character and ability were eager to doclare their allegiance to a statesmen who has figured for opwards of 20 years among their chief opponents. Applause from each lips, support from such onds, 'ells its own tale; and it was alike degrading for hord PALMERSTON to descend from the position he deservedly fills among Englishmen and in Europe, in order to head the turbulence of one faction or to gratify the runcor of enother

But we readily believe-and for the honor of this country and of its states men we dare assert—that throughout this transaction both Lord Palmenston and the callesgues with whom he is again united have been actuated by higher motives of public duty. So far is it from the truth that Lord PALMERSTON resigned on the foreign liey of the Cubinet, that we cannot doubt the position our fereign relations at this moment is the cause of all others which chains him to the helm. He is a great master of diplomatic subjects; he brings to them an extraordinary amount of political experience, com-bined with great fertility of resources and natural energy. He contributes to the nervice of the Crown not only and popularity in Parliament, and the confidence he has obtained from the nation. We may say of him, as Sir ROBERT PEEL observed in a memorable debute, with the courtesy due to a great antagonist, that we are proud of him even while we op ose his policy. But are these forces, are these powers, are these energies to be turned against the service of Hor Majosty's Corers. when they are most needed and most useful? is this Empire, at the mament when it is about to stake its honor and its power on the husards of war, and seluctantly to take up arms for the first me these forth years against one of the greatest States in Europe, to exhibit to mankind the weak and pi inble spectacle of a commonwealth divided and weakened at very hear: I We hope not, for unquestionably those who are so eager to paraly ze and overthrow the Administra-tion are virtually the allies of that foreign ene-my regainst whom they launch their invective; and in order to conduct the affairs of the country abroad with firmness and prudence, the first condition of surwith such considerations as these, which must be obvious to every person of common reflection and ordimary patriousm, the undefiled provisions of this or that measure of legislative reform for the next session of Parliament assume a secondary importance, and the path of duty lies, for the present, along a higher and mare rugged which this generation has never known the pressure, we must prepare for the sacrifices it imposes alike on high and low. It requires of some their lives, of many their strength, of all larger contributions to the exigencies of be State ; but, above all, it requires the sacrific differences, of personal motives, and of private interests,

Another Blast from the Times against

to the paramount rights and necessities of the country.

Mitchel and Mengher. From the London Times, Dec. 27. The Itish population of New-York, at least a moiety we believe of that city, are in extacles at possessing a live here—two live herees, we ought rather to say, in the persons of Mosses. MITCHEL and MEAGHEE. Mirchel is the star, and the Common Council have just voted \$1,000 towards the cost of entertaining him at Brooklyn. Cocupying, as he does, for the hour, the seat of the illustrious Magyar, Mr. Mitchel has to work rather hard at his vocation, which is to abuse the English Covernment as hard as his original abused the linuse of Hapshurg. There are some trifling differences between the two cases; indeed, the first and greatest of which, in our opinion, is that brought out by the second bufere us. Here is a population of some hundred thousoud trishmen comfortably settled just apposite Ireland. within ten days' steam of it, and under their much-loved Republican Institutions. They have repealed the Union for good and for ever; and, if there is the little drawback that it is not on their own paternal soil, there are not many Buglishmen or Scotchmen who have the good fortune to establish their families within sight, or even convenient distance, of their hirthplace. These three or four hundred thousand trishmen of New-York are just as well off as the average population of this metropolis, collected as it is from all orts of this Empire-not to say of the whole world. What, then, have Irishmen to complain of, when they can get to such a place, every one of them, in a lew weeks, hold mass moetings, abuse the English generally and Queen Victoria in particular! In fact, an frishman is quite as much at home on the quays of New-York as on those of Dublin, Limerick, or Liverpool; just as much as nine tenths of ux are in the streets of London. No so, however, the Hungarians. They had no such convenient retreat, no new Atlantics of their own a few days' sail off, no millions of sympathizing commences established on the further shore, no hospit able sea, no kindly ships, nothing but their own morasses and mountains, with Austria on one side, Russia on arother, and nothing to do but to fight it out at home as well as they could. On the contrary, at New-York there is the simple fact of MITCHEL and MEAGHER being quite at home, and abusing English dominion without fear or stint. Indeed, so thoroughly do they seem to have found their place, that it strikes one as a sad loss of time, money, trouble, and everything else, that they did not go there straight, instead of pur-suing the very circuitous course and roundarout method they actually adopted. For £30 spiece each of them might have engaged a berth on board agood steamer, and found himself at the Aster Hotel in a fortnight at the latest, with umple room and verge enough to blacken England and all Europe, if he present. As it is, tray adopted the ciuntsy expedient of a glass-hottle-and vitriol rebellion in Ireland, got transported to Van Diemen's Land, broke their narole, sneaked off to California, and came by the labour to Naw Varb. Basidae the district transported Isibmus to New York. Besides the dirty transaction necessary for the escape from Van Diemen's Land, there must have been some thirty or forty thousand miles of traveling and volaging in very indifferent company, and at a considerable expense, not only to England, but also to their own friends. Now, all this might have been spared by the simple process of taking a berth, and going quietly to New York at once. But Irishmen never can do

On a perusal of Mr. MITCHEL's fervid harangue to his compatriots at New-York, we should say that he was laboring at the time under a little difficulty not uncomhis countrymen and to rhetoricians in general. He does not seem to know on what leg to stand, At one

time he den ribes himself as "the representative of Irish Republicanism," and he recounces and denies, on behalf of his countrymen, the authority of the pretended laws made by the British Parliament, which he calls "a gaug of compitators, robbers and murderers; a bend of knotted tyrants, and enemies of the human race." There is no mistake about this. There is, however, no country in the world in which a man can with impurity attempt to subvert the Government, bring it into contempt, and intro-duce another. If any fana ical Abolitionist in the United States were to go about toying to raise a lengue against the Federal Government on account of the Fugitive Slave Law, and were to describe Congress as "runbers and murderers," "the mice of the human race," and all that, we should think he would certainly be amonable to the liw, even of that land of livery. At all events, if, by language of this sort, he got together a danrous mad at colored men and Abolitionins, we have no could that, either with law or we hout law the would be rather roughly hancied—possibly tarred and feathered—possibly walked off to Liberta—possibly houded over to Judge Lynch, and made a mark for revolvers or a pendinal to the first tree it hand. The Americans themselves must see the sense of this, and they mus see that so long as we prefered to have a Government at all, and laws at all, must stop all attempts to subvert them, without conselt the centert of the amiable enthusiasts so enguged. ely; no, he relieves it when it gets tired, and changes to the other, which is, that he was waited out of this country, not for the glass-boule and virtiol affair, not for in publicanism," net for my actual attempt to subvert the existing Government, consciution and laws, but herely, he says, for charging the British Government with misgoverning Ireland, with drawing an immanse revenue from it, with earning the fumine and so forth. Now, Mr. Mircutel knows, and every well-informed American knows, that there is nothing so open to an Englishman as to charge the Government of his country with misgovernment in some matter or other We do it every day. Everybudy does it. It is done in Palliament every night of the session. On this point there is perhaps, oven more license than in the United States. But there is one thing which is not endured, and cannot be endured, either here or in the United States, and that is, that a number of men should go about moking speeches, forming plans, assembling mobil, enrolling lotges, recommending different modes of offensive warfare, exhibiting pattern pikes, model swords, extem-pore hand-grenades made with ginger-heer bottles, and ingenious arrangements for the dispensation of vitriot, for the avowed purpose of avaithmening the existing Gov-eroment and Constitution, and bringing in another upon There is usually a difficulty in disposing of patriols when the heyday of their little life is over. Kossuru was civilly bowed out of the United States, and, return-

ing to England was quietly let down into a cottage in a genteel stree somewhore near the Bayswater road. In her. Mitchel's case we are happy to say that no such difficulty exists. Somewhat to the dismay of a portion of his admirers, he is about to start a newspaper, which e New York Herald justly regards as a sort of opposition to itself. That journal rejoices in the judicious aid, unpre-tentious countenance, and disinterested support of certain men Catholic Primates. Hishops and Abids; whereas Mr. MITCHEL is no Papiet at all, and has nothing to say to the Reverend gentlemen. The New-York Herald dos not see how two papers can muse it their business to almost the British Government without coming into injunot see how two rious competition; will less, how the thing can be done well on Protestant principles as on Papist. e New York Herald wishes Mr. MITCHEL somewhere else-- zay, back in Tasmanta, or Dublia, or on Spike Island, or on the "still rexed Bermaches," anywhere, in fact, except at New-York. We cannot help suspecting the Herald has good ground for its fears, and that the cause will be injured-first, by division; recordly, by the introduction of Protestant principles. Indeed, Mr. Mitchell as good as confesses the popular; shally of the cause with Romanism when he recognizes in Catholics a profound and exhauntless fund of disaffection and harred to the British Government." We doubt whether Mr Mitteless can dis-pense with that fund, particularly as his competitors will now draw upon it with less stant than ever. Every. body remembers that when some chemical gentleman discavered that gin could be extracted from the fumes of a baker's oven, and various bakers eracted ovens of a construction to save the precious spirit-forthwith half the bakers in London stuck up in their shop windows, "Bread with the gia in it." Now, that will be the very differe, ce between the New York Herald, with its can treversial articles and right rever-ad con ributors, and Mr. Mitteren's new bakery without the "gin"—that is, without the "prolound and exhaustless fund of disaffec-

in the Roman Catholics of Ireland and the United States. THE AFFAIR AT SINOPE.

Letter from the Russian Czur. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 11, 1853.

PRINCE ALEXANDER SERGEJEWITSCH: The victory of Sinope proves evidently that our Black Sea ther has shown itself worthy of its destination. With hearty joy I request you to communicate to my brave seamen, that I thank them for the success of the Russian flag on bahalf of the glory and bonor of Russia. I perceive with satisfaction that Tscherme has not been for gutten in the Russian navy, and that the grandsons have wed thems lives worthy of their grandsires.

I temain always and una terably your well inclined and grateful friend, NICHOLAS. and grateful friend,

Letter from Mary Howitt in Reply to Miss

To the Editor of the Lundon Times : Six: I read with extreme astonishment and pain communication in the Times of Friday, headed Care," from my friend FREDRIKA BREMER, relative to my translation of her Homes of the New World. I was more particularly surprised, as I received from her very lately a letter expressive of her great satisfaction with my version of her work. She then said, "I write from my heart to thank you for your part in my work. Indeed, I have looked to some parts of it with a considerable degree of anxiety, fearing mistakes and misconceptions; but so far I have been able to see nothing of true importance in that way - nothing that connect carily be corrected; and many parts I have truly enjoyed to read in your language and living style, most especially in volume three, which not only good but excellent, and often so genial, so full of spentaneous life, that one can hardly suspect it is a trans-

Should there he a second English translation, some mistakes must be corrected, as, for instance, mater, the catalder, is translated the meat, and the family Polms is avariably represented by F. In Sweden the first volume is only just out; the second will be out in December, and the third not till January or February. From my heart I thank you for the heart and soul. the conscience that you In conclusion, the says, " Thank) on again and again, for your truly good and excellent work, and quite wonderful, when I think of the circumstances under which it has been achieved. A good angel

The circumstances under which this translation was made, and to which Miss BREMER a lades, are, the work being emirely in manuscript, and the rapidity that required from me in translating about one thousand eight hundred closely writ en pages, so as to have the work ready by a given time for the English and american mar-

Turning now to Miss BREMER'S communication in you cali mus, she first mentions an error at page 16, and, as it refers to a lady for whose character I have great esteem. I would not willingly have misrepresented her in any way. But it must be comembered than the translation was made from manuscript, where the two wors tion was made from manuscript, where the two worse finkantly and firkantly might easily be mistaken, and, not knowing the lady in question personally, the appropriateness of inappropriateness of the opithet was not appurent to me. As to "the misconception relative to the family II., on the Iludson," and the "two other passages of personal criticism," of which Miss Bramen speaks, I

can say nothing, not knowing to what she refers. As regards the more important charge of the retention of painfut personalities in the translation, I must now more than ever regret Miss BREMER's hasty revision of ber letters for the press. In a work of this character, the spirit and so pe of which are so large and troly noble, it is to be inmented that any party personality whatever should have been admitted. Although employed merely as translator, not as or i.e., of the work, I requested permission to expense versus observables. missicu to expunge various phrases and refer-ness to character, which, though allowable in the confidence of private correspondence, were out of place before the

The objectionab's mention of the good old canale, the though I received Miss Bremen's full permission for its expulsion, by some unaccountable oversight, it appears to have been retained—probably because I received this permission when the manuscript was gone out of my hands, and in the hurried correction of the press it was overlooked a circumstance which I extremely r girt.
Miss BREMER says that the Swedish edition of this

ork will not be found to contain any of these personalities; but it must not be supposed that this revised and cor-ected Swedish edition, which is not vet wholly published, is the one from which my translation was made. hen published, will, no doubt, be free from any remarks of this nature, and any record English or American edition would unquestionable be improved by rigid supervision by the nutbor. Regrecting that Miss Barmen should have thought it

necessary to place he realf and me in anything like an antagonistic position before the public, or that a paintal discord should be introduced into an intercourse which has hitherto been so harmonious and of so many years lam, Sir, yours respectfully, MARY HOWITT.

THE TURKISH WAR. General Aspect of the Lutest News.

We are totally without news from the seat

of war. The allied fleets have doubtless entered the Black Sea, although the public are yet unaware on what day, or with what instructions they entered. This lack of information, which appears so remarkable to Americans, is far from being the result of accident. The Governments of Europe keep the telegraph in their hands, and suffer nothing to pass over it but what suits their purpose. An authenticated announcement that the fleets had entered the Euxine with hostile intent, would have caused a sudden depression in the funds, but the down easy" when the announcement is made.

preparatory rumors that are suffered to fly about for some days, prepare the public mind, and "let anything in a simple straightforward manner like other The rumors respecting the prospects of ponce are confused and contradictory. While some persons maintain that the Emperor of Russia has con-

sented to send a Plenipotentiary to the Congress

at Vienna, letters from St. Petersburg state positively that the Czar insists that the religious question shall be arranged between himself and the Sultan, without the intervention of the other Powers. It is added that the Emperor has no objection to send a representative to the Conference, but that he reserves to himself the right to treat directly with the Porte on all that relates to the Protectorate of the Greek subjects.

The latest statement, if it can be relied on, is, however, rather more satisfactory. It comes by telegraph from Vienna, 22d, and states that a dispatch had been received there from M. De Bauck, dated Constantinople, 20th, and was immediately communicated to the Ministers of Britain, France and Prussia, to the effect that the Porte will send a Plenipotentiary to the Conference, provided the Russians evacuate the Principalities. The Ambassadors of the Three Powers had been instructed to urge on the Sultan not to insist on this condition, but to assure him that the integrity of the Turkish Empire will be maintained, and that the Principalities shall be restored as soon as the dispute with Russia shall have been settled.

A Constantinople dispatch, of date 16th, mentions that the Vienna note reached Constantinople on the 15th, when REDSCHID PACHA had an interview with the Foreign Ministers. He promised to do his utmost for the furtherance of peace at the grand Divan, which was to meet on the 20th, but thought that the part taken by Persia and Russia would render an arrangement very difficult. Doth the Turkish Minister in Persia, and the Persian Minister at Constantinople, have quitted their posts, contrary to the advice of the French and English Ministers. The Turks are preparing for an expedition against Sebastopol.

Confirming the above we have accounts from Vienna, 24th, that the Persians and Russians have opened a direct communication, and that the Russian General, Yrrmolory, is to command the Persian forces. By advices of the 2d, we also learn that the Persian Beglerbegs have received orders to prepare quarters for the reception of troops.

The Overland Indian Mail brings confirmation

that the Shah of Persia had left Teheran with his army, numbering 30,000 cavalry, with 1,000 pieces of cannon and 3,000 camel loads of ammunition, to cooperate with Russia. At latest accounts the army had passed Tabriz. The Shah had also sent an envoy to Dost Mahommed, to point out the advantages of his siding with Persia and the Rus-

Present Position of the Eastern Question-Action of Austria.

From the London Times, Dec. 28,

The time is approaching when we may expect to learn the answer of the Porte to the propositions transmitted from Vienna on the 7th instant. It is already known that these communications had been received at Constantinople on the 15th, that Runschto Pasha had been induced by the representatives of the Four Powers o give them his support, and that they were to be taken into consideration by the Divan a few days later Indeed. according to one telegraphic communication received through Paris, but as yet unconfirmed, it is stated that the Great C uncil had, on the 18th instant, authorized the Turkish Ministers to open negotiations. The questions put to the Porte by the Collective Note, are, in fact, two: Whether the Sultan will consent to treat for peace at a conference to be held with the Four Powers and Ressia; and what are the terms of peace required by Turkey, in the event of the opening of such a negotiation? It evacuation of the Principalities as a preliminary to negotistien, but, as that is a condition precedent which evidently could not be enforced, it is hoped that the Porte will content itself with a formal assurance that the restoration of tt ose provinces forms in the eyes of all the Powers in inspensable condition of peace. In other respects Turkey will name her terms of peace, subject, of course, to future discussion, but we hope the Porte will not overlook the importance of p'edging all Central and Western Europe her territorial security, by adopting the spirit of the conference to which she is invited, for, though the Porce may have little confidence in the success of such negotiations, she loses nothing in dignity, and rather streng thens her cause in the eyes of Europe, by allowing them to pro-

But we do not conceal from ourselves that the real obstacles to any beneficial result from these propositions lie with Russia, and are not likely to be removed. The Protecol of the Four Powers records and assumes as an indisputable fact that Russia has repeatedly expressed her reasiness to treat, and that the assurances of the Court of St. Petersburg are in this respect to be believed, but we have no reason to suppose that these assurances are worch more than the declarations Russia has so repeatedly broken; and, if the language of the Russian State papers be carefully examined, it will be found that she has constantly evaded the recognition of any European rights in this question, or the authority of any Conference at all. Her policy has uniformly been to tie the Porte down by separate conventions to concessions givng her an exclusive right of interference; and, though she has failed in preventing the Four Powers from uniting in support of the principles on which peace might be 72stored, we have ceared to believe that more representaions will suffice to carry those principles into effect. Moreuver, the progress of the war, the vast extent of hostilities or hostile preparations now in active progress, and the passions, religious and national, excited by the contest, effectually exclude the idea of an armistice, and have rendered negotiation far less precionate than it has been at any p evious moment. If the Emperor of Russin had desired peace he has had ample facilities to inture it, but every day brings us fresh evidence that he has availed himself of these pretexts chiefly to keep in theck his most termidable opponents, to carry on his own dans of operation, and to bring the whole question in the Spring to a more positive issue.
The Austrian Government, already beginning to find

that the hopes of pacification have come to thate, and that e time for more energetic measures is at hand, has published, in the official currespondence which is prepared at Vienna, under the eye of the Minister, a mean and drivelne arnele, dictated, to all appearance, by the Russian Emonssy. After stading that the Four Pawers are endeavoring to effect, by pacific measures and moral influence, the restoration of peace, the Austrian Cabinat exresely denies that "it has assumed a less friendly or menuting attitude towards Russia," and declares that "she has not in the least renounced har friendly sentiments towards her allied neighbor, and will not have to renounce The article adds, that the "intimate riends hip between these two great monarchs is the surest guarantee for the peace of the world and for the conservative interests of Europe " The appearance of the declaration at Vienna at such a moment is, we fear, an evident proof that the independent portion of the Austrian Cabi net is unable to hold its kround, and that a degree of pressure has been applied which the enfeebled empir cannot resist. The ink is scarcely dry on the Pro ocel of the 5th of December when the Cabinet of Vienns ready to repudiate its spirit, and to defeat the influence t might have exercised on Russia. We have not to learn any thing of the faithfesiness of that Court; all history is full of it; but, if the conduct of Auxiria oppose herself to the general interests of Europe in this conjuncture, and there by greatly extends the disastrous effects of this rupture, the may rely upon it that on her own dominions the first and heaviest retribution will fall.

In the North of Europe the influence of Russin is exexted with the same activity, for it is everywhere based on dynastic intrigues, opposed to the true interests and desires of the people. Thus, in Swadon, we learn from good authority that an attempt has been made by a matedate from St. Petersburg to engage the Cours in this con-test, with a view to closing the Swedish ports, and eventually the Bulticitself, against English and Franch vessels. The Swedes are a gallant people, stoutly opposed to the fluence of Russia, which has already robbed them of Finland, and is even now pressing into its service, by land and sea, men whose forefa hers served in the ranks of GUSTAVUS ABOLPHUS and CHARLES XII. To them and to the Danes the maintenance of neutrality and indupendence is of vital interest; but, if that becomes just possible, their existence as freemen depends on the their ancient alliance with the Maritime Powers. The King of Sweden recognized, in his speech from the Throne, the importance of defending the independence of the country, and we trust that he will not If these effects are already beginning to manifest them

selves in Europe, he same policy is pursued with equal activity in Asia, and there it is obviously directed against the interests of the British Empire. Persia has fallen under the yoke, and the troops which once followed the standard of the Sophis are now to be led by a Russian General against the Turks, and to display in provinces already wrested from their own empire their zeal in de fence of the "Orthodox Greek faith." In Afighanistan wa hear of a renewal of the intrigues of 1838, with which we had to contend when first we encountered the hostility of Russia in Central Asia, and even the distant expedition to Khiva is reported to be renewed. If we place these facts in the scale and weigh them

against the Russian assurances that the Emperer Nicho-LAS is ready to treat for peace, all such declarations will at and for little, and we must look to other modes of ar-riving at the termination of this dispute. The course to be pursued by the Maritime Powers is now clear and straightfaward, and instructions are on their way to Cun-stantinople which will cause the decided measures now agreed apon to be carried into immediate effect. Letter from the Russian Vice-Admiral to the

Anstrian Consul. Monsieur LE Consut : Permit me to address

you, as the sole European representative whose flag I per-ceive here, for the nurpose of enabling you to state to the authorities of the unfortunate town of Sinepe the sole ob

ject of the visit of the Imperial faset to these reads.

Having learned that the Turkish vessels which went continual y to the coasts of Abusha in order to encourage revolt among the tribes subject to Russia had taken reliage in the reads of Sincpe, I have been reduced to the deplarable necessity of combatting them, at the risk of causing damage to this town and port. I feel for the sad lot of the town and its unoffending nhabitants; for it was only the obstinate defence of the Tarks, (habitants ennemis) and particularly the fire of the catteries, which compelled us to employ bombs as the only means of silencing them at once; but the principal

damage saused to the town has certainly been produced

part set on fire by their own crews. As soon us the fire of the enemy permitted it, I sent a boat's crew, with an officer for the purpose of explaining my true meation to the authorities of the town The

by the influmed fragments of Turkish vessels for the most

my true intention to the authorities of the town. The thicer remained an hour without finding any one.

During the whole of resterday no person presented himself except some Gracks, who said that they were depeted by their compatities of the town to supplicate me to take them on heard the fleet. My instructions authorizing me only to not against Turkish vessels of war, I have referred these unfortunate people to the European Consuls. Now that I leave the port I count upon your good offices to make known that the Imperial squadron has had no hostile intentions either against the town or has had no hostile intentions either against the town or against the port of Sinope (Signed) NAKHIMOFF.

Interesting Details Concerning the Destruction of the Fleet.

Correspondence of the London Times. VIENNA, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

The Tricet Zeitung, containing the Constantinople correspondence of the 12th, has reached us. Oas writer states that the reports brought by the English and French steamers from Stuppe, had caused the greatest consternation. Nothing is left of the Turkish ships but heaps of fragments. Of the crews, which amounted to 5,000 men, at must only 1 300 are alive. The supineness of the Turks is considered inexcusule. From the 23d November, three Russian ships-of the line, cruised during four days in sight of Snappe. On the 29th, a re-intercement of t ree three-nockers, two other ships ofthe line, two frit ares, and four steamers arrived, and on the fit owing day, at boon, the Russian flagship summoned the Tooks to surrender.

The correspondent of the Triest Zeitung, who is an aumicer of the Russians, says it was not until the Turks had fired, that their adversories began the canonale, but the contents of the common that the common the common that the day of the common that the common

ade, but this does not appear very probable. For some time the Russians were completely sheltered from the gues of the strand batter's by the Turkish ships, "and, as the liners fixed from a distance, they suffered very little from the lighter metal of the frigales." The Turks have ieg at last cut their calles, and let their ships drift on shore, the strend butteries opened their fire. The Russians then began to shell the town, which, with the frigates, was soon in flower. "This was a fearful moment. The secondine, the maring of the artillery, the continual explosions, and the fragments of human bodies

which were harlos about in all directions in the air

formed one of the most fearful spectacies man ever be held." The Turkish quarter was completely burnt, and the houses in the other part of the town, where no bombs had fullen, were perforsted with balls. The corpse of flussen Ramsi Pasha, the Turkish Rear-Admiral, was found in the water he next morning.
It is said (the writer is an Austrian) that all the em-It is said (one writer is an Austrian) that all the em-playes left the town excepting M. Pirkjanz, the Aus-trian Consul, to wh in the Russian Kernileff wrote, principally attributing the misfortune which had befallen the town to the explosion of the ships, " which the Turks themselves had set on dire." It was added that the Russinus had no intention to take possession of the place, their only object having best to put it out of the power of the Turkish deet again to convey ammunition to the

coust of Circussia, and "commit pracy" The Russian fleet had left Sinope before the French and English vossels arrived; but e.e.winesses stated that it had not suffered much, as it was almost out of range of the guns of the frigates. A British trader, which lay in the port, had two men killed by shots from the Russian ships, and being subsequently run foul of by a ourning Turkish frigate, she was destroyed. Her captain and crew, who escaped say that the Turks' fought like devils." blowing up their swn ships rather than that they should fail into the hunds of the Russians. The ships of the line poured in such tre-mentous broadsizes that the deaks of the Turkish vassels were literally carried overhoord. It is said that HALIL l'asila is to be appointed l'apudun Pasha, and that a vio-lent quarrel has taken p'ace between the Serastier and

REDSCHIE PASHA. According to advices from Persia, the Russians have commenced their steamboat expedition from the Sea of Aral against Khiva and Bokhara. Action of the Bivan-Movements of the Alfied fleets.

Correspondence of the London Times.
PARIS, Dec 23-6 P. M.

I am informed that the French Government received lest night the official intelligence of the entry of the combined firsts into the Back Sea. The same of the combined firets into the Blank Sea. The same dispatch which announces that fact mentions also that a great deal of excirement prevails at Constantinople, particularly among the fanatical party. The discontint and initiation prevailing among the general population are easily traced to the causs tophe of Sinope; but the feeling of resembnent that animates the section of the people more particularly referred to is the remore circulated of the decien of the Divan to agree to terms of peace which the deergn of the Divan to agree to terms of peace which would sishonor the Ottoman name.

At its very probable that the function, like every other extreme party whose preparities lead their judgment astray, will be satisfied with nothing short of war à tout prix, and without regarding consequences. It is not st ted that any disturbance had taken place, and it was hoper that the carry of the fleets would allay the public irritation, and show to the Turks that they are not, as had been reported, abandoned at their utmost need by So far as can be as yet known about the effect of the

propoentions lately mace by the allied Powers, it is stated that the Porte has neither accepted nor rejected them. It may not refuse to send a Ple ip tentiary to the Conference, but is certain that it will demand, as an indispensable condition, the previous evacuation of the Danubian Principalities.

The Turkish Government as well as the people, were disconcerted at the result of the Conference of the representatives at enstantinople. It was looked upon as so certain that the florts would enter the Black Sea after the news trem Smope that, as is mentioned in a letter from Constantinopie, the Sultan himself proceeded to a spot as close as possible to where the fleets were anchosed in order to be one of the first to witness their doparture. When no movement tank place, in consequence, as is ugain asserted, of the opposition of General Bart. guny a Milliers. His Highness returned, overwhelmed with sorrow and indication—sorrow for the terrible disaster of Simple, and indiguation at the conduct of the Ambassedor It was asked, what possible motive could have existed for the recall of M DE LA COUR, if a sec-

oud M. DE LA Cour was sent to succeed him ? I am not aware whather there is any intention of sendng a successed to the General, but I have reason to believe that in the highest quarters a good deal of discontent is manifested. It is very probable that the Russian Ambassador wil

ask, if he has not already done so, for explanations with reference to the entry of the flests, and whether it is meant as a hostile demonstration against Russia on the peri of France. The answer will probably be that the policy of the French Government has undergone no change; that peace is the object it desires, and that no effort consistent with the national honor, and the inde-pendence and integrity of it, ally, the Sultan, will be spared in its attainment; and that the presence of the fleets is less a hastile demonstration than for the purpose of prenenting the recurrence of such a calamity as that which has recently taken place.

If such he the general sense of the explanation, it will be curious to see how the Emperor of Russia will look upon the "invasion" of the sea which he has been so ig accustomed to regard as his own exclusive property. is livels, if he accept that state of things, must be pow arliss in the Black Sen for offensive purposes; and he will have to consider whether the advantages acciding from the con inned occupation or even annexation of the Principalities, are not more than counterbalanced by the mesence of strange and powerful equations in that sea which has been so extefully closed against the Western

Letters from Odessa of the 8th inst., state positively that the Aussians lost the Lagondis, of 90 guns, at the battle of Sinope, a d of which no mention is made in their efficial reports. It appears that this ressel was bravely articked by a Turkish frigate, and that both ships blew up after a sanguinary engagement. It is added that the Russians likewise last three vessels of inferior incoe. These letters achounce the death of one of the Tarkish Admiral's uides de comp, of his wounds, at Sebastopol. The Assuiral (Osman) himself had undergone amputation

of his log, and remained in a dangerous state.

A letter from Constantinope, of the 3th inc., states that a telegraph of dispatch has seen received there from OMAR PASHA, admounting that General GORTSCHAROFF was preparing to actack Kalafat with a considerable force, and to dislodge the Turks from that position. A report was subsequently circulated that the attack had actually taken place, and that the R some had been repulsed, but the Porce had not received any official disputch on the

Letters received at Constantinople from Teheran plate that Russian policy was never so triumphant as at present at that Court. All the advice offered to the Shah by the British Minister had been rejected through Russian influence, and he had consequently been compelled to suspend officially his relations with the Parsian Government. Gev. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS gave his first diplomatic dinner on the 7th, to which all the foreign Ministers were invited.

Peremptory Action of Louis Napoleon. Correspondence of the Daily News. Pants, Monday Evening.

The Presse very positively confirms the story told by the Independance Beige about the peremptory message lately sent by Louis Napoleon to the English Government. It is, says this journal, perfectly true that France called upon Great Bri ain to take the course which became to peratively necessary after the disastrons affair of Sinope; it is perfectly true that France declared to Great Britain that if the British squadron did not receive immediate orders to enter the Black Sea concintly with the Franch squadron, the latter would enter perfectly true that Lord ABERDEEN, "faisant contre fortune bon eccur," replied, without hesitation, without delay, on the very day the application was made, by the most complete auherion to the categorical declaration

The orders given to the equadrons are said to be to eruise in the Black Sen in such a way as to constitute a cert of imposerble mari ime barrier from Verna to Batpermi ting either Turkish or Russian fleets to cross the line, but leaving each of them perfect freedom of action on their own side. The Presse argues that war on any large scale is now much more improbable than it was before the allies resolved upon this last step.

It is not an admissible supposition that Russia will devote her Black Sen fleet to destruction by provoking the united French, English, and Turking naval forces to an um qual combat. Nichatas will, therefore, be placed between these two alternatives : either he must indefebetween these two activation excessively humiliating and inconvenient to him, or he must speedily evacuate the Principalities. The inter course will hurt his pride less: than to let his feet remain practically blockaded in the port of Sebastapol.

Increase of the Russian Fleet. From the Daily News.

We have the best authority for stating that the Russian High Admiral having recently inspected the Czar's Baltic fleet, one half of the ships were at ouch condemned as worthless, and it was determined to build, on contract, a number of screw line of battle ships—one account says no less than thirty? We may possibly find some of these contracts taken in the Clyde, or the Thames, and may safely calculate upon a portion of the verse's being built by the Americans. But it will take least two years to got so large a floct fit for sea-even if the cash is temberming.

Miscellancous Items of News. According to the Kolner Zeitung, curious de-; velopments are coming to light, which indicate th >

crisis. A large expedition has been secretly organizing under pretence of a campaign against the Khan of Khiva. For fifteen years past, Russian agents have been busied in organizing the Mongolian and Kirgesian hordes, supplying them with money and arms, and teaching them to act in con-cert. From this source, it is asserted that Russia may obtain the aid of two hundred thousand irregulars-mostly horsemen; so that if war does break out in earnest between Russia and the Western Powers, the war will rage along the entire line of Europe and Asia and the colonies of Northwest-Odessa letters of the 8th state positively that the

Russia has long been preparing for the present

Jogondio, 90 gun ship, was lost at the battle of Si-nope. The official bulletins do not mention this nope. The official bulletins do not mention tors loss. This ship was bravely attacked by a Turkish frigate, and both vessels blew up. One of the Turkish Admirals' sides de camp had died of his wounds at Sebastopol. The Admiral Osman Pacha has himself had a limb amputated, and now lies in a dangerous state. The Turks themselves estimate the loss they sustained at Sinope in ships, munitions and treasure, at twenty millions of pi From the army in Asia, there are no later reports.

The details to hand of past events do not bear out the victories claimed by the Russians Two levies of recruits were made in Poland on

the nights of November 24, and December 6, at the

rate of eight men in 1,000 of the inhabitants, and the luckless conscripts were forthwith sent off under escort to Kiew, to be drafted into the fleet in the Black Sea, and the army on the Caucasus Part of the Russian force in Poland has been ordered to join the army in Wallachia. From Bucharest, 15th, we learn that the past three days large masses of troops had been marching upon Lesser Wallachia, and that Prince Gortschakorr had taken the command. And at Constantinople a telegraphic dispatch from OMAR PACHA, dated 8th, states that he is aware the intention of these movements is to attack Kalasat.

The Enropean residents of Smyrna have collected 300,000 francs to send to the Frank volunteers in the Turkish army. The Governor of Smyrna,

in the Turkish army. The Governor of Smyrna, and the French Consul General, have given orders to seize all incendiary publications coming from Greece. On the 11th, the anniversary of the birth of Ma-HOMET was celebrated with very great splendor at

Constantinople. The Peace party, at Constantinople, are using

duty in the Principalities

their utmost exertions to get HALIL PASHA into It was very generally reported in the Principalities that an armistice during the Winter months would be agreed on But this would enable Russia to

take the field in the Spring, with not much short of 180,000 men. It appears that the Moldavo-Wallachian militia. recently incorporated with the Russian forces, cannot be trusted in the field against the Turks. They are, therefore, to be employed to do garrison

Russia has appointed M. DE FONTON as Imperial Commissioner in Servia, and has given an evasive

answer to the Servian complaint respecting the dangerous proximity of the ex Prince Miloscu to the Servian frontier. The ex Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia are to receive a pension from Russia of 1,000 duests (over \$2,000) a month, and the Czar undertakes to pay off Prince GHIKA's debts, amounting to 50,000 ducats. Gen. Luders has drawn back the garrisons of Ismael and Kilin, which he has sent towards the Crimea,

andhos sent in their room a partof Osten Sacken's force. The Russian out pickets are at Radovan, and the Turkish at Chorodu. The Turks are reported to have removed a great part of their heavy artillery from Kulafat to Widden. IZZET PACHA, the veteran Governor of Belgrade, died on the 12th ult. Redschid Pasha's Letter Requesting the As-

note transmitted on Dec. 5, to Lord STRATFORD and General BARAGUAY D'HILLIBES. REBIL-RYVEL 4th. It was announced to the Ambassadors, some days since,

by official note, that Russian snips of war had been seen cruising in the vicinity of Sinope. The steamship Taif

sistance of the Fleets.

The subjoined is a translation of the official

truising in the vicinity of sinope. The sceamship rail has just arrived from that locality, and the captain reports that on Wednesday last, 29th Sépher, (Nov. 39.) three Russian three deckers, two two dockers, and two frigates, entered the port of Sinope, and attacked a division of the Ottoman fleet anchored there, and consisting of six frigates and three corvettes.
Although the result of the action is not yet known, considering the situation of our ships and the superior ferce of the enemy, it is presumed that a great disaster has The English and French fleets have been sent to the Bosphorus with the sincere intention of protecting the shores of the Ottoman Empire. This recent occurrence proves sufficiently that it is the determination of Russia

proves summedly that it is the netermination of reasons to attack, by my ans of her fleet, those points against which operations may be best directed. The impossibility, how-ever, of defending so yest an extent of coast without a sufficient force in the Black Sea, is sufficiently obvious; and although the Sultan's Government has the intention of sending hither the fleet, it will be inadequate to the object in view.

Hence the Sublime Porte considers itself under the necessity of having recourse to the effective solicitude of the two allied Governments. The notification is made ac-cordingly, and at the same time, to the ampressadors of England and France. (Signed) REDSCHID. GREAT BEGTAIN.

States Frigate "Saraunc"-Testimoniul to an American Captain-Turkish Sympathy Meeting. The split in the Cabinet has been patched up, and Lord Palmerston continues in office. Says the Times, as if semi officially, "We were enabled to state, on Friday, Dec. 16, that Viscount

PALMERSTON had tendered his resignation of the office of Secretary of State for the Home Depart-

Return of Lord Palmerston to the Cabinet-Prospects of War with Russia-United

ment, and had therefore ecused to form a part of the Queen's Government, it his resignation was accepted by the Crown. That announcement was strictly accurate, and accordingly Viscount Palm-ERSTON has not attended the meetings of the Cabinet which had been held since he expressed his intention to resign. It is, however, well known that the important office of Home Secretary has not been filled up or accepted by any other member of the Government; and we have now the satisfaction to learn that the resignation of Lord PALMERSTON has not been definitely accepted, but is withdrawn, and that the Secretary of State for the Home Department will retain-we can hardly say resume-his former position in the present Administration. Explanations, honorable alike to all the parties concerned in this transaction, have been exchanged; and as the difficulties which had arisen between Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues were limited -as we have already stated on a former occa-sion-to the question of Parliamentary Reform as dealt with by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, it has been found possible, without any sacrifice of principle, to place the Government again on a united, and we hope a permanent basis. To be candid, there has been too much precipitation on all sides in this matter. Lord Palmerston expressed his intentien to resign, as if some vital principle of the Constitution were in dispute and the provisions of the new Reform bill were irrevocably settled, neither of which suppositions was true. The difference of opinion was thought to be more serious and more fatal to the union of the Cabinet than it has since proved to be by those members of the Government who alone were in full possession of the case. But no Cabinet councils were sitting at the time, and the step appears to have been taken without a distinct communication on a question of such extreme importance to all the Ministers of the Crown, several of whom were not in London. Upon a fuller consideration of the whole subject, and an explanation of the condition in which the projected measure of reform now stands, it was found that no imperious dictales of conscience and of duty, by which alone such a step could be justified, did, in this instance, require so great a sacrifice. The zealous mediation of the Duke of Newcastie, the sagacious and patrioticadvice of the Marquis of LANSDOWNS and, we must add, the excellent temper and public

treaty of Orebro, in 1812.) a year's grace is allowed to the subjects of either country to return home, in the event of war between the two Powers. No such provision appears in the Commercial treaty of 1840, but may be presumed to be still in force. The large number of British engineers and artisans employed in Russis, makes this an important matter to be clearly understood. The United States frigate Saranac, Captain J. C. Long, 25 days from Norfolk, Va., and six days from Fayal, arrived at Gibraltar, Dec. 16, with Mr.

spirit shown by the Ministers most nearly engaged in this discussion, have led to this satisfactory result, and it would have been utterly unworthy of the high position and motives of these statesmen, if they had hesitated for a moment to retrace a

atep taken under some misconception of the cause

to which it was alone attributable."

The London Times has an editorial on the prospect of war with Russia. Referring to the treaties of 1734, 1760, and 1793, between Britain and Russia.

sia, (which seem to have been renewed under the

SPENOR on board. The Committee of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society have ontered on their minutes a resolution complimentary to Captain Luplow, of the American back Menmouth, for his heroic exertions in raising 104 persons, survivors of the ship Meridian, wrecked on the Isle of Amsterdam. The Committee further resolve to use their influence in favor of the subscription now making in London for a testimonial to Captain Luntow.

A meeting is called at Southampton to petition for active measures against Russia.

FRANCE.

Position of France in the Eastern Affair-Energetle Note to England-Ministerial Appointments for 1854-flidnight flass-The Recont Disquietude at Lyous-Sentinel Shot-Proposed Now Dignitios-General

On 22d, the French Government received official intelligence that the combined fleets had entered the Black Sea. It was accordingly probable that the Russian Ambassader would demand, if he had not already demanded an explanation with reference to the entry of the fleet, and whether it is meant as a hostile demonstration on the part of France against Russia. The answer is expected to be that the policy of the French Government has undergone no change; that peace is still the object it desires, and that no effort consistent with the national honor, and the integrity and honer of the Sultan, the ally of France, will be spared in its attainment; and that the presence of the fleets is less a hostile demonstration than for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of such a calamity as that which has recently taken place. It is stated that on the resignation of Lord PALMERSTON, the Emperor Napolson caused a note, written in very plain terms, to the Earl of ABERDERN, asking for a definite answer, whether England intended to stand by Turkey, or to desert her in her hour of need. By Imperial decree, M. TROPLONG is nominated

President of the Senate for 1854; M. MESMARD. First Vice President of the Senate, and DROUYN DE L'HUYS, Gen. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and Gen. St. Jean D'Angely, Vice-Presidents; M. BILLAULT, President of the Corps Legislatif for 1854, and Messieurs Schneider and Reveil. Vice Presidents; Gen. VAST VINEUX and M. Hg. BERT, Questors. The religious service of the Christmas midnight mass was celebrated at the Chapel of the Tuilories by command of the Emperor, he and wife and Court attending. The Bishop of Nancy was the

officiating priest. The recent reported disturbance at Lyons de no: seem to have been of any importance. Military precautions were, however, taken to prevent an outbreak. The city was quiet at last accounts. A report was current that some sentries had been

fired upon while at posts in Paris, on the night of the 23d. One man certainly had his toe shot off,

but subsequent investigation proved that he did

it himself, with a view to being pensioned. Rumors are current that some of the Emperor's special friends will be raised to higher dignities, at the commencement of the new year. Report says, MM. Persioney, Morny and Troptono will be made Princes of the Empire, and Baroone Apratucci and Fourn he made Dukes. Marshal St. Arnaun has been presented with the Grand Cross of the Legion.

of the Legion.

the Cortes.

of Washington

The Moniteur publishes the receipt of Customs to December 1. They amounted to 128,555,300 francs, exceeding by 2,201,023 francs those of last year, and by 21,125,841 francs those of 1851. recent reduction of the import duty on iron had increased the import from 18,540 quintals in November, 1852, to 79,886 in November, 1853. Of this import England supplied 17,000 quintals, and Belgium 56 000. The fine estate of Raincy, confiscated from the Prince DE JOINVILLE, was offered for sale at auction, on 22d ult, at the Hotel de Villé, Versailles. There were no bidders, and it was withdrawn.
The Duke DE La Rounrougavan publishes a

formal denial that he would accept the office of Senator, or any office under the present Empire. Gen. Largo, late questor of the liegislative Assimily, and at present a refugee in Jersey, has received a pension of 4,000 francs.

SPAIN. The Budget-American Ship Ashore-Diplomatte Change-Gen. Oribe-The Sonie Buel, from a French Point of View. A Royal Decree published in the Gazette of

the 18th, gives the force of law to the ministerial

budget, although it has not been sanctioned by

A tremendous gale was experienced on the 18th, along the coasts of Spain and Portugal. At Cadiz, the American ship Emblica, which sailed 10th, for Boston, with a cargo of salt, put back on the 12th, so leaky that they had to run her ashore.

According to the Epoca, M. BERMUDEZ DE CAS-

Gen. MANUAL ORIDE, ox President of the Rebublic of Uruguny arrived at Barcelona, 15th, in the Spanish frigate Restauracion, coming from Mente-The duels fought by Messrs. Souls, father and son, have caused a great sensation. The American

public already know that these famous duels were to punish M. Tukour, the French Ambasyador,

and the Duke of ALDA, brother in law of the Em-

press Eugenie, for the offence of likening Ma-DAMB SOULE to MARY of Burgundy. MADAMS, it

TRO, is to exchange the legation of Naples for that

appears, wore a dress close to the throat, while the costumes of the other ladies were more prodigal in their display of charms. The following is the French version of the story, and is, of course, as little favorable as possible to the Messrs. Souls, "On the 15th of November the French Ambassador at Madrid gave a ball on the occasion of the first of the Emperor. Mr. Soulb, Minister of the United States, was present, with Madaine Soulb, and her von. aged 23 During the fire, the Duke of Alba and the French Ambassador, is a little to the conversation made are some first than the first to the conversation made are some first than the first to the conversation made are some first than the first to the conversation made are some first than the first to the conversation made are some first than the first to the conversation made are some first than the first to the conversation made are some first to the first to the conversation made are some first than the first to the first During the five, the Duke of Alba and the Prench Ambussador, in a literaticle conversation, made some observation and exchanged some pleasantry on the toilet of Magane Soule, the eccentric tasts of which had been remarked by the entire company. Mr. Soule, Jr., overheard the conversation. The following morning Mr. Perry, Secretary of Legation of the United States, and Colonel Millaus Del Bosch, waited on the Duke of Alba; they handed him a letter from Mr. Soule, Jr., and said they were sent to demand satisfaction for the pleasantry of the previous evening. The Duke of Alba was greatly surprised, and throwing the letter which had been given him on his table, explained to the two witnesses of his adversary what had really passed—in fact, that it was nothing more than a simple

passed-in fact, that it was nothing more than a simple joke in a private conversation. He, at the same time, ex-pressed his great regret that a sou should have considered his mother offended at a remark which only had reference his mother offended at a remark which only had reference to her mantua maker; and he proposed to write a friendly letter to Mr. SOULE, to remove from his mind the array under which he labored. The friends of Mr. Soule took their leave perfectly ratisfied. The following morning the Dube of Alma found on his writing table the inter of the day before, and which he had not opined. He read it and found that it was conched in terms so violent, so is autime, that he consistered himself bound to spand, in turn. and found that it was conched in terms so violent, so is-sulting, that he considered himself bound to send, in turn, two of his friends to Mr. Soulen, Ir, to demand the with drawal of what he had just read, and to demand also that the letter of explanation which he himself had written should be returned to him. Mr. Soules withdraw the in-sulting expressions he had made use of, and asked to he allowed to keep the letter which he had received from the Duke of ALDA, pledging, at the same time, his worl of nonor that he would never make use of it, and that the result of the affair completely satisfied him.

Several days after some English papers related the fects we have just mentioned, but they travestied them in a namer offensive to the Duko of Alba. Being irritated by these attacks, the Duke of Alba sent General Jose BE LA Covera to Mr. Soules to demand reparation. He

by these attacks, the Duke of ALBA sent General Joss DE LA Coucha to Mr. Soules to demand reparation. He consented, and accepted the duel, with swords, as proposed; and the 12th of Denember was named as the day. Subsequently, Mr. Soules asked that the duel should take place with the small sword, which was agreed to. He then demanded a delay of forty-eight hours, which was also granted. On the day fixed for the duel, which was to take place in the Parlo, Mr. Soules, who had to be waited for a considerable time, under pretext that he was writing dispatches to the Covernment, at length urrived, followed by six carriages full of his countrymen residing in Madrid. Though surprised at witnessing such indiscrect curiority, which made the affair resemble a cuck fight, the seconds of the Duke of Alba consented, however, to the Americans remaining on the ground. The two adversaries took ther ground, and crossed swirds. Mr. Soule was continually interruping, and he demanded, several times, a cessation, which was granted to him. At last, the witnesses declared that the duel ought to terminate, and that they would only allow five minutes more. Mr. Soule' Ir, was slightly wounded; and he then promised, on his word of honor, to contradict the facts recounted in the English papers, and to cause a letter to be sublished to the effect in the introduct of England and ised, on his word of honor, to contradict the facts recounted in the English papers, and to cause a letter to be
published to that effect in the journals of England and
America. He also pledged himself to burn, in presence
of the witnesser, the letter he had received from the Duke
of Alba. Thus terminated this affair. These were the
first two acts of the drama we recount. Now for the
third, and most important. After the events just
related, Mr. Soule, Sen, (the Minister) wrote to
the Marquis de Turgor, the French Amessador
an ungry letter, informing him that it was not the Duke
of Alba and his sea who sught to averge the honor of
his wife, attacked by the pleasantries which the Ambassuder of France permitted himself to ind algo in. The
Marquis De Turgor accepted the challenge addressed to Marquis De Tungor accepted the challenge addressed to him. His seconds were Lord Howden, the English Ambassador, and General Calling, at present at Madrid. A third combat, the consequence of the two first, was also expected to take place between Mr. Pearry, the Secretary of the United States Legation, and the French Coursel at Santander." The same paper says: "The preceding article was composed when our letters

ernment to: k measures to prevent the combat. The two adversaries, in order to evade the precautions taken against them, changed the day of the meeting, which tack place on Saturday the 17th. The seconds of Mr. Soule were General Valors, (known for his extreme opinicias, but who is no relation to the General Valors so well known in Madrid,) M. Gamindo, and M. Picon, one of the aditors of the Clamor. The weapons were pistols. Tw shots were exchanged. Mr. Soule was not hit. M. De Turgot fell, his adversary's hall having hit him in the leg, about three inches above the knee. The would was serious, but it is hoped that life will not be endangered. The whole of the Spainsh nobility—all men of honor in Madrid—have left their names at the residence of M. Turgot."

A subsequent account, dated the 20th of Decem-

A subsequent account, dated the 20th of December, states that the ball had been extracted, and

from Madrid brought us the denouement which we expected. Aware of what was passing, the Spanish Government to: k measures to prevent the combat. The two

PORTUGAL.

The Regent's Speech to the Chambers.

The Portuguese Cortes assembled at St. Bent's on the 19th December, to record the King Regent's reiteration of his oath of office. The young King, Padra V., was also present, with his brother, Don Luiz, as Constable of the Kingdom. Kingdom. The King Regent's speech was as fol-Worthy Peers of the Realm, Senators and Deputies

After the neavy blow which it has pleased Divine Providence to inflict upon my heart-leaving my dear children orphans, and the Portuguese nation submerged in mourning for the loss of the virtuous Queen it so dearly loved,-my first moment of relief is that in which I find myself in the centre of the national representative. In their presence I have just reiterated the solemn oath which the Constitutional Charter requires from the Regent during the King's minority. This sacrad outh will be by me religiously kept. My sincere and anxious care will ever be to promote, in all reapacts, the happiness of the subjects of Don Pronto at whose side you now see me. During the short time that intervenes before he attains his majornty, my every effort will be exerted to give him the lessons of a father and the advice of a friend, that he may daily become more worthy to occupy the glorious throne of his august ancestors. I will not cease to remind him of the emment virtues of his august mother, and of his immortal grandfather, Señor Don Papro IV. Mennwhile, confiding in the favor of God, and in the efficient cooperation of the national representatives, I hope to deliver the Kingdom to his Majesty, the King, my august son, in the enjoyment of perfect peace, of its precious liberties, and in the advancement of those industrial and administrative improvements so necessary for the prosperity and contentment of all Portugese The Legislature was to continue in session till

opened January 2, with a speech from the throne. There was a report that M. Fonsaca Magazinaent would retire from the Ministry, but it would not change the Administration. GERMANY, The Religious Tranbles in Badon. A letter from Frieburg, Baden, of the 18th,

the end of the year, when a new session would be

states that the Jesuit Missionaries have been ordered by the authorities to leave the place within a A similar order was issued about a month

quarrel.

previous, but was withdrawn by the Regent, in the hope that they would profit by the indulgence, The Chambers are convoked to meet January 9th.

Austrian mediation is spoken of in the Jesuit

INDIA AND CHINA.

Details of the news by the Overland, In-

dian and China mail are to hand. Bembay dates are to Nov. 28. The news from India is of little There was scarcity in the interest to our readers. northern districts of the Madras Presidency, owing to want of rain. Chotera in Bombay was decreas. ing. Trade was not very brisk; money market Dates from Shanghao, China, are to Nov. 2. There was no new feature to report in the war,

Constant fighting was going on, with little result on either side. The Imperalists numbered about

14,000, and the foreign vessels hitherto employed at Chin-king for han neen grought them. The fleet of junks was also coming, and unless the insurgents receive reinforcements it is Chin-king foo had been brought round to assist ex-Tanutae Sanqua is short of funds, and he had some difficulty with the British Consul, in consequence of presenting himself with armed followers on the neutral ground. A correspondent of the London Times, says "The proceedings of the American Commissioner, and the American Vice Consul, as regards neutrality, are considered somewhat equivocal, and the insurgent chief has addressed a letter on the subject."

being agitated by the foreign authorities, and the Imperial Covernment, and were causing much ex-The British Consul has intimated that chement. so more duties will be paid by British traders till the city is again under Tartar sway. On the other band. Mr Maksnall, insists a payment in silveragainst which the American merchants have vehemently protested. Of the progress of the insurrection in the North, we have he reliable accounts. Ningpo was quiet. Amoy, Nov 5, was expected to be speedily retaken

The payment of the duties during the capture of

Shanghai, and the present collector of them, are

by the Imperialists. At Canton there was nothing new. The city remained quiet. Trade in imports was again languid, and the late improvements in Yarns and Sautiogs was not maintained. Exchange had fallen to 58, 2d per dollar. The price of Tea was not main-

tained, and the finer qualities were scarce. At Shanshae shipments of Tea were active; in im-

ports little doing. Exchange on England, 6s. 6d. It was generally understood that Sir George Bonham's resignation was accepted. No successor appointed. Mr. Marshall was at Macao, awaiting the arrival of his successor. At Whampon, United States ships-of-war Macedonian, Mississippi, Powhattan and Supply; at Macao, storeship Southampton; at Cumsing Moon, Vandalea, and at Shanghae, Saratoga.

the wound was going on favorably. Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

WANTED.

CITUATION WANTED—By a German girl seven-bleen years of egs, who has just arrived, to make herself useful in a respectable private family She has a good caucation, speaks brouch and German fluently, and understands English. She is not afraid of work, and can bring good references; kind treatment is preferred to high wages Pleuse address L. W. Box No. 209 Post-Office, for three days. three days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable young wo-bran, who peaks the German language, wishes a situ-stion in a respectable family assommetress Shuiscapable of doing fancy needlework, and is competent to fit ladies' and children's dresses. Good references can be given. Please call at No. 123 13th-st, between 2d and 3d-avs. wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambormaid and waiter, or as chambormaid and laundress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the beekstore. Would go in the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Pro-lestant young women—one as cook, washer and froner— is a good baker—the other as chaubermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress. Can cut and make dresses. Please apply at No. 261 Bowery, for two days. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Pre-Stesiant Woman, as Nurso and Scamstress; has good city reference; can be seen two days at No. 125 Smit 1-81., Brooklyn. CITUATION WANTED AS SEAMSTRESS.— Often be engaged by the week or month. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st.

SERVANTS—Protestant servants wanted in a gentle-man's family. Cook, nurse and seam-tres, waiters, conclinen. Et ployer to be seen from 9 to 13 o'clock at No. 149 Grand-st.; also first classgardoner.

CEHVANT'S WANTED,—At No. 391 Broadway, 50 (lass ment.) 5 cooks for the City; 2 chambernaids, 4 sorubbing girls. 4 nurses. No charges will be made until facer are procured. Also, 2 porters, 6 clerks selesmen, men on steamers, railroads, and boys for trajes; also, 2 waiters,

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SERVANTS.—Families should call for the best Servants in the City at FERRE'S long-established Agency for Domestics, of 13 years' standing, and experienced in furnishing families in this City and Country, No. 97 Duanest near Broadway. st., near Broadway.

COVERS ESS WANTED.—A gentleman reciding His Louisiana, who will be not bis City within a few weeks, dosires to engage an English or American lady of piety, of a thorough education and polished manners, who speaks French perfectly and understands music, and a qualified to teach them, to take charge of the education of three childs en. A lady between the ages of 35 and 48 years, who can give satisfactory evidences of these qualifications, may hear of a permanent situation, with a liberal salary, by addressing Post-Cilice, Drawer No. 69, Rochester, N. Y. The children, with the Governess, will spend the Summer months in a Northern characte. DUMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of de-lenestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Frotestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics," No. 7 Car-mine et., formerly in Chambers et.

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TARDWARE.—A place is wanted for a young man 13 A Lyears of age, and 2 years in the business. A line directed to HARDWARE CLERK, Brooklyn Post-office, will receive immediate attention. AD WANTED IN AN OFFICE.—A smart, ac-live lad from 14 to 16 years of age. Salary \$50. Address W. M. J., Times office.

POVIWANTED—14 or 15 years of ago, to learn the Ibusiness in a wholesule and retail hardware store, on the west side of the City; one that resides in the Iwer part of the City and with his parents proferred. Salary first year, \$75. Address L. C. N., odice of this paper.

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UG CLERK WANTED-One acquainted ty retail business may apply at No. 138 6th-av.

BOARDING. TPOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, it consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 81 East 23d-st.

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POARE IN THE COUNTRY—Persons wishing to Bolta a hoard in the country will do well to apply to J. DI. ENYARD. Bergen Point, N. J. He has a large and commodious house, entirely new, and occupies the most prominent site in the village. All small families and single gentlemen desirous of spending a few months in the causarry will find it to their advantage to call. Access to New-York several times a day by steamhoats Hugenot and Sylph, foot of Whitehall-st.; also by stages.

J. M. ENYARD, Bergen Point, New-Jersey.

PROADS IN SOUTH BROUKLYN.—A few perma-Enent hoorders can obtain a choice of rooms, with a re-ivate family, in an city, healthily located house, having gas, &c. within three minutes' we'll of Hamilton Ferry, and sieve of South Ferry. The comfort and freedom of a home insured. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 99 President-st., between Columbia and Hicks-sts. BAIARD WANKED. A single gentleman from BParis, Professor of Muci), Pianos and Singing, weats a forms had parlor and bedroom, with perial housel, in a family up town, where his services would be received as whole or part compensation. Best of references. Address PROFESSOR, Daity Times Office.

POARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN,—A few perma

where Y BOARD WANTED—For a goatleman, wife, I children, and I servants, in a healthy as a pleast struction, of easy access to the City, in a genteel family; aton Bland preferred—Address, with particulars, M. O. , Rex No. 2,723, New-York Post-Office. POOMS TO LET WITH BOARD-On second Boor, in suite or superate. Also, furnished rooms to or married or single goattemen, at No. 280 West 20th-etween 9 h and lith avs., opposite Cholsen-square.

Cilice, corner of Amos.st, will receive prompt attention.

PHYSICIAN'S CFFICE TO LET - Corner of R Cosby and Sping-sta, two coers from the Medical College. A connections furnished from basement of a private house, lighted with gas, and heated in Winter tin including attendance upon the door. Also, a sleeping room on third story, if desired. Apply on the promises.

FOUSE WANTED—TO REST—A modern-built librick) onse, pleasantly situated, oftner in New-York of Brooklyn. But about \$550 per anome; to get it on a lense for several years preferred, and possession desired about September next. Address A. Y. Z., box No. 2,723 New-York Post-Office. TIORSE AND WAGON WANTED—To hire for Jone or two menths, with the privilege of purchasing, a good family horse and warou. The horse is wanted for hodicate use in the country, and will be well taken care of Address, with particulars, a note to HOWARD, at this office.

TROCK CANDY—Pink and white—superior for retail-It ing. Jujube Paste, plain and fency Candios in great variety. T. G. HODGKINS, Manufacturer, No. 154 Greenwich st.

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THE 18TH DAY OF JULY-WEDNESDAY. WE propose to issue THREE INTERESTING AND VALUABLE ROOKS, viz: 1

I propose to issue THREE INTERESTING AND VALUABLE ROOKS, viz:

GAN EDEN; or, PICTURES OF CUBA. A volume clegant in style, ornote and classical in diction, and vivially descriptive of CUBAN SOCIETY and SCENERY.

III.

FIMA WELLMONT'S New Work SUBSTANCE AND SHADOWS. A most capital collection of Skotches, filled with nungerit entire, hits at the fashionable follies of the day, &c. &c.

The great work of the year, MOORE'S COMPLET: ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MUSIC. A ork which has cost the indefatigable compiler afteen years of ardiculablar assisted by some of the most distinguished celevities in the austical world. This splendid work, so indispensable mesonly to the professional musician, but to every annoth, is complised in once elegant toyal octavo oume, of 1001 pages double columns, and contains the Biographies of upward of FOUR THOUSAND MUSICIANS. comprising the most distinguished composers and performers were have everlived. A complete Dictionary of over FIVE THOUSAND MUSICIAL TERMS, with full definitions; a complete History of he SCIENCE OF MUSIC, from the our lifest times; of the present; a full description of all known MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, with the dates of their invention and their Scales; Treatises on HARMONY and THOROUGH BASS, &c. &c. A Book intened to cover the whole of musical science.

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The incidents in the story are wrought up with a degree of artistic skill unsurpassed by any writer of the present day. A more interesting novel has not been published for years.—Huffolo Com. Advertiser.

This nevel is decidedly one of the best we have read for some time. The marintire is most interesting, and the style is of that pleasant and readable character which shows not only talent but care. We recommend this as one of the best (if net the bost) novels of the season."—Trenton State Gazette. Gazette.
This admirable novel is now complete. It is decidedly the most enticing work we have read this season—As-

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DOCKS FOR THE SEASON.—To all those that Linical to visit their friends in the country, I would advise to call at A. MAZI'S old established Bookstore No 237 Bleecket-st., opposite Lo Roy-st. There you will find a choice assument of Books to select from for yourselves and friends. TO AMERICAN aUTHORS AND PUBLISH-ERS—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and ar-rangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., No 47 Ludgate-hill. British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions orwarded upon application.

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1—For sale's new and valuable Patent Right, with soom complete, by which is mode, in an improved and superior manner, figured silk, graduated French clustic suspenders. This hoom weaves both sides of the webbling at the same time, with no rising or falling of the India subber warp; also weaving the button-hole at the ends of the suspender. The graduating of the suspender is effected by a new and novel method, which can be covered by a second patent if desired. Gestrod.

With the other machinety will be sold a new machine for cutting rubber into threads, far superior to any in use, for which to obtain a palout, the necessary steps have been taken. For full particulars, with terms please apply to WHALIAM SMITH, at the store of Messrs. JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., No. 22 Dep-st., New-York.

O SHEET-METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.
One of the most valuable and useful parents that he
cen granted within the last ten years, has been awarded
o WPI. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. V., (latters patel
ated March 28, 1851) for a novel and invaluable machin
or making from 5,000 to 18,000 feet of (any kind) SHEE

to WIL WEBSTER of Morrisania, N. v., (latters patent inted March 22, 1851) for a novel and invaluable machine for maining from 5,000 to 18,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 3 A. M. and 4 P. M., in room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.
WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York. Sole Proprietors, 140, 11 Volume AND SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS.—I A RARK CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—The subscriber having a saddle and harness store in a town within an hour's ride of this City, on account of ill health is desirous of dispesing of the same. He is doing now a duratives of \$1,000 to \$5,000 per year, at yearly rent of store of \$150. To those who understand the business, this would be an excellent apportunity to make money. Terms, each,

THE STAVERSMANNIS—A RARE CHANCE TO A COMMENCE BUSINESS.—For sale, the tools and fatures of an established silversmith's ship, with a good lot of new patterns; will be said cheap for each. None med apply except those wishing to take the whole. Inquire of TATHENAU, SON & PALLAH, No. 23 Duane-st., in the roar. TARE CHANCE FOR ENTERPRISINGMEN.

1.—The lease of the old established hotel, corner of 4thav. and (25th-st., with bigge stab os attached; also, the line
of stages to and from bligh Bridge, for sale. For particulars, andly on the premises.

he an excellent opportunity to make money. Torms, eash, or part each and the balance in good tity paper. For further particulars apply to A. H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery.

\$50.000 WARTED.—A Loan of \$50,000, on deworth four times the amount Interest 7 per cent. 3, 5 or 10 years. Bond good, Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 59 Wall-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—OWNER is in want of a linear ratio is possessed of a cash capital of \$15,000. The business is very profitable, but sequences more attention and business latent than the owner can bestow. Address TPO COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.—An wishing to resign his office as Commissioner of a reasonable consideration may find an apportu Wishing to resign his office as Commissioner of Poeds for a reasonable consideration may find an opportunity by addressing WILLIAMS, at the office of this paper, stating

HOTELS.

DELMONICO'S HOTEL, No 25 Broadway New-York, July 11, 1854—An impression having got abroad in consequence of a recent sale of the premises, that the nuders gined had closed his hotel he takes occasion to inform his river ds that such is not the case. The sale was made as before to the lease of the undersigned, which is yet unsygined. The house has remained and still remains open as before for the accountendation of the public and as herefore an der themanagement of the undersigned.

L. DELMONICO.

TARK HOUSE, ORANGE, N. J.—The Proprietor I of this well-known establishment respectfully informs his fifends and the public that the House is now open and ready to accommodate parties with board, by the day week, month or year, on blend terms. Orange is one of the most healthy places in the vicinity of New-Vork, it being only twelve miles by the Morris and Essex Railroad, which cars run several times a day.

Orange, July 12, 1851. ON ECTON FAILS. NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The outdereigned informs the public that his Hotel, at the overplace, is now open for the reception of company and uses that from his experience of tweaty years, together that the extensive additions made to the establishment, he

odl RAWAY.—The not tages would do will to visit the superfix rough the course before engaging them. Cars from South Ferry odd hy, at 10 A BI. 33 and 6 P. 24. LOST AND FOUND.

7 HOBNE, Jr., Superinter

CHOLERS.—CIMILERA.—CHOLERA.—ProCrention is better this a care. KELLINGER'S beautiful
5 NODYRE LINIALENT is designed for internal and oxtornal administration, to slon disribute and prevent cramps
7 nke in mediately a dose, as per direction on the box le,
and wet cloths with the Liminent and by upon the bowels,
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and with the house and the liminent and be thought of
say use this truly wonderful remedy was taxen and applied is above, and, to his judgment, saved his life when
in the last stage of the disease. For Heaven's sake, do
not wait until you are in death's laws, and out of the oow
of medical aid. Stad and get a family bottle, for \$1;
this would perhaps save a whole family, but you can got it
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our very best terms.

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TALIAN OPERA—CASTLE GARDEN.—In conse Inquence of the extensive preparations which are making and in order to give time for the necessary rehensals of Verdi's Grand Opora of LOUISA WULLER.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA!

There will be no performance on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

On THUREDAY EVENING, July 20, will be performed Verdi's Grand Opera of LOUISA MULLER, cast to the full strength of the Company.

Admission One Dollar to all parts of the house. No extra charge for securing sents in advance. An office will be opened from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. every day at HALL & SON'S Music Store, and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 49 Wall-st., where sents may be secured in advance.

TALIAN OPERA—CASTLE GARDEN.—NO-THEE TO THE PUBLIC.—The only correct Opera Bools, expressly printed for MARETZEK'S Italian Ope-ra at Castle Garden, will be fer sale only inside of 'Castle Gorden. Those sold cutside not ganuine.

PRANCON'S HIPPORRONE—MADISON-SQUAME.—REPHODUCTION OF THE TOURNA-MENT OF THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, with all its brilliant accessories, Tilting scenes, froadsword and Buttle-ara Combats. Processions &c. EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK, together with a full representation in the Course are due Stadium, by the first Riders and Gymnastic Artists in the world Boxes, 50 cents; Pit. 25 cents; children to Boxes, 25 cents; Colort B xus, 25 cents. Performers commence at 3 and 8 o'clock P. M.

DROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,—MRS. MACREA-DDY'S READINGS, FROM THE POETS, TUESDAY EVENING, Ju y 18, 1854 PART FIRST.

1 Siege of Corinth PART FIRST.
2 School for Scandal (Act 2d, Scene ist). Sheridan
3 Dream. Mrs. P. S. Osgood
4 Macbeth (Act ist, Scenes 5th and 7th). Shakspears
PART SECOND.
1. Cruise of Aureana Mrs. E. A. Lewis
2. Love Classe (Act 2d, Scene 3d). Knowles
3. Old New-York (Act 2d, Scene 1st).
4. Verses. Dirs E. Oakes Smith
4. Verses. To commence at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the Athernaum; MARSH'S, and all the principal Book and Music Stores.

IN IBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7, to commence that so colock. Tickets to all parts. 50 cents: Private Boxes, S5: Orchestra Sears, S1. TUESDAY, July 18—THE FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF MADAME ANNA THILLOF, and her last appearance on any stage. Mine ANNA THILLOR as Artine Mr. FRAZER as Thaddeus, Mr. LYSTER as Devilshoof, Mr. MEYER as the Count and Mrs. MARITER as the Gipsoy Queon, in Balfes is worste opera of the BOHEMIAN GIRL.

WEDNESDAY—The WONDERFUL RAVELS and M'HE YRCA MATHIAS.

TEW-YORK THEATRE—CHORUS AND BALL LET WANTED—Fifty roung and beautiful ladies wanted, as a horisters and Corps do Ballet of the above magnificent Theatre. Apply at the music store, No. 38 litondway. S. C. JOLLIE. DARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,—The ARRI DEAN UNITED TWINS, two lively, healthy and play u children, completely joined at the back, so as to consti-nte, in one important function of nature, two beings had no, although distinct in other particulars. TUESDAY LIGHT 19. AFTERNOON, at 3 c'clock, two protty pieces f VENING, at 8 c'clock, first time of the CORSICAN LICOTHERS. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12 cents; seats in the first balcony and parquet, 124 cents extra.

CEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS. NO
1444 Projectory, perform every evening. Tickets 25 cents
Doois open at 7.; commence at 8.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

The usual Ethiopian Extertainments, including the Nev
Burletque Overn of BLACK DOUGLAS; or, the LOST
ABY FOUND.

This Company has no expection with any other

This Company has no connection with any other, it WOOD, Business Manager.

GEORGE CHRISTY, Stago Manager.

A CAND.—George Christy, well known for the last twelve, this in connection with Ethiopian Minstrelsy the individual who is cometimes represented as Geo. N. Harriag ion, takes this method of forming the public that he had braned a partnership with Mr. Heary Wood, of Minstre thall, No. 444 Broadway, at which blace he will anone overy evening.

PUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 339 Broadwa 19-OPEN EVERY NIGHT.—Concert commences at oclock Admission 25 cept; Received Saste 9 cents NEGRO MINSTRELSY and the Grand Burlesque on the piera of CINDERELLA, in four acts, with new scenery clarger, &c., &c., EVERY EVENING this week.

NOTICE—A Grand Burlesque on the BOHEMIAT GIRL, in three acts, is now in relicarsal, and will shortly expedited.

GIRL, in thi be produced.

PEGATTA AT NEWPORT, THURSDAY August 10, 1954—The New York Yacht Club effect to be sailed of the Weyport, on the 10th day of August next, a prize of the value of \$500, open to all sailing vessels of ever I ons Custem House measurement.

No allowance of time to be given for difference of ton auga. The entrance money will be paid to the second boat in the race, but so far as this money is concerned, the second to far he will be placed.

The race to be from Fort Adams, starting at 10 A M, out to sea and back, turning staked a 's so placed as to make the race as nearly as possible 40 miles.

Shops to sail under jith and mainsail only, and schooner ander jith foresail and mainsail only.

The Committee will use their discretion as to starting or the appointed day, but if once started, to be a race, provided the distance is performed in eight hours. If the westher, in the orimon of the Committee, is not satisfable or the race is not finished in eight hours, it will be rest cound from day to day until decided. The sailing regulations of the Now, York Yacht Club to govern, except when

acht Club. No. 4 Pine-st., New York, when the control of the ring tent Club sailing regulations, and all other in July south, 1985,

relied a Committee of five personate receive and dispose of the Gist property. Bands of music and other attraction will be repogged to er liven the occasion. Gift tickets a One Dellar each, for sale at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broad-

EXCURSIONS. CHAND PLEASURE EXCURSION AROUNT CLAKE HURON.—The new scanner E. K. COLLIVS H. J. Jones, Master, will give a grand Pleasure Excursion pround Lake Huron, touching at all points of interest, as follows:

follows:
will leave Clevel, and MONDAY EVENING, July 28 and Detrot TUESDAY MORNING, the 25th, ton hing a Mockinac and Saut Ste. Maric, on the way no. a. d. will leave Saut Ste. M. rio THURSDAY MORNING, the 27th tous hing it "Bruce's Mines," Georgian they South and Mounting Penetanagunete ne, Awen Sound, Calpay Bay, and the various Indian Settlements and points of interest. Joing the North Shore, on her return. The season along the North Shore of Lake Huron is said to be the Arandest and most interesting in North America, Compri

FULY, 1864.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG FORENCE, HIGHLAND DOCK, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS BOCK BROWN'S ROCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK! rog for of Robinson at North River Now and selondid standbast

Excursion to coney island.—The new Land splendid stranger NORWalk Captain A HITCH-CICK will make three excursions daily to Coney Island, as follows: Leave Now Vork, for of Spring-st., at 91 A. M. 121 and 21 P. M.; pfor No. 3 North Rever, at 40 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. D. Coney Island at 11 A. M. 2 and 63 M.—Indian at Fort Hamilton each way Fare to Fort Hamilton or Coney Island, and back to New-York, 25 cents, No list price for children.

PACHESIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS STORMER CHAMPION, Capt A SMITH, will have Amost at 74 o'clock A. M.; Spring-st at 74; Broome-st. E. R., at 81; Peckishipat 9, and Pier No. 3, N. R., at 9 Fishing the state of the provided on learn 1997, 22 cents and 22 c N. R.—The CHAMPION of BUFFALO can for Excursions. Inquire foot of Robinson-st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

TUSIA BACKS OUT.—

It As Pashiewitch fled from Silistria,
So shall the hedbugs that blisterys,
From the Powder of Lyon that each insect creature,
Destroys just as swiftly as hall and suitpetre,
Int look out for counterforts—regues are about;
Framice the wrapper and banish all doub;
The wrappers on the flasks and baxes coataining LYON'S
MAGNETIC POWDERS and PILLS, for the destruction
of insects and vernin, hear the engravings of four tational
medisk granted to the proprietor and a fac simile of his
signature Price 25 cents per flask or box. Central depoit.
No. 424 Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-St.,
Brocklyn.

DANISH CONSULATE NEW YORK, July 17, 1854.

TOTIOE.—JURGEN NIELSEN CLOSTER, of Livendborg, Denmark, who, whom last heard from, had shipped from New-York in a vessel bound for San Francisco, will nleave call on ar address the Danish Consulate, when he will hear of something to his advantage.

I o'ls Falk SalE.—Three village lots (quarior acres) and willing Paridge, or sale low, by J. K.; INGALLS, No, 120 West Broadmay.

The War in the Caucasus.

New York Daily Times (1851-1857); Jul 20, 1854; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2002) pg. 4

now, in the war policy of the powers of Western Europe, that contomplated respecting the people of the Caucasus seems the Those mountaincers most interesting. have struggled so long and so gallantly for liberty, and the suffrages of the world are already so much in their favor, that their independence, as a result of the present hostilities, looks very like a certainty; and with a free Caucasus, a Russian Georgia would be rather a geographical impossibility. No doubt, the Czar will have a good deal to say, and also to do, before such arrangements can be happity carried out, and it will be no easy thing to beard the lion in his den or turn him out of any corner of it; but, muess France and England have raised their armaments in vain, and are descined to be baffled in this war, the Cancasus and Georgia are likely to be restered to the government of their own princes. Public opinion, in England and France, is in favor of such a result, and a hundred thousand mountain combatants stand by, with orms in their hands, to see that their own share of it be truly brought aboutshowing plainly canugh that the matter will not be left entirely dependent on the sympathy, strategy, or diplomacy of West-Bin Europe; so that all the prospective chances are decidedly in favor of Caucasus anbound, and that is the chief reason why wo effer these remarks. For the last hundred years the Russians have been surrounding that mountain ground, lying between the Caspian and the Black Sea, and moving thus towards the

Bosphorus; tay, they have been doing so for a any hundred years. In the fourteenth

century, the Grand Duke Vassilivien invaded the Engiern Caucasus, and built

several forts on the shores of the Caspian.

In the sixteenth, the king of Georgia invited

The Wor in the Caucasus.

Of those changes shadowed forth, just

the Muscovites to come in and help him against the Turks. But the former did not interfere. In the lapse of time, they neglected their stations on the Caspian, till the reign of Perus the Great, who marched over the track of Vassilivien, and forced the Shah of Persia to give him Daghistan, Shirwon, Mazenderan, and other provinces. Remarkably enough, he was defeated in Daghistan by a religious insurrection of the Mohammedans, like that which has baffled Nicholas in the same part of the country, and his opponent was named Schamschyl. After his death, the Russians made no progress in the Caucasus titl the reign of CATHARINE II. At that time, the Turks had for many years encouraged the Mohammelan religion among the mountain tribes against the traditional Christianity of that region, derived from the Georgians and the Genoese; and when the Czarina prepared lo invade the ground beyond the Kouban, the found the highlanders in arms against her, under the command of Sheik Mansour, -a name of renown in those hills. fought in concert with Sultan Mustapha III; but when the latter was humbled in war, the treaty of Kutchuk Kainardji, in 1774, surrendered the two Kabardas, situated along the Koubas, to the Russians, whe, at the same time, took possession of the Kharat of the Crimea. In spite of the resistance of the Sheil, the enemy continued his dogged and graduat advance upon the mountains; and, in 1778, the military colonies, called the Cossack Line, began to grow along the courses of the Kouban and the Terek,-the streams which bound the Caucases to the North. In 1791, Mansour died in a Russian dungcon. Meantime, Herac-LIUS, of the venerable Bagratide Line, which had reigned over Georgia and Immeretia from the sixth century, was induced, in 1783, to acknowledge the suzerainty of llussia in preference to that of When Herachius died in 1800, the old monarchy, with its dependencies, was transferred to the Czar by George, the last King; and a line of forts, established through the very heart of the Caucasus, from Musdok to Talis, bound that boautiful conquest to the body of the Russian empire. The mountains were surrounded but not surrendered. The independent predatory ribes inhabiting them had for ages enjoyed heir rude liberty, very slightly molested by those armaments of Mongols, Persians, or Turks, which had oversun the more

in youths of both sexes,) furnished them with arms to wage war vigorously against the forts and moving columns. For the last, fifty years, Transcencasia has been governed by the military Lieutenants of the Czar, baving their headquarters at Tillis; and these last have tried continuolly, by conciliation and force of arms, to diminish the bostility of the surrennding tribes. They have succeeded,. in a great degree, as regards the Asiatics and the people of the Caucasian lowlands; but the mountain tribes have always held out implacably. In 1820, the Eastern Caunssus—(a highly fanatical region, where the religion of the Koran is the enimating spirit, white the more culightened people of the Wostern Caucasus are specially urged by considerations of the coast trade and commerce)-nadertack one more haly war against the unbelievers, and the Cherkesses of the West, being moved at the same time, prepared to make themselves fumous. defeats sustained by their ally, the Sultan, who found himself boaten to the ground in 1829 by the unprophetic Western Powers, France and England, as well as by the Czar, lest the highlanders to their own resources. The Russians took Anopa, and

level fracts about them; and they now fought ficreely against the Russians. The Turks, now their natural affies, held the strong fort of Anapa, which they had founded in 1784, and the friendship of the Sultan, as well as the open ports along the eastern coast of the Black Sea, (which enabled the lift! people to earry on their trade

the Czar declared that the entire Caucasus had been ceded to him. To support his el: im he sent a vast army into that region, under the command of the well-starred PASKIEWITCH. Forts were erected along the Black Sea coast, which was at the same time strictly blockaded, and Paskiewitch and Williamenoff, his successor, made several military roads through the steppes and gerges of the hills. These things roused up all the Western Caucasus, and th: tribes ran to arms under Mansour Bey and a crowd of chiefs, who conducted the most desperate and bloody assaults on the Russian forts. In this state of things, about twenty years ago, the English' press began frst to incicate the tendency of Russian aggression, and the blockade of the Circass.an coast mterfering with the usual course of English trade in that quardeepened interest the te**r**, certainly which began to be felt the beleaguered hill-folk. Mr. Unquhart, in his suitably-named yacht, Mischief, broke the blockade in 1834, and Mr. Bell followed him, with the same intention, in a ship of trade with contraband of war on But this last was taken and confisboard. cated, and the name, Vixen, was blown about, for a good while, on every wind of general intelligence. Lord Palmerston had assured Mr. Bell that the blockade was not recognized; (he thought of the British cheer, never dreaming of the merchantship;) but, after the seizure of the Vixen, bis lordship strove more against his own letter than against the Czar, and the friendship between the latter and the British Public Government remained unbroken. opinion, however, was strongly on the side of the Circassians, and Urquhart, Bell. Langworth, Spencer, and others contrived to smuggle themselves into the Western Caucasus for the purpose of encouraging the fighting tribes, and leading them to suppose that, at some time or other, the English instructed would be exercised in their But the mountaineers grew weary of expecting the British steamers, and, in 1839, made a united onslaught on the Russian colonies, storming and leveling the forts of Toaps, Shapsine, Masgah, Nicolay and several others, and putting great numbers of the Russians to the sword. The military heroism of the Greeks and Romans and the mediaval Switzers, seemed renewed in the achievements of these gallant hightanders. They spurned the proclamations and offers of the Czar, and swore they would fight him to the last man, oven if descried by all the world-watching from their peaks, however, for the smoke of some English war steamer on the horizon' of the Euxine-and they would in all likelihood have succeeded in demolishing the hostile forts and colonies, if the Emperor himself had not proposed a suspension of The tribes of Schamul's country the war. -the Chetchenises. Lesques and othershad thrown all the Eastern Caucasus into an uprear, and the Czar, dreading the combination or concert of the Circussians, consented, in 1839, to raise the blockade of the Black Sca, and leave the demolished forts in rules. The consequence was that the Western chiefs retired to their mountain hamlets for a time, and left the reversion of the strife to the gallant Imaum of Aculcho

one of the boldest and most remarkable

spirits of modern times.

Non-Arrival of the Circassian.

New York Daily Times (1851-1857); Jul 20, 1857; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2002) pg. 5

Non-Arrival of the Circassian. St. Johns, N. F., Sunday, July 19—7 P. M.

The steamship Circaesian, from Liverpool on the 11th inst., with three days later advices from Europe, now fully due at this port, has not yet been signalled.

The weather is cloudy, and there is an appearance of rain.

Non-Arrival of the Circassian New York Daily Times (1851-1857); Jul 22, 1857; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2002) pg. 5

Non-Arrival of the Circustan. ST. Johns, N. F., Tuesday, July 21. The steamship Circassian, from Liverpool, now in her eleventh day out, has not yet been signalfed.

The weather is fine, with a westerly wind.

LEGAL NOTICES. New York Times (1857-Current file); Jan 13, 1859; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 20 SHIPPING. COLEMAN'S

CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day.
CLAPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built olippor-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,

YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BARCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East
River, foot of Wall-st.
The reputation of the Young America as a California
Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her
passages have been 110 days, 163 days and 168 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior
condition. The large engagements already made, will
enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No 3al
Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight
apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.,
Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.
Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchanding.

COLEMAN'S

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CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship

DICTATOR,
ZEREGA. Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No.
14. East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, elfers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be disputed on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sai Solataken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messes. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

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FIRST BESTTERS AND NADETES ACCESSIVE AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMSDIPS,
PROVAL MAIL STEAMSDIPS,
PROVAL MAIL STEAMSDIPS,
PROVE ROWN TO LIVERPOOK.

Chief Cabin Passage.

FROM ROSSON TO LIVERPOOK.

FROM ROSSON TO LIVERPOOK.

FROM ROSSON TO LIVERPOOK.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA. Capt. Lence.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA. Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannen. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA. Millar, Leaves New-York. Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA. Millar, Leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA. Shannon Leaves New-York. Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA. Shannon Leaves New-York. Wednesday, Feb. 2.
Berths not secured until paid fcr.
An experienced Eurgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, buillon, specie, jewelry, predicas stones or rectals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MALL STRAM NAVI-

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIAGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will
be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain: Gro. Wm.
JACESON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St.
Johns. N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class. \$90; Second, \$50; Third. \$30, icluning
free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in
Great Britain. Third class must provide plate. knife,
fork, &c., and bedding, Passage to St. Johns: First class,
\$35; Second, \$25. Fer freight or passage, inquire of the
American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st.,
and at
their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in
the third class can be secured at any of the above offices
to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on
the lines of Railway in Great Britain for \$35, or from
Gaiway for \$30.

Galway for \$30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX, HOLLAND, Manager. NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1658.

New-York, Dec. 6, 1858.

TOIR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE I United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for therve, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, and sail March 5.

TOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND I RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANORE. Capt. TROMAS SRINKER. Will leave on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. 'Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, \$8: to Petersburg and Richmond. \$15, Apply to LUDLAK & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASCOW, LIVER POOL, BBL-Stast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for \$30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, \$50. GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 noon. at 12 noon.
EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon. Roon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, \$75: third class, found with coaked provisions. \$30.

For freight or passage apply to ROOERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

TOR SAVANNAH AND FLOWIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-steamship Company's new and clegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER Commander, will leave Pier No. 12. North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage in Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, \$16. Through tickets to New-Orleans, \$39.50; Mobile, \$36; Montgomery, \$26; Albany, GB., \$24; Atlanta \$23; Columbus, \$23; Macon, \$21; Augusta, \$20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. CIREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTH-VERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. EOLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havane on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the shove perts. Through tickets may be had on ap-plication to SPOSFORD, THESFOR & CO., No. 28 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSFORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passpart. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

NOTICES.

LEGAL

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDISK OF ROD, IMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED LARGE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 25 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of Fabruary next.—Dated Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1858.

au19-law6mTh* WILLIAM LOTTIMER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JACOB GOLL, hate of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers at the office of Robert Benner, Coensollor-at-Law, No. 75 Nassautt. in the City of New York, on or before; the first day of August next.—Bated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.

JOHN G. STEARNS.

jl3-law6mTh* EBENEZER H. BROWN, Executors,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OOT. HOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriberate their office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.

WM. OOTHOUT, Ex'rs.

Bully-law6mTh*

RENRY OOTHOUT, IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO THEODORE DUISBERG, late of Point Levi, Canada, deceased, to present the same, with youchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1858.

CLARKSON N. POTTER, M4-law6mTh Administrator with the Will annexed.

014-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MOHRMANN, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT BENNER, Counselor-at-law, No. 75 Nassaw-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.

jai3 law6mTh* CORD MOLLER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE given to all persons having claims against MiCHAEL BURRAY, late of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MiCHAEL BURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence. No. 3 Morris-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1878.

BYRNES, Administrator.

AMUSEMENTS.

RNUM'S MUSEUM ::

RANUM'S MUSEUM,
BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
RALIMITED PERIOD AT
RALIMITED PERIOD AT
RALIMITED PERIOD AT
WINTER GARDEN,
WINTER GARDEN,
WINTER GARDEN,
Deing—commencing—commen ommencing

JULY 20, EVENING at 7%, EVENING at 7%.

SATURDAY, JULY
SATURDAY, JULY
SATURDAY, JULY
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENII
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENII
ad Spectacular Pantomime
THE GREEN MONS The grai MONSTER;

THE GREEN MONSTER: THE GREEN MONSTER:

THE WHITE KNIGHT AND GIANT WARRIOR. THE WHITE KNIGHT AND GIANT WARRIOR. Toduced with

Produced with
SPLENDID SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.,
SPLENDID SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.,
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT,
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.
Previous to Pantomime.
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemportaneous Singer
IN HITS AT THE TIMES AND PROPLE.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,

THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN. Weighing 669 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
First appearance of
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.

THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.

THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.

ZURUBY HANNUM, "Pearl of the Sea."

ZULAMA AYRA. "Star of the East."

ARELA PACHA. "The Royal Gem."

DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents;

Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.

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TUMOR. SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should cullst public confidencs. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D., No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

A new and wonderful discovery. Dr. J. C. DixON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. This terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 726 Broadway; J. C. DIXON, M. D.

PA.M. to 4 P. M.; No. TE Broadway; J. C. DIXON, M. D.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY

Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—
Private diseases oured in the shortest possible time by

Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet.

Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris
and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain
and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases
of Secret Discases and Wrong Treatment than all
others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and
at less expense than any other can or will, and those who
have been robbed of their money and health, call; it
will take but little money and time to restore you. If
you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special
experience in this much neglected branch of medical
science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most
complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorthee or Syphilis
cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance
from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige
eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary
emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a
few weeks, permanently and speedily oured by a new
treatment. Fersons at a distance failing to receive prompt
treatment elsewhers, may get a permanent cure effected
by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr.
KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

KENNEDY. No. 195 Elm-st. Call send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF A midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consuited with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince tany lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price \$1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. I Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. IJ Court-st.

DRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNder the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON,
M. D., editor of the Scalpel, for the treatment of diseases
of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of
the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus,
diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and antiopated dificult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but
three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are
spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an
attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the
past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s
residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by
letter, Box No. 3,121.

residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3, 122.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Vergained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most chattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness. Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness. Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from sell-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS. M. D. No. 135 Elm-st. New-York ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO Arequire a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price \$1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if sf chort standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price \$5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 182 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2339 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE A-Containing pearly 300 pages and 180 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and diaesae, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and return the proposed and single ladies, and return the proposed for both married and single ladies, and receipt of 25 cents, in spec

DR. LEWIS, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in
all private cases, by safe remedies and without change of
diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 7 Beach-st.,
three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S ROTANIC CORDIAL
erestores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health,
strength and vigor to the most shattored system. \$1 a
bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.
Established in 1814.

LADIES DESIRING MEDICAL ADVICE
Lwill by consulting Dr. Lewis, be certain to obtain the
relief desired. Office No. 7 Beach-st., 3 doors from West
Broadway, New-York.

DR. WEST'S MONTHLY TONIC—THE
great female regulator—a never-failing remedy. Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEMYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on
Dr. HUNTER sconer or later. He can cure the worst
cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other
physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters
will please call and read lists of reliable certificates
of cures made within the last thirty years of almost
hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our
most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is
in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 3at
night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York
City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but
the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery,
DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private discases when regular treatment and all other remedice
fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of
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pg. 5

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. --New line of American mail steamers from New-York to Antwern, calling at Havre, will dispatch their first steamship, the Circussian, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 3 P. M. The Postmaster-General has arranged with this Company to transport the Contineutal mails direct, thus avoiding the extra expense of the transit through Great Britain. This Company has appointed the day of departure of the Cupard steamers from Boston, and will thus enable corresnondents to muit their letters one day later than by the Boston Cunarder. The Circussian is rated Al and is very fast.

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No. 96. Broadway, New-York.
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ELECTRAPY COUNT X SHAP, WITT LIFOUR ACRES OF LA D FOR SALE. Sutrates one mile from the City: commands a time view of London 18 and Sound; the house contained from the City commands a fine view of London; seclusive at kichen; has all the conveniences of a first-clars City residence, but and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, Act. is built of brack, stuccoet, has been recordly painted inside and out and is in portice order; has a perfectly appointed stable and portice order; has a perfectly appointed and out and is in portice location; build an acrea of fruit and ornamental shrubher; part of furniture and capacia can be had with the house also, horses, harmess, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address los No. 3 Noz-Rochele, Westheaster County, N. Y.

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Now-Haven Raitroad Station. Said lot is situated a few
rols north of the Episcopal Chapel, commanding a fine
view of the village and Long Island Sound. The re are
saveral springs of excellent water on it. There could be
a large reservoir built without injuring the lot for building purposes; the water will be wanted to supply the
villago, and is worth more than the price asked. For
further particulars inquire of W. S. HANFORD, No. 46
South-st., or of H. H. ELWELL, South Nerwalk, Conn.

A RELYGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AFOR SALE within eight miles of New-York; the house is any, very large, and inished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise states acros, all improved and handsomely laid out in laws, walks, driver, gardens, &c., &c., with very line shotbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description, will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms.

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Houses, Nos. 24, 242, 234, 246, 248 and 259 West Pinest, atsa, Nos. 24, 23 and 279th-av., the tast a very desirable corner store. The above property rents for \$8,599, is located in the Ninth Ward, in the vicinity of the great Gaussowoort Market, covering about 50 acress of land. The property is rapully improving 11 value, and is a most desirable investment for capitalists. Apply to

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No. D East 3th-st., between 5th and Madison ava., with chandelines, carpots, pictures, engravings and billieratable; \$12,000 can remain on mortgage; can be seen at

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MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER,
MAMMOTH FAT OHILD, 3 years old, weighs 166 list.

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SCLIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
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MONSTER PYTHON, OR THERY DRAGOON OF
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WALLACICS.

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WILL RESPIEW ON WEDNIESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 notil that time. Address by 1 tter as above. MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND 174 English Boarding and Day Schools for Young La-dies, No. 11 West 38(h-st., near 5th-az., will repeat the 26th September. Applications may be made and circu-

lars obtained at the above address. SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COL. LEGE. EAST 49TH-ST. NEW-YORK.
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Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

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BOARDING AND DAY SUHOOL,
at No. 32 East 18t-8t.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Leuters
ad ireased as above will meet with prompt attention.

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MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will re-open Sept. 13, 13%, at Nos. 33 and 49 Elm-sc., Now-Ha-yon. Com. For circulars apply as above. Miss B. will be at home after Sept. 6, DEPIALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, I'N. J.—One of the most pleasant and healthy lecations in the country. Purils can remain through the Summer vection. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

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THE CAPTURE OF NIKOPOLIS.

New York Times (1857-Current file); Jul 18, 1877; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2002)

THE CAPTURE OF NIKOPOLIS.

TWO MONITORS SURRENDERED BY THE TURKS TO BE FITTED OUT FOR SEA BY THE RUS-

TO BE FITTED OUT FOR SEA BY THE ROS-

SIANS-SCENES AFTER THE CAPTURE-

COSSACES MOVING TOWARD WIDDIN.

LONDON, July 18.—A Times' correspondent telegraphs from Turnu-Magurelli, July 16:

"I have visited the two monitors captured from the Turks. They can probably be made ready for action without much delay. They also seen the Turkich price.

be made ready for action without much delay. I have also seen the Turkish prisoners, who were transported to the Roumanian

side of the Danube to-day. The prisoners are all regulars, the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians having left some time ago. On the heights

having left some time ago. On the heights commanding Nikopolis, empty cartridge cases lying in every direction, tell

of a desperate struggle. Thousands of rifles, bayonets, and accourrements are piled

along the road to the town where a train of 300 wounded Moslems await removal into improvised hospitals. The Turks' burned their stores and

the principal buildings of the town last night before surrendering.

The correspondent of the Times at Bucharest sends the following, dated July 17: "To-day the Cossacks of Baron Krudener are said to have

reached Lem Palanka, advancing toward Widdin.

The Manchester Guardian's Vienna dispatch states that the two Pashas who surrendered at Nikopolis are the same who recently permitted 260 pontoons to pass Nikopolis for the building of the Sistova Bridge. Bribery is suspected.

Various special correspondents of the London papers, including that of the News at Turnu-Magurell, who was an eye-witness of the operations, fully confirm the capture of the Turkish garrison and artillery of Nikopolis, as reported by the Times. The surrender seems to have been brought about by encircling Nikopolis with an overwhelming artillery stre, to which the Russian and Roumanian batteries at Turnu-Magureli contributed. There was three hours fighting on the glacis.

GOURKO'S MARCH.

- ROSSIAN BRIGADE PA THE BALKANS AND PROACHES SHIPKA PASSINTHE REAR. PIERCES THE
- Promises Glary that Enough if Saccessful Occupation of Nikopolis by the

Ruselnes. After

er Investing the Rus (ann I to Open ding ithe Quadrilatera), isha itave 100,000 Mes Operate Against The Baikans

London, Jvly 17.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Obentenik has the following: After blockading the fortresses of the quadrilateral 100,000 men are available for crossing the Balkans by the western line of invasion, exclusive of Gen. Zimmerman's urmy in the eastern section of the theatre of war. As regards supplies, the Russians are determined to leave nothing to chance. Bucharest is the great central depot and contains stores of meal, to which the supplies of rice for the relief of the Bengal famine were a mere lagatelle. Sistova will be the intermediate and Tirnova the advance depat.

As regards the Russian army of Rustchuk, a rapid advance on Eastebuck does not seem imminent. The cavalry divisions forming the outposts of the army extend from a point on the Danube twelve miles west of Rustchuk, to forty miles inland, facing Turkish forem at position on the river Lom, reconnoisances are pushed forward, but the mass of the division has been stationary for about a week. A Daily. News Constantinople, dispatch sta et that rallway communication on the Adrianople line has been suspended for everything except troops.

Constantinoric, July 17.—The officially amounced reported attack by Turkish monitors on the Sistova bridge is nutrue.

Consider Announces.
Turkish monitors on the section is untrue.

London, July 17.—The Russians, under the czarowitch, occupied Vitova, on the railroad between Raagrad and Rustchuk, cutting communication on that line. It is reported from Simulza that the czar left for Tirnova.

The intimates that it will not suppose to suppose to

Rustchuk, cutting communication on that line. It is reported from Simnitza that the care left for Tirnova.

The porte intimates that it will not open the Dardanelles to vessels of any power which does not promise to support Turkey against Russia.

The capture of Nikopolis involves the surrender of Hassen and Achmet Pashas, with 0,500 men, 40 guns and 2 monitors. All other accounts represent that the Turks evactuated Nikopolis before the Russians ontered the town. The Daily News' Simnitza special particularly reports that they managed with no little skill to carry off forty guns, which constituted the armament of the fortress.

Another dispatch to the News, dated

guns, which constituted the armament of the fortress.

Another dispatch to the News, dated Obentenik, July 13, says General Goarko's command will operate as a detached force in the Koumelia valley until it is joined there by the main body of the Russian invading column, marching by a more practicable but circuitous route through the Balkans by way of Drenova, Gabrova, Kasanlik and Eski Saghra. This main force will consist of the 8th, 11th and part of the 9th corps—in all, about five divisions, or 80,000 mon, not including General Gourko's advance. A contingent of some 15,000 more, two divisions of the 8th corps, are already in Tirnova. I believe it is intended that the empress shall join the exar in Tirnova. A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Yena Sagra gives a long and somewhat sensational account of a battle on Sunday evening at Felditch is represented to have been obstinately contested, and to have resulted in the Russians being driven back through the pass.

Russians being driven back abrough and pass.

The Telegraph's Bucharest correspondent states that the Russians will construct a substantial bridge at Nikopolis. The reported destruction of the bridge at Sistova by two monitors is not confirmed.

The Daily News' correspondent at Obentonik or Obirtoni, which is on the highway between Biela and Rustchuk, writes in reference to the reports of Russian barbarities upon the Turkish inhabitants of Bulgaria, as follows: I may mention that about fifty Turkish families of Tirnova remained after the general exodus and are living unharmed under the special protection of

may mention that about fitty Invaisa families of Tirnova remained after the general exodus and are living innharmed under the special protection of the Russian military, authorities. Speaking as a perfectly impartial man, who would have no heattation of hearing testimony to the contrary were the contrary true, and who has had exceptional opportunities for observation, I do not believe that in Bulgaria there has been a single instance of: personal maltreatment of a Turkish civilian at the hands of a Russian soldier.

Note,—It would be observed that his correspondent accompanies, the headquarters of a Russian corps, while the structiles are alleged against advance guards and Cossacks.

The same correspondent has the following additional defails about the lorce which crossed the Balkans: When I visited Tirnova on the 13th instant, General Gourko's advance had gone forward forty-eight hours previously. Colonel Judommin's Circassian Cossacks were leading the column. So had are the tracks through the passes of the Eenar Balkans that General Gourko's column of infantry as well as the cavalry, resigned their wagon transport and couveyed the baugage and provisions on pack horses. Gen. Gourko need have no fear of the Turks breaking in upon the line of his communications, for he has cut himself advit.

munications, or additional correspondence learns from an authentic source that it is now definitely decided that the Roumanian army will not assume the offensive, but will confine itself to covering the like of the Danibe. Danube.

Danube.

London, July 17.—The Russian telegraphic agency publishes a general denial of the reports of Russian cruel-

denial of the reports of Russian cruelties.

London, July 17.—A Russian official account of crossing the Balkans, dated July 16, says that General Gourko, with an advance guard of cavalry, in fantry, and artillery, crossed the Balkans on July 14th. He surprised and defeated a Turkish battalion which guarded the ontlet of the pass, near the village of Klerankhot. Gen Gourko is now marcaing upon Kasinik, in the rear of the enemy, who occupies the fortified Shipka File. Two solnias of Cossackie have arrived at Yeni Baghra, and cut the telegraph between that place and Monigagra and Slivno. On Suaday an eng-gement was fought near the village of Orzazare, between a Cossack force and some detachments of Bashibazourks, and Circassians, supported by Tursish infantry. The enemy held their ground until the arrival of the dragoons and a battery of artillery sent by Gen Gourthese reinforcements, the Turks field. A flag and several standard bearers and a quantity of arms were captured.

a quantity of arms were captured.

Circassian Slaves.

Chicago Daily Tribune (1872-1963); Jul 22, 1877; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1849 - 1985) pg. 12

Circassian Slaves.

Constantinopie Correspondence New York Tribune.
The Circumsians are at their old trade of seiling their children again. Last week a physician was sent for by a Pasha who lives over in Scutari. On arriving at the house, the old gentleman confided to him the fact that he had bought a Circassian girl of her brother £100, upon condition that a physician should be allowed to examine the girl, who was 19 years old, before the purchase money should be paid. What the doctor was wanted for was to make this physical examination of the girl. The doctor, who is an Englishman, with a position in society that ought to have guaranteed his lending himself to no such performance, made the necessary certificate after seeing the girl, and the sale was completed. The Englishman said that the girl was not particularly pretty, but was simply a well-formed, healthy young woman, who seemed quite elated at the thought of exchanging her liovel for the old sconnarel's paince.

THE WEEK IN THE EAST.

the extrem: east all is quiet In Mukhtar Pasha 12 either notable or not disposed to press the Russians, and the cast shows no disposition to reinforce his defeated columns in Armenia. Both sides are taking rest, and are doubtless enjoying it. There was no restduring the week in

There was no restduring the week in European Turkey, and the progress of the Russians was astonishing. Beginning at the Danube, let us see how the respective forces stood at the close of the week. North of the Balkans the Turkish forces are gathered in the fortresses of Widdin, Rustchuk, Silistria, Varna and Shumla. Rustchuk is hotly beeeiged, Silistria closely invested, and General Zimmerman is probably before Varna this morning. vested, and General Zimmerinan is probably before Varna this morning. Widdin will aiso ahortly be in a state of seige, leaving only Shumla unsur-rounded. A large army at Tirnova watches the latter fortress as a cat does a mouse. Each of these great fortreases is isolated, the Varna line of railway having been cut several days ago.

The great event of the week was the apture of the Schipka pass by the Russians. General Gourkan crossed Russians. the Balkans through what had been considered impassable defiles, and immediately moved toward the south ern end of the Schipka pass. The heat was intense, and the Russians had no artillery. The pass was attacked at both ends—by Gen. Gourka's on the south and Prince Mirski on the north. It was defended by picked men, mest-ly Circassians and Egyptians. The desperate fighting of the Russians under Prince Mirski carried position der Prince Autrasi various, iter position, when Gen. Gourkah moved with vigor and the Turks were thrown into consternation. While negotiations were pending for a surrender, the Turks fled, leaving the Russians in full possession of a pass
through which they can move both
baggage and artillery. The line of the
Balkana is practically abolished.
The sightly and replacity the fearth thrown into consternation.

The eighth, and probably the fourth corps, have already joined Gen. Gourkah south of the Bukans. It is difficult to say just what the situation difficult to say just what the situation is in Roumelia; but it is plain from what is known that Turkey is a hollow shell. The victory on Thursday occurred at Karabunar, which is not over forty miles north of Adrianople. The railroads both to and from Adrianople are cut, and the Russians are masters of one-half of Rumelia. Sulleman Pasha, of masters of Salieman Pasha, melia. Montenegria same and a commander of reputed scill, is south of the Balkans with about fifty thousand men; but he is already overmatched. He will scon be unable to fight the Russians in the open field, and then comestne invest-ment of Adrianople and not long afterwards the siege of Constantinople. Gen. Gourkah's remarkable achieve-ments have shortened the war and saved the lives of thousands. When be seized the Schipka nass he opened Wben the door to the Golden Horn. Troops are pouring through that door by hundreds and thousands.

A practically, unresisted capture of Constantinople is now probable, unless 1. The Turks are playing the Armenian game over again, or

2. England and Austria interfere.

It may be that the Turkish generallissimo intends to let the Russians
penetrate as far into the interior as
they wish to and break their strength into as many points as they will, before he strikes a deadly blow at their line of communication; but if this is his plan, he will find that he is striking at no such army as the Grand Michael had. He will find Duke He will find that he is outnumbered at every point, and especially so south of the Bulkans. And yet nobody knows how many Turks there are in Bulgaria and Rumelia. There is just enough uncerài every tainty in the Turkish campaign to make the current week one of deep interest; for this is about the last week in which a Turkish victory will be possible.

The rapid advance of the Russian

armies is arousing both England and Austria. Engiano is comments to the Mediteranean. The iron-moved up to Besika Bay, near the mouth of the Dardanelles. This is held to be notice to Russia that "British intereste" will not permit Constantinople to pass from the control of ргевепт ite розвезота. Austria war feeling. is also getting up a strong war feeling. She stands aghast at the thought that Russia is about to seize twenty millions of people and the mouth of the Dauube. Will these two countries inter-fere? This is the problem just now. Hungary, through great popular meetings, demands that Austria come to an understanding with England on this s bject,and Besconstield is more than the half willing. He detests peace-atany-price party, led by Mr. Gladstone Austrian intervention Eoglish and

about the time that Constantinople is seriously threatened, is not therefore

aeriously

an improvable event.

CANADA.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune
Chicago Daily Tribune (1872-1963); Jan 13, 1878; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1849 - 1985)
pg. 2

next session of Parliament for an act to estab-lish amongst its officers and for their benefit a provident or accident assurance fund; also to enable the Company to nurchuse, or lease, or arrange for working any other ratiway in Cana-da or elsewhere out of Canada.

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—Notice was given in ta-day's Official Gazette that application will be made at use next session of Parliament for an act to incorporate the Frestyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scot-land.

CANADA. bec Defilention - Counterfeiter More Fullures-Important Will

Greetat Diepatch to The Chicago Tribine. Quence, Jan. 12.—The City Council meeting to-night lasted vill midnight. Five Councillors were elected to form, with five outside citizens

Quebec

were elected to form, with five outside citizens, a committee to examine the books and finances of the corporation. The Hon. John Hearn made a long and powerful speech at the meeting in favor of superseding the Council by Commissioners, and claiming that a municipal representative government in Quebec was a future. The examination so far into the Citurer's affairs shows a deficit of \$43,000. City Secretal Disposes to The United Tribune.

Brantford, Jan. 12.—A counterleiter named BRANTFORD, Jain LE-a counterfact assumed George Raymond, was arrested here to-day. On being searched eight bonds, for sums varying from \$100 to \$1,000, having the Detroit City Company's seal, were found in his possession; also some counterfeit Canada silver. The

company's seal, were lound in his possession; also some counterfeit Canada silver. The risoner was committed for trial.

Social Disorder to The Clicage Tribune.

MONTREAL Jan. 12.—Tranceour & Ciroux, dry goods increbants, feiled to-day. Liabilities, 5125,000; assets, \$00,000. Their inlure was occasioned by losses in connection with uning speculations.

C. U. Pensult, Vice-Consul of France, has been called upon to explain his conduct in connection with the late libel case brought by the City and District Savings Back, arising out of a telegram sent to the New York Time, reflecting on the stability of the bank.

**Social District Savings Back, arising out of a telegram sent to the New York Time, reflecting on the stability of the bank.

**Social District Savings Back, arising out of reflecting the stability of the bank.

**Social District Savings Back, arising out of the capturement of the St. Catharies & Nisgara and District District of The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Jan. 12.—A meeting of prominent railway men was held here to-day. It was private, but the object is understood to be the acquirement of the St. Catharies & Nisgara Railway property, that being an important link in the contemplated direct route to Boston for the West.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 12.—The first searce of the stability of the stability of the Railway in the stability of the stability of the Railway and the stability of the bank.

Railway properly, that being an important line in the contemplated direct route to Boston for the West.

Hallway, N. S., Jan. 12.—The first cargo of Western produce for summent to England via Hallfar has arrived, and will be dispatened to morrow by the steamship Circassian. A portion of the shipment consists of six cardonals of freah meats.

Social Dismatch to The Calcago Tripune.

manar has arrived, that this of dispatence comportor by the steamship Circassian. A portion of the shipment consists of six car-loads of fresh meats.

Sincetal Jimmach to The Chicago Tribure.

Tonon to, Jan. E.—in the Court of Chancery vesterday came up the matter re Stiuson, Stinson. This was a petition relating to the estate of the latz Thomas Stinson, of Hamilton. It appears that the testator had died, leaving a whow, three sons, and two daughters. Br his will be had devised the income of \$22,-250 to his wife for life, and on her death the income was to be divided between the daughters; the rest of the estate he divided between his three sons upon their attaining 21 years, but is the will was contained a provision that, in the event of their dying without issue, and before they had acquired a vested interest, that the share of such son so dying should go equally between the other two sons, but by a codleil he further provided that, in the event of his son Henry dying without issue, or before he had acquired a vested interest, his share enould go equally to all the testator's other children. Henry had died after 21, but without issue, and he had devised lits share to his brother James, a resident of Chicago. The petitioner, who was one of his steters, claimed that her brother Henry had no power to dispose of his share by will, and that, having died without issue, she was entitled to a distributive share of it under the will and codicil of her father, Thomas Stinson. The learned Vice-Chancellor held that the devise over the share of Henry Stinson under which the petitioner claimed did not take effect, and that James Stinson, the surving trustee, and that James Stinson, the surving trustee, and directed that the \$22,350 should be secured by a montegare to the new trustees, to be settled by the Muster, and upon the mortgare being given the injunction to be dissolved, Mr. Stinson to be at liberty in the meantime to collect rents and pay taxes,—the costs of all parties to asid out of the estate.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE UNKNOWN STORY-TELLER. SAME HOLMS STORIES. Second Series. New-York Charles Sembner's Sons. 1878.

The identity of Saxe Holm still baffles the curious seeker after items for the press and that many headed public which devours said items with relish. Yet there seems little reason why people should greatly care, who Saxe Holm is, except on the wholly irrational, quite indefensible score of idle curiosity. The quality of the stories over this nom de plume is not of such extreme excellence that a breathless public should hang upon the identification of the author with suspense. They are fairly good; they are above the average, as magazine stories go; but they are also far from attaining anything approaching to an ideal excellence. Saxe Holm may be compared, and favorably compared, with Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. She belongs to the same genus, but she is a more favorable specimen. She is not so much wedded to the heroine whose profile shines like "some cameo" against a crimson drapery, or a sunset, or a dark rich piece of antique wainscoting. She has more humor, makes more keen thrusts at the people with whom she deals, and has a far greater sense of the ridiculous. She does not mix so absurdly the lines of heroics and bathos. In fact, in almost every respect she is a more sane and acceptable writer than Miss Phelps. Yet she is colored by the same sur-

roundings, and exhibits not infrequently like traits with the authoress of The Story of Avis. Saxe Holm takes a more real hold on things as they actually are, yet her hold cannot be called strong. Her plots are frequently well formed, and she has a pleasing boldness in the opening scenes of her stories. But her people are hardly such as exist in common life, even in such inaccessible haunts of virtue and comeliness as, to account for half of the characters, New-Hampshire and Vermont must possess. "My Tourmaline" is a tale full of such unaccountable persons. The college chums-Jim and Will-are so unlike real college boys, even the possibly angelic undergraduates of Bowdoin College, that the situation constantly arouses mirth. Jim adopts a little orphan girl, who grows up a ravishing beauty. She is always Sister Ally to him, and he Brother Jim to her, and in the end Will marries her. The relations the three bear to each other are unreal enough in themselves, but Saze Holm adds thereto a species of crude tnysticism, wherein a certain crystal, called tourmaline, bears a weird and magic part. Those who have read Reichenbach on "Odle Force" will recognize a basis for the singular performances of the crystal of tourmaline, which Sister Ally caresses and calls her "Stonie." It emits light at the poles, pricks the fingers with electric stabs, and has other and far more mysterious virtues. Thus, two tourmalines parted, and in the respective possession of Will and Ally, tell them weird magnetic tidings about each other; the "King-stone," belonging to the girl, gives her powers of divination, and even when it is stolen, she dimly knows where it is, and that some day she will find it. This story of "Tourmaline" affects one as if recited by a person laboring under a mild form of hysteria, so incongruous with New-England and New-England life are all its per-

The difficulty which Saxe Holm, Miss Phelps, and others of their kind labor under is a want of understanding of the fitness of actions to surroundings and background. With them it is the old question of crudeness in art. A story like "Tourmaline" might do very well, were the scenes laid in some strange tropical land, or were put back into the remotest past, when, for all we know, anything wonderful might have existed. But the Sunday-school behavior of two rusticated Sophomores, the piously angelic hysterics of Sister Ally, the discovery of gorgeous stones on a hill-top in Maine, and the Oriental qualities developed in these stones and in Ally, are simply ridiculous exhibited under the broad bald light of New-England reality. These writers are realists; they set out to paint things and people as they are; and suddenly we find them asking us to accept a tale of the Arabian Nights. Such writers may be bright and energetic enough to hold the attention once, but they are too crude to make the reader ask for them a second time. Other tales besides this are: "A Four-leaved Clover," "Farmer Bassett's Romance," "Joe

sonages and performances.

Hale's Red Stockings," and "Susan Lawton's Escape." These have less of crudity than the first-mentioned, but the trait will always crop out here and there. The German characters in "A Four-leaved Clover" are more unreal than the New-England boys in "My Tourmaline," Great stress is laid upon their true blue eyes and yellow hair. It is Bronson Alcott, if we do not mistake, who years ago foisted upon the public some inanity to the effect that men with dark eyes never come to anything. The mania for blue eyes or steel-gray eyes besets Saxe Holm. One would suppose, considering the number of tedious people with blue eyes whom she must see about her, that she would occasionally fly to some other color for relief. At one moment, (in "Susan Lawton's Escape,") it does seem as if she were making a struggle against an incubus of blue eyes. We read (page 344): (page 344):

"I know to-day two women who are base and treacherous as if the very blood of Judas Iscariot filled their veins, and they both have sunny, clear, unfluching, light blue eyes; and I have known a man who could, on occasion, tell cowardly lies with as steady a gase into your face as an honest man could give, and he, too, had light blue eyes, sunny, clear, and unfluching."

After this is a printal to find that the horn of

After this it is painful to find that the hero of the story has a blue eye, albeit of a darker hue. "All dogs and children ran to him, and his dark, blue-gray eye, which had usually a half stern look, twinkled instantly whenever he

stooped to them." The stories here that are the most satisfactory are also the simplest in plot and the closest to real New-England life. Farmer Basset's romance about a city girl is pleasingly told, and so is the story of the red stockings, through whose instrumentality Joe Hale won his bouncing soldier's bride. THE BOW AND ARROW, THE WITCHERY OF ARCHERY. A Complete Manual of Archery. By MAURICE THOMPSON. Illustrated. of Archery. By MAURICE THOMPSON, Illus New York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 1878.

Mr. Maurice Thompson has done as much as any one to revive in this country a taste for one of the most healthful and charming sports of which we know. He has named his bookwhich is partly a collection of magazine articles, partly new material-The Witchery of Archery, because from his own experience, as well as from the recorded experiences of others, running back for many centuries, the sport is one that becomes a passion in those who can make the leisure to practice it. Especially for peowho live near neighborhoods which have not been depleted of large and small game, is the bow and arrow a fascinating weapon, for it is possible to use it practically as a substitute for a gun, instead of confining the attention to the comparatively tame pleasure of shooting at the butt. Mr. Thompson has given in a number of our popular magazines an account of his adventures in pursuit of game, armed only with a six-foot bow and the feathered arrow. His favorite implement has great advantages over powder and shot, advantages which the Indians still Bally understand. While the adult Indian has discarded the bow and arrow for the gun, it is in order to be prepared for large game, or for the meeting with that largest of all game, man; the Indian boy, however, who hunts to fill the pot, still uses with mar-

velous precision the silent arrow. It is the si-

vantage over the gun; where game is plenty the whizz of the shaft is often unnoticed by the companions of the game that has been struck; ducks, for instance, will often go on feeding until a number have been pierced; even if they notice the fatal arrow, they do not fly far; it is the loud report of powder which interferes most with a sportsman's luck.

Mr. Thompson is a genuine enthusiast, a real toxophilist, and does not scorn shooting at the mark, although he descants upon the attractions of shooting at live game. He has compiled from his own articles and from records of shooting in England during this and preceding centuries, a manual which is to cover the whole ground. Woodpecker-shooting, have or rabbit shooting, woodcock, plover, and duck shooting, are passed in review. Then we have chapters on shooting on the lawn, and the advantages of the sport to women, and practical directions as to the equipment of archers. Chapters 12, 13, and 14 are especially pleasing, since they describe adventures by flood and field, battles between birds, and instances of shots made by the author, his brother, and a Seminole Indian of Florida. This Indian left his people in the Everglades by the Okechobee, because, "got riffe too dam much. Ugh! bang! bang! scare all turkey, bear, deer, crane, duck, clean offugh!" Some of Mr. Thompson's stories are rather hard to believe, but he has prepared a very enjoyable mixture of the adventurous and the practical.

A RUSSIAN NOVEL.

THE COSSACKS; A TALE OF THE CAUCASUS IN 1852. By Count LEO TOLSTOY. Translated from the Russian by Eugene Schuyler New-York; Charles Scriener's Sons. 1878. The Slav races are slow in getting into

line as producers of works of art and literature. A Russian literature exists-a Russian literature existed during the last century; but somehow Russia did not offer any such conspicuous work of greatness as to cause enthusiasts to translate it into the Western tongues. The bridge between the Russian language and German, French, and English is undoubtedly hard to cross, but by no means so difficult a task as at one time it was supposed to be. In this age of translations from each language into every other, no special difficulty has been found in securing transcripts of Turgénief's novels. It is true, to be sure, that these latter have been too freely dealt with in translation. Instead of being taken from the Russian, they have been translated from the French translation. French translators are notoriously inexact; the French public demands smoothness even where the original is abrupt and harsh. Hence, many of Turgénieff's best points have missed fire. The Frenchman first, and the English writer afterward, have failed to catch the true spirit of Russian characteristic phrases. This is a blomish which can hardly fasten on the translation of Mr. Schuyler. He has been long a student of Russian, and has given other proofs of a respectable knowledge of the tongue, if no more. But internal evidence also witnesses to the faithfulness of his translation; there is an abruptness and often want of sequence in the dialogues of this novel which fit well to the characters presented; they seem to be intended by the author for characteristic traits. We may take them to form part of the curious temperaments which appear, according to modern Russian novelists, to be a national feature in their countrymen.

It is remarkable that at the same time that

Russian novelists are making their way with the inhabitants of Western Europe and America. Russian or Slav artists are coming into fashion. More than one disciple of the modern realistic school has found himself suddenly lifted from poverty into the comparative wealth which comes with public approval. Judging from the Russian novelists, the arts might suit the Russian temperament better than literature. The artist can attain considerable rank; he can almost reach the highest levels of art without being much more personally than a boy. Now, Turgénieff, and this new-comer among us whom Mr. Schuyler is introducing, represent the national temperament of many adult Russians as that of overgrown school-boys. They do not say so in so many words; they may even deny that they do so: but that is really the effect of their descriptions of the mental and moral status of Russians. Profoundly imitative, the young Russian of Turgénieff and Tolstoy is full of enthusiasm for he knows not what; he is enthusiastic on general principles. At the same time, the background of his character is a dark pessimism, against which the fruitless flashes of energy play more or less harmlessly. He is not unlike a common type of German youth, except that he is more violent, more helpless, and more surely discouraged. He raves about love and cannot find it; he projects reforms and cannot make the first step; in fine, he is a dull man fired by the reading of foreign books into a spasmodic vitality which, coming from without and not from within, has no root and dies early. It is such a youth as this whom Count Tolstoy has depicted in his hero, Olenia, a rich young

man who has been a society man in Moscow, and has joined the army in the Caucasus. He is not a very heroic youth in the common acceptance of the term. Tolstoy puts him through no adventures which the average Russian would mind undertaking. His heroism consists in refusing to make a mistress of the Cossack girl whom he admires and finally learns to love. And yet it is a dreamy heroism. He hardly has a desire for the girl before his love makes him respect her sufficiently to think of marriage. He begins by wishing to promote her marriage with the young Cossack, Lukashka; he ends by asking her to marry him. That she does not, depends more upon unforeseen circumstances than upon any particular unwillingness on the part of Lukashka's betrothed. The play in the dreamy, groping mind of Olenin is interesting in the extreme; not less so is the picture we get of the Cossacks in their village on the Terek. Olenin is quartered on the parents of Marianka, and learns to love her without speaking a word to her. Like the Cossack women, she is powerfully built and a great worker, but she is very beautiful. The women manage house and fields; the men go on guard, on forays, or get drunk. They are degenerate men, whose wives manage them when in-doors. Apparently there exists no morality in the village, save that commanded by personal interest. Marianka is chaste, but even she, it appears, is not considered proof against the money and influence of Olenin. His fellow-officers cannot make him out. His only employment is to go hunting and to watch Marianka busied about the house and stables. Lukashka, her betrothed, has a mistress, and she knows it; he gets drunk and hugs the girls; but then he has killed a hostile Circussian, and imitates as well as a Cossack can the awagger and swing of af Circassian brave. An even darker side is hinted at when Lukashka at that time without a horse and not yet the murderer of a Circassian, is hopeless of being able to wed Marianka. He expects to be her lover, even if she does marry some one else. It is in this moral swamp that Olenin feels himself

at home, although he will not descend to vice Side by side with the two young Cossacks, and as a complement of the Cossack picture, is

a gigantic hunter, the butt of the town, who re-

joices in the name of Uncle Eroshka. He is of

the older generation of men, who gaze with

contempt on the rising brood. He is a lib-

eral in religion, and drinks like

Eroshka uses his quarters as a tavern, and tries to make him look on Marianka as a possible mistress. He reminds one forcibly of Turgénieff's Lear of the Steppe, but is far more natural, sharply defined, and brutish. When Olenin is finally rebuffed by Marianka and goes away, the old man is moved to tears, kisses him, and demands his gun as a parting present. But when Olenin turns about in his wagon to look at Marianka for the last time, neither she nor Uncle Eroshka are taking further notice of him. He feels that he has been forgotten already. In this way nothing is left to most the characters of the book, save healthy animalism, which is reverted to again and again with evident pleasure. Olenin the Russian, Lukashka and Eroshka the Cossacks, and even Marianks, are described with enthusiasm as filled with rude, boisterous health. They may with one exception, be incapable of high motives: they may all be in the mental state of children; they may grin vacantly and laugh without cause-but they are intensely healthy. When looked at from this point of view the whole thing has a ridiculous aspect.

But at first reading the book is anything but ridiculous. With what vividness does not Tolstoy describe the sandy, turbid Terek, the dense underbrush, where deer and pheasants lurk, and the aridsteppes beyond the other bank of the stream! As for the distant mountains which harbor the hostile Circussians, they send the Russian author into wild delight. We hear the cry of the dweller on the long, hot, monotonous plain when he thinks of the cool breezes and picturesque forms of the mountains. Rudely and crudely the village of the helf-barbarous Old Russian Cossacks is outlined before us, and in the midst Olenin is fighting the battle of good and evil. But he is fighting without one person who can appreciate the struggle; and he withdraws, either laughed at or feared-always misunderstood. It is a powerful book, and its faults, which the present generation seems to account virtues, are those of the present day. The pessimism of Germany is not confined to philosophers; it flourishes among the novelists, and from them Russian men of letters have learned the sad lesson. The result appears in the hopeless but profoundly touching novels of Turgénieff and Tolstoy. As to the English of Mr. Schuyler, we have no fault to find, save in the inelegance, to say the least, of the use of the words "nights" and "evenings" for "at night" and "during the evenings." It is a popular short-cut which has not yet received

THE USES OF METALS.

literary sanction.

METALS AND THEIR CHIEF INDUSTRIAL AP-PLICATIONS. By CHARLES R. ALDER WRIGHT, D. Sc. London and New-York: MacMillan & Co. 1878.

Same time last year Mr. Alder Wright delivered a series of lectures on the metals and their uses in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. In discharging this task he was necessurily confined to a definite length of time, and it was essential that he should endeavor to make the best possible use of that time. He had to discard verblage, deny himself the indulgence of striking into inviting side-paths, and not only keep strictly to his subject, but deal with its broad features in an orderly, clear, and intelligible manner. Subsequently he made some additions to what was set forth in the lectures, bringing the information down to the present time. These were the circumstances under which this volume was produced, and their influence is apparent from first to last. Generally, the book is comprehensive in its grasp, logical in its arangement, graceful in its style, and accurate in statement, without much recourse to severely technical language. Within the narrow compass of somewhat less than 191 pages the general reader is furnished with all he will care to know about the metals, and if he should desire to enlarge his knowledge regarding them, he will find there a solid basis from which to start.

The account of the metals and their natural sources given in Chapter I., though a little difficult, should be thoroughly mastered by a beginnor who desires to be possessed of a scientific method of arranging mentally much of what is conveyed in the body of the book. Indeed, the table on pages 11 and 12, showing the general character of metal-extracting processes in common use, should be committed to memory. For the purpose of considering metallurgy in detail, the author divides the metals into three groups, the precious or noble, the more important of the base or readily oxidizable, and the less important oxidizable metals, and devotes a chapter to each. Chapter V. is occupied with an exposition of the physical properties of the metals, their lustre, color by reflection and transmission, density, crystallizability, malleability and brittleness, ductility, tenacity, and their capability of being forged, welded, rolled, punched, and spun, A consideration of the thermic and electric relations of the metals is compressed into 24 pages, and here there are several instauces, where the author has stepped beyond conviseness to a brevity that (to a learner) is obscure, especially the paragraphs under the sub-head, "Thermo-Electricity." Lastly, those chemical properties of some of the metals, which have been found of especial use are taken up in Chapter VII., where brief notices are given of the inactivity of platinum toward acids, and its action on gases and vapors; of electro-metallurgy, of alloys, coinage, and assaying; of the poisonous action of metals, and of compounds of metals and non-metals. The illustrations are neatly executed, and, unlike many works of this kind, they are not introduced for ornament but for use. They are

diagrammatic in their nature, and just show only what will assist in clearly comprehending the text. BOOKS RECEIVED. —Play-Day Poems. Collected and Edited by Rossiter Johnson. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1878. Leisure Hour Series, No. 97.

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IN GENERAL.

The Atlanta Constitution (1881-2001); Jan 13, 1885; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Atlanta Constitution (1868 - 1925)
pg. 4

IN GENERAL.

The New York charity ball will probably

net its managers \$7,500.

Maine claims 3,000 books and pamphlets

written by Maine people or relating to Maine.

The Morman church has more missionaries

than the American board of foreign missions.

A voyeness has been started in Baltimore

A MOYEMENT has been started in Baltimore for the organization of a cremation society and the erection of a crematory.

The railroad up Mount Vesuvius has been finished. Next they will build an elevator in the crater and run it down to hades.

DISTURRANCES caused by wall paper poisoning, says the Boston Journal, take the form of bittens fever, hay fever, or in the most severe types of nervous prestration.

of nervous prostration.

The City of Mexico has five railroads, a splendid street car system, tolograph wires to all the world, a telephone service with 700 subscriuers, six daily newspapers, electric lights and the best bath-house in America.

Two lots of sheep, one numbering 2,700 and the other 6,600, were recently driven by trail from Washington territory into Montana. The sheep sent enstward from the former territory this year greatly outhunder those of former years.

Professor Monusen has prevailed upon the Royal academy of sciences of Germany to make in

PROFESSOR MONUSEN has prevailed upon the Reyal academy of sciences of Germany to make in restigation to determine if possible the exact location of the battle field on which the army of Varus was abuilbilated by Arminius and his Teutons.

THE greatest surprise in the New Orleans exposition is that each state seems to produce everything that every other state produces, and cotten from Ohio and granite from Louisiana will not startle one after a general tour among the exhibits.

The age of an elm has been estimated at 335 years; that of some palms at from 600 to 700 years; that of an olive tree at 700 years; of a plane tree at 720; of a cedar at 800; of an cak at 1500; of a yew at 280; of a taxodium at 4000; of a bab tree at 5000 years.

The whole feeds by opening its capacious mouth and allowing the sea water, with its multitudinous ienents, to fill the oval cavity. Then it shuis its lower law upon its horny plates, and, straining out the water through them, swallows the prey stranded upon its vast tengue.

The average duration of life among wellto-do people is forty-five years; among the middle
class it is twenty-five years; among the laboring
class twenty years. Among 200 people the westity
would not number more than five, the middle
class no more than fitteen, and the working class
eighty.

The sea coast of California has been visited this season by several varieties of birds which have never before been known to leave the mountains. This has generally been supposed to indicate a severe winter, but, according to science, the migration is more probably due to the prevailing searcity of all kinds of seeds in the mountains this season.

The Japanese dentist does not frighten his patient with an array of steel instruments. All of his operations in tooth drawing are performed by the thumb and forefriger of one hand. The skill necessary to do this is only acquired after long practice, but once it obtained the operator is able to extract a half dozen teeth in about thirty seconds without once removing his flugers from the patient's mouth. The dentist's education commences with the pulling out of pegs which have been pressed into soft wood; it, ends with the drawing of hard pegs which have been driven into an eak plank with a mallet. A writer in the Union Medicale says that no human jaw can resist the delicate, but powerful, manipulation of the Japanese dentist.

The formation of "camel squares" to rosist a sudden attack is no new feature in eastern warfare. During France's struggle in southern Algeria with Abd-el-Kader and his Kabyles, the French chaseurs trained their camels to lie down in this formation and fired at the charging Arabs over this living breastwork. The last two ameers of Bokhara had a camel corps of "jezallis," (riflemen) whose camels carried heavy matchlocks girthed on their backs. Horses were used in the same way by General Soussioff, one of the Insus-Caucastian war. When surrounded with his detachment of 100 men by 1,500 of Schamyl's Circassians, he bade his men pilo into a ring their dead and dying horses, behind which stingular breastwork they held out till help came. It would be well for General Wolseicy's army could they make a similar use of the camels which at present appear to be a hindrance rather than a help.

ROMANTIO REUNION.
The Washington Post (1877-1954); Jul 19, 1888; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (1877 - 1989)

ROMANTIO REUNION.

LONG-LOST SISTER REVEALED BY THE AN-TICS OF A BIG WAVE.

A young creature calling herself Bobo-el-Bulo opened a fortune teller's booth on the Boardwalk a few days ago. Sho gave it out that she was an Egyptian princess. She dressed in a fantastic costume composed principally of a Porsian shawl, a gilt bett studded with colored glass stones and a pair of baggy Nile-green silk trousers cut short at the knees, where they were fastened around her shapely legs by garters of brown silk with gold clasps. Her complexion was as dark as a light negro's, but her features were the purest Circassian. Her teeth were pearly white and her eyes entrancingly luminous.

Her booth speedily proved a contre of attraction for old and young. She told the most astonishing fortunes in rhyme, apparently composing the verses as she spoke. Among the numerous patrons of her booth was Frederick Lawrence Sellers, a young man living in Kausas City. Bobo-el-Bulo treated all her male patrons alike, old and young. She greeted them with cold indifference, but told their fortunes in a frank, straightforward yet maldenly manner that was not without attraction.

To Sellers, however, who visited her five or six times on different pretences, she evinced a suppressed tenderness radier calculated to turn the young follow's head. Indeed their friendship ripened so fast that he finally prevailed upon the alleged Egyptain Princess to go bathing with him yesterday afternoon. The girl refused to enter the surf deep neough, to got her head wet. Sellers noticed that she were gioves with long arms and the only part of her fiesh visible was her neck and face. White they were disporting in the shallow surf, a wave, larger than the others, swept Bobo-el-Bulo from hor feet. She fell with a little scream, the wave dashed over her head and shoulders, she arose panting and bevildered, the cotormatter washed from her face and her skin was as fuir and white as any lady's in the land. With a cry of delight, right there on the beach, before the eyes of hundreds of spectators, Sellers threw his arms around her and kissed her again

BEAUTIES OF CIRCASSIAThe Washington Post (1877-1954); Nov 30, 1890; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (1877 - 1874).

The Story of a Bostan Woman Carried with the Notation Party. Traffe in African Children Carried on to Considerable Extension of the Cancens, read a good of the Cancens, and a good of the Cancens, and a good of the cancel of the Cancens, and a good of the cancel of the Cancens, and a good of the Cancens, and the Cancens, the Cancens, and the Cancens, the Cancens, and the Cancens, and the Cancens, the Cancens, and the Cancens, the Cancens, and the Cancens, the

as circasia and clocks have not eased altogether to be sources of supply for Turkish harems; although now the business is simply one of decoying or kidoapping. Only a few weeks ago a poor woman entered Batoum and told a sad story to the Russian authorities. She had been carried of from her home near Akhaltzig, while working in the fields, by two men who auddenly approached and overpowered her, promising to spare her maltreatment if she made no outery. The men proved to be slave dealers from Kizah, a maritime village of Asiatic Turkey, thirty-five miles east of Trebizoun. The woman was consigned to a harem in that town. She was at first kept a closs prisoner, but after several months allowed to go out with an attendant, it being supposed that she was recouciled to her new existence. She took the first opportunity to escape and the statement that she made to the Batoum authorities was certainly startling, apart from and in addition to her own adventures. She said that many Russian women were detained, as she had been in the harems of Asiatic Turkey, and that she had come into contact with several of these unfortunates.

The Russian police are now investigating, with a view of securing the release of the captives. So far they have met with little auccess owing to the secrecy which, like an aimost impenetrable wall, surrounds the domestic life of the women in Turkey.

As recent dispatches have shows the

Turkey As recent dispatches have shown the troubles in Armenia are largely attributable to the recruiting of Turkish households from a Christian population. The holds from a Christian population. The Armenian women are more beautiful, according to the western Caucasus. They have small hands and feet, regular features, clear complexions, and heads of the finest European type, for they are closely akin to the superior races of Europe. This does not apply to all Armenians, there being two distinct elements in that country, one known by a term signifying "the coarse," and the other "the pure," or unmixed.

The nure Armenians

one known by a term signifying "the coarse," and the other "the pure," or unmixed.

The pure Armenians answer the description given above, and it is upon these that the Turkish and Kurdish raiders are continually preying, the Kurds being merely robbers for the Turkish market. But a few days ago the cable mentioned that an Amenian bride and the bridesmaids had been carried off from their welding feast by the Kurds. Such outrages are of frequent occurrence in Armenia, and there is no instance of the abducted females ever being heard of again.

The tragedy of Arjish is fresh in the minds of readers. Arjish is a small village on the shore of Lake Van. An Armenian wedding took place there in Jane, the bridegroom being a young merchant named Batamu, well situated in life, and the bride the daughter of a neighboring farmer. After the ceremony at the church the party all adjourned to the residence of the bridegroom for the usual wedding banguet. The newly married comple had many friends, and it was almost a gala day in the little town. The feasting went merrily on until lete in the evening, when the stars began to shine over the charming expanse of Lake Van.

Suddenly the house was surrounded by a band of marauders, who had stealthly approached from the direction of the bills. They dashed in on the merry-makers. The men, taken by surprise, resisted bravely, but while a part of the banditti fought the men the others bore away half a score or oduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further of the same the others bore away half a score or oduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further of the same the others bore away half a score or other the copyright owner.

BEAUTIES OF CIRCASSIA of the shricking, fainting women, including the bride. Then all the Kurds-for the mulaws belonged to this tribe-mounted their horses and were away in a twinkling toward their native fastnesses. The bridegroom, though nearly insane, retained enough self-possession to organize a party of pursuers with the best horses that could be procured in and near the village. The chase continued all night, when, about the gray of the morning, the Kurds, who had been somewhat delayed by their human burdens, were overtaken in the mountainum district of Aladagh. The Kurds did not avoid an encounter with a few whom they had been accustomed to despise. The fight did not last long. Batanan was shot dead almost at the first fire, and five of his companions also fell victims to the practised aim of the mountaineers. organ. organ. or borses or the

PERSONALS.

George Stephen, Begent's Quay, Aberdeen, Scotland, has dispatched a very pretty little Sheltie for President Cleveland. The pony is just 38 inches in height and is of "beautiful build."

Gov. Reyes of the State of Nuevo Lecn, Mexico, some months ago saw a picture of Goorge Washington heaging near the front door of a saloon in Monterey and compelled its removal to a more fit place.

Queen Victoria still takes great interest in her study of Hindustani, and has become so proficient in the language that whenever a rajal from her Indian dominion wisits her she converses with him in his native tongue.

Prof. Mace of Syracuse University has sailed for England, and upon invitation will lecture before the summer meeting at Cambridge University. He is the first American ever asked to lecture before the Cambridge society.

Misses Lizzie and Emma Borden have voluntarily transferred, it is said, about \$4,000 worth of property, which belonged to their murdered stepmother, to Mrs. Whitehead of Fall River and Mrs. Fish of Hartford, who were half sixters of Mrs. Borden.

Mr. Henry E. Gladstone, nephew of the English Premier, who has been making a tour of this country, is now in Bultimore, much pleased with his trip thus far. He is 2B years old and was graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, two years ago. He intends to sail for home within two weeks.

M. James Darmstetter, Orientalist and professor in the College of France, has been awarded the prize of £800 in the gift of the Académie des inscriptions et Bolles Lettres, for the author of any work or invention calculated to do credit or be useful to the country within the last ten years. M. Darmstetter gained the votes of the Academy by his translation of the Avesta.

Ex-Gov. J. L. Kemper of Virginia writes to his friend Gen. Dabney H. Maury that he is "propped up on pillows, peralyzed, a helpless, dying cripple and sufferer." Gov. Kemper is now past 70. For many years he has been troubled by a wound he received while at the head of his brigade at Gettysburg, and his health has been feeble for some time. He was a brave soldier in the war with Mexico as well as in the Confederate army, and he is deservedly admired in the South for his ability and honesty of character.

Gen. Lew Wallace says that the Turkish cavalry is admitted to be the finest in all Europe. The soldiers of the Sultan's Circassian body-guard, whom Bull Run Russell called "the most picturesque scoundrais in the world," are, Gen. Wallace says, "bloodthirsty and treacherous, recklessly brave and exceedingly beautiful. Even among the meanest of them you see noble, well-set heads of finest mold." The Sultan himself is a man of kingly bearing, but with a thin face and colorless eyes, keen as a falcon's.

Mrs. Mrs. M. Nichelson.

Mrs. E. J. Nicholson, the proprietor and editor of the New Orleans Picayane, is said to to the only woman in the world who owas, edits, manages, and publishes a great daily newspaper. She was first a contributor of poetry to the columns of the Picayane, under the name of Pearl Rivers, and some years ago was made literary editor of the paper by Col. A. M. Holbrook, its editor and proprietor, thus being the pioneer newspaper woman in the South. After a time she became the wife of Col. Holbrook, and at his death inherited the paper, much incumbered by debt and with a dubious outdook. She assumed the responsibility courageously, and, with able asstants, has put it again on a substantial basis. A few years ago she married George Nicholson, who was business manager of the paper.

TODAY'S LITERATURE. Chicago Daily Tribune; Jul 22, 1893; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1849 - 1985)

TODAY'S LITERATURE.

"SOME FURTHER RECOLLECTIONS OF A HAPPY LIFE"

Selections from the Journal of Marianne North, Who Was an Artist, a Student of Natural History, and a Sonsible, Good-Bumored Observer of the Jane Austen Type—A Sketchy Story of One Who Was a Born Traveler-Notes of Fresh Books.

"Some Further Recollections of a Life," selected from the journals of Marianne North. The lady from whose journals this volume has been compiled was the daughter of an English M. P., in whose company she traveled abroad some four or five times, because in 1820. ginning in 1959. After her father's deam in 1860 Miss North set off slone whenever the wandering mood seized her, and each of her journeys was longer and more adventurous than the last. She was an artist, a student of astural history, and a student of natural history, and a rensible, good-humorel observer of the Jane rensible, good-humored observer of the Jane Austen type. A volume of extracts from her journal, published a year or two ago under the title "Recollections of a Happy Life," described some of these later and more extended journeys. The favor with which that book was received has induced the editor, Mrs. John Addington Symonds, to add in supplementary volume some of the earlier chapters of her sister's journal. These chapters tell the story of Miss North's tours in Switzerland, the Tyrot, Spain, Italy, and the Levant—all well-trodden ground nowadays, but retaining much of their primitive charm a generation ago. a generation ago. Miss North w

Miss North was a born traveler. "Si could apparently sit all day painting in mangrove swamp and not catch fever. S

mangrove swamp and not eatch fever. She could live without food, without sleep, and still come hone after a year or two a little thinner, with a more careworn look in the fired cyes, but ready to enjoy to the full the fluttering reception which London is always ready to give to any one who has carned its respect by being interesting in any way. Friends crowded round her, real friends as well as admiring acquaintances, and for a while she would seem both happy and content, and, above all, full of work. Then the restless mood would come, some obecure corner of the tropics had to be painted and once again one heard that she was gone." Healthy, energeter, amiable, ready to accommodate herself to the roost unfavorable surroundings, she presented an agreeable contrast to the grumbling libilistine sourist who visits a country in order to abuse its cooking. After her voyage up the Nile the pilot described her thus to Mr. Lear. "This Bint was unlike most othar English Bints, being, firstly, white and lively; secondly she was gracious in her manner, and of kind disposition; thirdly, she attended continually to her father, whose days went in rejoicing that he had such a Bint; fourthly, she represented all things on paper, she drew all the temples of Nubia, all the 'sakkishs,' and all the men and women and nearly all the paim trees; she was a valuable and remarkable Bint!"

In Cairo Miles North met Mr. W. G. Palgrave, the famous explorer, whom she calls "a universal genius." At Bome she writes: "Miles Raincock took me to see Gibson's youing American pupil, Miss Hosmer, in a large unfurnished studio she had just taken, where she was preparing to make up or resist statue of some famous countryman. It was to be nime feet high, she said (looking hered) like a small child); she had only one chair, which she gave me as the stranger; senting cur old friend on the table she mounted to the top of a high ladder herself, from whence she chaired on the table she mounted firm he was violently seized and put into such from Gibsen, 'That At Toledo "the Governor showed us a picture of the Queen, who, he said, was a good creature and full of spirit. When the war first began with the Moors she said: 'I wish I were a man, I would go too.' 'I wish I was too.' said the King, who was a fool."

While at Beyrout the Norths made the acquaintance of Emin Pasha and his wife. Emin "was a perfect gentleman, with the most caressing manner, but warmed up as he talked, till, tike an actor, he could not help impersonating the character he was describing."

impersonating the character he was describing."

He told us some amusing stories of Turkish stupidity. For instance, he said he had once accepted an offer of breakfast from a rich man who knew the ways of the world and thought himself quite a Frenchman. The servants suread a clean ablectoth on the ground, then they brought a handsome inlaid table, which they leid on the tablectoth but upside down, with its legs in the air, and then a tray of good things, which they belanced on the tops of the legs. Another old Turk, when shown a portrait of some great man by Besange, said, "See, it was like, but was not the embroidery equally beautiful on the back of his coat, why did they not prict that in, too?" Another asked what that great box was for, meaning the place, so madame and down and played to him. He said, declaring that that women must be at least worth 60,000 plastres. One day Emir saw and if gentleman looking very inconsolable, and was told he had just lost a most beautiful and favorite daughter, so he went to try and comfort him. "Yee, she was most precious, of infinite value; fool that I was, I refused 50,000 plastres for her only last month, and now she is gone and it is too late."

On the steamer from Constantinople were going to be cold in Egypt. "The dealer, a truculent old savage, well dressed in dark robes and an extraordinary turban, entored all the party in the ship's books as his daughters, letting some of his servants lead them about and feed them on vegetable messee. They were mostly young, and we were told took in

all the party in the entry tools us me anagaters, letting some of his servants lead
them about and feed them on vegetable messes. They were mostly
young, and we were told the
old wretch expected to make £100 or
£150 apiece by them. They did not look in
the least unhuppy, and nobody seemed to
think that a Turkish law making such traffic
illegal made any difference." In Eastern
countries they do not include liberty among
the natural rights of man. At Korosko a
Nabian woman's beby "was seated near her
on the sand, a perfect lump of black
files, and so completely hidden by
them that one could only discover it was a
baby by its general shape and happy childlish
noises. These young creatures were very
droll, with their hair in three knobs, like
clowns in a pantomime. I very nearly bought
one at the mother's wish in return for two
empty reels of cotton and a button, to my
lather's intense horror, not decreased when
he was told I wished to hang it up to the
cabin ceiling to act as a flytrap."

While in Palestine Miss North was fortunate enough to witness the famous Jewish featival which is held each year at Mairon, near
Safed. Part of the ceremony is thus described: "About amest the ark was danced
up the hill, and it was estreamed the greatest
henor to bear its heavy weight. The ark is a
large cylinder of highly emboased sliver, and
in it are kept the old books of
the law, so that it was quite us much
as one man could possibly do to carry it
and dance at the same time up a steep path.
The permission for this is sold by the rabbi at
auction, the money, of course, going to the
common fund. A rich Jew of Alexandria
also bought the privilege of dancing before
it (like David) with a green flag in his hand,
his very elaborate jumps looking far more incongruous from his being in the ordinary
costume of a Frank gentleman. A host of
othar men danced round the ark, clapping their
hands and singing a wild chant, with some
such words as "God is here, he is on his holy
hill, his house is on the mountains, it is very
goo

ever encountered in her travels. Three ruffians attempted to rob her, but fled when she caught up a big stone and assumed a densive attitude. A relative of these men "had been so very wicked and murdered so many people that the Jews at last subscribed together to pay a man to kill him, and this fellow went up to him one night, pretending to he his friend, and kissed him, and while he did it he also stuck a knife into his body so that he died. This story shows how little customs have altered since the beginning of our era."

Our selections, we fear, afford an inadequate idea of this entertaining book. Miss North had an artist's eye for the picturesque and a woman's appreciation of the domestic side of life. Whatever was characteristic in man or ature she noted and described in simple but appropriate words and with a truly feminine lightness of touch. She was not difficult to please, but her enthusiasm was always kept within bounds, while her sense of humor was apparently irrepressible. Her portrait shows a gentle, refined face, with no trace of the mannishness which is popularly imputed to women of her type. (New York: Macminian & Co. \$3.50).

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

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Miniatore Almanae-This Day.
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Sun rises...4:54|Sun sets..7:19|Moon rises.....

High Water-This Day.

Outgoing Steamships.

3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 30.

Colorado, Brunswick 3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon 10:00 A. M.
Finance, Colon 11:00 A. M.
Finance, Colon 11:00 A. M.
Finance, Colon 11:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston 3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JULY 31.
Adirondack Fortune 10:00 A. M.
Island, &c. 10:00 A. M.
Island, Glasgow 10:00 A. M.
Island, M

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Clima, Japan, and Hawail, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 30 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawail, and Fiji Isiands, per steamship Miowera, (from vancouver.) close here daily up to Aug. 1 at 6:30 P. M. riji islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Van-couver,) close here daily up to Aug. 1 at 0:30 P. M.
Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sall-ing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted over-land transit.

Incoming Stenmahips.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 29.
Comal, Galveston, July 21.
El Sol, New Orleans, July 24.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, July 21.
Gottfried Schenken, Glibraltar, July 11.
Havel, Bremen, July 20.
James Turple, Gibraltar, July 10.
Marenco, Newcastle, July 10.
Prinz Regent Lultpold, Bremen, July 17.
Roumania, Greenock, July 15.
Sorrento, Hamburg, July 17.
Wordsworth, St. Lucia, July 21.
FRIDAY, JULY 30.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, July 27.

Chattahoochee, Savannah, July 27
Columbia, Hamburg, July 22
Lucania, Liverpool, July 24
Maasdam, Rotterdam, July 18
St. Paul, Southampton, July 24,
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince,
SATURDAY, JULY 31 ce, July 24, 31, Antilia, Nassau, July 28.
Buffalo, Hull, July 17.
Europe, London, July 19.
Gate City, Savannah, July 28.
Schlehallion, Trinidad, July 28.
Sunday, Aug.

Allianca, Colon, July 24.
Cherokee, Jacksonville, July 24.
El Norte, New Orleans, July 27.
La Champagne, Havre, July 24.
MONDAY, AUG. 26.

MONDAY, AUG. 2.
Alleghany, Port Limon, July 26,
Cuffe, Liverpool, July 23,
Hudson, New Orleans, July 28,
Manitoba, London, July 22,
Nomadic, Liverpool, July 23,
Yucatan, Havana, July 29. TUESDAY, AUG.

Georgian Prince, St. Lucia, July 27. Kensington, Antwerp, July 24. Kitty, Sante Martha, July 27. Lampessay, Galveston, July 28. New York, San Domingo, Arrived.

Arrived.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville July 25 and Charleston 26, with indse, and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) McKay, Demerara, &c., July 15, with mase, and passengers to A. E. Onterbridge & Ca. Arrived at the Bar at 6:10 P. M. 27th and anchored on account of thick weather.

SS Majestle, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool July 21 and Queenstown 22, with mase, and passengers to H. Maitland Korsey. Arrived at the Bar at 6:16 A. M.

SS Andes, (Br.,) Machinight, Port au Prince, &c., July 9, with mase, to Pim, Forwood & Kelleck, Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS Simon Dumois, (Nor..) Kanitz, Port Antonio July 21 and Fort Maria 22, with fruit to the American Fruit Company—vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at \$A. M.

SS Persia, (Ger..) Spliedt, Hamburg July 17, with mase, and passengers to the Hamburg—American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 P. M.

SS Kanas City, Fisher, Savannah July 26, with mase, and passengers to the Occan Steamship Company.

ican lane.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannan Jan,

Maso, and passengers to the Ocean Steamship

Company.

Bark Lillian, Delano, Philadelphia, in ballast
to McIntosh, Terric & Co. Arrived July 26,

SS Old Deminion, Blakeman, Richmond and

Norfolk, with mase, and passengers to the Old

Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with

mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship County of Roxburgh, (Br.,) Buchan, Dundee June 19, to J. F. Whitney & Co. Passed in

at Sandy Hook at 5:15 P. M. and supposed to

have anchored on account of thick weather.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 28, at 0:30

P. M.—Wind east, blowing a strong breeze;

cloudy; thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia, Anchored in bay SS Saginaw, for San Domingo City. &c. SS Charlois, (Dutch.) for Rotterdam.

SS Pontiac, (Br..) for Venice, &c. SS Paris, for Southampton.

SS Pratis, for Southampton.

SS Greatham, (Br..) for Baltimore,

SS Noordhand, (Belg..) for Antwerp.

SS Pritaville, with 2 barges, from Philadelphia or Portemouth. Anchored in the bay.

Rark Costa Lobo. (Port..) for Philadelphia.

SS Carnia, (Br..) for Naples, Genoa, &c. SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Guyandotte, for London.

SS Concho, for Havana and Tampleo.

SS Llandaff City, (Br..) for Bristol.

SS Tallabassee, for Savanach.

By Cable.

By Cable.

Hy Cable.

LONDON, July 28.—SS Chicago City, (Br., Capt. Sendell, arr. at Bristol from New York today.

SS Veendom. (Dutch.) Capt. Stenger, arr. at Rotterdam from New York today.

SS Enns, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from Geroa and Naples, arr. at Gibraltar from New York at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS George Heaton, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, Palermo, &c., for New York, passed Pontadoarrel to-day.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, New York for this port, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Ulriken, (Nor.,) Capt. Bergh, arr. at Leith from New York to-lay.

SS Oldam. (Dutch.) Capt. Roggeveen, sld. from Notteriam for New York to day.

SS Ollida, (Ger.,) Capt. Hanson, New York for Amsterdam, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS New York, Capt. Passow, arr. at Southampton from New York at 1:30 P. M. to-lay.

SS Chroassian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Julifrey, sld. from Shields for New York to-day.

SS Siellia, (Gor.,) Capt. Kuhlewein, New York for Christiansand, &c., passed Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS Vieloria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, Genoa, &c.,

for Christiansand, &c., passed Butt of Lewis resterday.

SS Victoria, (Br..) Capt. Bridges, Genoa, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar vesterday.

SS America, (Br..) Capt. Pearce, New York for this port, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Mohawk, (Br..) Capt. Gates, New York for this port, passed Prawle Point to-day. Spoken.

Ship war New 49. Wilhelm, (Cor.,) Capt. Wilmsen, London ov York, was spoken July 16 in lat. 42,

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. V., July 28.—The Lighthouse Board gives matice that on July 28 the lights of the electric broys marking the sides of Gedney and Bayside Bange Phannels, New York Lower Eay, were extinguished.

Repairs will be made and the lamps relighted as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given. Notice to Mariners.

POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.
CHARLES MACKAY

Boston Daily Globe (1872-1960); Jul 18, 1905; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Boston Globe (1872 - 1922)

POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fall to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof Charles Eliot Norton.

No. 1449.

THE ENGLISH GIRL.

By CHARLES MACKAY,

Other selections from this author, his portrait, autograph and biographical sketch, have already been printed in this series.



IVE, O give us English welcomes,
We'll forgive the English skies;
English homes and English manners,
And the light of English eyes.
Give us for our props in perii,
English valor, pith and stress,
And for wives sweet English maidens
Radiant in their loyeliness.

Foreign tastes perchance may differ,
On our virtues or our laws.
But who sees an English matron,
And withholds his deep applause?
Who beholds an English maiden,
Bright and modest, fair and free,
And denies the willing tribute—
Of a fond idolatry?

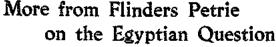
Lovely are the maids of Rhineland,
Glowing are the maids of Spain,
French, Italians, Greeks, Circassians,
Woo our homage—not in vain—
But for beauty to enchant us,
And for virtue to enthral,
Give our hearts the girls of England—
Dearer,—better than them all.



"Poems You Ought to Know" cannot be bought in book form. The first poem ever printed under that title in any publication winters appeared in the Boston Sunday Globe, July 25, 1901. One is printed every day. The separate works of most of the authors or of course, be bought at all bookstores.

News and Views from Foreign Lands

Scheme to Turn Egypt Into a British Vice-Regency---Germany Again Ignored by England and France---Did Eugenie Cause the War of 1870?---Marat Still in French Eyes.



ROF. FLINDERS PETRIE, the well-known Egyptologist, author of "Researches in Sinai," "Syrla and Egypt," "History of Egypt, 1894-1905," &c., has made a few remarks supplementary to his statement concerning the Pan-Islamic movement in Egypt, portions of which were cabled to this country. He writes: "All the Europeans I have known in Egypt have felt this trouble coming on for a year past-this growing increase of difficulty with the natives. It does not exist in connection with the fellahin so much as with the educated classes. The latter feel that we stand between them and their making what they can out of the country by their old corrupt methods. The fellahin, however, are extremely ignorant, fanatical under the surface, and easily stirred by Moslem leaders to mischief. Their folly, fickleness, and want of solid sense are extraordinary.

"Let me give you an instance: For the past year they wanted a food supply, and requested me to make arrangements to get over some flour for them. I made arrangements accordingly, getting in large stocks, and preparing to let them have it little by little as they wanted it. They changed their minds three or four times as to whether they would have it or not. Finally they were thankful to receive it. This was not through any objection or difficulty, but simply owing to their fickleness and want of foresight. And they are fickle in great things as in small. I honestly believe that, although England has lent them the money and has made their country prosperous, if they thought they could bring Egyptian stock down to 20, they would do it. * *

"In England we have the proverb, 'Set a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil'! Prosperity, to the Oriental, only makes him discontented with everything that may be contrary to his fancy, and therefore it is that I cannot accept the theory of those London financiers who say: 'The Egyptians are presperous, consequently there cannot be anything in these rumors of unrest.' The native of Egypt is too short-sighted to see from what causes his prosperity comes. It is simply a case of 'waxing fat and kicking.' I know myself that the better off a fellah is, the more likely he is to be fanciful and uncertain in his motives and his actions, and to judge him by the motives which would influence business people in the West is the certain way to misunderstand

"There is one sure remedy. The native courts must be replaced by British resident magistrates, and the natives will soon learn from whom to expect justice without paying for it. Egypt must and ultimately will be administered after the manner of India. That is inevitable. The question is only, How soon shall this new administration be introduced? Further delay will be fraught with the utmost danger. And it is hard to see how any European interests in Egypt could be anything but benefited by a more certain and decisive administration of the country. I know that in what I am now saying I have an Egyptian as well as a British audience, but the time has come to speak out.

"We write and speak on these matters, indeed, as if we were addressing a body of natives, as it is quite certain that the Arabic newspapers reproduce everything that comes from us which it is thought will be either an incentive to further dislike of the administration or damaging to the European. The European is becoming more and more unpopular in Egypt, and, to some extent, it is his own fault. He must teach himself to be much more firm in his dealings with the native, and, at the same time, much more polite. I have to be firm myself. On one occasion I had to resort to personal violence to overcome a persistent poacher on one of my exploration fields. I prevailed over the man, and he respected me. I, alone and unarmed, met him on a subsequent occasion in his native village. He walked behind me at a distance of ten paces or so, and had nothing but words of compliment for me to his friends, to whom he pointed me out as the man who had resisted him. We must be firm, but the manners of some Europeans must be

Ouirinal in Villeggiatura

ING VICTOR EMMANUEL III., Queen Helena, the little Prince and the two Princesses have left Rome for the favorite Summer quarters of the Savoys at Racconigi, in the north of Italy. The elder Princess, Yolanda, took special charge on the journey of her sister, Mafelda, and her baby brother, Prince Umberto, who will be two years of age on Sept. 15. Princess Yolanda, much more than her brother and sister, has adopted the ways of her English governess, and by her winning manner and simple, childish expressions

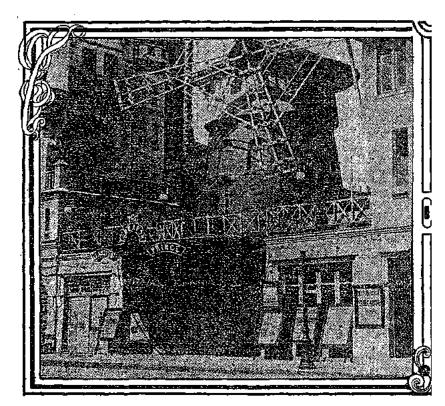
is already quite a figure in the popular eye. Scarcely had the carriages which brought the family from the Racconigi station arrived at the castle than she was at the stables kissing her ponies and giving them sugar, dignifiedly allowing her hand to be kissed by her old friend the stable boy, and making excited inquiries for various pets left there last Summer, among them a young pig, which she had admired at its birth. On learning that it had been eaten, she was extremely indignant, and exclaimed in scathing terms: "I suppose you would eat me if my papa were not King!" The little lady bids fair to grow up very beautiful. She is tall for her five years, with beautifully modeled limbs, a white skin, under which there is plenty of red blood; luxuriant, curly black hair, and two mournful, pathetic, angry, smiling, soft black eyes, which change with every passing thought, and which will make her in time one of the most beautiful Princesses in Europe.

Ominous Signs in Armenia

RMENIA'S fateful season is drawing near.

The Turkish farmers of that province will soon know what kind of a harvest they have to expect, whether they will be able to repay the money loaned them by the frugal Armenians, or whether, in case of a bad harvest, they will, as usual, call in the Kurds to wipe out their creditors. Advices from the Levant foretell a bad harvest in Asiatic Turkey.

In the meantime Mgr. Ormanian, the Armenian Patriarch in Constantinopie, has asked the Sultan to relieve him of his office. His complaint is that he gets no justice from the Turkish courts for the communicants of the Armenian Church-always a sure sign that a massacre is in preparation. Moreover, permission has been refused the Patriarch to appoint Bishops in those vilayets to which the Armenians have fled from the attacks of the Kurds. Promises have been continually made, but as often broken, and now the Patriarch sees nothing for it but the resignation of his office. The Porte has requested him to reconsider his decision, promising that everything shall be settled in a short time. The Patriarch has refused to do so, as he has lost all autherity over his people, owing to his inability to obtain even bare justice from the Porte.







Buffler's Statue of Marat Suggested for the Buttes-Chaumont, Paris.

Ex-Empress Eugenie and the Franco-Prussian War

SIKE a phantom of the vanished Empire of which she was the greatest glory and charm, Eugenie, ex-Empress of the French, recently passed through the city which was wont to acclaim her on every hand. From Paris she has gone to Ischl to return to the Austrian Emperor a letter written by him somewhere in the late sixties to the Emperor Louis Napoleon. Emperor Francis Joseph was then full of anger against the Germans on account of Sadowa, and in the letter he promised nothing less than the full help of the Austrian Army for France if Prussia attacked or provoked her. Napoleon III., knowing the difference between constitutionalism and absolutism, never took the letter to be worth more than a generous expression of sympathy, but as such he prized it highly. Many a time he would show the letter to intimate friends at Chiselhurst and would pose the problem: What would have happened if the Austrian Emperor had been an absolute monarch? At bis death the letter could not be found. According to the story, the ex-Empress Eugénie had it, and has now returned it to its writer.

It is thirty-six years ago almost to a day since the dogma of Papal infallibility was proclaimed by the Vatican Council; on the following day France declared war against Prussia and Paris rang with the cries of "A Berlin!" There was only one voice raised against the madness—Thiers's. His reason—"France is not prepared for war." Historians have long been attempting to find some relation between the events in Rome and those which so quickly followed them in Paris.

The Vatican, it is well known, had viewed with alarm the rise of Protestant Prussia as the leader of a new German Federation, and completely under the influence of the Jesuits at Paris was the Empress Eugénie, who at the last moment broke down the pacific will of her tormented and vacillating husband and made him declare for war because "France could not do less than accept what Prussia offered."

Lord Malmesbury has declared in his memoirs that this fact was confirmed by discoveries of documents made by the Prussian troops at St. Cloud. These documents have been translated into German and are about to be given to the world with a mass of explanatory historical matter. It would be interesting to know whether their appearance will cause ex-Empress Eugénie to make a change in her own memoirs, upon which the has been at work ever since the death of the Brince Imperial.

New Lease for Eiffel's Tower

IFFEL'S TOWER, which stands at the head of the Champ de Mars, peering down upon the Trocadero across the Seine, is to have a new lease of life. Although, since its erection in 1889, it has been the delight of foreign sight-seers in Paris, to artistic Parisians it has been an eyesore, as it seriously interferes with the skyline. According to the original agreement, the tower was to become the property of the City of Paris in 1910, and artistic Parisians had looked upon its demolition as inevitable. But the artistic Parisians are mistaken. The lease of the syndicate operating the tower has been extended until 1915, and that on the expressed request of the Ministry of War.

If Paris were to be besieged, the Eiffel Tower would be the eyes and ears of the city, an unassailable means of communication with the outer world.

The Eiffel syndicate, however, has made a handsome profit out of the structure. At the Exposition of 1889 it netted \$1,800,000 from the fees of sight-seers, but the receipts waned till they were only \$60,000 in 1899. During the 1900 exhibition they jumped up to \$400,000, and last year they fell to \$60,000 again.

Revival of the Red Mill

FEW weeks ago it was announced in these columns that the Moulin Rouge, the famous Parisian pleasure resort in the Boulevard de Clichy, was about to pass out of existence. The passing, however, has not occurred. Although the palmy days of the resort have long been over, its hilarity only a tradition, and a decree of bankruptcy pronounced against it by the Tribunal of Commerce, it is not, however, to make a gloomy exit from the City of Pleasure.

When the decree was pronounced, with characteristic vociferation to make amends for an unjustifiable action, Parisians wrote to their favorite papers disclaiming all responsibility for the dying Mill. The fault was not theirs, they said. They had long supported it and had only ceased to frequent it when jostied out by sight-seeing foreigners. The foreigners' patronage had been transitory. If they had only known that; they would make amends. So the Parisians sought out M. Oller, the original founder of the Mill in 1889, and demanded that he again set the

So the Moulin Rouge is to come to life again next month, with its vanes bespangled with thousands of electric lights and the auditorium of its music hall newly decorated with gold, bronze, and mural paintings, the best that the artists of Montmartre can de-

Project for a Monument to "The Friend of the People"

MONG those worthies of the French Revolution—Mirabeau, Robespierre, Danton, and the rest—Marat has been the most difficult to rehabilitate in the eyes of the modern historian. Now, however, his famous statue, executed years ago by Jean Baffier, is to be dragged from its abode in a lumber room at Auteuil and set up on a fitting monument at the Buttes-Chaumont.

For many years this bronze masterpiece decorated the park of Montsouris; but in 1891 Senator Fresneault protested against its presence on the ground that it was an inspiration to Anarchists, and the municipal administration, bowing before the Senatorial vote, removed the work to its storehouse at Auteuil and placed it among the discarded works of art of two empires, two kingdoms, and one republic. There it has since remained until a book on it, written by M. Etienne Charles, recalled public attention to it and started a movement to bring it back to Paris that people might admire it as a symbol of dearly purchased liberty.

"Marat" is considered by critics to be Baffior's masterpiece. "It is," wrote one, "the Marat who inspired our imagination, the Marat who was one of the giants of the Revolution, the Marat who was adulated to the skies, who was dragged in the mud, the sanguinary Marat whose image, slowly freeing itself from the gloom and darkness of tradition and history, fills us with I do not know what sentiment of admiration and of horror.

"Behold Marat: it is indeed he, with his bitter giance, his expression at the same time fascinating and bestial, Marat in his bath. Baffier has wisely done away with the ridiculous, conventional tuly in the form of a wooden shoe. Marat is writing for the Ami du Peuple some feroclous article still demanding thousands of human heads. " In a moment Charlotte Corday will enter and stab this man whom she calls monster, but who perhaps was nothing more than the unconscious instrument of Destiny."

The Chateau Vizille for Sale

"Cradle of the Revolution," in other words, the Château de Vizille, near Grenoble, has been put up to entice the highest bidder—but the highest bidder failed to be enticed, and so this famous château is in the open market again. It was here that the meeting took place in 1788 at which Barnave and Mounier decided on the first acts of the French Revolution.

A memorial plaque on the Hôtel de Ville at Grenoble records that the municipal body of that city, with the chief citizens, on June 14, 1788, took the memorable decision to convene the meeting at the Château de Vizille which started the revolution. The château was built in 1620 for the Connétable Duc de Lesdiguières, and Louis XIII, came to hunt deer in its extensive park. It changed hands often, and at the time of the revolution was a cloth factory. It has passed through many vicissitudes since then, and about a year ago was sold to some English speculators, who tried to turn it into a boarding house, apparently without success.

Camille du Gast and Her Passion for Sports

the French Lady Florence Dixle, for she is a writer, explorer, and sportswoman. She has not yet, however, won distinction as a champion for woman's rights. That makes the difference. Mme. du Gast, although well known in France, was quite unknown outside of that country until a few months ago, when she entered her motor boat, La Camille, in the race from Algeria to Toulon. Her boat came to grief and she was almost drowned, but pluckily kept to the course and was rescued. Her experiences on that voyage formed one of the most thrilling narratives of adventure that has appeared in the European press for some time.

Mme. du Gast might truthfully say by slightly paraphrasing from Terence: "I am a sport, and reckon nothing of the sporting world is alien to me." She rides horseback, shoots, enters her automobile in long races, is the only woman polo player in France, and has an airship which she vows can outdistance any of those guided by Santos-Dumont if it only had the chance. Incidentally, she is the only woman who has ever broken a roulette bank at Monte Carlo.

And then there is the artistic side of her life. She likes good paintings, and can chat intelligently on the art subjects of the world. Her receptions at her little villa in Paris, on Rue Leroux, bounded by the Avenue Victor Hugo and the Bois de Boulogne, are largely attended by the most famous artists and musicians and literary men of the city, to say nothing of a generous representation from the amateur sporting fraternity. Mme. du Gast is fond of fancy costumes, and receives her guests sometimes in Oriental dress, again as an Algerian, again as a Circassian slave, again as a peasant girl of the Roman Campagna; but never as Mme. Pompadour or Du Barry, characters much affected by Parisian women in fancy dress last Winter.

The height of Mme, du Gast's ambition is to navigate the air from France to Africa in her dirigible balloon. She hopes to be more successful than she was when navigating the water between the two continents. She will make the attempt from the south of France some time this month.

Lady Alfred Douglas

Douglas, who married the second surviving son of the eighth Marquis of Queensberry in 1902, was looked upon as a country girl marrying a man of letters, her own literary output has in four years surpassed that of her husband. One volume of poems written before she was nineteen sprang into instant popularity and broad discriminating discussion at the time of her marriage. This has since been followed by two others, the last of which was rather roughly handled by the critics, chiefly on Lord Aired's account, it is said; at any rate, he took the criticisms for personal censure, and replied accordingly.

They have one child, a boy of two years, and their home, they are fond of saying to their friends, is where fancy entices them—now at her father's

Lady Afred Douglas and her

estate. Weston Hall, Norwich; now in London, now in Paris, in Rome, or on the Riviera.

Ennui is contagious. It is apt to make other people tired.

You can reach a man's heart with food, and a woman's with flattery. In other words, stuff them and they are yours.

England, France, and

Italy in Abyssinia

HE recent episode in Morocco which terminated with the convention at Algeciras threatens to repeat Itself in Abyssinia. It was pointed out in these columns on May 31 that England, France, and Italy would come to an agreement in regard to the Abyssinian railway question and other adjacent problems, and would ignore Germany in their councils and final agreement. This is what has taken place, and the Emperor Menelek has been overlooked quite as much as was the Sultan of Morocco in 1904, and with quite as much probability that he has, in the meantime, caught the ear of Wilhelmstrasse.

According to the agreement which England, France, and Italy have entered into, the status quo of Abyssinia will be maintained. Questions of interpretation may arise, but the agreements themsolves are ipso facto accepted as valid. Equality of commercial rights for all nations is, of course, recognized. The signatory powers will consult before taking measures to protect foreign interests, or the lives and property of strangers placed in jeopardy, and any one of them will notify the others of her intention to take individual action in the event of necessity for such a step arising. Finally, the railway difficulty has been settled. The Ethiopian Railway Company's concession from Jibutii to Adis Abeba is recognized. The company will remain French, but will be reorganized, and one British and one Italian Director will be added to the board of direction. In this way it is considered that international interests will be protected, under the further agreement not to allow a competing line to be constructed from the east coast.

In the meantime, the agreement drawn up in London between Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreigh Secretary: M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, and Signor Tittoni, on behalf of Italy, is received by the German press with complimentary declarations and with some expressions of applause. The point is dwelt upon that Germany, having no vital interests in Abyssinia, is glad to have what interests she has looked after by the signatory powers. It will be recalled, however, that the same declarations, supported by almost identical expressions, were made after the conclusion of the Anglo-French agreement in 1904, and events have shown that they were false and misleading. Exactly how Germany stands with Menelek's Court is not known; but there are signs pointing to increased intimacy. For the first time since the foundation of the German Empire a German diplomatic representative will be in residence at Adis Abeba to watch over German interests. The recent visit of a German expedition-partly political and partly commercial in character-under the leadership of Geheimrat Rosen, then a high official of the German Foreign Office, and now German Minister at Tangler, paved the way for further steps of the same kind. A German commercial expedition is now at work in Abyssinia, seeking to secure opportunities of profitable enterprise.

The well-informed weekly review. Der Dautsche, states that the question of the succession to the throne threatens to provoke serious trouble in Abyssinia. The Emperor Menelek's marriage with the Empress Taitu has remained childless, and Menelek now desires to proclaim his illegitimate son, a youth of twenty years, as successor to the throne. The Empress Taitu, however, favors the selection of her own brother, Ras Olie, to be her husband's successor. Other influential candidates are also in the field, so that intrigue will be rife at the Abyssinian Court for some time to come.

Why Vatican Walls Trembled

RECENT cable dispatch from Rome announced that ominous cracks had appeared in the walls of the Vatican, and that the apartments of the Pope seemed to tremble from some unknown subterranean shock. The architects of the Vatican at once instituted an investigation, which has revealed several interesting discoveries. The cause of the cracks in the wells is attributed to the settling of the structure made possible by the caving in of some long-forgotten subterranean passages. The Apostolic Palace dates from the time of Nicholas V., and for a thousand years and more every Pontiff has added or taken away from the original structure without thought as to the stability of the base.

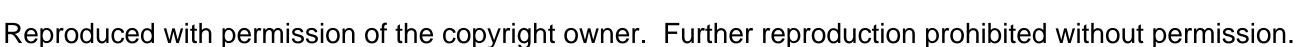
much thought as to the stability of the base. The investigators have uncovered apartments decorated by Giovanni da Udine and Pierino del Verge, covered for centuries by whitewash. In the Sistine Chapel, between the garret and the roof, has been found a kind of prison, much like the Plombi of Vanice. It has always been known that there were socret cells in the Apostolic Palace, used only for those of high rapk, and that some Cardinals had died in them, but their situation had been lost in the course of centuries, possibly from disuse, and, 41though they had often been searched for, it is only now that they have come to light. There is nothing very characteristic about them, except that the room is very restricted, and that the luxurious Princes of the Church must have found them uncomfortably close quarters. Thus has been added another interesting historical interest to that mystery known to the outside world as the Vatican.

Marriage Reform in France

IVORCE proceedings instituted by the Countess de Castellane (née Gould) against her husband, Count Boni, as well as Mrs. Edith Wharton's story. "Madame de Treymes," in the current Scribner's Magazine, have served to turn American attention to the work of the French Marriage Reform Committee, which is about ready to present a bill to the Chambers.

This bill is based on the premise that the institution of marriage is passing through a critical phase, and, that the terms of the contract, the manner of entering into it, as well as the means to break it, must be modified lest men be tempted to dispense with it altogether. The bill places great faith in what are commonly known as "love matches." Divorce is recognized as a necessary evil, and in some cases a necessary remedy. The preamble of the measure deliberately states that "the civil equality of both sexes is a fundamental principle of modern law," hence, a married woman in France is to be placed on the same footing as regards the enjoyment and disposition of her property or earnings as that usually conceded to American women under State law.

The new bill, however, goes further. It contends that equality in one respect entails equality in all, and that in seeking to obtain a divorce a woman should stand in the same place as a man. It is recognized frankly that the practice of divorce is a perpetual menace to the security of woman's future, but it is also laid down that in the interests of the woman herself the facilities for having recourse to it must be increased rather than diminished, and that she must look to her own conduct and an improved legal status for protection.



Camillo

EVADE POOLROOM LAW

Chicago Gamblers Adopt Many. Peculiar Devices.

"SCARLET FEVER" HOSPITAL

Heart of the Windy City for Several Months-Other Ingenious Schemes Are Employed to Throw the Cops Off the Track—The Fatima Picture.

"Patient" Gag Is Worked Successfully in

"They'll be running poolrooms in Chicago, one way or another, as long as there's iron enough left in the world to make bar plates for racehorses," observed a Chicago follower of the ponies. "I see by the papers that they've just snagged the boy who's been running a poolroom under the screen of a pesthouse placard.

"I got a bet or two down in that ingenious dump before I hiked along this way. It was on Blue Island avenue. The poolroom man who rented the house had a friend mixed up in some way with the board of health, and from this matey he got one lot of the big official scarlet fever signs. He tacked the placard all over the front door.

"Then he moved the fixings in by the back way. Among the fixings was a scarlet fevor 'patient'—some poor bum glad of a chance to stay in bed, with plenty of booze. The front room on the second floor was fitted up as a sick room, with enough bottles scattered around to rig up a hospital tent, and the hobo 'patient' just lay back in the bunk and absorbed tall ones as he felt he needed 'em—pretty soft for him.

"The poolroom man thought it best to work the patient gag, in order to give the plant an air of verisimilitude, as it weredoubtful players, fellows that the poolroom man couldn't exactly locate, got a peek at the room and the patient from an angle of the hall, for fear they might turn out to be doing the spy thing.

"The back part of the layout was fixed up for a fine poolroom, with a couple of telegraph, keys, blackboard and all. The players entered by way of the alley. Folks passing in front nudged themselves off the curb like balky horses when they caught sight of the big scarlet fever sign, and even the cops on the beat did their humming and club swinging on the other side of the street. Maybe they were in on the gag—I don't know.

Scheme Worked for Five Months.

"But the dump had been running for Scheme Worked for Five Months. "But the dump had been running for five months to my knowledge when it was

crabbed the other day. Some new copruggering around the alley to investigate complaints of overturned ash cans or something noticed eight or ten cleaned ones emerging from the back door of the poolroom plant, and he doped them as daylight housebreakers and chased 'em. Then he telephoned the precinct and a bunch of cops came along in the wagon and entered the poolroom by the alley the alley way.
"Everybody was out of sight by this time but the proprietor, and he showed the cops the scarlet fever 'patient' on the second floor. He was getting by with it but the sudden breaking out of the two telegraph keys in the rear messed the play, and the whole gang was corralled in the back room, in front of the black-board, and the poolroom man and the blissfully soused hobo 'patient' both

pinched. "If there's any kind of a gag the under-cover poolroom proprietors out in Chi-cago haven't tried since Carter Harrison hashed the wide open thing three or four years ago, then you'll excuse me while I dropped on the floor.

"The Fatima picture was one of em.
That started on South Clark street, but so many Fatima pictures got to drawing

when it was seen how ope was getting by that the game was flagged after six mouths or so.

"The Patima picture was a hurriedly painted portrait, about 14 by 14 feet, of some lovely 'Circassian favorite of the some lovely Circassian favorite of the Suitan, reclining on a red satin divan, wearing a cunnin amber necklace, a cute

wearing a cunnin' amber necklace, a cute pair of curveytoed slippers, a smile, and fine suite of hair. Some Chicago artist got \$500 for hurling the thing together, and it wasn't such a dauby nude at that, seen under the rows of screened electric lights that were placed all around it for exhibtion purposes. It was kept within the bounds of exhibtion nudity, and exhibited for a nickel a hack.

"You see, that made the plant—established a reason why men should be coming and going from that address. A barkinside a reason why men should be coming and going from that address. A barker swished a little came out in front of
the place where the Falima picture was
exhibited; letting out the 'See the great
Falima' growl for the general public, and
a lot of fatheads that never saw the inside of a program fall for the nickel. a lot of fatheads that never saw the inside of a poolroom fell for the nickel a throw thing and went inside to look at the picture of the girl with the beads taking the moon bath.

real people, however, kept right ough the dark room in which Fa-as shown and found the big black-with the horses' names and the through

Right Ones Tipped Off.

on torough the dark room in which Falima was shown and found the big blackboard, with the horses' names and the prices chalked up, and the key a-working for the call-off man, in the extreme back room. The right ones were tipped off, of course, that the plant was working back of the Fatima picture room, and that's the way the game was set for fine business. The fly bulls of the Chicago gambling squad might never have got hep to it, but when the other out-of-business poolroom people saw what a swell stall the Fatima gag was, they got Fatimas painted, too. Fatima pictures popped up in about eight places around town, and the bulls fell to it and cleaned them all out."

"The whole thing, of course, as I say, is in getting some kind of a dump in motion that'll permit of the bunch coming and going without attracting attention, and so, when Fatima was curied up, the

and going without attracting attention, and so, when Fatima was curied up, the same boy who invented that one was there with something else of a similar kind. The something else was an anatomical museum that he started over on Halsted street. He bought up somewhere a job lot of second-hand pickled ears and plaster of paris bas reliefs of that boy who poses for the zodiac signs that you've seen in the almanac, and the 'skulls of famous murderers,' preserved in alcohol, and such like; scattered the exhibits around on shelves and tables on skulls of famous murderers, preserved in alcohol, and such like; scattered the exhibits around on shelves and tables on the ground floor, put the barker out in front—the barker also serving as lookout in case of a possible pinch—and was ready for 'em at a dime per peek.

"The blackboard and the muted telegraph instruments were up on the second floor, away back. Great business, that for a "The floor, away back. Great business, that. In every population there's a certain proportion of mullet conks who'll fall for any

old kind of an anatomical museum even if they have to economize on the eats, and the fall guys were in and out of the Haistead street plant all day long, making it doad sweet for the pony players to get in and out without any chance of being noticed. I've seen as many as 500 coin sloughers heaped up in the second floor back of that phony anatomical museum, all but breaking each other's arms to get the junk down and the wise gambling squad bulls never the wiser. Haistead street plant all day long, making

Cops Were Not Wise.

Cops Were Not Wise.

This one, too, like all the rest, was copied and overdone. The other poolroom people did a quick dig to get hold of pickled portions of the human form and the rest of the gear. For a while the anatomical museum market was away on the bull side and the fixings hard to snag for love or money. But five or six plants modeled on the first one were running full bloom before the thinkest of the Chicago mufti cop brigade got adjacent to the play, and they all went up in the smudge toand they all went up in the smudge to-gether when the game was fallen to. gether when the game was latten to.

Then some fellow doped out the employment agency as a pretty fairish kind of a front-of-the-house stall and put it into matter it was started on North Dearborn

venue. Employment agency for men only chefs, butiers, coachmen, second men, cotmen, and the like. Regular rig-up of lesks and chairs, and a couple of girls nd men clerks doing busy things with ink and paper out in the front works. Wasn't hony, either, the employment agency part of it—it was really run on a straightaway ourse, and a whole lot of fellows have gor obs yet that they got at Chicago employment agencies that were only started to tall for the poolroom behind or upstairs. "Blackboard out in front of the place; iving a long list of places open and jobs vanted; coachmanish-looking dubs with lose-cropper siders and leggings hanging fround in front, picking their teeth and giving the sure-enough aspect to it, and ne whole stall geared on the scientific asis. "The real boys with the good things

usis.

"The real boys with the good things loped out from the past performance harts nudged right through to the rear if the layout, where the soft padded pring-latch door closed on them, and here they were in rocking chairs, and tenty to smoke and drink, and the here they were lenty to smoke plenty to smoke and drink, and the conies names and odds neatly marked up a different colors of chalk. Politician Wanted Rakedown.

nonies' names and odds neatly marked up n different colors of chalk.'

Politician Wanted Rakedown.

"Nothing could be much sweeter than that for the room keeper. This one went for two months without imitators, and then it died, not of imitation, because of i declare-in-jeb. The brother of a politician in the ward was one of the pony players. He got in by mistake, but when they found out who he was they had to let his streak along with the rest. He wasn't picking 'em right, and finally he waited around itill the day's work was over, hemmed the boss of the plant in a corner, and essayed to declare himself in on a piece of the rakedown on the strength of being a brother of the ward leader.

"The man running the room didn't see the shakedown thing, and the politician's brother, not making it stick for some of the swag, tipped the bulls. They didn't find anything but the employment agency a-going when they made their swoop, but the fact that they'd been put next to the employment agency arrangement put that one on the tobos.

"Then one of 'em started a free doctor shop, which wasn't so bnd, considering it worked for a good five months. The dump was rigged on Wabash avenue over on the South Side. Advertisements and hand bills set it forth that to advertise certain remedies the free doctors were going to meet and treat all comers, men only, free for six months, and the boys with things the matter with 'em were invited to traipse along and have the free medical sharps fix 'em up.

"The front part of the second floor was fixed up for consultation offices,' and five or six dressy young fellows, with phony physicians' certificates from some other State, swelled around in those offices, staking the yaps that came to big words and fanning 'em along as if it was all meant. The horse room was on the top floor back, and it was there with the rum and the smoke and all the back dopecomforts of home apienty. A fellow who lost his bank roll there did the squeak thing about this free doctor plant and it went the way of the rest of The One-cent Theaters. "Then the one-cent theaters came along to help the poolroom people in the screening line. The penny in the slot moving

ing line. The penny in the slot moving pleture and talking machine arcade made a pretty good cover for the real works in the back for quite a bit, but this one was overplayed, like most of the others, and all of them got necked together one day.

"The big bull market of a year or so gave a number of foxy poolroom felks a chance to get in on the bucket-shop rig. This dodge enabled them to start business right down town in the big office huild-

This dodge enabled them to start business right down town in the big office buildings. The poolroom man would start a bucket shop just like the real kind of bucket shop in every particular, including wire service and all, the only difference being that nobody bought or sold anything on margin in the plant. The horses were the goods. were the goods.

"The bucket shop had the regular stock quotation board, the boy to chalk up the quotations, and all that, but market players didn't operate at these screen layouts at all. The horse players sat around the room looking at the board as if they were sure interested in the way B. R. T.

hat: or Amalgamated was nucluating, but every little while two or three of them 'uid be summoned into a little side room. and there they'd be told the prices on the horses in the next race and get their bets down.
"Then they'd slip out to the main room and tip the rest of the fellows off as to the prices, and the horse players would slink into the side room in little batches of two or three and pump in their kale.

Then, after a bit, a boy who marked the phony bucket shop board would sneak in-

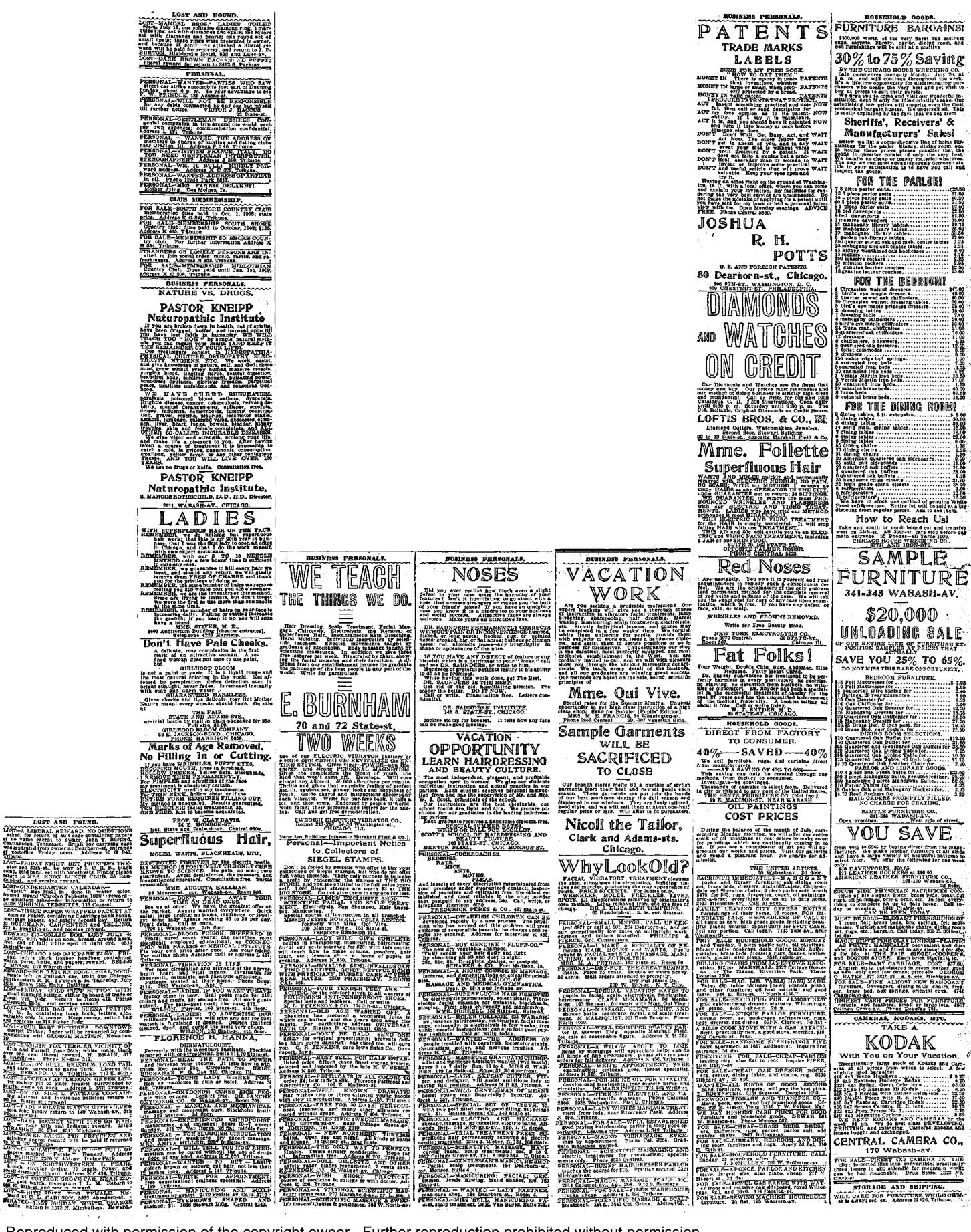
Then, after a bit, a boy who marked the phony bucket shop board would sneak into the side room, and when he came out all of the players would be watching his moves. He'd walk over to the blackboard, chalk the names of the placed horses, one, two, three, so that all hands could get the peek, and then hurriedly rub the names out. Then the winners would creep in twos and threes to the side room and find their wads waiting for them.

"There were other schemes. I've only mentioned a few as samples. But most of them have been worked now, the pesthouse placard rig-up being about the last hor is most of the indicook gag, are going to do to slough their kale new that the scarlet fever sign is down. I sure don't. The whole thing's a sad story, you take it from me."

Classified Ad 13 -- No Title

LOST AND FOUND.

Chicago Daily Tribune (1872-1963); Jul 19, 1908; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1849 - 1985) pg. H1



CENTRAL CAMERA CO ..

FOR SALE-HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. CALL, SUNDAY OF SENDING TOOM FURNITURE CALL, SUNDAY OF SENDING MACHINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. CALL, SUNDAY OF SENDING MACHINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. CALL, SUNDAY OF SENDING MACHINE HOUSEHOLD SENDING MACHINE HOUSEHOLD SENDING MACHINE HOUSEHOLD SENDING MACHINE HOUSEHOLD STORAGE AND SHIPPING.

170 WARDSH-AV.

KLAW & ERLANGER'S NEW PRODUCTIONS

Theatrical Plans for Coming Season Announced--Manage ment of Six Theatres Here.

ANOTHER LEHAR OPERETTA

Musical Piece on Modern China-"Robinson Crusoe" Extravaganza Miss Ferguson in Hurlbut Play.

Loanger issued an announcement yesterday embodying their theatrical plans for next season in detail. Prominent on the list stands the presentation of Bert Williams in an extraveganza made out of "Robinson Crusoe," in which the colored comedian will play the man Friday. Glen MacDonough will write the piece. Another we is the dramatization is the dramatization of Harold Wright's novel, "The Winning of bara Worth," which will be done Klaw & Erlanger by Edwin M & Erlanger Milton

Royie.

Another on the list of plays is "Silk," by Frank Mandel and Helen Kruft, authors of 'Our Wives," which is scheduled for early production. A musical comedy called 'The Merry Martyr' has been adapted by Glen MacDonough from Leo Birinski's "Narrentanz." For this piece the music is by Hugo Reiseufeld, a Viennese composer. Maclyn Arbuckle heads the cast. The place will be produced out of town, about Sent. 1. Royîe.

buckle heads the cast. The piece with the produced out of town, about Sept. 1. Hazel Dawn and John H. Young will head a company producing the new musical comedy, "The Little Café," by C. M. S. McLellan and Ivan Caryil. About Oct. 1 Elsie Ferguson will approach in a producing the William L.

musical company producing the new musical comedy, "The Little Cafe," by C. M. S. McLellan and Ivan Caryll. About Oct. I Elsie Ferguson will appear in a new comedy by William J. Hurlbut, entitled." A Strange Woman." Later in the season a drama by A. E. Thomas, called "Marie Claire." is to be produced. The play is based upon Pierre Fondae's "Montmartre." which was produced in Paris.

The operetta "The Envious Butterfly" will also be produced during the coming season. The principal characters of the play are modern Chinese identified with the new republic. The place is the work of Lindau and Graemchstaedren. The new Franz Lehar of the importations of the firm, which will also show here an adaptation of "The Circassian Beauty," by Willner and Steffan. Through an arrangement with Michael Farraday. Klaw & Erlanger will bring over an English company in the Egyptian musical play. "Amasis."

The season's plans for the firm's plays of last season include an extensive tour of "Oh! Oh! Delphine," which will begin in September and continue multi the end of the Summer. Henry Miller will be among the first of the stars to take to the "road" His tour begins in St. Paul in September and extends to the Pacific Coast. "The Rainbow" will still be his medium. Robert Hilliard in "The Arryle Case" will play in the big cities East and West. "The Comn of Lunenbourg" begins its travels in Toronto on Aug. 25. It will be in San Prancisco by the time the New York season is under way. A coast trip is also in store for "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." with Charlone Walker. Otis Skinner, entirely recovered from his recent illness, will soon start rehearsals of "Kismet" With a revord of fourteen seasons "Ben-llur" starts upon its (fifeenth annual tour in the tober, and will visit the South and West.

The Grand Opera House starts proceedings on Labor Day with "Robin Hood." #t the Coban Theatre "Potash and Perincutter" will hold the boards Aug. 16 "The Open Miller" New Amsterdam Werha & Luescher will present Christie MacDonald in "Sweethoarts,"

"Mousemaiding" · for Facts · C

BY ELIZABETH GREY. ARTICLE II.

[Copyright: 1919: By the Tribune Company.]

Bright and early in the morning I. Elizabeth Grey, with regret, pulled myself-out of a comfortable bed and again sought the residence of Mrs. X., with whom I had secured my first position as housemaid, and with whom I was beginning my investigation into conditions of domestic service in Chi-CARO.

It could not be a very scientific investigation, but I hoped to discover by it some of the reasons why so many girls prefer office store, and factory employment to flousework.

I had packed some blue gingham aprens and a white one for walting on the table into an old straw sultcase, which looked as if it might have emigrated with me from Ireland many years ago. It had a mean nature and the handle broke as soon as I had it out on the street, so that I was forced to carry it in both arms like I would a baby. I had curled my hair till it stuck out like a Circassian beauty's and my pink velvet hat was "foine, indade."

Employer Delighted.

Mrs. X. was delighted that her new domestic was ahead of time and put her to work immediately, not even asking to see the letter of reference which I had dictated the night before

and which gave me a noble character.
"Now, Elizabeth." she suid, "I want the flat swept out from top to bottom. I used the vacuum cleaner on it yesterday, so it won't be hard. You begin in the front and sweep towards the center hall. Take up the dust then and throw it in the bin on the back porch."

After these directions she seated herself at the telephone in the center hell where I was to sweep, and, hor-ribly in the way, there she stayed for three-quarters of an hour, conversing with a neighbor, occasionally break-ing off for an irritable "Stop that!" to one of the children. They seemed good children to me, but their mother was evidently tired of them.

lroping, Too.

I swept the rooms, almost taking up the baby several times in the dust pan-he would crawl into it, having a ehildish liking for dirt. I swept the rugs on the back porch.
distorted settee with the poison-green plush and all the other furniture, the hand painted atrocities, and the cut I worked as hard as I could gjese. for nearly two hours and then I was

ready to see about getting lunch. in the kitchen when Mrs. X. came in She did not look at me, but pointe

to a great pile of cidthes on the kitch en table and said something about my getting to the ironing now."
"Ironing?" I stupidly inquired.

was then informed that I must do th troning. "There was nothing said about m

having to do the troning when I wa engaged," I meekly said.

"Well, I can't help that," responde Mrs. X. "I can't pay a laundress \$ a day and a maid at the same time

If you don't want to work I don' want you."

"But why didn't you tell me yes terday that I had to do the ironing? I asked, taking off my apron as spoke.

No Pay-Not Even Carfare.

" Wel She lost her temper at that. you don't expect me to do it, do you? bhe stormed.

I walked away towards my room where I had isfu my things, and start ed packing them into the broken suicase. She followed, still storming.

"What do you think I keep a mal for? Do you think I like to have yo around to look at? All my maids hav always done the ironing. It's not? ing."
I looked her coldly in the eyes an

naid:

"Evidently we misunderstood each other, Mrs. X. Good-by."

She did not detain me, nor did sh offer me any pay for my two hours work. She did not give me car far I might have been obliged to wal home if I had depended upon her.

As I went down the steps I saw as other maid arriving in answer to Mr. X's advertisement. I wanted to eto her and tell her to collect in advanc-Mrs. X, is of the type who says; "M dear, I don't know what we are coning to. These hired girls are becomin more independent every day."

And nothing will ever convince Mr. X, that she has not been all that mistress should be to a maid. Fort nately. I thought, not all the mi tresses are like this one.

Victim of Great Lakes Truck Dies in Hospita

. Frank Elwood, 6115 South Herm tage avenue, died in St. Luke's hosp tal yesterday of pneumonia and I tal yesterias of prescribing and the he was struck by a Great Lakes Nav. Training station automobils truck if front of the hospital.

A TYPICAL TURK

EDWIN TARRISSE Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Jan 13, 1924; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985) pg. H15

A TYPICAL TURK

A NUMBER of officers at the Army and A Navy Club in Washington were one evening swapping stories of their experiences abroad, when one krizzled votoran told of an amusing occurrence he witnessed In Turkey just before the Russian War of 1877. This officer and another American interested themselves as they traveled in stuffring the various oriental types which were encountered along the way.

Their interest in minor types vanished before a magnificent specimen of the Turk ish army officer who entered the train. He was dressed in the fullest and most superb of Turkish uniforms, with red fer on his dark head and abundance of gold lace on his coat. Great spurs glittered on his boots. He was accompanied to the train by several orderites and servants, who placed

disturbing them. They responded as best they could in the same language, insisting that they were not inconvenienced. Presently the Turk lighted a cigarotto and settled back easily in his seat. The Americans fell to taiking aloud in English about their companion. "A typical Turk," said one,

gized in good French to the Americans for

"Yes," assented the other, "but yet there's something in his appearance that is not precisely like that of any other Turk I've seen."

"There may be something in what you the Khedive of Egypt.

say," continued the other American," but he has a hard and cruel expression about the mouth." "He'e a terror, probably, though, I don't believe he's a Turk. A his baggage in the compartment which the Circassian, maybe, or some other kind of two Americans occupied. He had straight oriental. I'd like to know more about that black hair and mustache, and his skin chap." was almost of the color of bronze. As he "So should 1." climbed into the compartment he apole-

. Whereupon the Turkish officer whose face had worn an expression of stolid unconcern all through this dialogue, took his cigaretta from his lips and turned to the American with a smile. "Gentlemen," said he. "I have no objec-

Somehow

tion to gratifying your curiosity as to my origin, I was born in Louisville, Ky." The astonished Americans were profuse in their apologies, which were accepted with the best good nature. It turned out that the "Turk" was one of several Confederate officers who after the close of the Civil

War had accepted service in the ermy of

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Jul 20, 1924; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)

The Garden Beautiful in Southern California

INFORMATION BOTH PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC. BY ERNEST BRAUNTON

ASTERN florists and nurserymen deat in tub or pot plants of Ponderous iemons, Otahelite oranges and other citrous plants. In California trees of this tribe are so common that we scarcely consider them as oranmentals. Tet nothing else so strongly appeals to our first-time visitors. They wish to first pick an orange and then see a large palm. Bearing all this in mind, it would seem that we overlook what should be a marked characteristic of our ornamental grounds. We do grow a few citrous plants of flower value such as Cholaya ternata but we should employ plants of the genus citrus, the more ornamental of our oranges, for example. Then every front yard may contain one or more trees of the better and budded class of averadus, a group or two of guaya bushes, trees of the better and budded class of avo-cadus, a group or two of guava bushes, feljoas, carissas, and other standard ever-green fruit shrubs of acknowledged value as ornamentals. As we live in California, why not have our gardens Californian in tone and color? Why in such a climate, should we plant cone-bearing trees or deciduous trees, both classes smarking of ice and snow and being in general effect inhospitable rather than inviting? Let us put on, figura-tively at least a friendly, welcoming front rather than inviting? Let us put on, ingura-tively at least, a friendly, welcoming front as though we fully realized and appreciated that we live in the land of golden opportun-ities and that we wish the world to know it and also to share our pleasures.

Swat the Ant

In the issue of June 28, under the title,
"Swat the Ant." appeared an article on
distillate treatment of ant nests. It was
sent in by a reader, whose name was
attached but the printer left off the name
in setting it up. The Garden Beautiful
Editor knows nothing of the distillate treatment and does not recommend the use of
distillate in gardens. The idea presented,
or rather it was intended to present it, entirely as the idea of another.

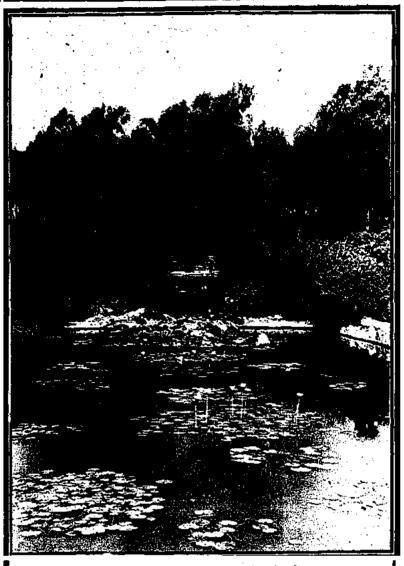
Plant More Hibigous

Plant More Hibiscus

Where frosts are not severe we cannot grow any flowering shrub with greater attractions than the Chinese hibiscus. No one will deny their claims to beauty, for the flowers are large and showy, yet not coarse, and the colors are superb. The plants are easily grown, of good foliage and habit, clean and attractive in color. They are particular as to soil or general condition. But frosts injure them and unless the district is considered fairly free from chilly Jack, it is better not to plant hibiscus.

A Volateadian Stimulant

A Volateadian Stimulant
That ether, injected into the roots of backward or unthrifty plants, will bring about a measurable improvement or revival in a short time has been demonstrated in experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. Announcement was recently made by the department that a builetin covering observations made along this line, and prepared by O. D. Lumsden of the Federal Horticultural Board, would soon be issued. William Hopple. 2026 Sacramento street. Los Angeles. nto street, Los Angeles,



A pool in Lafayette Park, Los Angeles.

reports some interesting results in similar and replacing the earth. Improvement, he experimentation work conducted in his eays, will be noted in about two days. He spare time. Rose bushes especially, he eays, sometimes makes two or three other injectant be made to thrive by the smallest applitions at intervals of two or three weeks, he again of potassium permanganate to one agrain of potassium permanganate to one one of ether and ordinarily injects only fire around the ether, as the fluid is extremetwo or three drops of the mixture into the yindiammable.

Plant. He punches a bole in the main root with an awl and merely drops in the reviving fluid, covering the hole over with wax

Explorations during 1923, in the high nountains of Yunnan, China, by the United mountains of Yunnan, China, by the United States Department of Agriculture, have brought to light a large baleam fir (Ables forrestil,) together with several other as yet unnamed large forms of what experts of the United States Forest Service feel may well be fir, useful in the southeastern forest region of the United States. Small supplies of the seed of Ables forrestil and of the unnamed firs have been obtained by the Forest Service and will be tried out at the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station and at Leichworth Park Nursery, N. Y. The wood of these trees, if successful here, should be valuable for pulp, as the balsam fir of the eastern United States is highly prized for this purpose.

Visitors to bead stores have noticed strings of beads composed of brilliant red seeds with black spots on them. These are seeds of Abrus precatorius, the "Crab's eye Vine or Weather Vine. This plant is sparingly grown in Southern California and nearly all the seeds come from Hawaii. Other and closely similar seeds from Hawaii are those of Rhyncosia phaseoloides, a climbing bean native to the American tropics. These seeds are also scarlet with a black spot on each.

Sophora secundifiora, native to Texas, New Mexico and Arixons, furnishes a larger red seed but equally attractive. Admanthers pavonia, the red sandalwood tree of Asia has lems-shaped scarlet seeds, known as Circassian beads. This tree may be grown in California. Ornosia momporma is the necklace tree of the tropics and bears a large scarlet seed with a large angular patch of black. All these are used for resarles, necklaces etc., by natives of tropical countries.

Country Roads

Country Roads

Every farmer should insist on having good neighborhood and market roads. Neighbors should feel an interest in one another. All will feel in a better, more congenial spirit if they can unite in a collective effort to properly plant their highways. Roads through the neighborhood and to the market should be made the very best the country can afford. By doing so, the farmer may be brought nearer to his neighbor's house, to his postoffice and to market, and thus in closer contact and communication with the rest of the world, but none should except he does his level best to bring it about.

River-side beauty

The State of Maine has a law entitted:
"An act to preserve trees abutting public highways and other places," which gives authority to cities and towns to procure, through regular condemnation proceedings, strips of land not exceeding five rods in width which are situated along highways and public waterways. This enactment furnishes a glorious opportunity to path streets and river banks, and would prove a great blessing to every State in the Union. Did we have such a law in California we could park both sides of the Los Angeles River throughout the city and transform what is now an eyesore and a reproach into a thing of unquestioned beauty. heauty.

Poultry Manure

Poultry Manure

On the farm the housewife is generally boss of the garden, also of the poultry yard. Under these conditions it should prove an easy matter to secure the poultry manure for the garden. It is worth three times as much per pound as that from the larger farm animals and is therefore worthy of care. Let it dry and keep it dry until used. It is rich in nitrogen and poor in phosphorous. It is also in a very concentrated form and if diluted and reinforced a little, becomes ideal for garden use. An acknowledged authority advises adding to every ten pounds of the manure ten pounds of other matter, four pounds of which should be acid phosphate. The remaining six pounds should be sawdust or some other dry material. This gives a good balance of the three most necessary elements. Do not mix lime with it at any time.

In money value the head lettuce crop ranks third in the list of California vegeta-



A wall of bloom around a Pasadena residence.

LO, THE POOR ALIEN!

Time Was When He Was Not the Despised of the People, but the Favorite of Princes

Bu R. LE CLERC PHILLIPS

T has recently been observed that virulent nationalism is a sentiment of relatively modern growth and one that in medieval times played almost no part in the lives of the European masses. The innumerable petty rulers who waged incessant warters against their neighbors during the Middle Ages lost, gained or hartered territory according to the fortunes of war; and the natives of the lost, gained or hartered territory were disposed of with as much or as little consideration for their national and political feeling as if they had been cattle. And the curlous part is that the natives, on finding themselves thus disposed of, displayed the most indifference concerning new hattonal and political status.

It would seem that the increasingly strong spirit of nationalism as applied to races is reflected today in the social relationships of the individual. It is natural that such an event as the great war should have had considerable influence in this direction, although it is to be hoped that W. L. George's observahas not taught us to love our eneit has at least taught us to hate our allies is a gross exaggera-tion. Nevertheless, it would seem that the individual allen, in cartier days than these, was not so fre-quently the object of hatred, susplcion and contempt that he is today; while the supreme social rôle played in earlier times by some foreigners at European courts or in the inmost recesses of various aristocratic cir-

recesses of various aristocratic circles finds a parallel nowhere in modern times.

Probably the nearest approach in our days to the social importance so often enjoyed by aliens, more particularly in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was the personal popularity of the Marquis de Soveral at the Euglish court and in English society. When he died a year or so ago The Nikw York Times published an editorial commenting on the personsity of this unique social figure—and this not-withstanding the fact that the soleclatm of this Portuguese nobleman claim of this Portuguese nobleman to public attention lay in the peculiar place which be, as an atten, had made for himself in English society. He first came to fondon as Portuguese Ambassador under the régime of King Carlos, and when a few years later King Manuel was deposed and a republic was established in Portugal, he remained on in England as a private resident. He was a familiar figure in the West Eud of London, and now that he is dead it may be remarked that he was a far from prepossessing one. claim of this Portuguese nobleman

he was a far from prepossessing one, as far as his face went. Short, stout, swarthy, with bectling black eyebrows shadowing intensely dark and rather prominent eyes, and always dressed in the height of ways dressed in the height of fashlon, his unfailing wit and geninity earned for him the sobriquet of "The King's Jester." The last time I saw him was in 1919. On that occasion he sat a couple of rows in front of me at a Sunday afternoon concert at the Queen's Hall in London, and was escorting ex-Queen Amélie, the widne of the murdered King Carlos and the mother of ex-King Manuel. It is perhaps a digression to observe that the attire of this widow and mother of kings — this Bourbon Princess, of kings—this Bourbon Princess, the descendant of a long line of kings of France—was such as would cause rage and mortification in the cause rage and mortification in the heart of any New York stenographer who found herself in the unhappy position of being compelled to duplicate it. Tell, distinguished and very handsome, ex-Queen Amélie wore a plain black tailored suit—and not a very smart one, eitherand a small hal, so little prefentious to style that it might almost have been described as a nondescript type of hat. But Bourbons, I suppose, can afford this style of dress; working women earning \$25 a week cannot.

Without doubt the most famous of those aliens to occupy a dominating role in a foreign society was that sparkling fellow, Charles de Mar-guetel de Saint-Denis. M. de Saint-Evremond, who, in addition, enjoys the distinction of being the only foreigner who has ever been buried in Westminster Abbey. He came of a noble Norman family and early in life his wit, his consummate savoir faire, his sociability and his admirable manners brought him to the notice of men influential at the the notice of men influential at the French Court. In 1862, as a result of a political quarrel, he was forced to fly his country. He escaped to England and in that country he lived for the next forty years, and, as I have said, in that country's Vathalla his dust new Bes. An allien in exile, but what a merry, genlal exher his! Charles II, received him with open arms, as did his courtiers, and he immediately became one of the leaders of society in the English capital. English capital.

After a few years' residence in England, however, he went to The Hague. He stayed in Holland for four years and then returned to London. He wrote that he found in the latter city "a milieu between that of the French courtiers and the Dutch burghers."

Saint-Evremond, of course, was by no means merely a wit and courtier and nothing more. He was a scholar and a student, a moralist (although not of the Methodist minister moid), a critic and historian. His writings and a student, a moralist (although not of the Methodist minister med), a critic and historian. His writings fill too many volumes to allow those pure souls who disapprove of his life and character sneeringly to dismiss him as nothing better than a "rounder" and a profligate. He was, in short, a brilliant specimen of a type rapidly withering under the merciless, scorching rays of undern democracy. He died in 1703 at the great age of 90, leaving part of his money to beggars of any religion and to poor Frenchmen who, like himself, were exites. And in order to splite the French Court, they laid him to rest in Westminster Abbey. His grave is not far from those of Spencer and Cowley.

It is strange that at the very mo-

man frequented in England. A son of Sir George Hamilton and a memer of that great house of which the Duke of Abercorn is now the head. his family actiled in France when he was about 6 years old. He lived there until he was 15, and it is unquestionably to this early contact with France that he owed his extraordinary mastery of the French language. For Anthony Hamilton, let it be remembered, was one of those elect souls who produced a literary classic in a language which was not his own. The celebrated "Memoires du Comte de Gramont." of which he was the author, was written in French, not English, and although this racy account of the 'Amorous Jutrigues of the English Court in the Reign of Charles II."
may be read in English, the English

version is only a translation.

After a nine years residence in France, the Hamilton family returned to England; but their visits to France Were so frequent, and so thoroughlydid they absorb the French tone that Lady Arran, a cousin of the young Hamiltons, mentioning the arrival back in England of two of her kinamen, refers to the fact by writing. "Ye Monsieurs have now

With the enforced exile of James II., however, Anthony Hamilton, with his brother Richard and their sister-in-law, the Duchess of Tyrcon nel, turned their backs on their na live land and accompanied the King live land and accompanied the King to his melancholy exile in France. This country was Anthony Hamilton's home for the rest of his life. In the National Portrait Gallery in London there is a picture of Hamilton: and if he were only half as handsome and distinguished looking as it shows him, it is small wonder that this alien should have made so deep an impression on the most cultured and polished society then extisting. He died at Saint-Germain in 1719 at the age of 74, having spent only twenty-five years in his native land. He was buried the following day in the parish church.

Imagine, if you can, a one-time Circassian slave girl the social



Count Anthony Hamilton.

neat that France sent to England ment that France sent to England an exile who so successfully combined the rôles of man of letters and social idol England should have reciprocated by sending to France the famous Anthony Hamilton, whose literary reputation stands even higher than that of Saint-Evremond, white his social gifts gave him the entree into circles as seculsive in France as those which the Frenchfashion of the French capital in the earlier part of the eighteenth century! An alien without fortune and yet courted by the most exclusive circles in aristocratic France! We are not so fond of alien girls from Asia and Eastern Europe in our day; but assuredly, for it is a matter of social history, the French aristocracy ran after Mile. Alsaé. whom the Comte de Ferriol, French Ambas-



sador to Turkey, had bought as a small child of 4 or thereabout in the public slave market at Coustan-

And there is something still more astounding about this celebrated Aissé. During her comparatively short lifetime she wrote a good many letters to a woman friend, art-lessly telling her of the doings of the social circle in which she moved She wrote these letters simply and naturally, putting in them just what-ever came into her head and nover dreaming that they would survive her; that M de Voltaire himself, the famous man in Europe, was destined to edit her gentle and pathetic contributions to French literature; that Sainte-Beuve, one of the greatest critics who ever lived, was not too great to make of these letters the subject of one of charming tauseries; and his most charming causeries; and that she herself was to figure as the heroine of at least three plays. Oh. lo, the poor alien!

And yet her story is so singular that it is small wonder that it has attracted the amount of attention attracted the amount of attention that it has. The wicked old Comte de Ferriol was a well-known fre-quenter of the public slave market in Constantinople. He had bought female slaves there on more than one occasion; we need not inquire for what purpose. One day he saw a lovely, fair haired little child lovely, scarcely more than a baby—in the market. He demanded her price. It market. He demanded her price. It was a high one, for, so said the slave dealer, this was no common slave, but the daughter of a Circassian chief whose village the Turks shall caref whose viding him, his family and his servitors to the sword and sparing only this lovely child. De Ferriol paid the price and the child passed into his hands. It seems probable that the slave dealer's story of her high descent was true, for often in her baby prattlings she

often in her baby prattings she spoke—although no doubt a little incoherently—of a great house where she had once lived and of many servants and retainers.

De Ferriol, far from young and unmarried, perhaps eyeing with fear the nightmare of a lonely old age, decided to take her to France and have her brought up by his sister in the company of her children. And so the little Circassian slave went to Farls, attended a convent school, in due time was launched into the most elegant society in the world and immediately became the fashion. Of remarkable beauty, with masses of pale fair hair, large dark yees, tall and almost too slender, she soon attracted the attention of no less a person than his Royal Highness Philip Duke of Orleans, but she had

sufficient strength of mind to resist his importunities. But, class for poor Aissé! before very long another lover presented himself—the generous and warm-hearted Chevaller d'Aydie warm-hearted Chevaller d'Aydie-and him she loved for the remainder and him she loved for the remainder of her life. And d'Aydie loved her no less. Why, then, did they not marry? D'Aydie was willing enough. But with the pride of Lucifer Mile. Alssé, brought up with the rigid social ideas of eighteenth century France, believed that a poor, nameless Circassian, who had been sold in unbile as a slave, was no fit sold in public as a slave, was no fit match for a Freuchman of quality. Their union was as binding as if they had been married, but as time went on the poor Circassian developed a conscience; remorseful and atroclously unhappy, she strove to terminate the affair, but could not. Her enforced separation from her beloved daughter, who was brought up in a convent and declared to be a little English girl gnawed at her theart, and, overtaken at length by the pulmonary trouble which had long threatened ber, she died. She was only 39. Sainte-Beuve succeeded in tracing all her descendants to his own day, which is not at all far back, since he died only in 1889. Thus, we may resconably accurate. Thus, we may reasonably asset that there still exist human links tween the unhappy Circassian our own time.

Another, and perhaps even more

tween the unhappy Circassian and our own time.

Another, and perhaps even more notable, instance of the personal popularity of an adien is the case of Anthony Van Dyck, the painter, although here allowance has to be made for the natural admiration for big genius. He arrived in London in May, 1632; in July Charles I. Knighted him. And years later, when Van Dyck's health began to feil under the strain of hard work by day and harder play by night, it was no less a person than the King himself who determined to find his favorite painter a wife. Accordingly, Mary Ruthven, the granddaughter of the Earl of Gowle, became the wife of this Fleinish alien and the said Flemish alien thus became connected with several of the greatest English and Scottish families of the day. One more alien who enjoyed an immense prestige in a foreign country was Count Hans Axel Fersen, the celebrated Swede, who entered the French military service, accompanied General Rochambeau to America and fought at Yorktown. His brilliant social qualities and amiable character endeared him to the French, while Marte Antoinette herself is said by many to have had a warm corner in her heart for "le beau Fersen." How handsome he was! How devoted and courageous! He surely deserved a better end than to be trumpled to death by an infuriated mob of his fellow-country-men.

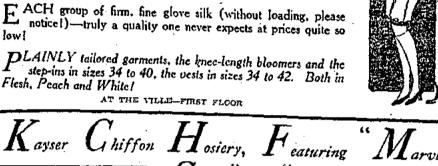
at olive

Tuesday and Wednesday These Values are Emphasized.

Sale of Glove Silk Underwear! Vests: \$1.35!

Step-ins, Bloomers: \$1.95!

FRE are values to stimulate vacation plans, to be sure! Are sleek glove-silk undergarments, such as women of taste love to own in quantities—brought to the Ville de Paris to sell at prices notably special. prices notably special!





Imported Sample Jewelry Again Offered Tuesday!

\$1---\$1.95---\$2.50°

Hundreds of samples of an importer have been secured at most fortunate price-conces-sions—hundreds of pieces are underpriced by great frac-

Included are necklets, bracelets, vanities, carrings, brooches, hat ornaments, chokers! Of such materials as composition pearls, Lan-vin's "Capri Blue"—clear stones, heavy antique metals!

AT THE VILLE FIRST FLOOR

36-inch Rayon Moh-pac, Now only 75c yard

Surely a deep reductionof this tub fast Rayon fabric of wide favor will recognize how strong is this value! For Tuesday and Wednesday— a limited yardage for clearin stripes, checks and plaids.

AT THE VILLE -SECOND FLOOR



Beautiful Imported White Kid Gloves from Reynier:

\$3.95!

Surely, these gloves were made for the fastidious wom-an's taste! This smart new shipment arrives in white, and shows how decorative turn-

down cuffs may be for each cuff is of white ailk, solidly embroidered in such shades as

sky blue, flesh, orchid! AT THE VILLE

\$1.95!

UESDAY-a new fresh shipment of summer shades is ready at the Ville—in this well-known, wonderfully durable hosiery! These have the "Marvel Stripe," to prevent runs—and the pointed "Slipper Heel" to slenderize the ankle—finished at the top with a narrow hem of liste!

I N exquisite chiffon texture! Such shades as Arab. Riviera, Circassian, Boulevard, Tille, Chaire. Aluminum, Rosital

AT THE VILLE-FIRST FLOOR



Tuesday Continues Lingerie Sale!

Silk Grepe Chemise, Step-ins, Slips at \$3.95!

M ORE of these silken garments go forth Tuesday in a continuation of the Ville's mid-summer Lingerie Event!

ACH group taking this one low price is of most exceptional value! Each one has been assembled by means of special purchases—deep reduc-

HEMISE of exquisite quality, many from far higher prices! Daintiest of step-ins in summery, lacy styles. Costume slips of excellent, durable shadow-proof-some of them lace-edged at crepeshem and top!

AT THE VILLE—FOURTH PLOOR

These New Elastic Step-ins are Noteworthy at *\$5.95!*

NEW smart girdles at a special price—this group in particular is of the slim straight lines that are now most desirable in one's cor-set. "Ken-lastic" panels back

and front give strength and softness, and there are light bonings front and back. (In sizes 28 to 34!

Bandelte Brassieres for the Smaller Figure, in a Featured New Assortment, priced 50c to \$2.50!



The Atlanta Constitution (1881-2001); Jan 13, 1929; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Atlanta Constitution (1868 - 1925)

RADIO-ING THE AIR WAVES

THE DIAL TWISTER. Nina Morgana, soprane of the Met-politan Opera company, and John opolitan Opera company, and m American p Powell, well-knoon pianist.

will be the guest artists in the Atwater Kent hour
to be brondenst
over WSE and a
nationwide network of stations in
the N. B. C. system at 8:15
o'check tonight.
Nina Morgana,
who won the support of Eurico Caruso and achieved
distinction in opera, will sing the
"Waltz Song"
from Gounna's op-

sopration and the coloratura aria, "Una Voce Poro Fa." from Persented Services of Services from Gound's op-era, "Romeo and Juliet" and the

Nina Morgana 'Una Voce Poro Sini's opera. "Barver of Seville."

Mr. Powell includes the Chopin 'Nocturne in D Flat," and "Scherzo in B Minor" with two of his own compositions, "Circassian Beauty" and "Merry-Go-Itound," and Mac-Dowell's songs, "The Deserted Farm" and "Hungarian" as his piano solos.

The orchestra under the direction of Josef Pasternack, former conductor of the Metropolitan, will play Laignit's "Marche Russe" and the overture to Strauss' "Die Fiedermaus."

The ungaram defails follow: "Marche Russe."



Song of Marie Antonette.
"Si To Le Vent"... "NI To Le vious "Greeners" Crescense Via Murgana Powell (Proceding Powell Proceding Powell Hungarian Lohn Powell (Proceding Powell Proceding Powell Proceding Powell (Proceding Powell Proceding ProcedKoreniinSibeliaCrescente

ARTHUR PRYOR'S

ARTHUR PRYOR'S
"WHISTLER AND HIS DOG."
The same dog is still alive that inspired the writing of "The Whistler and His Dog," that famous piece by Arthur Pryor, who heads the De Porest bour in their broadcast tonight at 0 o'clock over the Columbia system.

Mr. Pryor was inspired in the writing of this number by his pet dog, Peter, who refused to respond to any sort of command except a whistle. In incenting a series of whistles for the animal, Mr. Pryor suddenly realized that he had musical material at hand, and he incorporated it into the piece that is now known all over America. piece Amer

piece that is now known all over America.

Peter is now old and infirm, and can no longer walk. He sits in a corner of Mr. Pryor's home, and is interested in little beyond the food that is given him every day. However, when "The Whistler and His Dog" is played, sung, or even whistled, Peters ears go up, and his remaining strength in devoted to wagging his tail.

MUSICAL SOUVENIRS
GIVEN AWAY.
Pleasant memories and recollections of the past will be inspired by the bour entitled "Souvenir." over the renit." over the tonight at 9:30 umbia system

o'clock. This half-hour will be one of peace

istic turn of mind may ponder on the things that have passed, or en-joy the music merely for its own beauty.

The entire program will consist of memory songs, most of which are to be played on an organ. In variety and type they will cover a large field, and will offer a particularly reposern and pleasant way of enjoying a Sunday ovening.

BELLE BAKER IN
MAJESTIC THEATER.

Belle Baker, well-known vaudeville headliner, will be the featured artist in the hour that the Majestic Theater of the Air will present conight at 8 o'clock in a const-to-coast broadcast over 42 stations of the Columbia Broadcasting system.

Miss Baker, often called "The Incomparable," has played on the Keith circuit for twelve years, and is considered one of their biggest head.

their biggest headliners. She has hroken numerous box office records, and, in-her last appearance at the Palace theater in Cleveland achieved Cleveland achieved such popularity that thousands of people were una-ble to gain admit-tance to her per-formance. She has met with equal success in a recent rogagement in the engagement large moving pic-ture houses of Chicago, where she was the featured stage attraction.

Belle Baker. This inimitable singing comedicant as started both in Shubert's "Art-

This inimitable singing comedianne was started both in Slubert's "Artists and Models" and, for two years, in Ziegfeki's "Betsy." She is a Brunswick recording artist, and her number, "That's How I Feel About You," which she will sing next Sunday night, is the biggest seller on the Brunswick list. At present Miss Baker is planning to appear in the movies in a feature talkie.

Several other prominent entertainers will be on the same program with Belle Baker, and Arnold Johnson and his orchestra, now featured in George White's "Scandak," will contribute the dance music for this occasion.

the dance music for this occasion.

"SLAVONIC FANTASIA"

"SLAVONIC FANTASIA"
BY PEERLESS REPRODUCERS.
Kreisler's "Slavonic Fantasia." in which Drorak's "Songs My Mother Taught Me." is introduced in a salon arrangement will be played by the Peerless Reproducers during their "Haff Hour of Harmony" to be broadeast by WSB and the N. B. C. system this offenger at 12:20 widness.

cast by WSB and the N. B. C. system this afternoon at 12:30 o'clock.

Bratton's descriptive piece "In a Chinese Pagoda." will be played by the full ensemble, featuring the piecolo, clairnet and bassoon; the quusivirtuoso piano piece, "Nola." by Arndt and the Prelude to Saint-Saens' "Deluge." in which the violin is given prominence, will be played by the ensemble under the direction of Harry Horlick.

Of further interest to the appearant

Herlick.

Of further interest to the program are the baritone solos by Edward Wolter, Clarke's "The House by the Side of the Road" and Taylor's lively song of the bold seamen, "Captain Stratton's Fancy."

The complete program follows:
"In a Chinese Pageda" Resitos "Simonic Fentasis" Kreliet
"The House by the Side of the Road".

Edward Wolter, bartiene.

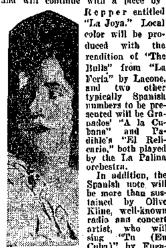
Edward Wolter, beritone.

Edward Wolter, barrions.

"Nota" Arndr
"Prelode to the Deluge" ... Saint-Saens
Edward Wolter, barrione.
"Spanish Dance No. 1" ... Herbert
Euserable.

ALL SPANISH SONGS
FILL LA PALINA HOUR.
A completely Spanish program will
be the offering of the La Palina hour

and quiet, in which those who are in their brondenst over the Columbia sentimentally inclined may sit and dream of the things that might have been, and those who have a more realisate time of mind may conder on the continue with a selection from "Carmen," and will continue with a piece by Repper entitled "La Joya." Local



rendition of "The Rulis" from "La Feria" by Lacone, and two other typically Spanish numbers to be presented with be Granados' "A la Cubana" and Padible's "El Relicario," both played by the La Palina orchestra.

In addition, the Spanish note will be more than sustained by Olive Kilne, well-known radio and concert artist, who will sing "Tu (En Cuba)" by Fuentes, "La Partida." Olive Kline. tes, "La Partida." nd that outstandingly beautiful song, Querida," meaning "Beloved," by Si-Olive Kline.

Orchestra.

Dalvarez
Olive Klirb and Orchestra.

Quintet from "Carmen" Biret
Ensemble and Orchestrs.

A la Cubana Granados

Orchestra. Querida Simon Office Kiine and Orchestra.

El Relicario Orchestra.

Orchestra.

Padible .. Simon

Extra Number:
Tempo de Valse from "La Tempo de Valse from "La Feria" Lacone

"ALWAYS" SUNG BY

ENNA JETTICK QUARTET.

A vocal invised quartet will present Irving lerdin's hallad, "Always," as one of the features of Eana Jettick meludies, to be broadcast through WSB and the N. B. C. system this evening at 7 o'clock.

Other favorite numbers include Moya's "Song of Songs" and "Lead, Kindly Light," by Dykes.

The complete program for this broadcast follows:
"Home, Sweet Home."

"Parewell, My Bistebell Moree "Parewell, My Bistebell Moree "Parewell, My Bistebell Moree "Always" Quartet and Easemble.

"Always" Quartet and Easemble. More Troor Solo with Easemble. Moya Teor Solo with Easemble.
"Lead, Kindly Light"

"Lead, Kindly Light"

"Home, Sweet Rume, Quartet and Easemble.
"Moree Sweet Rume, Zasemble."

"ARQUND Lacone

"AROUND THE SAMOVAR." At 7 o'clock tonight a new hour of Russian music will be instituted over

Russian music will be made the Columbia system.

This hour will consist of music sung and played in Russian homes, and will include every kind of piece aertainings to that nation, from the purely classic to the very popular gypsy

turge halalnika orchestra will contribute their services, and such famous artists as Eleina Kazanova, sensational Russian rioliuist: Spivack, Russian baritone, and Mme. NiKolina, well known concert singer, will help make this broadcast a unique and particularly enjoyable one.

DAVID MENDO?*
IN CARPORT

make an iteularly enjoyama.

DAVID MENDOZA
IN CAPITOL FAMILY.
David Mendoza, conductor of the Capitol Grand orchestra and valued member of Major Edward Bowes Capitol Family, promises a "surprise" program for tonight in the weekly through WSB and N. B. C. "slack.

Capitol Family, promises a "surprise" program for tonight in the weekly broadcast through WSB and N. B. C system at 6:30 o'clock.

Mendoza was a solo violinist for some time, and during his munical career played in the Russian Symphony orchestra as first violinist. He later became a member of the New York Symphony orchestra in a like capacity.

McCutcheon's

FIFTH AVENUE AT 49TH STREET



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DURING JANUARY many articles in our comprehensive Linen Departments have been sharply reduced and in addition, these—as well as all articles in these stocks—are subject to the January Linen Discount of 10%.

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COR WOMEN, a variety of all-white and colored Handkerchiefs, many with hand-embroidery and hand-turned hems or scalloped edges. Pure Linen.

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EN'S all-white cord border styles with hand-rolled hems. Also, a vari-

ety of colored Handkerchiefs. Pure Linen.

MAIN FLOOR

JUNIOR GROUP PLANS FOR ALLAVERDY BALL
New York Times (1857-Current file); Jan 13, 1935; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2002)
pg. N5

JUNIOR GROUP PLANS FOR ALLAVERDY BALL

Georgian Circassian Society to Raise Charity Fund at Plaza on Jan. 23.

The Georgian Circassian Society is preparing to give the Allaverdy Bail on Jan. 23 at the Plaza, under patronage of prominent members of society and the Russian colony. The funds obtained will be devoted to the society's welfare work.

Many details for the event are heing arranged by a junior dance committee headed by Miss Dorothy Paine and Princess Dolly Obolensky. Their aides include:

The Misses Peggy Brokaw. Betty Chapin. Blizabeth Chew, Elizabeth Churchili, Alice Dunning, Barbara Hoge, Antoinette Johnson, Helene Macy, Jeanne Millet, Patricia and Margaret Minnegerode, Eugenta Morris, Mary de Mumm, Leewood Oglesby, Maude Paine, Ruth Palmer, Dorothy Siems, Mary Taylor, Polly Warren and Louise Whitehouse.

ALLAYERDY SOCIETY HAS ANNUAL BALL

Members Appear in Spirited Caucasian Dances at Ninth Costume Fete Here

PARTY DINNERS PRECEDE

Proceeds of the Event to Aid Sponsors' Vacation House and Scholarship Fund

Members of the Caucasian Society Allaverdy appeared in a revival of spirited native costume dances last night at the ninth annual Allaverdy Ball held in the main ballroom of Ball here.
the Plaza. held in the main ballroom of Plaza. Many old-time customs leorgian, Circassian, Ossetian of Georgian, Circassian, Ossetian and other Caucasian nationalities were observed by the society members in the special entertainment program arranged by Prince Dimitri Djordjadze. Prince Simon Sidamon-Eristoff was in charge of general arrangements.

arrangements.

The dance was given to aid the maintenance of a Summer vacation house at Cold Spring, N. Y., and the scholarship fund of the society. The organization was founded nine years ago to aid indigent Caucasians here and abroad and to promote closer cultural and social relationships between Caucasians and Americans. Many persons of prominence

ships between Caucasians and Americans. Many persons of prominence in this city assisted the directing committee of last night's fete. Prince Kader Guirey, one of the founders of the sponsoring organization, and members of his reception committee attended the party in elaborate native costumes of gold-and-silver-embroidered bro-

tation, and memoers of the party in elaborate native costumes of gold-and-silver-embroidered brocades and velvets worn a generation ago at fetes in Czarist Russia. Several dinners were given hefore the ball. Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin P. Watson gave a party for Dr. and Mrs. William Studdiford, Miss Kathleen Schwab, Dr. William Von Glahn and Dr. Franklin Hanger. Count and Countess Anatole Buxhoeveden also gave a dinner. The Countess is the former Princess Sviatopolk-Mirsky. In their party were Mrs. Marcus Daly, Dr. and Mrs. Alexis Gierowski, Mr. and Mrs. Alexis Gierowski, Mr. and Mrs. Boris Martvinoff, Mrs. Thomas Hughes, Mrs. Dennison Forbes, Colonel George Philipoff and Edward P. C. L. Cumming.

Miss Monique Watson, chairman of the junior committee for the ball, was hostess to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rawles, the Misses Mary Zabriskie, Cecile Dudley, Rita Sing-

of the jumo.
ball, was hostess to Mr. and Mrs.
Edward Rawles, the Misses Mary
Zabriskie, Cecile Dudley, Rita Singstad and Jacqueline Debry, Walter
Poor, Robert Schafer, Thomas Palmer and Alexander MacPhedran.
Princess Ketto Mikeladze also gave
a dinner.

a dinner.
Mrs. Benjamin P. Watson headed the patrons' committee and Miss Marie Delphine Campbell was chairman of the debutante committee. The floor committee was under the leadership of Alexander Torcoidze.



Our warehouse and plant open to the public 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. SATURDAY, SUNDAY, July 18 2 19. We have had several carloads of superb used plants from the cast arrive anead or schedule and we absolutely cannot physically move and display these planes in our regular show-rooms.

TWO DAYS ONLY

OUR TREMEKDOUS WAREHOUSE SALE!

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19 GRAND PIANOS UNDER

39 GRAND PIANOS UNDER

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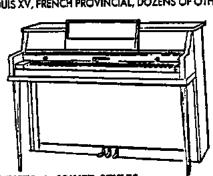
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DUnkirk 1-3788 SOUTH VERMONT ANGELS

Special to The New York Times

New York Times (1857-Current file); Jul 19, 1964; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851-2)

pg. 4

Jordan Wins Foreign Currency From Export of Trained Minds

Pride of City of Refugees Is in Students Scattered Around the World

Social to The New York Times

AMMAN, Jordan, July 14-Since Old Testament days has been the fate of this city to lie in the shadow and frequently in fear of Jerusalem. The present population of 250,-

one present population of 250,-000 is a bit sensitive about this. Of the 300,000 tourists that will visit Jerusalem this year, only a handful will come on to Amman, just 56 miles to the northeast across the historic Jordan River valley.

This is unfair and unjust, in the view of Amman. For this is Bible country, too. Here lived the Ammonite descendants of the Ammonite

Lot, a patriarch of Genesis.

For a town built around a spring and on solid rock and inhabited largely by refugees or descendants of refugees, Amman

is a bustling place today.

It came to life in modern times when the Turkish Sultan, after a war with Russia nearly 80 years ago, sought a refuge for Circassian Moslems driven from Russia.

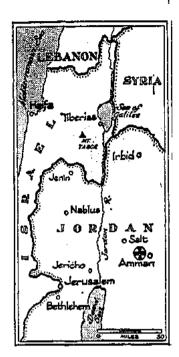
He decided on Amman, largely because it was considered a safe place in the hills, with plenty of water provided by the spring. Today, descendants of those Circassians are among the town's well-to-do landhold-ers. And the picturesque black and red Circassian dress dis-tinguishes members of King

Hussein's palace guard.

As refugees, the 19-century
Circassians have been succeeded by 200,000 Palestinians who swarmed into the city during the Arab-Israeli war of 1948. They sought jobs but accepted tents and rations provided by the United Nations.

Gradually, many tents have given way to stone houses and a good number of the refugees, having been granted Jordanian citizenship, have found their citizenship, have found their way into the civil service. As many as half a dozen have become ambassadors.

The white stone of the new houses and public buildings The white stone or the activation houses and public buildings glistens painfully in the noon-day, sun. Of late, construction has far outstripped tree planting. It has also outpaced city



Amman (cross) would like to be even busier than it is.

zoning and street naming and house numbering. Asphalt thoroughfares up the hills follow the winding paths chosen by donkeys and camels centuries

The United States Ambassa-or lives on "Jebel Amman," dor lives on "Jebel Alling", or Mount Amman, and so do all members of his staff. That is the only address they have. Amman has an agricultural

ding university. However, the capital's great source of pride is in the number of students it sends abroad for studies. studies. There are 18,000 in Beirut, Caland Europe the United

pert Jordanien. ardess on the Beirut-Amman flight the other evening disclosed that while she was a native of Amman her family now resided in Rochester, N. Y. resided in Rochester, N. Y. Three brothers are in the university there, she said, adding, "one of them will be a doctor."

"I just came to Amman for vacation and got this job for the summer," she said.

King Hussein asserted in an interview that Jordan might Jordan might soon overtake Egypt as a leadding source of professional tal-ent in the Middle East. There are 60,000 Jordanians in Kuwait and 15,000 in Saudi Arabia.

Los Angeles Times (1886-Current File); Apr 8, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1985)

Her Turkish Fare Authentic

BY BARBARA HANSEN Times Staff Writer

Show and tell isn't only for school children. It is also the way Leyla Erduran explains Turkish foods to American friends.

Mrs. Erduran, a journa-list from Istanbul, objects to recipes which purport to be Turkish but aren't and to recipes which are Turkish but are attributed Turkish but are attributed to Greece or to some other near Eastern country. It's not just a matter of patriotism but also of journalis-tic accuracy. "I get very excited about it," she said.

She considers the generic terms Near Eastern foods or Eastern Mediterranean foods more appro-priate to many of these dishes.

Divide Time

Mrs. Erduran, who writes for the newspaper Cumhuriyet, and her hus-band. Refik, a Turkish playwright, have recently moved to Los Angeles. They will divide their time between here and Istan-

Their apartment, decorated with Turkish carpets, hangings and art objects, is a small center of Turkish center of Turkish cuisine.

When Americans ex-press interest in Turkish cookery, Mrs. Erduran invites them for an authentic meal.

One such occasion began with cocktalls of raki, the anise-flavored liquor pop-

ular in Turkey.

The meal itself began with Cacik, a cold yogurt and cucumber soup highly flavored with garlic. This soup is a popular cooling dish during hot weather. "The peasants in the fields drink a lot of it on hot days," Mrs. Erduran said. Next Mrs. Erduran ser-

ved two varieties of bo-rek, which are flaky pas-tries of filo dough wrapped around various stuffings. The stuffings she chose were meat and sp<u>i</u>nach.

She recommends Circassian Chicken for parties, as it is best prepared a day in advance and is served cold. The cooked chicken is mixed with a rich sauce of walnuts, broth, bread and seasonings, "I add the livers to the sauce. They livers to the sauce. They give such a good flavor," she said.

She simplifies the pre-paration by grinding the sauce in the blender. Turkish custom is to wrap the wishbone in foil, place it in the center of the dish and make a wish over it at the table.

Spiced Pilaf

Rather than a simple rice or bulgur wheat pilaf, Mrs. Erduran served a highly spiced rice pilaf which included pine nuts, dill and chicken livers.

Two other dishes were an eggplant salad and eggplant stuffed with meat.

plant stuffed with meat. Missing from the menu was shish kebab. According to Mrs. Erduran, the authentic marinade for Turkish kebab consists of olive oil, onion and pepper rather than the complicat-ed marinades she has read in recipes here.

The meal ended with helva, a sweet paste made with farina, and Turkish

coffee. The helva, Mrs. Erduran said, should be made with semolina. While she has been unable to find the semolina. While she has been unable to find the correct semolina here, most ingredients for Turkish cookery are available. Fresh dill and mint are essential, and Mrs. Erduran has planted mint outside Yogurt is n Turkish her apartment. Yogurt is heavily used in Turkish dishes and she makes her own, using commercial yo-gurt as a starter.

CACIK

(Yogurt Soup)
1 large cucumber

Salt 2 cups yogurt 3 or 4 cloves garlic, crushed

I tsp. chopped mint or dill

i tsp. olive oil I to 1 1/2 cups water, about

Ice cubes



Leyla Erduran, a journalist from Turkey, serves Circassian Chicken, one of the dishes she prepares to demonstrate authentic Turkish cookery to Americans. The shredded chicken is mixed with a walnut sauce and served cold. Times photo by Larry Bessel

Peel eucumber and grate into a bowl. Sprinkle with a little salt. Add yogurt, garlic, mint, oil and enough water to make soup the consistency of eggnog. Chill. Add ice cubes when serving. Makes 8 servings.

CIRCASSIAN CHICKEN

I chicken 2 chicken livers

Salt 1 carrot

1 small onion Colory leaves 6 slices bread

1 lb. unshelled walnuts

clove garlie, crushed 1 tbsp. paprika 'epper

Hot pepper sauce

Simmer chicken nder in salted until salted water chicken livers, tender with the carrot, onion and a few lery leaves. Remove chickand livers. reserving broth, Cut chicken meat in small pieces and set aside. Soak bread slices in broth 5 min. Shelt walnuts. In blender, combine bread, walnuts, garlic, chicken walnuts, garlic, chicken livers, paprika and salt and pepper to taste. Blend to a smooth paste, adding enough broth to make mixture the consistency of thick soup. Heat sauce but do not boil. Combine half of sauce with cooled chicken and mix well. Spread rest of sauce over chicken and sprinkle with a few drops hot pepper sauce. drops hot pepper sauce. Let stand several hours or overnight. Serve cold, Makes 8 servings.

IC PILAV

2 cups converted rice

Water Salt

2 large onions

8 green onions 2 thsp. butter

2 thsp. pine nuts 1 1/2 tsp. sugar

tsp. pepper tbsp. allspice 1/2 tsp. cinnamon cups hot chicken broth

bunch fresh dill,

chicken livers, cooked and chopped

Pour hot, not boiling, water over rice. Add 2 tosp, salt and let stand 2 to 3 hr., or preferably overnight. Drain rice and wash thoroughly in cold water handling rice as little as

possible.Drain and pat dry with paper towels. Comonions in blender with small amount of water and blend until chopped. Cook onions in butter until tender but not browned. Add nuts, rice, sugar, pepper, alispice and cinnamon and cook and stir until nuts turn pink. Stir in broth and dill and cook, covered, over high heat until liquid is absorbed. Place livers on top of rice. Cover, placing a cloth between pan and lid. Reduce heat to low and cook 30 min. Stir gently with a wooden spoon and cook 30 min, longer, Serve very hot. Makes 12 serv-

Seeing Iraq's Future By Looking at Its Past

By Hassan bin Talal

AMMAN, Jordan

aisal I, who became the
first king of Iraq in
1921, was a man of wisdom and loresight. He
achieved what few, if
any, leaders of the
Muslim and Arab world of the last
contury could have done; he brought
together all of his country's disparate communities in a spirit of genuine friendship and reconciliation despite the constraints of the largest
hegemonic power of that time, Britain.
One of the moss

spile the constraints of the largest hegemonic power of that time, Britain.

One of the most remarkable results of the unity that King Faisal created was the Constitution of 1925, which not only incorporated points on human rights but also promoted the notion of a separation of powers. It is not hard to find parallels between the concepts expressed in this constitution and those of the Charter of Medina, instituted at the time of the Prophet Muhammad — nor indeed between both these documents and the American Constitution.

Iraq under Faisal I was a cauntry whose citizens participated in building the nation, no matter one's denomination or affiliation, whether shifte or Sunai, Chakeean or Sabaean, Arab or Kurd, Circassian or Turkman. Little wonder, then, that Iraq was the first Arab country to join the League of Nations, and became a model for other emerging stationstates in Middle East and beyond.

Today, despite the painful reality of a postconflict traq — whose orphans roam streets littered with unexploded weapons, where food and water is scarce and sanitation is almost nonexistent — we see hopeful similarities to that fledgiling state. As in the king's day, there is a sense of optimism, of a shared burden, and of a chance for freedom after a long period of absolute rule.

Unfortunately, Iraq today, as in the king's time, is under occupation, and gripped by uncertainty as to whether this is a transitional phase toward a new beginning or some-

Prince Hassan bin Talai of Jordan is moderator of the World Conference on Religion and Peace and president of the Club of Rome.

thing more sinister and unwolcome, Again, many Iraqis feel like unwili-ing recipients of a foreign interven-tionism whose slogan is "we knew what is best."

what is best."

The eccupying coalition talks of transitional justice. But how can it explain the absence of an Iraqi court to deal with the affairs of its citizens? Other than a new, relatively powerless governing council, why are Iraq's people—inheritors of the cradle of human civilization liself and arguably some of the most sophisticated and advanced in the Arabworld—having to watch while others impose their will and their plans on the country?

ors impose them with and them plants on the country?

The people now in charge of Iraq, be they in Baghdad or Washington, seem to lack the cultural sensitivity and proper knowledge of Iraq and its

It was a king who first gave power to the people.

neighbors, and to have little regard for the religious and spiritual values of the Iraqi people, lacking even an appreciation of Iraq's ecumenical and cosmopolitan past. Nor has the de facto authority shown any intention to put to use the intellectual and technical potential of the Iraqi people, causing even greater frustration, confusion and anger.

Iraq could once again be the model for the developing nation-state if it is able to humanize economics and poli-

irraq cours once again be the model for the developing nation-state if it is able to humanize economics and politics, putting its citizens' well-being at the center of policymaking. True leadership in the Islamic sense ought to be about respecting sincerely held individual and communal beliefs; citizenship in its most pluralistic sense; and the peaceful management of diversity.

Of course, change in Iraq has to be peaceful and has to be desired by the people as a whole. That is not pandering to populism, but is the essence of strategic diplomacy. It is the historical legacy of King Faisal I, who enabled iraqis to be stakeholders in their political future. The development — not imposition — of democracy in Iraq is vital.

Vet the current situation with an

enabled iraqis to be stakeholders in their political future. The development — not imposition — of democracy in Iraq is vital.

Yet the current situation, with an increasingly nervous American and British military force, is a classic example of bad governance. Not only is it being interpreted in Iraq and abroad as a blatant and unnecessary form of neocolonialism, it also threatens to reap a bitter harvest of anti-Americanism. It will further destabilize an already volatile region. Iraqis are rightly cautious of accepting solutions imposed on them by third parties that have their own economic or regional interests. They do not wish to find themselves, purposely or by default, having to ally with one or another interventionist force. Some steps to ensure a feeling (and reality) of Iraqi self-determination can be taken quickly. For example, Iraqi caurts could be created to prosecute those convicted of serious felonics like murder, torture and rape. This would not only be the realization of justice in its most practical sense, but it would give Iraqi people some real power over their civit society.

The arrogance of power must not lead us to abaudon wisdom. Wisdom

people some real power must not lead us to abandon wisdom. Wisdom is to listen to the voice of the people. Wisdom is to histen to the voice of the people. Wisdom is to humanize rather than demonize the "other." Wisdom is to have hope and to consider the alternative options constantly. My friend Shimon Shamir, the Israeli scholar and former ambassador to Jordan, has wisely urged us to "turn our attention from the threat projected by the extremists to the promise implied by the moderates." Those of us who truly wish to help Iraq must now focus our efforts on realizing that promise. that promise