EVENING COURIER & REPUBLIC

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COURIER & REPUBLIC

Tuesday Evening, May 10, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judges of the Court of Appeals.

FOR CHIEF JUDGE,

SANFORD E. CHURCH, of Orleans.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, of Oswego.
MARTIN GROVER, of Allegheny.
RUFUS W. PECKHAM, of Albany.
CHARLES A. RAPALLO, of New York.

THE PLEBISCITUM.

On Sunday our lively French friends, "with great quietness," as the *Opinion Nationale* informs us, "and even solemnity," exercised the right of universal suffrage, to the extent graciously permitted them, by voting on the following proposition:

Will the French people accept the liberal modifications of the constitution of 1852 on the following bases:—1. Responsibility of ministers in presence of the chambers; 2. Institution of two legislative chambers; 3. Restoration of the constituent power to the nation.

A probably fair estimate is that which divides the eight millions of voters into 6,600,000 ayes and 1,500,000 noes. In Paris the vote will undoubtedly be nearly two to one in the negative. Everybody, of course, understands how prodigiously the emperor had his subjects at a disadvantage in the formula with which he has ventured to go before them. To vote "No" was to reject most valuable concessions—to veto measures which go far toward making the imperial government a constitutional one. But an affirmative vote was to endorse the empire and the dynasty forever. So that, in his *plebiscite*, Napoleon deftly baited a hook with the food for lack of which the fish is starving. The bait is unexceptionable, but the fact of the hook is indubitable, and upon its cunning barb the expert angler of the Tuileries now securely holds France.

To the security of the emperor's hold, however, there are still limits, and, after all, these are not greatly extended by the fact that the French people have been cheated into voting four to one for the succession of the Prince Imperial. In so far as the government is really liberalized and the opposition placated, will the solidity of the dynastic structure be increased, but no further. The great majority of the French understand quite well the fraud that has been perpetrated upon them. The "restoration of the constituent power to the nation" evokes from them gratitude, inasmuch as they reasonably ask why such power was ever taken away. They know that "the watch" was stolen from them and that the highwayman's solicitude as to whether the ex-owner wishes it to run fast or slow, is, to say the least, impertinent. They support the empire and make promises to the dynasty, in a word, only because Napoleon's government is better, with all its restrictions and costliness, than revolution. When the time comes for the change to be made by which France shall dispense with her imperial proprietor, the successive *plebiscites* by which she has given herself away will count for little.

That of Sunday is the fifth more or less bogus vote of the people taken by Louis Napoleon. In December, 1848, a *plebiscite* declared him president for ten years, by 7,481,231 against 640,737 negative votes. In 1852 the present constitution was ratified by 7,473,431 votes to 641,351. In December of the same year a *plebiscite* ratified the *senatus consultum*, establishing the empire by 7,828,189 votes against 253,145. There will not be joy at St. Cloud over the fact that the pronounced opponents of the dynasty have increased, in spite of all the efforts to entrap affirmative votes, to a million and a half. It cannot be comfortable for the "man of destiny" to reflect that two-thirds of Paris utterly reject all his overtures, and despise his generous restoration, at retail, of the liberty he stole at wholesale.

THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Rochester convention discharged its whole duty to the party and to the community in nominating unexceptionable men for judicial position, and the duty of the party is to elect them. Our convictions as to the supreme importance of a pure judiciary are such that we would not vote for, nor ask others to vote for, an improper person as judge, no matter what personal endorsement he might have. But none the less do we recognize the party obligation with reference to judicial, as to all other party nominations; and, so far from allowing that a democrat may consistently hold himself neutral with regard to the judicial ticket now in the field, we recognize numerous considerations, in connection therewith, which especially appeal to his party fealty. A leading principle of the democracy is fidelity to written law, and in no other way can the inviolability of law be maintained than by the election of a judiciary imbued with the democratic idea of the law's sacredness. Not only is the election of judges a party matter; it is really the most important, and that which exacts the most inflexible party action.

The N. Y. *Atlas* furnishes a practical illustration of the political importance of the approaching election. The constitution of 1845, it remarks, was intended by its father, Michael Hoffman, and those true democrats who aided him in framing it, to vest the whole political power in the people and guard jealously against centralization. Yet, as we all know, its barriers were broken down by the decision of the court of appeals in the Metropolitan police case, and the way laid open for the creation of the irresponsible commissioners, of which New York city has just got rid. There is not a day in the year when equally momentous issues may not rise, the just settlement of which depends on the control of the court of appeals by men whose party affiliations, as well as official oaths, pledge them to judicial rectitude. We claim, therefore, that, as the political complexion of that high tribunal is now to be determined for fourteen years—no small part of any man's earthly existence—no circumstances conceivable will justify the disregard by any democrat of such an opportunity to aid in erecting a safeguard for law and popular rights. We trust that all conservative men will give this subject attention, and prepare to take vigorous action for the success of the democratic judicial ticket. The interests at stake in this brief and comparatively uneventful campaign are infinitely more important than if a mayor, or a congressman, or even a governor, were the official to be chosen.

THAT FREE TRADE MEETING.

We have already given our readers the benefit of such information as we could obtain regarding the meeting of eminent revenue reformers, journalists and others, held a fortnight since in Washington. The *Free Trader*, in its last issue, however, adds some interesting particulars as to the proceedings and results of the gathering. "The tariff question," says that journal, "in its bearings upon politics, was exhaustively discussed, and it was agreed by the republicans present that they would endeavor to bring that party to repentance for the past, and in the present to 'works meet for repentance.' Failing in this, it was determined that action outside of the republican party would become necessary, and should be taken. Republican aspirants for congress, who are protectionists, will, therefore, in the next congressional elections, be opposed by the most influential newspapers in the country, and by this league and its now numerous branches and coadjutors. Both newspapers and leagues will unhesitatingly and gladly support an upright free trade democrat against all kinds of protectionists, whether 'incidentalists' or followers of the Chinese school. It was determined to hold a national free trade convention in Cincinnati during the spring or summer."

Without having overweening confidence in the ability of the republican reformers to bring the radical party to repentance, or to works meet therefor, we are pleased to note the decisive stand they have taken. We hope they will stand firmly by their pledge to support upright free-trade democrats for congress, as against all kinds of protectionists. They will thus relieve themselves from the monstrous inconsistency of supporting by their acts, the system and the men whom they have been so vigorously denouncing in words.

According to the *Free Trader*, the gentlemen present at the Washington meeting were: D. A. Wells, ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut; ex-Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch; Horace White, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*; Colonel Grosvenor, editor of the St. Louis *Democrat;* Charles Nordhoff, editor of the New York *Evening Post;* E. L. Godkin, editor of the *Nation*; Don Piatt, of the Cincinnati *Commercial;* C. F. Adams, jr., and Henry Brooks Adams of the *North American Review;* William Dorsheimer, United States district attorney, Buffalo; George Alfred Townsend, of the Chicago *Tribune*; Amasa Walker, Gen. F. A. Walker, Robert B. Minturn, Mahlon Sands, C. H. Marshall, and Alfred Pell, of the Free-Trade League; and Hon. Estes Howe, president of the New England Reform League.

THE LOTHROP INVESTIGATION.

It will be remembered that, several weeks ago, the council appointed a special committee of three to investigate the conduct of the school department, by the superintendent, Dr. Lothrop. The committee consisted of Alds. Newman, Evans and Patchin. The report, prepared and agreed to by them, we print below. It was not presented to to the council, yesterday, because the order of business under which it would come was not reached, but we give it, in order to show our readers the grand result of this much talked of inquisition. The report is as follows:

To the Hon. the Common Council:

The undersigned, members of a special committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Council, April 18th, 1870, beg leave to report that they have made due inquiry into the subject matter thereof, and find that, while apparently injustice may have been done in some instances, yet the superintendent of schools disclaims any such intention, but on the contrary asserts that his action in the premises was in his judgment purely for the best interests of the schools.

The charter provides that the superintendent shall employ teachers under the direction of the Council. This direction was given on the 11th day of April, 1870, by the passage of the following resolutions:

That the superintendent of schools be and is hereby authorized and directed to contract with a suitable number of teachers to supply the demand of the school department for the ensuing year, at the salaries fixed by the council.

The superintendent claims to have acted in pursuance of this resolution. Your committee fail to see how the council can now revoke his "contracts," although the undersigned believe, if the foregoing resolution had provided that such "contracts" should be made subject to the approval thereof by the school committee or the council itself, that then the action of the superintendent could have been reviewed.

Complaints have been made to the committee that the superintendent does not, as the law provides, give his whole time to the schools, but as this did not come within the scope of the resolution under which the council were acting, they leave the consideration thereof to your honorable body. All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE G. NEWMAN,
LEWIS M. EVANS,
ALMUS T. PATCHIN.

Buffalo, May 9, 1870.

The *animus* of the whole proceeding is manifest in the above production. The movement against Dr. Lothrop was purely partisan; he has met it squarely, and come out unscathed. There could be no better endorsement of his conduct of our school affairs than the report of this committee, when all things are taken into consideration. It is clear from the report itself that the committee were aching to find some reasonable ground of offense, and that they did not succeed. The slurs that are cast upon Dr. Lothrop in the report are gratuitous, and will pass for what they are worth, being the productions of disappointed spite. A more lame and impotent conclusion was never arrived at, than this result of the Lothrop investigation.

WATER COMMISSIONER.

The new charter provides that the mayor shall cease to be, *ex officio*, one of the water commissioners of the city, and that he shall appoint a citizen to serve in his place, subject to confirmation by the council. In accordance with this provision, Mayor Brush sent in to the council, yesterday, the name of George R. Yaw, and the nomination was confirmed unanimously. There are few public positions which more imperatively demand that they shall be filled by the right men than that of water commissioner. We are happy to congratulate Mayor Brush upon having selected, in Mr. Yaw, a gentleman in whom all our citizens have confidence as a man of integrity and capability.

—Fort Sumter is to be thoroughly reconstructed.

THE NEW YORK CITY ARCADE RAILWAY.

The impression is gaining ground that Gov. Hoffman will sign the Arcade railway bill, despite the protest of three hundred millions of Broadway real estate. The people of New York city are apparently unanimous in their demand for such relief as the measure promises, and it is only a question whether the interests of a part of the Broadway property-holders shall be deemed paramount to the necessities of the public. It has been urged that the construction of the work would involve an absolute obstruction of street travel, and would for a time cut off successive blocks from communication with the rest of the city. The *World* asserts that this is a mistake, and explains the plan to be adopted as follows:

The work will be commenced by placing along the line of the roadway two bridges of iron of about three hundred feet in length, and each eighteen feet wide in the clear, and along the line of sidewalks corresponding bridges, each twelve feet wide. The floor of these bridges will be elevated four feet above the grade of the street, and the difference in elevation overcome by a gentle ascent at each end. These trusses are skeleton frames, and will form but slight obstruction to the view, and will permit pedestrians to cross the streets at all places. Their panels are made separate and bolted together, and may be taken down from one end and added to the other with great facility. Although this bridge has been stated as 300 feet in length, it will be supported at points generally 100 feet apart. Convenient access will be given from the footfalls to each building during the progress of construction. All of the operations will be performed beneath these bridges. The street will not be used either in the removal of the excavations, or in bringing materials required in constructing the road. The arcade, so far as completed, will be used for these purposes, and will afford abundant store-room for all the uses of the workmen.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Newark (New Jersey) *Advertiser*, radical, wants the name of this country changed to Washington. What! Take a name from a rebel and slaveholder!

—Sypher, the Louisianian, who got into congress in a short time, and got out in a great deal shorter, is said to be booked as a treasury agent at New Orleans.

—The Boston *Post* recommends that Greece and her brigands be turned over to our "reconstruction committee," they are so successful in managing the Ku Klux Klans.

—The Cleveland *Leader* wants William Upson, the present member of congress from that district, nominated for re-election. Upson helped the *Leader* folks beat old Ben. Wade.

—Revels, the negro, forced into the senate from Mississippi, is now a traveling lecturer for pay. This is his idea of representing a state in the senate.

—Senator Sumner denies having said that the United States was disgraced by such men as Minister Washburne, at Paris, and Jones, at Brussels. The fact that Sumner did not say it does not make it any the less true.

—The Rev. Dr. Boynton, of Washington, thinks that the woman's rights movement, if carried out to its legitimate extent, would result far worse to society than Mormonism itself. We are impressed with the idea that the doctor is not far out of the way.

—According to Don Piatt, McCulloch was the clearest head we used in the treasury during the period of the national struggle against rebellion and bankruptcy. He made the way clear for Boutwell to enjoy himself in the office, and McCulloch will be needed some day for other like uses.

—It is a fact that the remains of General Rawlins, one of the officers who came out of the war poor, have never been buried, but are in the public vault, where they were placed at his funeral. It is also a fact that the family of E. M. Stanton, who died well off, that is, worth nearly $100,000, is made the recipient of about $150,000. This contrast is full of significance.

—In the face of an infamous registry act, and in opposition to a united negro vote, the democrats carried the city of St. Louis, on Tuesday of last week, by two hundred and fifty majority—another evidence of the decline of the radical party. Pharoah and his hosts were swallowed by the insatiate waves of the Red Sea. Grant and his party will be engulphed by those of the Black Sea.

—Gen. Longstreet, to the great disgust of his southern brethern, rode in the fifteenth amendment celebration procession in New Orleans a few days ago, "in a carriage literally covered with the stars and stripes."

—The fifteenth amendment does not seem to help radicalism in the charter elections, thus far. In three cities of Illinois, Pekin, Bloomington, and Quincy, such elections have recently been held, and all resulted in democratic victories, as against radical victories a year ago. In each of them was a large colored vote polled; and polled, as the radicals claim, for their party. In Quincy this vote was three hundred strong, yet the democratic majority was nearly four hundred, and eight of the twelve aldermen elected are democrats. Nearly the same state of facts is apparent in Bloomington and Pekin. So also in Indiana. On Tuesday of last week the towns of Madison, Columbus and Peru elected democratic officers—all gains over last year. In Stamford, Connecticut, till this spring strongly republican, the democrats elected borough officers last week, by a small majority, confirming their victory of April 4th. These victories, following so closely upon the fraudulent adoption of the fifteenth amendment, are significant. The indications are that the radicals will lose more white men by forcing colored suffrage upon the people than they will gain by the colored vote.

BEHIND THE CURTAIN.—"I have been behind the curtain," writes a Pennsylvania member of congress, "and know thoroughly the robbery perpetrated by the people under the name of 'Protection to American Industry.' The tariff, the banks, the currency, the bonds, land grants, and subsidies, are part of a general whole which is rapidly transforming the republic into a counterpart of that in which Lucullus fed his lampreys upon slaves cast into fish-ponds, and a Crassus supported armies out of his private purse."

MANITOBA.—This name, decided upon by the Canadian ministry as the official title for the new Red River province, signifies "talking god."

AN UNFAVORABLE REPORT FROM KANSAS.

The following extract from a letter written by a substantial business man of this city, now traveling in the west for health, and to invest in lands, gives a gloomy account of the condition of immigrants in Kansas:

"KANSAS CITY, May 3d, 1870.

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"What can be done for the poor deluded beings who have immigrated to this reported Eldorado? It is really distressing to see the many disappointed and ruined immigrants that are here. Many have been further west to see the elephant, and have reached thus far on their return, but can go no further for want of funds. Employment is scarce, owing to the great influx of immigrants, and labor of all kinds is done at a much less figure than in any of the eastern states. At Fort Scott and Lawrence the same state of things exists; and at Humboldt it is even worse.

"I was informed, yesterday, by some parties on their return trip, that at Humboldt there were about one thousand emigrant wagons, the owners of which were completely destitute and with but little prospect of relief. The women and children accompanying these wagons were crying and bewailing the folly of their husbands and fathers in leaving their former comfortable homes. There has been a continued drought for the last five weeks, and the dust is almost intolerable. I fear there will be much suffering among these poor deluded creatures, if it continues much longer without rain. The grass is entirely dried up; and water has to be drawn to the houses from a distance. A hotel keeper informed me that he paid $3 50 per week for the privilege of procuring a limited supply of drinking water from a neighboring well.

"The Pacific depot was crowded yesterday with returning emigrants from almost every section of the country, all of whom gave the same doleful account of things. Such as had not been so foolish as to bring their families with them, but took the wise precaution to "prospect" first, were thankful that their wives and children were spared the suffering of those surrounding them. Others who had come with a good supply of money were pushing, with all possible expedition, to reach their former residences, hoping to be able to repurchase their old homesteads.

"Every place in Kansas is so crowded that it is next to impossible for a traveler to find any sort of accommodation. One gentleman told me the only place he could find to sleep, in Lawrence, was a livery stable.

"Thieves and murderers are quite plenty, and every one, even boys twelve years of age, carry revolvers. I hope things may speedily change for the better, otherwise the prospects are that there will be many dry bones found on the plains of Kansas.

"The condition of things in Missouri is quite different. Land is much cheaper than in Kansas. Beautiful prairie land, in the former state, can be purchased near the towns at $10 per acre, while at Washa Valley lands are held at the extravagant price of $30 to $100 per acre.

"For pity's sake, if you see any of our people who are troubled with the western fever, warn them to look before they make the final plunge. If they must leave their present homes, let them go south where labor is in demand, and where the crops yield a handsome return in ready money."

THE GRAND BOULEVARD OF NEW YORK CITY.—The grand boulevard, or ornamental public highway, which is to traverse the whole upper part of the island of Manhattan, is fast approaching completion, and promises to be the longest, shadiest and most beautiful boulevard in the world. It commences at the crescent or junction of Fifty-ninth street, Broadway and Eighth avenue, and continues its way up the island to Spuyten Duyvil creek, where it turns off, and crosses through the Tubby Hook valley, thence to Harlem river, and along the hill-side to One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, where it connects with the Sixth and Seventh avenue boulevards, which terminate at the Farmers' and Warriors' gates, to the northern extremity of Central park. This magnificent highway is one hundred and fifty feet wide, has a footway centre twenty-two feet wide, and a drive up either side forty feet wide. In addition to the grand promenade in the middle of the road, there are walks at both sides of the drives. It will be made umbrageous by four rows of trees.

COST OF KINGS.—The Russian dynasty is the most costly of any in Europe, while France and Turkey are but a little way behind. In Russia royalty costs $8,500,000 a year; in France, $7,000,000; in Turkey, $6,700,000. Other European nations allow their sovereigns smaller amounts. Austria heads their list. The house of Hapsburgh receives, in the aggregate, $4,000,000 a year. Italy comes next, with $3,200,000; then Prussia, with $2,400,000; while England provides about $2 375,000 for her royal family. Among the smaller monarchies Bavaria is the most costly, and sets apart for her king and family $1,250,000. Portugal pays $666,000; Holland, $500,000; Sweden and Norway, $260,000; Denmark, $240.000; Wurtemberg, $220,000; Rome, $200,000. In the aggregate the crowned heads of Europe cost the people about $40,000,000 a year for private and household expenditures.

EPISCOPAL RIGHTS.—A letter to Bishop Coxe, of this diocese, appears in the last number of *The Advance*, a Chicago periodical. It is from the pen of Professor S. C. Bartlett, of the Chicago Theological Seminary. Bishop Coxe some time since addressed a letter to the pope, condemning him for his arrogance in entitling himself "Universal Bishop," whereupon the paper named suggested that Bishop Coxe was liable to a similar charge for styling himself "Bishop of Western New York," when there were hundreds of other New Testament bishops in that district both within his own denomination and outside of it. Professor Bartlett, who styles himself "formerly one of the bishops of Chicago," now supports this view in a formal letter to Dr. Coxe. It will be remembered that, on the appearance of the first article in the Chicago paper, Bishop Coxe courteously invited his challenger to an examination of his (the Bishop's) episcopal claims.

OPENS THEIR EYES.—A Wisconsin farmer writes to the *Free Trader* that "half of the repu[illegible]t state, "are sick of the protective tariff. It opens their eyes when it takes ten bushels of wheat to buy a pair of boots, and six bushels to buy a barrel of salt, and in fact, every thing in the same ratio." Let the eye-opening process go on!

BIBLE REVISION.—So wise, learned and cautious a scholar as Bishop Ellicott denies that the errors in our present translation of the Bible "are either insignificant or imaginary," and warns obstinate upholders of such an erroneous work, lest they "have to sustain the tremendous charge of having dealt deceitfully with the inviolable Word of God." Dr. Moberly, Dr. French, Dean Alford, Canon Stanley,—names high in reverence of the Christian world for character and scholarship—agree to the need of careful revision of our present version.

HUMBOLDT'S LIBRARY.

The last number of *Silliman's American Journal* contains a communication from a Mr. Stevens, of Vermont, who claims to be in possession of the complete library left by Alexander Humboldt. The statement is flatly pronounced a "humbug" by a writer in the Berlin *National Zeitung*, who gives the following interesting particulars regarding the library which belonged to Humboldt, and its fate after the death of the eminent philosopher:

This collection comprehended, besides maps, engravings, medals, diplomas, astronomical and philosophical instruments, &c., about 9,000, and not 17,000 volumes, the money value of which, at the time of his death, was greatly overestimated. The fortunate heir to the personality of the deceased found no want of touters to supply the newspapers with sensational notices about its sale. First, it was the corporation of Berlin, then the prince-regent of Prussia (his present majesty), and then again a wealthy Englishman or American who was designated as the intending purchaser, and it was confidently asserted that 60,000 thlrs. had been offered and refused.

At length, in the summer of 1860, the library was bought by the Berlin publishers and booksellers, Messrs. Asher & Co. for 10,000 thlrs. and sent to London, from which it was forwarded, on account of other parties, to New York. The civil war had in the mean time broken out in the United States, and as there was little prospect of finding a purchaser of the whole collection it was resolved to dispose of the books by public auction. A catalogue was printed, which, however, as is customary in such matters, contained the titles of a large number of books that had never formed a part of Humboldt's library. On the third day of the sale fire broke out in the auction-rooms, which were quite destroyed and the books with them. This occurred in June, 1865, and was soon after the subject of an article in the *Quarterly Review*. What books of Humboldt's had escaped the disaster by being previously purchased and removed from the premises has never been ascertained.

A PRETTY STORY OF A SAILOR BOY.

From "Social Studies" in the N. Y. World.

When a certain trim sailing vessel, trading between Cuba and Portland, Maine, reaches the latter city, one of her sailor boys, a very handsome lad in his earlier "teens," invariably signalizes his return to port by hastening eagerly to a pleasant family residence at the west end of the town. The unusual character of this movement is that it has not its objective point in any anticipated greeting of expectant father, mother, sister, or sweetheart. The sailor boy is, of course, warmly welcomed by the family in the house, but the great object of his eager coming is not revealed until there tumbles frantically into the room, fairly rolling over himself in a tempest of joyful barks, an old French poodle-dog! Then ensue such whistlings and caresses by the sailor-boy, and such dancings, hysterical yelps and wholesale lickings by the delighted dog as were never seen and heard before. Of course there is a curious story behind such a curious spectacle, or the Portland *Press* would not be at pains to mention the latter.

Three years ago, when the trim sailing vessel was taking in cargo at a Cuban port, and cholera was scourging the ever-faithful isle, her kind hearted captain became cognizant of a handsome little boy, who, with his pet poodle-dog, was the sole survivor of a pest-stricken family. Such of the neighbors as could spare attention from their own mourning households, explained to the captain that the little boy had been living with his uncle, mother, sister, and brother in his uncle's house, and that the swift deaths, by the pervading dreadful epidemic, of all save himself, had left him without home or kindred in the world.

Acting upon this pitiful representation, the captain took the boy and his dog on board his vessel, intending to carry him to Portland and there seek a home for him in some kind family. The little waif's whole brief life had been picturesquely eventful. His father, a dashing colonel of lancers in the Flemish army, fell in love, while upon a visit to Paris, with a beautiful French girl, daughter of an officer who had died fighting in Algeria, and a pupil in a convent where the daughters of deceased French officers are educated at government cost.

He managed to court the fair school-girl without the knowledge of her teachers or of his own parents, and an elopement and wedding were the result. After some fourteen years of married life, the colonel was slain in a duel, leaving his widow, a daughter, and two sons, without either estate or near friends. In this extremity, the widow remembered a bachelor brother of hers, settled in Cuba, from whom she had not heard for many years, and to him she resolved to go with her little family. The resolution was carried into effect, and the Cuban bachelor received his sister and her children into his home. Then came cholera, slaying every member of the household save one, who was now on the deck of a Yankee ship, with his dog. The captain was so interested in this story, and so much in love with the boy, that, upon reaching Portland, he decided to adopt the lad and make a sailor of him. To this the orphan readily agreed; but the thought of parting with his dog was heart-breaking, nor could he be comforted until a kind family of Portland had promised to adopt the poodle and keep it ever in condition for the visits of its young master. Thus it is that the Flemish sailor-boy of Portland steps ashore from his bark only to seek another bark, and loves his dog as any other mariner might dog his love.

AN ECCENTRIC LORD.—A London correspondent writes: "Lord Dudley, who married a Miss Moncrieffe, sister of Lady Mordaunt, has fits of generosity, and being immensely wealthy, offered his beautiful young wife, one day, a coronet of pearls and diamonds worth £6,000. Lady Dudley declined, as she did not need it, but finally secured from her husband the promise of the £6,000 he had proposed expending upon the coronet, on condition that she did not conceal from him the use she made of it. 'I want to purchase a comfortable home for my mother,' answered Lady Dudley. Lord Dudley kept his word; the house was purchased in lieu of the coronet and settled upon Lady Louisa Moncrieffe; for the Moncrieffes are as poor as they are fair; their faces are their fortunes, so it is said."

—The oil region boasts of a new oil well on the Tuttle farm, at West Hickory, near Titusville. Oil was struck at 750 feet depth. The yield is 200 barrels per day.

PERSONAL.

—Wm. B. Astor has six hundred houses to let in New York.

—Prince Arthur is expected to visit the White Mountains in June.

—Mrs. McFarland-Richardson contemplates gaining her future livlihood by lecturing.

—James Parton has enlisted in the great army of lecturers.

—Alf Burnett writes from Salt Lake City that Brigham Young paid him $70 for "family tickets."

—Fisk, jr., has offered $186,000 for the Continent Hotel, Long Branch. It cost over $400,000.

—Michael Phelan has published an American billiard record that is invaluable to the knights of the cue.

—George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has given $1,000 to the fund for the relief of the Richmond sufferers.

—"Brick" Pomeroy says that the defense is trying to prove McFarland luny, while the prosecution is trying to make him saloony.

—Theatrical people say that Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Alexander Henderson were married on Thursday of last week.

—The Boston *Post* offers to give Hastings a new pair if he spoils his boots kicking Tilton. We'll add another.

—Nilsson is anxious to sing the Bohemian Girl in Italian at Drury Lane, and it is being translated for her.

—New York's sensational barkeepers placard "Smythe's Favorite"—gin and milk—but don't hang it up."

—John Russell Young reminds us of Joshua who commanded the Sun to stand still.—*N. Y. Democrat.*

—George Sand has not yet been elected to the French Academy, in spite of the rumored support of the Empress Eugenie.

—An Englishman has offered Victor Hugo 500,000 francs for a lecturing tour in England.

—Walt Whitman is being translated into French. The way of the translator is hard.

—Three of the wives of men employed on the City of Boston have consoled themselves by remarrying.

—An anchor that belonged to Americus Vespucius and bears his name, is now one of the sights of Brussels.

—There were two vacancies—left by Sainte-Beuve and Lamartine—and they have been filled, each by a vote of 26 to 2, by Emile Ollivier and Jules Janin.

—Marcus Young, one of the editors and publishers of the Port Huron *Press*, radical, has prosecuted Gen. Hartsuff, the radical postmaster of that city, for libel.

—Mr. Grau has concluded an engagement with Madame Marie Nieman-Seebach, the German tragedienne. She will play 100 nights in America, commencing in New York next September.

—The remains of Josh Silsbee, the Yankee comedian, were exhumed in San Francisco, after fifteen years' burial, and were found in a perfect condition. There was no perceptible change other than the eyes had fallen in.

—There is a story that Maximilian left an illigitimate son in Mexico, by a Mexican woman, and that the fact becoming known to the emperor of Austria the latter sent for young Max and has adopted him.

—Rev. Prof. Upson, of Hamilton college, has received a call to the Second Presbyterian church of Albany, (late Dr. Sprague), with the tempting offer of five thousand dollars salary.

—Last week was celebrated, amid great sensation, the first wedding in the city of Duluth, the parties being Miss Cora E. Parker, daughter of Judge E. F. Parker, and Capt. Thos. H. Pressnell, a gallant soldier of the First Minnesota regiment and battalion.

—Cassius M. Clay is in the patent business. One of them is the perpetual candle. The other he calls the "galvanic plastic iron," and is a process for reproducing plates of all kinds of prints and engraved works.

—The editor of the New York *Spirit of the Times* is the luckiest of his profession. The emperor of Russia has just given him a grand cross, and it was only a few weeks ago that Major Leland gave him a grand thrashing.

—The Reverend Lovell, of Massachusetts, whose vile conduct has recently furnished food for scandal, was a graduate of Rev. Mr. Hepworth's Divinity School, Boston, and never had any ecclesiastical relations with the Universalist denomination.

—Junius Henri Browne (his father's name is plain Brown), after receiving the oath as a witness in the McFarland trial, carefully wiped with his handkerchief the court copy of the Bible before he kissed it, and thus set the "barren spectators" into a laugh.

—A number of houses have recently been torn down to make way for the great New York boulevard, and among the number was one near Sixty-ninth street, which was occupied by the late Louis Philippe, king of France, during a portion of the time he was an exile in the United States.

—The Augsburg *Gazette* reports from Leipsic that in consequence of the last proceedings of the pontifical council, Dr. August Schenk, ordinary professor of botony in that city, and lately one of the professors in the university of Wurzburg, has withdrawn from the Roman Catholic and become a member of the Lutheran church.

—Mr. Beecher tells us of a class in his mission school which was offered a banner for good behavior. One youngster made some kind of a disturbance one Sunday before school; when the rest took him out and *punched* him till he promised to reform! That class got the banner.

—The following *bon mot* is to be attributed to Chief Justice Chase: Some one, in discussing with him the manner in which the streets, &c., of Washington are laid out, remarked that the design originated with a certain Major L'Enfant. "Then," said Mr. Chase, "he was '*l'enfant terrible*,' without a doubt."

—*Zion's Herald* declares that Bishop Kingsley has fallen a victim to a work that never ought to have been imposed, and hopes we have seen the last of these expensive Episcopal tours around the world. It favors the appointment of resident bishops in Asia and Europe.

—Bierstadt, the artist, tried to photograph a group of Chinamen at Mormon Bar, Cal., lately, but when he got his camera properly to bear on them, and lifted the black cloth to take a sight, the Celestials fled in dismay, no doubt considering it some new form of "Melican man's" artillery.

—The Hon. J. C. Hammond has presented an organ to the Congregational church of Sheffield, Connecticut. At its dedication the following verse was sung by a full congregation:

Praise be to Him who lives above;
He shows his kindness and his love.
Uses mankind his word to preach,
Reached forth His hand—touched J. C. H.—
Caused him to give, in willing mood,
His organ to the friends of God.

—A strange story is this about Mr. Sothern. It is related in the Edinburgh *Courant*, and is certainly a good advertisement: "Recently a farmer residing in the East Nouk placed a sovereign in his mouth to keep it separate from some silver coins which he was paying away, and by accident the golden piece vanished down his throat. For some time much inconvenience was experienced in his breathing, and lately being in Edinburgh, he went in company with a friend to the Theatre Royal, and in appreciation of Mr. Sothern's representation of Lord Dundreary he laughed heartily, and thereafter was seized with a violent fit of coughing, when he expectorated the long lost gold coin, the sight of which caused no inconsiderable amount of joy, and he again breathes freely after its ejectment."

GLEANINGS.

—There are 10,000 Jews in California.

—Chicago is to have a new democratic Sunday paper.

—An exchange defines a centenarian to be a fellow who has nary a cent.

—Forney has designs on the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania.

—The late Indiana editorial convention passed a resolution that editors should not indulge in personalities.

—Peoria awakes from long obscurity to boast of a snake six feet long, recently killed in one of its streets.

—"Dutch handcuffs" is the latest appellation for that German luxury formerly known as the pretzel.

—Josh Billings says the mosquito was born of poor but honest parents, who had in their veins some of the best blood in the country.

—The plans for the new blind asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois, were drawn by a blind man named Chapin, a resident of Indianapolis.

A conscientious reporter states in a Paris paper, "At the opera ball we noticed that many of the ladies had been vaccinated above the knee."

—Don't beat your carpets. Try kindness and firmness; and if that doesn't keep them down, send for a policeman, and have them taken up.

—The champion billiard cue of California is two feet in length, solid silver, inlaid but with gold quartz, point moss agate, and handsomely engraved.

—There is to be a monster chess tournament at Baden Baden, in which all the European magnates of the royal game and some American celebrities will participate.

—Four hundred girls are thrown out of employment by the failure of George Rawlins, bonnet frame manufacturer in New York. Rawlins owes them from $60 to $700 each.

—The last heard of the Cardiff giant it was laying "stark and stiff" in a Cincinnati depot, while the government officials were waiting for a tax of three dollars.

—All professions have their disagreeables. An actor in Albany was allowed only seven minutes to change his dress "from that of a Puritan father to a forest fiend," and complains, in a card to the public, that a critic excoriated him because he was "thus unable to do justice to said fiend as regards dress."

—A German wag advertises the "Latest Invention" as follows: "To Let or for Sale—Now on exhibition, a Steam Dogma-creating machine of 500 priest power, which works with the greatest precision, and turns out twenty new dogmas per hour. Inquire at Rome, corner of Bull's Angle and Jesuit Lane."

THE BLOSSOM ROCK EXPLOSION IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

From the San Francisco Commercial Bulletin.

We are at last enabled to state that the explosion of Blossom Rock was an unqualified success. Colonel Von Schmidt, with the assistance of some government engineers, has made a survey of the former position of the rock, for the purpose of definitely ascertaining the extent of the destruction caused by the blast on Saturday last, and from him we have obtained important facts. As regards the height of the water, it is stated that the apex of the central column, as found by actual triangulation, made in a Whitehall boat, about twelve hundred or thirteen hundred feet from the rock, was found to be two hundred and twenty-five feet, as nearly as could be calculated. The column rose in the air, in the shape of a round or obtuse-pointed, truncated cone, somewhat resembling an inverted thimble. This column was nearly three hundred feet in diameter at a point some eighty feet above the surface of the bay. Its base was shrouded by another outburst of water, which rose to the height of eighty feet all around the central shaft, and rolled its flood outward. This base was over 500 feet in diameter at the surface of the bay. High above the upheaved mass, rocks of large size, debris of the interior works, and a great quantity of earthy matter, were thrown and scattered far and wide. The survey made by Colonel Von Schmidt shows that the rock itself was utterly demolished and thrown in all directions, and the soundings gave thirty-eight feet of water over its site at low tide. In excavating the rock, 2,500 cubic yards of rock were hoisted through the shaft and dumped into the bay, and the pile of loose rock thus created reached nearly to the surface of the water.

THE NEW CATHOLIC BISHOP OF SAVANNAH — Ignatius Persico, just appointed Bishop of Savannah, Georgia, by the apostolic see, has had a romantic history. He was born in Italy, and was consecrated bishop of Agra, in India, about twenty-six years ago. He remained in India sixteen years, built a cathedral and established religious houses, the whole of which were destroyed during the Sepoy mutiny, and he was driven from his diocese. He brought suit against the East India Company for the damages incurred by the destruction of the property of the church, and recovered the sum of ninety thousand pounds sterling. Having been driven from his see in India, he remained in Naples eight years, and came to South Carolina about two years ago, at the earnest solicitation of Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, during which time he had charge of Catholic missions in that state. Bishop Persico succeeds the Right Rev. Dr. Verot at Savannah, who has been transferred to the new see of St. Augustine, Florida.

ALARMING INTELLIGENCE FOR TALL MEN.—An amiable tribe in Hindostan, called Booteahs, among whom music is warmly encouraged, are ingenious enough to make trumpets out of human thigh bones. The invention, says the *Orchestra*, is creditable in a constructive point of view, but inconvenient to tall people; for as the Booteahs require long bones for their purpose, and the supply is inadequate, they are apt to keep an eye on any goodly sized neighbor, and impatiently wait until he shall have no further use for his own particular trumpet material. An Indian newspaper, in reporting the death of the jailer of Darjeeling, says a suspicion arose of his having come to his death by foul means, on the ground that, as he was a very tall man, the Booteahs had probably had poison administered to him. In the present case, however, a post mortem examination showed that the jailer had died of unsuspected abcess of the liver.

FUN IN THE NEW DOMINION SENATE.—There are a lot of facetious chaps in the senate of the New Dominion, of whose levity the St. Catherine's *Times* complains, illustrating it by a recent debate, which it reports thus: "Sir George E. Cartier called the honorable member (Mr. Ferguson) to order in English. Mr. Ferguson asked him to repeat. Sir George E. Cartier did in French. Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald replied in Gaelic, evidently denouncing the ministry, amid great laughter. Sir George E. Cartier defended the government in Latin and Greek. [Great applause.] Mr. Abbott protested against the debates being carried on in Choctaw. [Laughter.] Sir John A. Macdonald said it was all Greek to him. [Laughter.] Mr. Leviscomte spoke in Spanish."

CANCER CURE.—Professor Scott has communicated to the New York Medical University a discovery which consists in applying to the surface of a cancer the chloride of chromium—a new salt of this rare metal—incorporated into stramonium ointment. This preparation in a few hours converts the tumor into perfect carbon, and it crumbles away. Specimens of cancers thus carbonized were inspected by a number of physicians present, which had the appearance of charcoal, and were easily pulverized between the fingers. The remedy causes little or no pain, and is not poisonous.

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