The New York Leader.

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PER MARE—PER TERRAM.

AN AUTUMN LOVE SONG.

O, pretty pet with the tangled hair,
Going to muse by the summer sea—
O, dimpled darling with cheek so fair!
Tell me, O dearest, when you get there,
Will you think of me?

O, sweetest sweet, when the salt breeze sighs
Midst silken locks ever flowing free,
Whilst gulls glint white against sleepy skies,
Will looks of those loving bright-brown eyes
Ever be turned to me?

Ah, laughing child, when your eyes beam bright,
And pouting lips are parted in glee;
When the shore is glad in still summer night,
With your sweet soft smile, and your laughter bright,
Do you smile on me?

When the moon is up, and sleeps the land,
To tender music in minor key;
When bright silver ripples on the strand
Scarce serve to dimple the golden sand,
Will you dream of me?

Poor little heart! when your cheeks are wet,
With tears that sadden one's heart to see,
Your moist lips tremble—you can't forget
The sun sometimes through the rain shines, pet—
When you weep for me!

Si Slokum Breakfasts with GRANT AND GREELEY.

Our readers are probably aware that General Grant, Greeley, and two others, including your humble servant, breakfasted at Delmonico's last Tuesday week, in a very private manner. Very little was said about it in the papers, no reporters being present to take notes of what was said and done. Greeley sent the invitation to the General, requesting the pleasure of his company at breakfast, stating that covers would be laid for two only. As I was with the General when this reached him, he passed it over to me after reading, saying:

"I am not at all particular about breakfasting with Greeley, as he proposes. I can't see, for the life of me, how he could propose such a thing, in view of his course and language toward me before my nomination."

The General stopped to take breath here, this being the longest speech he ever delivered himself of. I suggested that Greeley, probably, wished to smooth matters over, bury the hatchet, and have peace.

"I wish you would write him a note saying that I decline, with thanks. It would be altogether an unenjoyable affair to me. I shall have to provide for him, I suppose, for his services in the Republican cause. That I can't get away from, but I don't see why I should breakfast with him."

The General here took another rest. Two consecutive long-winded speeches like these he had never before attempted. After a silence of fifteen minutes, during which he puffed vigorously at his cigar, he said:

"Si, I tell you what—I'll accept if you will accompany me."

I made a show of opposition at this, but the General seated himself at a table and wrote a note to Greeley, stating that he would breakfast with him provided a friend, naming your humble servant, was included in the invitation. Greeley agreed to this, but said he should bring along, in that case, John Russell Young, his right bower; and so matters were fixed, and at the hour appointed the General and myself drove to Delmonico's, being received by Charley in his happiest manner, which must be understood as embracing champagne cocktails for three. Greeley and his friend came in in time to hist with us, after which we proceeded to the room where the breakfast was to come off.

It was a very plain, simple, unpretending North American breakfast, well suited to the habits of the General and Greeley, but I doubt if Lord John Russell and your humble servant were altogether satisfied. It was well enough in its way, everything good of its kind, but still it didn't seem to be just the thing to invite the General of our armies to sit down to, though undoubtedly as good as his regular home breakfasts. It consisted simply of broiled chicken, ham and eggs, broiled tripe, and corned beef hash; fried pudding, buckwheat cakes, dry and milk toast, and hominy. Not a bad breakfast, you will say. Well, we don't say it was, do we, only—well, no matter.

We sat down, Greeley in the first instance forgetting, with his usual absent-mindedness, to take off his overcoat, and but for John Russell would probably have kept it on during the meal. It might have been, however, the queer feeling he no doubt experienced at being in the presence of Grant, after what he had said concerning him previous to his nomination, and the rather lukewarm and forced support he had vouchsafed him since, that caused this oversight and breach of etiquette on Greeley's part; whatever it was, let it pass.

Grant and Greeley sat opposite each other, and John Russell and myself *vis-a-vis*, and after the "philosopher" had eased himself of his coat he opened the entertainment in a nervous manner by passing a fish ball and sausage to the General, who looked at me and winked. All four partook of the same; and fish balls and sausages were devoured in silence, Greeley apparently dreadfully ill at ease, and looking every moment or two askance at Russell, who was intently engaged in manipulating knife and fork, to the great detriment of fish ball and sausage.

The General wishing some bread, I could not help saying to him, "We don't give bread with one fish ball," which pleased him hugely, but Greeley and his friend, by their looks, evidently considered it levity on my part. Fish balls and sausages disposed of, ham and eggs, tripe and hash, were ushered in, and these were silently consigned to oblivion.

Grant held his peace as usual with him, evidently determined that Greeley should open the conversation. Ham and eggs, tripe and hash disposed of, broiled chicken and fried potatoes were introduced, with mountain oysters on toast, and these, too, went silently down to join their illustrious predecessors, fish balls, sausages, etc., Greeley disposing of the greater portion of the mountain oysters, of which he is very fond, he afterward told me. Then came the buckwheat cakes, fried pudding, hominy, etc., and still all was still, as a deserted still at midnight, or after a seizure by revenue officials. No sound but that of knife and fork broke the stillness of that breakfast room. Coffee was drank, and some light breakfast wines were brought in, and were silently consumed. For silence that breakfast might be equalled at a deaf and dumb asylum, but nowhere else, probably.

After an hour of intense and unmitigated silence, which, however, your "reliable correspondent" enjoyed hugely, Greeley broke the ice of restraint, and burst forth with:

"General," and here he stopped for a moment, but the ice once broken, you know, it is comparatively easy to get into deep water.

"General," he exclaimed again, getting to his feet, "let us forgive and forget. We are but frail mortal beings, you know." Here he reached out both hands to the General, who, rising, took them in his, at which John Russell Young clapped his hands, and your humble servant lighted a cigar, the General having just previously done the same thing. Greeley looked at the General and the General looked at Greeley about ten minutes without either speaking, and then I noticed that the lips of the latter quivered, that his eyes were swimming in tears, which in a moment more fell one after another upon the plate from which he had eaten his buckwheats, and mixing with the syrup that remained there, became lost to view as tears. It was a touching, tearful scene—the philosopher of the *Tribune*, editor, politician, farmer, standing there, clasping hands across the table with the President elect, the tears rolling down his face and dropping with a patter like rain, on the plate into the syrup. It was, indeed, a most affecting scene. John Russell Young put his handkerchief to his eyes, evidently much affected at the emotion of his *chef*; the General, retaining his usual composure and placidity of countenance, puffed the smoke from his lips in clouds, while the two remained standing, clasping hands across the table. It was a most touching tableau, I assure you, dear reader. Shut my eyes twice, very tight, but no tears following the pressure, concluded not to force, but save them for greater sorrows that might yet come.

At length Greeley somewhat recovered his equanimity, and burst forth, with a slight sob, as he squeezed tightly the hands of his guest, "General—I—I—there was a time when I—I—didn't think as well of—" Here John Russell nudged him slightly, and Greeley hesitated for a moment, then continued his address: "When I didn't think you were a great general, a great statesman; but since your election I have read your life in the *Ledger*, written by your father, and am convinced, thoroughly convinced, that you are a second Frederick the Great, as far as military achievements are concerned, and the equal, if not the superior in statesmanship, of John Morrissey, and why I should have so long remained insensible to these conclusions is due to the fact of not reading Jesse Grant's letters in the *Ledger*.

"General, as I said before, forgive and forget all I may have said, in reference, to you, from ignorance of your many shining qualities as a soldier, statesman and citizen. Let us have peace, General, to quote your own noble words, that will live long after you are forgotten," (John Russell nudged him again at this point, and Greeley hedged), "long after we are gone, General, to be treasured to the end of time."

I suppose he meant the words, and not "we" would be "treasured to the end of time," but the way he expressed himself it might be an open question.

As he concluded his appeal to the General to "forgive and forget," he dropped the hands of the latter, and pulling out a handkerchief applied it to his face and wiped away the tears.

Grant sat down; leaning back in his chair he placed his feet upon the table, one leg over the other, to the evident disgust of John Russell, and said, slowly, as he knocked the ashes from his cigar, and with a slight wink at me: "Really, Mr. Greeley, I have nothing to forgive or forget, that I am aware of. I am sensible, I assure you, of nothing committed on your part that in any way refers to me in my official capacity or as candidate for the Presidency, and where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise, you know." He ended the third long speech of the morning, and sent a ring of smoke from his lips toward the ceiling, then another and another were sent after the first, until all that batch of smoke was exhausted.

Greeley looked at him with a puzzled expression of countenance, in which were mingled surprise, wonder, unbelief, distrust, pique, wounded vanity, and other things.

I saw at once that it was a flank movement on the part of the General, that he intended a pretended ignorance of Greeley's formerly expressed opinions in reference to himself, and I thought it a brilliant move on the part of the General of our armies, I did.

"You say, General, you are not sensible of anything I have written that reflects upon you as a soldier or statesman," said Greeley, in a tone slightly tinged with pique, after a silence of fifteen minutes, during which time Grant had lighted a second cigar.

"Not in the slightest degree," replied the General.

Greeley bit his lips. He felt chagrined, his vanity had received a severe wound, and it would have been better had he bound it up in silence, instead of exposing himself to further wounds, as he did; but, piqued as he was, he could not restrain himself.

"What!" he cried, "you, ignorant that I, in the *Tribune* of August, 1867, uttered these words: 'General Grant we esteem by no means a great man, nor even a great general?'"

"Have no recollection of ever hearing anything of the kind, Mr. Greeley, and I am sure I never read the words," rejoined Grant, coolly puffing forth great clouds of smoke.

Greeley's face reddened, and he again bit his lips till the blood showed itself slightly. How bitter to him to know that the one at whom he had aimed his shafts was ignorant of his deeds. He was willing to be forgiven by, and could stand in the presence of the one cognizant of his doings, with tolerable equanimity, but to be thus stabbed in the weakest part of his armor, to know that what he had written never fell under the eye of him it was intended for, crushed his vanity, wounded and bleeding, in the dust. It was too much for discretion, and he roared out:

"You don't know that I said, another time in the *Tribune*, 'If we want to talk horse, tobacco, and discuss the merits of meerschaums and briarwoods, we may find Grant the most valuable of men?'"

"No. Did you write that? 'Pon honor, never heard it before," replied the General, with a laugh, adding, "But you had me, Horace, down fine. I'm right there, when it comes to horses and tobacco, "every time."

Greeley grew livid in the face almost. John Russell suggested coffee. Grant smoked in silence. I took a drink of claret, lighted a fresh cigar, and quietly enjoyed the *dejeune bouffe*, as decidedly a richer treat than *opera bouffe*, Rose Bell or Tostée to the contrary, notwithstanding. It *was* rich, decidedly rich. Poor Greeley! Not read by the man whom he had basted, and after, when he must support him, damned, as far as in his power, with faint praise. It was too bad, too bad!

"Do you know that I asked, in the *Tribune*, sir: 'Are we willing to follow a doubtful leader into an uncertain battle, for unknown principles?' Do you know I put that question to the people?"

"I do now, if you say it, but was not aware before that you asked any such question," replied Grant.

"You never heard that I called you a 'sashed and epauletted sphinx?'" roared Greeley; "that I wrote, 'General Grant can afford to be a deaf-and-dumb candidate, but the country cannot afford to elect a deaf-and-dumb President,' sir?"

"No, never heard of it," replied the General. "*Did* you call me a sphinx? a deaf-and dumb candidate, though?" he asked, with a sly wink at me, and a smile just discernible through the smoke that curled upward from his lips, some of it hanging on the verge of his mustache.

It was too much for Greeley. He jumped to his feet, exclaiming to his friend, in a sad tone:

"John, I write no more! No more, forever!"

The iron, red-hot, had entered his soul. Not read! not read! Oh, how bitter! How sharper than a serpent's tooth!"

And he written ten thousand times more bitterly, and the General had read him, he would have given *Worlds* (not *Tribunes*) but to have written and not to have been read, was too humiliating, too crushing! It was a heart stab.

"Poor vanity, how thou art wounded!" we mentally exclaimed, gazing at the troubled philosopher. John Russell, rising the moment his *chef* did, stood patting the latter on his back, wiped away a tear from his eye and whispered in his ear.

Grant got up, shook himself, and went for his overcoat; and Greeley, who, since the whisper in his ear, had grown more rational, went and took the hand of the General, saying:

"Dear General, excuse me. I may have done wrong, but I never wrote anything of the kind such as I have mentioned. I was only trying you to see if you were vindictive. You don't believe I said all those things?"

"If you did I care not," replied the General, in the words of Brutus, and very like a Brutus.

"Noble man! I am yours till death!" exclaimed Horace, clasping the General in his arms and hugging him tightly, to the evident annoyance of the latter, who tried to shake off the now too affectionate Horace.

"It's all right, old fellow," said the General; "everything is lovely. Now let us have peace, and freedom from this embrace; and we four will go up to Chris. O'Connor's—I know him well—and play a four-handed match at the three-ball game, and let that settle all things between us."

"And the Post?"—exclaimed Horace, hesitating between hope and fear.

"Oh, rest easy, Horace. You shall have that, or go as Ambassador to Japan."

Horace brightened up at this, and consented to take a part in the game, and the General turning to me asked if I thought we could get up into the private room at Chris.' without attracting too much attention.

I told him I could arrange that matter in a satisfactory manner, and he could bet on it, at the same time slapping him familiarly on the back.

John Russell was evidently disgusted at my familiarity with the General, by the way he looked, and remarked that he must go down town to the office, at which Grant expressed himself as sorry, and said: "Come on, Si; come, Horace," and left the room.

After Horace had paid the bill, which he did after borrowing two dollars from your humble servant, we left Delmonico's in a coach for Chris.', where we played a match of five hundred points up, three-ball game, with Chris. in; but concerning which I shall have to relate another time. I will simply say that the General plays a stiff game, but that Horace's game might be improved with practice. SI SLOKUM.

P. S. I have received the following letters, which explain themselves:

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1868.

SI SLOKUM, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

SIR—When I accepted the nomination of the Rich Men's Sons' Association for Mayor, I did so fully convinced that my health, though delicate generally, would enable me to bear the ills that political flesh is heir to, but coming events casting their shadows before, warn me that I must withdraw myself from public excitement, or commit hari-kari, which entertainment I have a great repugnance for. I must, therefore, no longer be considered as a candidate for the office of Mayor, notwithstanding the expense incurred in the printing of tickets, etc. I shall leave these shores next week for Surinam, by and with the advice and consent of my physician.

Support the regular nominations, and everything, I am convinced, will be O. K. Haul down my colors for the present. At some future day I may be able to serve the citizens of New York as Mayor. Till then, I remain, yours, &c.,

NEIL BRYANT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1868.

SI SLOKUM, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

SIR—In accepting the late highly flattering nomination of the Rich Men's Sons' Association for the office of Corporation Counsel, I did so with the expectation that the Hon. Niel Bryant would remain in the field and grace the same ticket with myself. Learning, with deep regret, of the withdrawal of Mr. Bryant, and not being willing to go it alone, I am compelled to withdraw my acceptance of the R. M. S. A. nomination, though my health is tolerable, considering all things.

With a high appreciation of the honor done me, I remain Yours, &c.,

CHRIS O'CONNOR.

TO-MORROW.

BY JULIA GODDARD.

The setting sun, with dying beam,
Had waked the purple hills to fire;
And citadel, and dome, and spire,
Were gilded by the far-off gleam.
And in and out dark pine-trees crept
Full many a slender line of gold;
Gold motes athwart the river swept,
And kissed it as it onward roll'd,
And sunlight linger'd, loth to go.
Ah, well! it causeth sorrow
To part from those we love below,
And yet the sun as bright shall glow
To-morrow.

The tide was ebbing on the strand,
And stooping low its silver crest
To crimson sea-weed laid at rest
Upon the amber-ribbed sand.
Dash'd o'er the rocks and the shore,
Flung parting wreaths of pearly spray,
Then fled away. Yet turned once more,
And sent a sigh across the bay,
As though it could not bear to go.
Ah, well! it causeth sorrow
To part from those we love below,
Yet thitherward the tide shall flow
To-morrow.

Two hearts had met to say farewell,
At even when the sun went down;
Each life-sound from the busy town
Smote sadly as a passing bell.
One whisper'd, "Parting is sweet pain,
At morn and eve returns the tide:"
"Nay, parting rends the heart in twain."
And still they linger'd side by side—
And still they lingered, loth to go.
Ah, well! it causeth sorrow
To part from those we love below,
For shall we ever meet or no
To-morrow. [*Cassell's Magazine.*

[For the Leader.]

Varia.

BY VIRGINIA VAUGHAN.

TEMPERANCE MANAGEMENT FOR THIRTY YEARS. With Anecdotical Sketches. By Sol Smith. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This book will be read with pleasure by all those who are interested in personal adventures and anecdotes of well-known historical personages. The author writes in a clear, straightforward, unpretentious style that has the rare merit of saying precisely what he means in as few words as possible, and the second rare merit of flashing with genuine touches of a quaint humor. Mr. Smith's adventures in early life are even more thrilling and romantic than those of the hero of Goethe's famous novel, "Wielhelm Meister," and illustrate quite as forcibly the inherent love of a Bohemian, adventurous life that belongs to certain natures; an inclination that it is impossible to eradicate, and that only needs to be wisely directed to produce admirable actors, or, possibly, to kindle into activity authors and artists whose genius is light and fanciful.

Of course the Philistines will find it incomprehensible that a sensible young man should be willing to leave a *steady business*, ease, and comfort, and endure poverty, fatigue and danger, to carry out an ideal that they have not, and have not even the power to understand; but if poverty, fatigue and danger, are sweet to the wayward youth, when replacing the monotonous ease and comfort that he finds unendurable, and if he actually succeeds in carrying out his ideal and making himself what he desires to become, who has the right to object? The best way to give an idea of the quality of such a book is to let it speak for itself. Here is a capital description of A Theatre in the Woods. Mr. Sol Smith, then a youthful manager, is sailing down the Ohio river with his company in two large skiffs. The young men of the party have gone in advance in one boat, with directions to look out for any town where it may prove profitable to stop, and, if they find one, to display a flag as a signal to the rest of the party. Finally, the second skiff-load see a white handkerchief flying at the end of a pole on the river bank, where there is not a house (much less a *town*) to be seen. In obedience to the signal they pull to shore, but find nobody to meet them, and, after waiting half an hour, conclude that they have been hoaxed, and are about pursuing their way down the river when they are hailed from a high bluff:

"Halloo! the boat! Pullashore; this is the town you are to stop at. Your actors are up at my house waiting for you!" The person who spoke soon came down to us, and sure enough, we found we were advertized to perform that same night at Lewiston.—"Yes," continued the man, whose name was Cartwright, "it's all fixed—look at the bills *posted on the trees*. You'll have a good house; the citizens are delighted with your visit." He had a conveyance (a one-horse wagon) for the woman and child, and Francisco and myself walked up the hill in search of the town of Lewiston. But no town could we see. "Oh, you are looking for the houses! Bless you, they are not *built* yet; but we *shall* have some splendid buildings shortly. Here is Broadway; Wall street runs down in this direction; and do you see the blazed tree yonder?—there's *to be* our court-house; and a little beyond our jail. Oh, Lewiston is destined to be a place." Thus spoke our guide and landlord, as he drove his little wagon through the but partially-cleared paths towards his house.

We arrived at length, and found our party very comfortably situated in a double log cabin, which was literally covered with play-bills, which play-bills most respectfully announced to the inhabitants of Lewiston and vicinity that Mr. Sol Smith and company would perform on such an evening the comic opera of the 'Poor Soldier,' with the after-piece of 'Lovers' Quarrels.' I scarcely knew what to think of the whole proceeding. An audience seemed to me out of the question. Where they were to come from I could not imagine. "Come up and look at the theatre," invitingly spoke the landlord, when he had introduced our wives to his wife. I followed him up stairs. "You see we have fitted up this room pretty neatly," said he—and so they had. The room was twelve by sixteen, and the scenery and curtain were rigged up at one end of it, while three large benches represented the curtain and pit. Whether it was all a joke, or whether the man was mad, I did not stop to inquire, for dinner was announced, and there was "no mistake" in that; it was a first-rate one. We found that our landlord was a New Yorker, just settled in the new town of Lewiston, which he imagined would soon rise into a place of great consequence, and become the emporium of Lewis County.

"Being passionately fond of theatricals, and accidentally falling in with our pioneers the day before, ten miles above the town, he had persuaded them to stop and give an entertainment. Dinner over, we soon found it was really expected we should play; for the audience began to assemble from over direction—the men and women all coming on horseback. An unexpected difficulty now presented itself—*there was not a candle in the town*—that is, in the house! What was to be done? Night was coming on; we could not act in the dark, that was certain. The landlord hit upon an expedient at last. He tore up some linen, of which he made wicks, and rolling them in tallow, soon made six decent candles. He then took half a dozen large potatoes, and, boring holes in them, converted them into candle-sticks, placing them on the floor in front of the curtain for *foot-lights*. He next called his neighbors up to the bar by proclamation, and told them the *box office* was open. In ten minutes they were all supplied with tickets (mostly on credit), and he proceeded to *open the doors*, acting himself as doorkeeper, informing all that entered that *checks* were not *transferrable*, and no smoking was allowed in any part of the theatre; 'and, gentlemen, no admission behind the scenes under any pretence whatever.'

"When our audience were seated, he announced the fact to us, and admonished us that the curtain was advertised to rise at 'eight o'clock precisely.' In our narrow quarters a change of dress after we had once entered the theatre was not to be thought of. There was no getting to the dressing rooms without passing among the auditors, there being but one door to the room. So Norah and Leonora, being played by the same person, wore the same dress; and so with the other characters—Patrick and Carlos, Darling and Sancho, Father Luke and Lopez, Kathleen and Jacinta, etc. Mr. Cartwright was enthusiastic in his applause, declaring to his friends and neighbors that the performances were nearly equal to those in the Park, only in the latter establishment, he was free to admit, the theatre and decorations were a shade better than those of the Lewiston Theatre. The benches being all occupied, he squatted himself down by the potato foot-lights, and, at intervals, amused himself by snuffing the candles. At length, one by one the lights began to give out, and we were in danger of being left in total darkness. Observing the state of affairs, I thought it time to bring the farce to a close, which I did by cutting the 'Lovers' Quarrels' rather short, reconciling the parties in the middle of the piece, and speaking the 'tag.' Down came the curtain and out went the last candle! The potatoes were all tenanticss; so was the room in a few minutes, the auditors making their way down stairs the best way that they could, highly delighted with the entertainment. Mr. Cartwright and his worthy wife soon raised a sort of lamp, constructed out of a piece of linen and some hog's lard in a saucer, and after listening to our landlord's critical remarks on the whole performance, and discussing an excellent supper, we retired for the night."

Mr. Smith's Autobiography contains many amusing anecdotes of the principal actors who were in their glory some fifteen or twenty years ago, and whose names are still household words—Forrest, the elder Booth, James E. Murdoch, the Logans, Ellen Tree, Macready, etc., etc. Many of these stories are so entertaining that it is a temptation to cite them, but the limits of this article forbids; we must leave them for the delectation of the readers of the book.

TOO TRUE; A STORY OF TO-DAY. Putnam & Son, New York. (Reprinted from *Putnam's Magazine*.

"Too True" is one of the best and most distinctive American stories that has appeared. We agree with the critic in *Putnam's Magazine* that the style, occasionally, lacks freedom and boldness, but this deficiency would seem to arise merely from want of practice. It has strength, clearness, and sometimes exhibits an exquisite tenderness and delicacy, showing that the author has a truly poetic mind. The characters are not only well drawn, in the conventional sense of the term, but they are thoroughly individualized, and in several instances are rare types of character. The pictures of the interior life of the Cameron family are exceedingly pleasing; the author displays his keen sense of humor in describing the various members of the Grizzle family, while the closing scenes, the return to her home and death of the sweet child, Milla, are in the highest degree pathetic.

THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM. By the author of "John Halifax," etc. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers.

The Woman's Kingdom has many good points, but, on the whole, we do not think it a very artistic work. It promises well; the opening chapters are really interesting; but the action of the story is kept so persistently in the narrow circle of a humdrum, domestic life, and the sorrows of the disappointed lover, are so long drawn out, that it becomes wearisome, and oppressively sentimental. We have nothing against, Edna; she was a thoroughly excellent and admirable little woman; but we do get tired of reading of her perfections, and of those of her husband, and of his well-kept house, and six boys. Her life is too uneventful to have been happily selected as the principal subject of a romance. Letty, on the other hand, is too hopelessly superficial and vapid to occupy to advantage the important position that is given her in the story; she becomes exceedingly tiresome. As a series of pre-Raphaelite pictures of an excellent, respectable household on the one hand, and of a heartless, fashionable woman on the other, the book has great merit, but it lacks breadth, force, and elevation.

SYDNIE ADRIANCE; OR, TRYING THE WORLD. By Amanda M. Douglas, Author of "In Trust," "Claudia," etc. Boston: Lee and Shepard.

We should like to praise this book, since the authoress has a vivacity of style that indicates talent, and is evidently a facile writer, but it it is impossible to do so conscientiously. "Sydnie Adriance" introduces the reader into a curious world in which falling in love, and getting married, is the only object, not only by all the women but of all the men as well. It is the history of a series of engagements and marriages, attended with sufficient entanglements to allow of their being woven together into a sort of story. The hero proves his superiority by behaving with most unpardonable, ungentlemanly, and causeless rudeness and brutality through the greater part of the volume. The heroine is almost on a par with him in brusqueness, and in her readiness to take offence, but, on the whole, he is the superior of the two, and after a due amount of training she feels this, acknowledges her master, and falls into his arms. The characters are exaggerated, extravagant, and without a hint of genuine human nature to redeem them. We do not think Miss Douglas without talent, and therefore regret to find this book far more sensational and inartistic than her last. She could not fail to do better, if she were not misleaf by some false idea of art, from the faithful study of nature.

THE GALAXY.

This number of the *Galaxy*, that appeared too late for notice last week, contains many valuable articles. "Women as Physicians," by Mary E. Wager, gives an interesting account of the careers of Dr. Elizabeth and Emely Blackwell, and Dr. M. Zakezewska, a Polish lady of great talent and energy. A sketch of "Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble" is well written and entertaining. "Acquitted," by H. H., is a poem of great merit. Not only in the blank verse musical and harmonious, but the poem is finely conceived, and has real dramatic intensity.

HOLIDAYS.—A holiday may be a holiday without change of air; and the best and most pleasant holidays are those which come the most frequently, and last the least time. A vacation, or whatever it may be called, which extends over several weeks, and takes man out of the ordinary sphere of his employment, is almost equivalent to an utter change of life. He begins it with a wrench, so to speak, and he ends it with a wrench. Toward the latter part of his holiday he counts the hours that intervene between him and his work, and he returns to his employment as to a prison. His old habits have left him, his old haunts are strange, his old companions strange, his old occupations are strange and distasteful. He has lost that pleasant elasticity of mind which he thought, and his friends told him, was the exhaustion of overwork; and instead of applying himself to his labor with renewed strength, he is only conscious of an increased degree of lassitude. The relaxation afforded by short occasional holidays—by those few hours snatched without long premeditated design from an engrossing employment, and enjoyed without a feeling that when they end they will be followed by a long and seemingly interminable period of dull and unbroken drudgery—is far more invigorating than the effect produced on the human system by the longest periods of repose. In one case the holiday sets with the promise that another will rise to-morrow; in the other case it sets with no promise, but with much gloom.

APHORISMS FROM THE TALMUD.—For a man who has been ruined by a woman, there is no law and no judge.

When the axe already touches thy neck, still hope in God's saving grace.

Hang the sweetest grass around a pig's neck, it will still go and wallow in the mire.

When the jackal has his day, make him a bow.

He who rents one garden may eat birds; he who rents many, the birds will eat him.

Eat below your means, but spend on your wife and children above your means.

First understand, then argue.

Man was created on the last day; even the gnat has a more ancient lineage.

He who throws out suspicions should at once be suspected himself.

A YOUNG lady writes to one of the innumerable penny periodicals, and asks for a receipt for turning the hair gray! The editor states his inability to supply the wish of his fair correspondent. Perhaps he might do it if he married her.

A FRENCH paper gives this bit of nonsensical conversation: "Do you like Rossini?" "Like him? Why he is my favorite composer." "Of course you know his 'Barber?'" "No; I always shave myself."

A CRUSTY old bachelor, not liking the way his landlady's daughter had of appropriating his hair oil, filled his bottle with liquid glue the day before a ball to which the young lady was invited. She stayed home in consequence.

WHEN the Ghost of Hamlet said, "I scent the morning air," it never mentioned where it was sent to, or whether it was likely to be sent back.

WAS Shakspeare a lawyer?—"Undoubtedly," says little Wigforth; "does he not speak of a man dressed up in a little *brief* authority?"

WHAT is the difference between the outer wall of a bridge and two nice young ladies? The one is a parapet and the other is a pair-o'-pets—of course.—*Fun.*

HOW TO DESCRIBE A DOG.—A farmer living near Macroom, in Ireland, wishing to have a dog registered, sent the following description of the valuable animal to the clerk of the petty sessions for the Macroom district:—"He has a black back and sides, with black hind thighs down very near to the paws, the breast white all along up to the mouth, white nose, white belly, a black head, but a little of the nose and a white stripe from the nose to the middle of the forehead curved with stripe about the neck and the tips of his tail white, a pretty tall dog."

Contents.

SI SLOKUM has breakfasted with Grant and Greeley and relates his experiences.

MISS VAUGHAN contributes piquant critiques upon new books.

THE CAPTAIN reviews exhaustively the local field of politics.

O'HALLORAN gossips gracefully and charmingly about amusements.

IN QUEST OF A DREAM is a capital sketch.

ANECDOTES OF PAINTERS is good reading for the artists.

BOOTH'S THEATRE is described.

HESTER'S HISTORY is continued.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

Hester's History.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XVIII.

MRS. HAZELDEAN GETS A NEW GOWN.

"Well, I must say you need a handsome dress, Margaret!" said Lady Helen. "I am glad to find you getting so much more like other people as to think of it. I shall be very pleased to lend you our young dressmaker for a week or so. You may trust her with anything. She is a most efficient person."

"What are you going to have?" asked Miss Madge, in an ecstacy of interest. "Have cerise satin—so useful for dinner. Not very serviceable, to be sure, but then a little French chalk is such an excellent thing for gravy stains."

"Thank you, Madge," said Mrs. Hazeldean, laughing; "but I believe cerise satin would take away my appetite."

"Would it now?" said the Honorable Madge, quite shocked. "Well, do you know I think I always eat better when I have a lively bit of color about me?

"I hope you will smarten her up a little," she said to Hester. "It is a great opportunity for her, and I hope you and she will both take advantage of it. She wears very good materials, you know, my dear," said poor Madge, sighing, and feeling her own flimsy gown between her finger and thumb. "She is lady-like, I must say; but she selects such dowdy colors, and she has no regard at all for Paris style. She has all her gowns made high up to her throat, and she never puts a bit of powder in her hair. She means well, I am sure, for she is good, you know, my dear, as good as gold; but it's a pity to see her waste herself as she does. For she is handsome, is Margaret, though Helen won't see it."

"I shall miss you sadly, my dear. I have no relish now for the solitude of my own chamber, which used to please me vastly for ten minutes or so at a time. There is no one else in this place who enters into the ideas that prey upon my mind. Yet I do not grudge you to her if you improve dear Margaret. You are a lady, my dear, and no one pretends to deny that. You must show her a good example. Take some of your pretty gowns, and wear them under her nose."

"No, Miss Madge," said Hester, "I will lock them all up in my trunk, and I have half a mind to lose the key. I am sick of pretty gowns. I believe I shall never wear anything all my days but a very plain old frock. When this gets threadbare"—looking at her sleeve—"it will be very nice. I think when I get time I will have a new piece of sackcloth and make myself a new dress. I am tired of your pinks and your greens, your satins and your gauzes."

The Honorable Madge stood transfixed for a few moments in silence.

"My dear," she said presently, "with such ideas in your mind, I cannot think where your genius came from.

And then she went away sorrowful, disappointed in her favorite.

So it had been arranged that Hester was to be lent out to Mrs. Hazeldean. The evening before her departure for the village, Lady Helen and Miss Golden drove away to dine somewhere at a distance; but they had not been gone above two hours when Miss Janet walked into Hester's tower-room with all her magnificent dining paraphernalia removed, and a dressing-gown thrown over her muslin petticoats.

"On such a night to be sent home again, after enduring to dress in the cold!" she exclaimed, with her chin raised to the extreme angle of pique and indignant vexation. And no wonder she was vexed. She had gone to the trouble of doing away with her pretty dark curls, in place of which a snow-white edifice, ornamented with roses, had been erected on her head. And I must say that her face looked very charming underneath it, surmounting her long wrapper of rose-colored flannel.

"A pretty country to live in, if it is not safe to drive a few miles along the road at night!" continued Miss Janet. "I don't believe in it, for my part. I think the whole fuss has come of Sir Archie Munro's talent for ordering about, and protecting, forsooth! Not safe, indeed! Why I never knew the people anything but civil and good-natured. And if it be not safe to drive a few miles along the road, what a nice prospect for my getting home to England!"

Miss Janet seated herself in Hester's low armchair by the fender, and made herself as comfortable as she could.

"Give up fidgetting about, do, and come and sit down and have a talk," she said to Hester. "What makes you so shy of talking to me, I wonder, when I am always telling you my concerns? It is a perfect relief to me sometimes to pour them out upon you. There is something so demure about you, as if you would not repeat a word for the world; and yet you contrive to let so much sympathy out of your eyes as to keep one going on! I'll promise not to say one word about dress, and you couldn't have a better offer than that in this place! Neither Miss Madge nor my Lady Helen would treat you half so liberally."

So Hester sat down with idle fingers

and delivered herself up for the hour into Miss Golden's whimsical hands.

"It will be insufferably dull here, you know, for me during the next week, said Janet. "I do think I should have run away long ago if you had not arrived. And it is getting more stupid every day with us down below. I really used to be a most entertaining person myself, but I get no encouragement now, and the consequence is I have completely subsided. Lady Helen pretends to know nothing about the shocking things that are going on in the country, and I believe she does live with her ears full of cotton wool, but a few little drops of horror must distil through, I think, for something is telling on her temper. Then there is Madge—why my war of wits with the Honorable Madge used to keep the household alive; but now she is so full of mystery, she actually grows silent—does not observe the little shafts I fling at her. As for Sir Archie, I half believe he is concerned with the rebels, so wrapt up in his own thoughts has he become; except, indeed, when his mother is present, and then it is amusing and highly edifying, I am sure, to see the efforts he puts forth to entertain her!"

Miss Janet tossed her head, as if she thought there were other people whom he ought to think it worth his while to entertain.

"Why, Miss Golden," said Hester—"why do you think Sir Archie Munro is concerned with the rebels?"

"Well I can't hardly tell you," said Miss Janet, yawning, "except that he has grown so dull and anxious, and seems to expect dreadful things to happen. If perfectly loyal, I don't see what reason he has to be uneasy. He is making his arrangements as if he expected a siege, or something of that sort. He actually took an opportunity to advise me to go home the other day. A most hospitable bridegroom, I declare!"

"Bridegroom!" repeated Hester, involuntarily, and then checked herself, shocked at her own thoughtlessness, for Miss Golden had been looking in the fire, and perhaps had forgotten her presence.

"Oh yes, to be sure, bridegroom!" said Janet, looking round, no way displeased nor abashed. "I thought every one knew about that pretty well. It is an old engagement, and promises to be older before it is brought to a conclusion. If Lady Helen could get her way it might be finished off to-morrow. But she can't get her own way!" said Miss Janet, with a little grimace of defiant satisfaction. "No, we are nice, quiet easy-going people here, and we don't like to be hurried. We like to take our time. We are very comfortable as we are."

And Janet embraced her knee and smiled at the fire, and appeared as cosy as any one could wish to be. Hester looked at the luxurious, self-complacent young lady, and thought of Pierce. His ring was still round Hester's neck. That last command of the Mother Augustine had prevented the possibility of its ever being delivered by Hester to its rightful owner, now present. She could not explain her acquaintanceship with Mr. Pierce without discovering her connection with Lady Humphrey. The intention had long been in her mind to return the ring in a letter to the young gentleman; but what with letters to the Mother Augustine, and letters to Lady Humphrey, every opportunity for her pen had hitherto been fully taken advantage of. She thought about Pierce, and his pains, and his hopes, and his fears, and she pitied him. And she looked upon Janet, and strongly desired to know the secret of her heart. She did not doubt that Pierce was forgotten, yet she could not make up her mind that Sir Archie was beloved. Janet's manner of speaking of him made her indignant. If he did not deserve something better than this, if the plighting of his troth had not called forth some deeper sentiment than Miss Janet seemed to feel, then the world was turning out a place altogether not worth living in.

"Yes, he actually advised me to go home," said Janet; "planning my journey as coolly as if he were my father sending me to school. He said I ought to lose no time, but I said, 'By your leave, Sir Archie, why?' He said, because there were going to be sadder doings yet in the country; that by-and-by, I might want to escape when travelling might not be so easy. I was not going to be ordered off that way. It did not suit me. So I made him a curtsey, and said, 'By your leave, Sir Archie, I am not a coward; and I intend to stay a little longer.' And so I do. But I went to Lady Helen, and told her Sir Archie was turning me out of doors. I said I should go. She sobbed into her handkerchief, and declared that she could not part with me. She promised me some pretty gayeties at Christmas, and I consented to remain."

"How will gayeties agree with the sad doings spoken of by Sir Archie?" asked Hester, who had got a little pale.

Janet shrugged her shoulders. "We are not going to make our plans to suit grumblers," she said. "I am dying for a little excitement. We will have all we can get. And I can tell Sir Archie that I will not be turned back another night all because some ill-conducted soldiers are making a row among the people on the road. It is dull enough here all the time without having one's meagre bit of amusement taken away."

And Miss Golden, having delivered herself of these and other kindred sentiments, stood up, sighed, yawned, gave Hester a sudden desperate hug, and went away.

Hester, next morning, felt a great leaping at heart when she folded up Lady Helen's yards of tabinet and velvet, bombazine and paduasoy, laid them aside for an interval of rest, and departed in Mrs. Hazeldean's pony phaeton for the village. This was the friend who had been promised her by the Mother Augustine, with whom she was now going to become more closely acquainted. Hitherto she had only had glimpses of a bright dark face, even the momentary vision of whose strength and sweetness had made her unaccountably glad.

Mrs. Hazeldean's house stood among its trees, somewhat backward, high up at the end of the village street, just where it ascended a hill with some toil; along the sides of which hill the houses lagged and straggled, as if some of them had not strength or perseverance for the ascent. It had an ample, dark-red, comfortable exterior, with expansive windows, well lined with warm draperies, with a jovial-looking knocker on the hall door, and just enough ivy on the gable and chimneys to soften off the edges of the ruddy walls, and blend the homely pile into the picturesque masses of the greenery around it. In the corners of the mossy lawn, round the boles of the old trees, the scarlet geraniums wave their burning hieroglyphics. Showers of vivid amber and irregular drifts of rosy brown swept over branches that still kept a remnant of their summer draperies; over the tall trees that looked down upon the chimneys, the lower foliage of that sanctuary of sweets which was half garden, half orchard, away to the backward; and the denser laziness of the sober grove that wandered away from the gable, behind which the sun had a trick of setting with a particularly fiery glamour of wintry evenings.

Within, this house was a den of wholesome comfort, a very nest for repose. Everything was faultless, regular, in perfect order; yet nothing stiff, nothing monotonous, nor prim. "She hath looked well to the paths of her house, and hath not eaten her bread idle." So said her glittering table, so the choice pictures on her walls; so said her shining rooms, with their subdued glow of coloring and their gratefully tempered light; so the few servants, in their good humor with the world and worship of their mistress. So said the poor; who asked not in vain for the crumbs that fell from her board.

It was not easy to persuade Hester that she had come to this house a great deal more to rest than to do work. But very soon she began to realize that this wonderfully fine gown of Mrs. Hazeldean's, about which there had been some talk, was but an excuse to bring her there, a peg on which to hang a deed of kindness. True, some dark violet poplin and some black velvet were suffered to be at her disposal for two or three hours every morning, but after that they were sure to slip through her fingers in an unaccountable manner, sometimes by one accident, sometimes by another. And the reading of choice books, pleasant chat, invigorating rambles through the frosty glens, refreshing visits to the friendly poor in the cottages, together with delicious spells of more dreamy idleness, filled up the remainder of the measure of the days; till Hester began to wonder if she were still indeed Hester, not rather some other person who had been born under a lucky star, to be loved, and petted, and indulged by Mrs. Hazeldean. Till Lady Helen, from her castle, began to send messages; to which Mrs. Hazeldean always replied that the work Hester had been sent to her to do was still far from being finished. And till Lady Helen began to grumble.

"I knew how it would be," she said. "I knew that dear Margaret would discover the girl's talent, and set about replenishing her whole wardrobe. Not that I grudge her the opportunity, I am sure, nor yet that I think it is not needed. But Christmas is drawing near, and there is such a great deal to be done!"

Sir Archie Munroe had always been in the habit of paying frequent visits to his aunt. She shared all his sympathies, she was in all his secret counsels. This was but natural, since it was true that there was not a person, with an anxiety, or a trouble, who ever came near Mrs. Hazeldean without instinctively turning to her for something, he knew not what, of assistance, courage, or assurancement, which he felt blindly but unerringly sure she had to give. Thus, there was not a matter requiring judgment, especially fine and strong, which Mrs. Hazeldean was not called upon, somehow, to judge; not a difficulty which other people gave up in despair which was not brought to Mrs. Hazeldean to be solved. Above all, there was not a sorrow more than usually burdensome to her neighbor, of which she did not lighten the load by taking a share upon her shoulders. But then nobody knew this except the doctor and his wife; unless the people took to telling their own secrets, and to whispering her holy fame at their firesides, among their prayers.

So Sir Archie was in the habit of coming to talk over the affairs of the country with his aunt, and he did not think it necessary to discontinue his visits because it so happened that Hester was in the house. And so pleasant was it round that fireside of an evening, when the miseries of the country were laid aside for a while, so terribly interesting when they were not, that Hester began to slip naturally into her place in the family group, to forget for the time that she was a dressmaker, and to almost lose her awe of that grand goodly gentleman, Sir Archie Munro. The only thing that surprised and disappointed her in him a little was his anxiety about Mrs. Hazeldean's new dress. She was so tired of this among the women at the castle, that it was rather a dismay to her to hear Sir Archie on the subject.

"Is this the new gown, Aunt Margaret?" he would ask, touching her sleeve. "I do assure you I am very anxious to see you in that dress."

And then he would look from Mrs. Hazeldean to Hester, and from Hester to Mrs. Hazeldean, till Hester would shrink back into her chair and feel intolerably guilty, being so conscious as she was of her strange idleness. But Mrs. Hazeldean would say, smiling:

"Patience, patience! I am in no hurry with that gown, Archie."

And there were times as well when Sir Archie happened in after he had seen his aunt's cloak fluttering alone upon the road, and gave Hester still further lessons in making friends with him. I have not time now to set down the conversations which passed between them, but they were quaint enough and simple enough to put to shame the would-be wiser gossip of many people who would have liked to hear them. There was not a compliment in the whole of them, and yet, having assured Mrs. Hazeldean that he would not disturb Hester, Sir Archie was hardly so careful as he might have been. Hester's simplicity began to wonder. She began to tremble when she saw Sir Archie coming down the avenue alone, and to wish that Mrs. Hazeldean would not go out without her. I do not know how it was that he betrayed himself so far one day as to send Hester, after his departure, flying up stairs on the tip-toe of terror lest the very walls should hear her heart beating with delight, sadly wrong, but also with honest fear and remorse. What way was this that the sun had begun to shine, catching up all the colors of the world, and weaving them together with its rays in inextricable confusion of enchantment? Oh, Miss Janet Golden, what would you think of this? Oh, Sir Archie, the splendid and the great, why could you not remain the hero you used to be? Sat down Hester and wept. But the next day she arose up in amazement at her silly mistake. And she set to work to extol every one except herself. And this strange blunder which she had fallen into was not to be cleared up in her own mind, without leaving some traces which might endure many a day. It was a great pity she had been born such a fool, Hester thought. But having set herself somewhat to rights, she acknowledged that she had received a proper check for her forgetfulness of matters most important. And she tasked herself to improve her present opportunity of learning the political feelings of Sir Archie Munro. And she wrote many piteous letters on this subject to Lady Humphrey.

Mrs. Hazeldean was so persistently ingenious in delaying Hester's operations on her dress that it required a very startling threat to bring her to her senses. Lady Helen and Miss Madge volunteered a sisterly excursion to her dwelling to inspect the many improvements which must have been made in dear Margaret's wardrobe by this time.

The proposal had its effect, and Hester was packed up and returned to her employers. And a few days afterwards Mrs. Hazeldean came to dine at the castle.

"How do you like my new dress?" whispered she to her nephew, as she took her seat by his side at the dinner-table. And she slightly held up as she spoke a silken purple fold of her right royal-looking robe.

Sir Archie flashed a bright look into her smiling face, and helped her to turkey. This was no time for sentiment. But it was remarked by Lady Helen, when the ladies reached the drawing-room, that dear Archie had been more like himself during dinner-time to-day than ever she had seen him since these hideous doings had begun in the country.

"And she sewed all this, did she?" he said, having found his way to Mrs. Hazeldean's side immediately on his reappearance in the drawing-room. "Every stitch of it?" he asked, examining the long-expected gown. "And what verdict have you brought me wrapped up in the folds of this handsome skirt?"

"Here is my answer," said Mrs. Hazeldean, as the door opened and Hester appeared, led by the Honorable Madge, who had seconded, quite rapturously, dear Margaret's request that the young inmate of the tower-room should be invited to the drawing-room; this being only a family party, no high-born guests present to be shocked. And Hester, in her trepidation at such condescension, had quite forgotten her resolution announced to Madge, of confining herself to the use of threadbare garments for the remainder of her life, and had recognized the expediency of clothing herself in the pretty grey silk, and long coral earrings, which had so nearly brought her into trouble with the Mother Augustine. And in these, and with her hair packed round her head like so much twisted bullion, and with her face as fresh and fair as it could be, it were quite hopeless to find a sweeter-looking young thing than our Hester looked on the occasion.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISS MADGE'S REBEL.

Lady Helen Munro might live with her ears full of cotton wool, and Miss Janet Golden might toss her head at having her horses turned on the road when going out for an evening's amusement; but there were fierce doings making a hot progress through the country, the perpetrators of which were but little concerned for the convenience of fair ladies.

Dire tidings did the daily post now bring to the peaceful fishing village, that had sat, gratefully, for so many hundred years, in the lap of its fertile glens, at the feet of its bountiful bay. A hostile soldiery, utterly unchecked in their terrible license, scoured the land. The flower of the population was melting off the mountain-sides; dales and hamlets were giving up their strength and pride to the prison, the torture, and the gibbet. Even already in our glens the wail of desolation had arisen among the cottages. Sir Archie Munro, in anguish for his people, strove in vain to shield them from the horrors of the times. Day by day one disappeared and another disappeared from among the hearty gleansmen. Frantic tales of distress came flying to the castle. The servants clenched their hands and cursed over their work. Miss Madge sat up in her solitude and wept herself nearly blind. Lady Helen went into hysterics at every fresh piece of news. Miss Golden blanched and was silent for a while, but refused to believe one half the stories. And Hester sat up in her tower with her needle trembling in her fingers; for the stitching and ornamenting, the embroidering and flouncing, had all to go on the same, just as if a rain of blood had not begun to fall over the land.

Miss Golden began to think that it had been better she had taken Sir Archie's advice and returned to England; but she was, as she had said, not a coward, and she made up her mind, bravely enough, to see the worst to its end. Lady Helen lamented sorely that she should have been the means of bringing her darling Janet to so miserable a country. Yet, in the same breath, her ladyship quarrelled with her son, because he proposed for the women of the household a prudent retreat to England or France till such time as these miseries should be over. No, why should they go flying over the world to hide themselves, as if they were a set of rebels? She believed that Archie made the most of things. They could not get so bad as he seemed to expect. She would not set off on a journey in such times, to be dragged out of her coach and shot. She would just lie by on the coziest couch in her drawing-room, with the most interesting novel she could lay hands upon; and let no one come telling her frightful stories till this panic should have subsided, and the world have come to its senses!

One day a terrible cry arose throughout the glens, rolled along the valley, rang through the mountains. The name of a man, a rebel, hunted by the soldiers, was shouted from rock to rock, till the very echoes handled it about with shuddering shrieks—was muttered in prayers by tongues that quivered and clove to the mouth with terror. This man was the joy and pride of his friends, foremost among the favorites of the lowly glenspeople. They hunted him in the morning, and they hunted him in the evening, and days went past, and even his own kinsfolk had no clue to his hiding-place. And a month went past. A stray goat had given him milk, and the heath had given him its berries; but these resources having failed, he was at last driven by starvation from his lair. Pallid, shivering, his clothing saturated with the damps of the dripping cavern in which he had lain, tottering upon his feet with the weakness of hunger, fearing to meet the form of a man lest an enemy should make him his prey, or to draw near a dwelling lest destruction should come with him over the threshold of a fellow-creature; sick and desolate, he found himself driven by the very scourge of approaching death to creep down a little lower on the mountain side, were it even to warm his shivering limbs by the sides of the wandering kine, or to crave a handful of meal out of a roving beggar's wallet.

No such comfort for the hunted rebel. The soldiers espied his meagre stooping form, creeping along under the shelter of the whin-bushes and heathery knolls. It would have been difficult for eyes less practised in man-hunting to recognise the stalwart youth who had flown to the hills from the bayonet, in the bent, shuddering creature who sought shelter from the bonnie braes that had carried his feet with pride. But these soldiers were right skilful at their work.

The game was scented; the cry was up. Oh, that a jovial ruddy sun should ever look down and smile upon such a piteous scene! A brave son of the mountains hunted like a fox to the death among those mountains, the pure love of motherland being his crime. But then Lady Helen said he was very much to blame. He had been right well off in his cottage in the glens. Why need he take to troubling himself about the misery of his country? And certainly it was most inconsiderate in him to throw her ladyship into hysterics on her sofa.

The chase lasted long, for the rebel knew the secrets of his hills. But bloodhounds will not be balked when they have once scented blood, neither would our brave soldiers miss their prey. Yet, notwithstanding, when it was late in the afternoon this rebel, having been started some seven times since morning, gave them the slip, and was lost sight of in the neighborhood of the castle.

The cook had just sent up an afternoon cup of tea to the several bedrooms of the ladies. The red setting sun was warming up the comfortable haunts of the kitchen, pantries, housekeeper's room, and the various closets and passages of the servants' quarters. Several of the servants were gathered together in a passage discussing in whispers the latest news of the rebel hunt. Pretty Polly, Lady Helen's maid, was pale and red-eyed, struggling to put in her word between recurring agonies of tears. But then the rebel in question was her lover. When last she had seen him he had been handsome and stout, bringing her a bunch of gay ribbons from the fair. Now he was a shadow, a spectre of starvation, with a price upon his head and bayonets lying in wait for him at every point from which the blessed wind could blow. Good God! who was this hero among them?

Pat, the butler, had opened a back door of the premises, leading into a thick grove, into which evening shadows were already creeping. A flying phantom, somewhat like a galvanized skeleton, had leaped past him through the doorway, clasped his hands in his face, and sped on further into the castle.

Poor Polly sank in a little pale heap in her corner, and was a trouble to no one till such time as people had leisure to look to her unasked. It was the best thing she could have done in the interests of her lover, for had she been conscious of what followed, her shrieks or her moans might have betrayed him. The other servants fell back on each side as one rebel dashed among them. No one spoke, but they signed to him to pass up the stairs; and up the stairs he fled.

"To the tower!" some one whispered. What tower, and where? Poor rebel dashed blindly onward, upward, beat the doors right and left with his feeble hands, burst over Miss Madge's threshold in the end, and precipitated himself into the middle of her floor; stood in her very presence, quivering, suppliant.

The Honorable Madge was at her afternoon cup of tea. A cup of tea was a thing that had always comforted her greatly, and was the only medicine she found soothing during the sorrows of these times. She was seated on a settee in the corner of her room, with a table drawn up before her—a table on which were placed a tray, an ancient silver tea-pot, some thin bread and butter in a dish, some sweet winter apples, and a tea-cup and its saucer. And Miss Madge's feet were on a footstool. Nothing could be more comfortable and placid than the appearance which she presented among these kindly-looking arrangements.

The settee on which Miss Madge was sitting was long and low, and was placed in a corner with its back to the wall. It was covered very amply with chintz of a large pattern, Chinese pagodas on an amber ground, mandrins seated apparently upon tea-chests, presenting roses to languishing ladies with curled-up toes and very arched eyebrows. And the settee was draped down to the ground with a garniture of that flouncing well-known to be so dear to the Honorable Madge's heart.

Now if the Honorable Madge were mad, as had sometimes been whispered, most certain it is that she kept her madness for the amusement of her friends. On such an emergency as this she was found to be exceedingly sane.

"My friend! my friend!" cried Miss Madge, clapping her mittens, and upsetting her tea-cup into the lap of her yellow silk dress. But that was nothing even to Miss Madge at such a moment. She whirled up the flounce of her settee with prompt hands.

"Get under!" she cried, in a frantic whisper. "Crawl! Get in and lie close. In, in!" And she pushed him in and packed him away till there was not a vestige of him to be seen. "Now, God's mercy be with you, and keep as still as if you were dead!"

"And it may be that mocking will be catching," muttered Madge to herself, as she cleared up the signs of her own confusion, "for I think that Death would have little to do but close your eyes!"

Down on her knees she went drying up the spilt tea. She arranged her little tray. She drew her table nearer to her couch. She spread out her silken skirts, and picked up a novel, which she placed open in her lap to hide the tea stains. She was sipping her tea, with her eyes upon her book, when the door was a second time thrown open, and a gentleman, an officer in the King's service, appeared.

I say a gentleman, for this officer had been bred to some of the habits of a gentleman, though he had a taste for rebel blood. And he was a little taken aback when he saw a simple-looking lady with astonished eyes raised at his intrusion, with her innocent cup of tea dropping sideways in amazement from its mincing hold in her genteely arranged fingers, and with her fashionable novel on her knees.

"I beg pardon," he began, "you are surprised—the fact is——"

"Oh, pray, don't apologize!" said the Honorable Madge, making violently graceful efforts to overcome a ladylike surprise and bashfulness, very creditable to any spinster on such an occasion. "It is I who should apologize for my stupidity. You have the advantage of me truly, though I have no doubt you are quite familiar to me if my memory were not so bad. To what do I owe the pleasure of such a charmingly unceremonious visit? Pray have a cup of tea, I always do of an afternoon. So refreshing! A cup of tea with such a book as this delightful Evelina in one's hand, I call it a luxury, nothing less. And really, ha, ha! do you know I get so ridiculously absorbed in a story, ha, ha! I actually thought when I looked up that you were the hero walking into the room."

And she reached down an ornamental cup and saucer of precious china, which was sitting most conveniently on a bracket above her head, poured some fragrant tea from her little silver pot, enriched it delightfully with thick cream and glistening sugar, and presented it with her sweetest smile to her gallant guest, as she was pleased to call him.

Now this soldier had heard tell that Miss Madge was a little "cracked." She was not a lovely woman, and her sweetness and her winningness were not much after his taste. However, her cup of tea was tempting, and the soldier was fatigued. He drank and he apologized.

"The fact is, madam," he said, "we have been searching for a rebel, supposed to have taken refuge in the castle."

Miss Madge gave a piercing little scream, and her cup fell with a crash upon the tray.

"Ah, ah!" she shrieked, "they will be the death of me, those rebels! Oh, sir, be so good as not to go till you tell me. A rebel in the castle! Ah, my sad fate, a rebel! Promise me that you will search, or I shall not sleep a wink. Not a wink for a month!"

And the Honorable Madge's eyes began to roll, and her nostrils to quiver, and she began to flutter up and down in her seat. She had observed these ominous workings in Lady Helen on sundry occasions, and a hint was never lost upon Miss Madge. The officer made her rapid protestations as to his activity, and terrified at the prospect of approaching hysterics, rang the bell violently, bowed, and retired.

But Polly mounted guard over her lover that evening, in a very retired corner of the castle. And he was nursed and fattened unknown to master or mistress; unknown to any but the servants, Hester, and Miss Madge. And when he was able to go forth, he went in search of better fortune.

[TO BE CONTINTED.]

In Quest of a Dream.

Though brought up with the certainty of eventually succeeding to my uncle's enormous wealth, he had notwithstanding placed me in a government office, as he objected to lazy men. I hated work, and went to it with great reluctance and little energy—always, however, consoling myself that I was not dependent upon the fruit of my labors. To my uncle I was truly and sincerely attached, and it was a frightful blow to me when I found, on my return from a fishing tour I had made in Norway in 1861, that he had suddenly disappeared. He left no word behind him to account for this strange proceeding, and though the most rigorous search was instituted, nothing could ever be heard of the old gentleman.

A year after I married, and continued plodding on my post as before.

In July, 1863, I dreamed a strangely curious dream. It was so vivid and lifelike that I could not throw the recollection off my mind, and when, some few nights after, I dreamed it again, it had taken a dangerously powerful hold on me. It haunted me, it would not let me rest; all night, all day, through all my work, I was pursued by one image; goaded almost to madness by it, I hardly knew what I did. My wife, to whom I had at length related it, ineffectually tried to banish its baneful influence; in vain; the hold it had gained upon me was so strong that I was incapable of work or thought. I grew quite enwrapt with its influence, till at last it seemed as though it were the only real thing, and outward objects chimeras. To rouse myself was impossible, and I only wonder, now I recall it, that my state of mind did not produce brain fever. I grew careless to business, forgetful of everything, and dead to all feelings.

At last a climax came to this state of affairs by my dreaming my dread dream once more, and next morning I made up my mind. I felt this state of things could go on no longer; I must find the place I always saw so vividly. Perhaps afterwards peace might be restored to my perturbed senses. I threw up my office, realized the little money I possessed, and only then communicated my determination to my wife, told her that she had better return to her family during my absence, and stated my plans to her.

Poor Mary! looking back calmly, I value and wonder at the patience with which she bore this act on my part. She soon perceived entreaty was hopeless, that I would not alter my plans, that nothing would dissuade me from this wild-goose chase; and after one terrible scene, in which she implored to be allowed to accompany me, we parted. I think she hoped that the change of air and scene might be of benefit to me, for I was really no imaginative man; but my physique may have been somewhat exhausted and wearied, for I had not left home for four years, and the unaccustomed strain had told upon me.

So I set off, not knowing for what place I was bound, except that I was going somewhere on the Continent; the scenery and surroundings of my vision could not lie in England.

The night I slept in Rotterdam—for I had gone there first—I once more dreamed my dream.

At first I felt myself sleeping heavily, and I was somehow aware of the fact that I slept. Then suddenly there came a fearful shock, as of a jolt against some heavy obstacle, and I was thrown—from what, or out of what, I do not know. Though stunned for a few seconds, I soon recovered, and found myself lying stretched on the ground. As I looked around me I saw that I was in a mountainous region, and the place where I had been thrown a steep bank of grass, edging a narrow road leading along at the base of the hills. It appeared to be a gorge that ran between them, and I could see the white road winding tortuously for some distance further on until it lost itself among the dark sombre pines that clothed the hills. Only a small strip of sky was visible, of an intense blue, against which the dark fringes of the pines stood out like taper fingers pointing upwards. Here and there jutted out masses of rock, ragged and wild in outline, in part overgrown with soft green moss, bare in places, and again partly encrusted with lichen of a bright orange hue. Flowers there were few, the whole vegetation bearing the stamp of a high region. Only here and there a few bright clumps of purple heather give a warm color to the landscape, which without them would be but a dull monotony of tall majestic firs rising towards heaven, with a soft mossy carpet of a dark green hue nestling at their feet.

Recovering from my shock, I rose and looked around me more closely. It was a wild, wierd spot; even the sunlight only pierced through the thick masses of pine in irregular patches, dappling the moss with gold wherever it fell. The cause of my overthrow I could not discern, nor where I was seated when I fell. Close by was a cross-road, not visible from the bank; it was a divergence from the main path, and two others also branched here. A sign-post stretched out its arms in various directions, bearing the names of the nearest villages, but I could never read the writing upon it. This was strange, for I was well aware that they were printed there clearly enough in black letters on a white ground. Turning a sharp corner, I came upon a huge block of variegated sandstone. At its foot stood a crucifix of plain brown unpolished wood; carved on it were either initials or a name; yet these also baffled all my attempts to read them. No sooner had my eye fixed them to take in their meaning than they seemed to blend and become illegible. Below was written a date and the sentence: "Priez pour lui."

In the midst of this curious scene I felt myself lost and bewildered, unable to understand how I was there. Each time that feeling came over me the whole picture vanished, as though touched by a magician's wand, and I continued sleeping undisturbedly as before.

I led a nomadic life after this, not knowing from one day to another where I should be or go. From Rotterdam I steamed up the Rhine as far as Coblentz. Its beauties enchanted me; its castle-crowned, vine-clad hills delighted my eye. I should have revelled in all this lovely scenery had not that dream-picture destroyed all pleasure and enjoyment for me.

These remembrances would not let me rest, and impelled me on—still on—as by some wild unknown power.

From Coblentz I made walking tours in the neighborhood. Having explored that, and neither finding nor hearing of any place answering to my sketch, I proceeded farther up the river. So time carried me on to the month of October.

Towards that month I had looked forward with great hope, as likely to afford me some news of what I sought. I knew that the vintagers came from all parts of the Rhine, and I felt certain, if the place I was in quest of were anywhere near its banks, I should not fail to hear of it. Never, for one moment, had it occurred to me that the locality I was in search of might have existence only in my imagination. I felt as sure of its reality as though I had been there.

Up and down the Rhine I wandered during the time the grapes were gathered, obtaining permission to enter all the vineyards, and everywhere addressing the vintagers with my one eternal question. At last the grape harvest was over, the must had been extracted and left to ferment; the leaves had fallen, and an autumnal look overspread the landscape; it grew colder, and here was I no nearer the object of my search than two months previously. Of course I had heard of cross-roads innumerable; no workman or peasant who could not tell me of one, and of winding white roads, of tall majestic pines; but the plain wooden cross was still the stumbling-block in the narrative. I was growing desperate, and almost repented my resolve to stay away till I found the place. I feared my search would be little advanced during the winter months. In so wild a spot as that I sought, personal inspection would then be quite impossible. So affairs were beginning to look very black, and I thought of writing to England to say I would return for the winter, and resume my voyage of discovery next spring, when an unexpected event overthrew all my plans.

I was at this time proceeding slowly up the river towards Balse, and thinking to explore Switzerland next, when walking one day for several miles, *en route* for the nearest village, I was overtaken by a heavy shower of rain. It was an autumnal rain, and continued to pour in torrents all day. Though I was walking through a forest of thick pines, even they could not shelter me from the pelting wet, and ere I saw the end of the wood before me, after which I knew I had still five miles of road to walk over, I was drenched. Shelter was not to be had, and to stop where I was most dangerous. So I bravely continued my dreary march. At all times a walk through a pine forest is sombre and dark, and the light that prevails a greenish dusk, even when the bright sunlight is streaming over the tops of the trees; but when the sky is gray and leaden, and the rain is pouring down, it is truly a picture of the desolation of gloom.

Weary, foot-sore and wet through, I at length arrived at the village for which I was bound. After warming my numbed limbs by the side of a bright fire of crackling logs and fir-cones, and learning from the inkkeeper that the weather had probably broken up for the year, I retired to rest.

I slept off my fatigue, as I thought, and woke, feeling very feeble, as though I had been undergoing a sound castigation the day before, or had been rowing, or exerting myself unusually in some way. But herein I soon found I was mistaken; for when I was wide awake enough to draw aside the curtain, and look around the room, I was struck with its altered aspect. A general air of cheerfulness pervaded it, as though a woman's hands had been busy therein, and by my side a little table filled with medicine bottles and cooling drinks.

"Good Heavens!" I exclaimed, "can I have been ill? Why, let me see, what did I do last?"

Then the recollection of that wretched walk in the rain came clearly back to me, and I grew curious to learn more; whether I had been laid up, and how long. I rang my bell; almost immediately it was answered by the landlady.

"Oh, my good sir?" she cried, bustling in, "how glad we were to hear your bell. We feared you were going to die, and though my husband and I did all we could, we were afraid, even with our kind doctor's help, we should not preserve your life!"

I saw by the woman's face how truly heart-felt was her pleasure; tears of joy were streaming down her good old cheeks. I feebly attempted to thank her for all her kindness to me, which I felt must have been great, and said how sorry I was to have been so much trouble to them.

"We did not think of trouble, sir, if you only got well. It bothered us that we did not know who and where your friends are, to let them know you were ill. Now all the roads are snowed up, and we can't send news anywhere."

"All the roads snowed up!" I exclaimed, suddenly growing alive to the full horror of what she was relating. "Tell me, my good woman, how long have I been ill?"

"Three weeks, sir! and unconscious all the time!"

I felt considerably relieved by her reply. Owing to my plans being unfixed, and myself erratic during this journey, three weeks without news was not long enough to make Mary anxious. Now, I was desirous to communicate with her at once; but my landlady replied, on inquiry, that it was impossible.

"Do you think I can soon find a messenger to go to the nearest postal town?"

"Hardly, sir; it all depends how the weather continues. While it snows, and the ground is soft, no one can go between here and B——. We are often without communication for months."

Here was an unlooked-for hindrance. But I deemed the good woman's story exaggerated. Never having experienced a continental winter, I did not know its severity. I was soon to learn it.

When I was first up, after my illness, and looked out of the window, I saw that all idea of going on appeared desperate. The snow was piled high, and as it continued to fall, was loose and soft, impassable for man or beast. There was nothing for it; I must resign myself to stay here, trusting that every day would bring some improvement in the weather, so that I might at least let my wife know my whereabouts. I was still far too weak to feel this restraint irksome, or the rest it would entail, painful. Looking back on that winter, I seem to have dozed it away, done everything in a half sleepy state, caused solely by debility, I now feel convinced.

A curious life I led among the people of that village, the only stranger and idler in their circle. I soon learned to know their ways and habits of life. I became thoroughly conversant with their tongue, which I made my study during these winter days, and grew to respect the people among whom I moved, to admire and like their simple, honest ways of life. The time did not hang heavily on my hands. Besides my study of German, I helped my landlord to add up the accounts of his summer profits, and even learnt to carve little wooden ornaments, such as I saw the people make. The rural simplicity and freshness of the life did me good. I felt I was resting mentally and bodily, that I was gaining new strength and courage to fight my way in the world, which before I had fought but languidly, a disappointed being whose prospects in life had been blighted.

At length it ceased snowing awhile, the white mass froze over, and a farmer more foolhardy or courageous than the rest, determined to set off to the town to lay in a fresh supply of necessaries. Innumerable were the commissions he was begged to execute, the villagers well knowing there would not be another chance of correspondence with the outer world for perhaps the whole winter. I was a suppliant that he would post some letters for me and inquire for others. He promised to do so, and set off, accompanied by the good wishes of all the hamlet. Had I felt strong and well, I should no doubt have tried to accompany the man; but I was still far from being so, and owing to constant relapses of weakness I dared not attempt it.

After my missives to my wife had departed in the farmer's pocket, I felt easier. I foresaw that until the spring I could hardly look for release, and therefore thought it the truest philosophy to make the best of inevitable circumstances. Nor had I any longer that burning desire to find the place I had dreamed of; the fearful craving to find the spot had softened down, and, though I had still a kind of curiosity about the matter, it was no longer the impetus as from a power I could not check that had impelled me before to proceed.

Thus matters stood when, after a fortnight, the adventurous farmer returned safe and well to the hamlet. For each person he had brought something, and all wanted to hear his news. So in the evening he came into the large parlor of the inn, and by the side of a blazing fire, among the assembled villagers, he recounted his story and told us news of the world. The scene was truly patriarchal, and I was interested and amused. The men were carving in wood, smoking, or drinking, and the women either spinning or knitting their eternal stocking. Accounts of matters without sounded to me as if they came from another planet, so completely had I grown amalgamated into the uniform quiet of the village.

He brought me my letters, mostly from my wife; some written as though she were certain they would reach me, but the latter ones growing very alarmed in tone at my continued silence. I felt thankful her uneasiness would now be relieved. It had begun to snow once more, and I knew, therefore, it would be a long time before I could send for my letters again. However, all was well in England, and on that point I was consoled.

Time sped on, spring was drawing nearer, and the chance of a thaw contemplated. At that time another expedition was taken to B——, but even then I did not feel the right amount of power to join. I determined now to wait for the warmer days. When the party returned they brought me a whole budget of letters from my wife. I opened and read them chronologically, fortunately for their fate; had I read the last first, the others, I fear, would have a stood a very poor chance of being perused.

The last letter was to me as though a bomb had suddenly fallen into my quiet life; all my peace of mind fled after I read it, and my anxiety to get away from this place awoke again. The letter from my wife itself was short, saying she had written all news but a few days before, but the enclosed had come for me, and as she did not know either handwriting or postmark, had sent in on unopened. I took out the enclosure, looked at it, and when I had done so, felt as if I had been shot through the heart. I gazed, I stared, I turned the letter over and over to assure myself I was not mistaken; then, too much overcome by the surprise, I staggered back into a chair, and sat for some moments unable to open the envelope from sheer astonishment. For it was addressed in characters I had despaired of ever seeing again in this world. It was the handwriting of my long-lost uncle! At last I recovered somewhat, hastily broke the seal, and read as follows:

"MY DEAR NEPHEW: Tired and weary of life in a town, and among men, I suddenly

resolved, while you were in Norway, to flee old haunts, and to live in some quiet and unknown locality, there to end my days, far from the noise and strife of the world. Still my love for you made me fearful lest I should be weak when the final wrench and parting came, wherefore I determined to avoid it. I am still seeking a home, not yet having found one to please me, and it was my original intention never to communicate with you again. I mean to send for my trusty old servant, Gibson, to be my constant companion, and intended to leave my will, papers, &c., with him at my death, to be then given to you. I do not know why, it must be an old man's weakness, but I am impelled to write to you to-day, and wish very much to hear from you. Therefore, my dear nephew, write to me soon, and direct 'Poste Restante, at X——,' where I hope to be shortly. Your affectionate Uncle, CHAS. JOHNSTON."

I was utterly dumbfounded by the receipt of this epistle, written five years ago. How was it that it had only just come into my hands? What should I do? Reply to it. Why, my uncle would by now be far away from X——. How unkind, heartless and ungrateful he must have considered my conduct, during all this time. This idea grieved me terribly.

This resolve, though so curious, was consistent with his eccentric character; it did not, therefore astonish me much. I knew people had often held him to be half mad.

My first consideration now was to find my uncle, and to decide the manner of doing so. I pondered long. At last I determined to proceed to the place mentioned in his letter, which I found to be among the Vosges Mountains. I might there best learn of his whereabouts. Had I been there frequently to inquire for letters, he could not fail to be noted in so small a town.

Accordingly I wrote to my wife, feeling assured, I said, that under such circumstances she would no longer bitterly reproach me for my absence from England. Reproaches I knew to have merited only too well.

It was the beginning of April: the weather had become sunny and spring-like, and I could leave the hamlet without difficulty. I bade farewell to my village home and kind friends with real regret, promising, if I ever could, to return among them some day and bring my wife with me: which promise I have strictly kept.

After a tedious journey, in which I was too impatient to get on to observe the scenery I passed, I at length arrived at X——.

Need I relate that my first destination was the Post Office. There I queried officials and postmaster as to whether any Englishman, by name Charles Johnston, had called frequently, five years ago, for letters left "poste restante." The officials had few of them been there so long, and the postmaster, who had, felt convinced he had never seen a gentleman of that name.

This was an unlooked for blow. Crestfallen and unhappy, I returned to my hotel, unable to imagine what I should do next. The genuineness of the letter I had received was undoubted; it was written in my uncle's peculiar handwriting, which would be very hard to imitate; besides, where would be the object of forgery? The postmark, though of quite recent date, bore the stamp of X—— upon it, but the postmaster had told me that this was also the stamp of many of the neighboring villages. My only resource seemed to be to explore these. It looked a hopeless task, and I went to work dejectedly and sick at heart. I had made so sure of learning something here.

Though I felt that these explorations could but be unsuccessful, yet I did not wish to leave a loophole of chance untried; I might then at least not have to reproach myself in after years for having neglected any means of discovering my lost relative. With a natural unwillingness to bring the story into notoriety, I had avoided calling in the aid of the police. If I could, I preferred exhausting all my own powers of search first.

Hiring a good horse, I set off, without any spirit in my enterprise, almost letting my nag bear me where it liked. The excitement, the rapid travelling, the disappointment on arriving at my goal, after the quiet life I had led all winter, added to my not having recovered my full strength since my fever, had quite unstrung my nerves. I felt weak and ill.

Thus I rode on for days, sometimes returning to X—— at night, otherwise staying at some little village. Object in my wanderings I seemed to have none.

Leaving X—— one day in this frame of mind, I rode on and on, not even looking about me, though the scenery was wild and splendid through which I passed, and would at other times have delighted me. I went forward in a kind of thoughtless, senseless state, only engendered by misery, and was aware of nothing.

Suddenly I felt myself heavily thrown off my seat, became stunned by my fall, and when I recovered found myself lying on a steep bank of grass. I looked around me.

Good heavens! am I dreaming again? Is this true? Can this be reality? It is the very spot of my dream!

Fearfully nervous, excited to the highest pitch, I hastily raised myself and turned the corner so familiar to me. There—yes, there, straight before me, was the signpost, the huge block of variegated sandstone, and the plain wooden cross. I staggered toward it and read the inscribed date, July 1st, 1861, and the initials C. J.

Completely overcome, I fell down at its foot, worn out, bodily and mentally.

How long I lay thus I do not know. At length I gathered strength to examine the place more narrowly. It was all exactly as I had dreamed it; even the very effects of sunlight and shade were identical. My horse was nowhere to be seen; he had evidently decamped. The cause of his stumble was easily discernible, for large boulders lay across the road, against one of which, probably dreaming like his master, he had stepped.

What to do now? I was tired to death, but I could not stay here all night. I must continue my journey on foot; and resolving thus, I entered one of the cross-roads.

Now I was more bent than ever on solving this mystery, though I died for it, though I neglected all other duties; for were not the initials on the cross those of my uncle? the day of the month that when I first had this dream-picture, now so suddenly found in reality, and the date five years ago? My head whirled as it tried to connect these isolated facts. I continued meanwhile to plod on, growing more tired at each step, till I could hardly crawl further. Just as I determined to give up for the day, and to stay under the shelter of the trees that night, I saw a tiny wood hut in the distance. Collecting all my slender power into one last effort, I went on toward it, and sunk exhausted at its threshold.

The sound of my fall was heard within; the door was cautiously opened; an old woman's face, the most repulsive it has ever been my lot to set eyes on, peeped out.

"For the love of heaven," I gasped in French, "a drop of water—I am fainting;" and in speaking, I lifted up my head.

Scarcely had she scanned my face than she uttered a wild shriek, and would have fallen but for the door by which she clung for support.

"Water!" I wailed; "some water. Woman, why do you gaze at me so? Some water, I say."

My half-pleading, half-peremptory tone caused her to obey, and mechanically she fetched me some, her eyes hardly averted from me. I swallowed it eagerly. Refreshed, I rose and faced her.

"Can you give me a night's lodging?" I asked. "I am tired, and have lost my way."

The words had no sooner passed my lips than she turned perfectly livid, her ugly visage looking still more hideous. Falling on her knees, she moaned out, betwixt weeping and trembling, "Oh, sir! have mercy on me—have mercy on me! Oh! forgive me, and let me live a little longer, fully to repent. I have tried all in my power to expiate it; I have indeed," she cried, looking up at me with an abject, pleading expression.

I was amazed. My speechlessness made her only more frightened, and she cowered and crouched still lower before me, till she looked like a serpent writhing in the dust. Even at that moment I could not help the thought flashing through my head—what a subject for an artist! what an impersonation of Satan!

At last I found words to speak. "My good woman," I said, "I do not know what you desire of me, or for whom you take me. I am only a poor Englishman, who has lost his way, and begs you for a night's shelter. Get up, and be kind enough to prepare me a bed."

The gentleness of my address struck her, and was evidently unexpected. She stared at me.

"You think I can't remember; that five years have destroyed my memory? Oh, no! you are too like him."

Her words struck me; the curious coincidences flashed upon my understanding. Five years ago—add this to the cross bearing my uncle's initials; surely there must be some connection in it all.

"Woman," I gasped, "get up from off the floor, and tell me what happened five years ago. What is the crime you have repented of? tell me, or your life is not worth a franc." And as I spoke, I drew a pistol from my pocket.

She essayed to speak, but articulation failed her. Then a more womanly look came, and, bursting into tears, she sobbed out, "It was all through Jacques, monsieur; it was all owing to Jacques; had he been a better son to his poor old mother, and not left her to starve, she would not have grown so wicked."

This touch of the mother, recalling the true feminine nature, softened me. Laying down my weapon, I said, "What did Jacques do? Try and come to the point of your narrative at once."

"Ah! monsieur, it is now sixteen years ago. I lived at X——then; my good man had been dead some years, and we were nearly starving. Said my Jacques to me, 'Mother, I will go to England, and see if I can earn more money there.' He was a skillful workman was my son; and, oh! monsieur, so fine a lad, no woman's heart could desire a finer. Well, sir, he went, and though his going well-nigh broke my heart; I thought it was for his good, and so was silent. Every year he regularly sent me money, and I was comfortable and easy.

"At last the money got less, and then he stopped sending altogether. I learned from strangers that my Jacques was wicked, and had got into bad ways. Oh, I was heart-broken. Not to hear the neighbor's scorn, I came to dwell in this squalid hut, and have lived here ever since on what I could find to support me. I had a little money left of what Jacques had sent me last, and all went well for a time.

"But then the money was gone; I was too feeble to work, nor did I like asking for any at X——, where all the people taunted me with my undutiful child, and so I determined to die if I could not find food out here.

"It was just at this time, monsieur, when I was desperate, and so hungry that I went out into the woods where the roads meet. They are seldom used for traffic now, as they are too winding, and nearer cuts have been made. I had never met any one in them all the time I lived here. I had gone out to search for berries, hoping to find a meal. What was my surprise, on coming to the large stone that juts out there—perhaps monsieur noticed it—to see a gentleman seated near it with his back turned to me. Not having seen any person for so long I was curious, and stepped softly behind him. I was only inquisitive, and meant no ill; but when I came close I saw he was counting over English banknotes. I knew the look of them only too well, for my Jacques had sent me such. If I had only these, I thought, I need not starve any longer; and I looked and looked till I could bear it no more. Was it hunger or the devil? I knew not; but I sprung forward, and seizing the astonished gentleman by the shoulders, throw him backwards. Monsieur, monsieur," she cried, falling once more on her knees, "I did not mean to kill him, I did not indeed. I only meant to take his money, for I was *so* hungry, *so* hungry! monsieur. Ah, why must he fall with his head against that sharp piece of rock and be dead instantly?"

"What was the gentleman's name?" I asked. "Quick!"

"I don't know, monsieur; his linen was marked 'C. J.', and that was put on the cross."

There was no longer a doubt that I was facing my uncle's murderer! The intervening years had still more ripened the striking likeness there had always been between us, and the woman had too good cause to remember his face.

"What did you do then?" I demanded.

"I took the money, and found it was far more than I could use in a hundred years, so I buried it here under my foot, under this floor," she said, pointing out the place; "and I thought if ever Jacques came home, his old mother would have some money to give him, and then he might care to love her again. So I put all in an earthen jar, and only taking the smallest note for myself, went to X——, changed it for French money, and told the people that I had heard from my Jacques. When I came back there was that dreadful corpse lying in the sunshine, looking so frightful, and I grew alarmed lest any one should find it, and then ask me if I knew aught about it. I thought it better to prevent that, and trudged all the way back to X——, went to M. le Cure, and told him that since I had left home the day before there was a man lying quite dead by the cross-roads, that he looked to me as if he had fallen back, hit his head against the rock, and been killed by the blow.

"M. le Cure and the police came back with me and found it all as I said. They pronounced it as an accidental death, and as it was impossible to take the body to X——, it being summer-time, and very hot—it was the 21 of July, 1861—they buried him there, and put up a plain wood cross. Then they carved 'C. J.' upon it, because that was the mark on the dead man's linen.

"But, oh, monsieur! though I had escaped thus safely, I did not enjoy my wealth. Every day I realized more the enormity of my crime, and this year I thought I could bear it no more, and should have killed myself had I not remembered that would be a second sin at my door. Then I dug up the papers, and thought I would burn them; when, looking through the pocket-book they were in, I found a letter ready directed and stamped. I could only read *Angleterre* on it, and a name beginning with J. I posted this, hoping it was to the rightful owner of the fortune. If he comes here, I thought, I will confess my crime to him, and I buried the money once more. And you have come, monsieur, and I suppose you will kill me."

"I am come!" I said. "The man you murdered was my uncle."

She shivered. "Shall you kill me, monsieur?"

"Make me a bed for the night," I said. "I must decide your fate in the morning; I must collect myself."

"Are you not afraid I shall kill you too?" she asked, in broken tones.

"No," I replied; "you have suffered too much for your one murder; you will not commit another. Nor shall I deliver you into the hands of justice, woman. You have been punished more than the law can punish you by the stings of your conscience. Die in peace. May God have mercy on your soul; may He forgive you as I shall strive to do.

She burst into an agony of tears, and sobbed out words of remorse.

"Leave me," I said; "your sight is hateful to me. I have only tried to fulfil my duty in acting as I do towards you."

I retired to bed, but—need I say it?—not to sleep. Who could have slept after such strange revelations? The next morning I quitted the hut, taking the money with me, and leaving the most abject specimen of womanhood behind, a prey to the reproaches of a guilty conscience, that would be sharper far and harder to bear than a violent death at the hands of justice. It was not long before I was back to England. I returned with joy inexpressible to my wife, and after all due and necessary legal proceedings took possession of my uncle's wealth.

Vainly have I since pondered over my curious story, and have speculated on and tried to recall the feeling that impelled me to throw up home and appointment, all to go forth in quest of a dream.

Edwin Booth's Theatre.

When the Winter Garden was burned, Edwin Booth was left without a theatre, and Tragedy was left without a home. It is, however, as the wise old proverb affirms, an ill wind which blows good to nobody. Edwin Booth had long entertained the desire and the design of building a theatre in New York in conformity to his own ideal. His design, though, might long have slept, and, perhaps, might never have awakened to fulfilment, had not the Winter Garden catastrophe supplied both the freedom and the motive for new and vigorous enterprise. The occasion thus offered was promptly improved. During the spring of 1867, Mr. J. H. Magonigle, the business representative of Mr. Booth, made a thorough inspection of all the building sites in the city that were deemed eligible for a theatre, and finally selected the lot of land on the southeast corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. This choice was approved by Mr. Booth and by all concerned in the enterprise; the property was purchased, and on the first of July, 1867, work was commenced on the new enterprise. The buildings that stood upon the land had first to be removed. This was soon done. Their removal, however, disclosed a foundation of solid rock. Part of this it was found necessary to blast away, and the work of blasting is somewhat tedious. But no time was lost; and on the 8th of April, 1868, the labor of construction was so far advanced that the cornerstone of the theatre was laid. It is the great granite block, at the base, on the east end of the building. It was laid on a cold and blustering day, in the presence of only a few persons. Mr. James H. Hackett, the veteran comedian, the best living representative of Falstaff, and one of the most affectionate and devout students of Shakespeare, performed the official ceremony, and pronounced a brief address. Some words were also spoken by Judge Daly, who said that the drama was cradled in a booth, and that by a Booth it would be perpetuated.

From that day to this the hand of labor has never stayed nor faltered; and now the strong and stately edifice—close upon completion—rears its noble front in air, a beautiful monument of pure taste and skilful labor. It is built of granite, the stone that best typifies solidity, in that graceful style of architecture that is known as the Renaissance. This rugged material, so wrought together, becomes a truly poetic emblem of blended strength and beauty. Fair in proportion, true in substance, wisely planned, and excellent in all details, Edwin Booth's new theatre is one of the most magnificent buildings on the American continent.

Let us come to particulars, and try to show this in description. The front of the structure, on Twenty-third street, is 184 feet in length, the theatre front measuring 150 feet. The other 34 feet is the width of a wing in the main building, which abuts upon its west end, and has a frontage of 76 feet on the Sixth avenue. The lower part of this wing is arranged for stores, while the upper part contains offices, studios, miscellaneous rooms, and rooms for a Masonic lodge. The theatre is 100 feet deep, from north to south, and 120 feet in height. The main entrance opens from Twenty-third street, but there is another large entrance opening from the Sixth avenue. At the east end of the front is a great door to the stage, corresponding, in size and style, with the main entrance to the auditorium. Between these are three smaller doors, which are to be used as means of exit. Three large panels surmount these three doors, which are to contain sculptured bas-reliefs. All the doors are arched. Higher up, and placed equi-distant along the front of the theatre, are three large alcoves, framed in Ionic pillars, which are to contain enormous statues in white marble. Shakespeare will stand in the central arch, and Tragedy and Comedy will occupy the others. There are four large and handsome windows on a line with these alcoves. Above runs a beautiful cornice, and above this the sides slope inward to meet the roof, which is surmounted by three short towers. In the front of each tower there is an oval window, surrounded by elaborate carvings. A flag-staff rises from the centre of the flat roof. Around the summit of each tower runs an ornamental trellis work of iron; and, artfully placed on the lightning-rods which trail over towers and roof, are gilded stars and crescents. Entering at the principal door, the visitor will find himself in a commodious vestibule, paved with Italian marble tiling, and lined with Italian marble cement—the ceiling being frescoed. This vestibule extends in a semi-circle along the rear of the auditorium, to which entrance is afforded by three arched doors. The lower floor of the theatre comprises the divisions of parquette and orchestra. A spacious stone staircase, at the south end of the vestibule, leads to the balcony, in the rear of which provision has been made for a commodious promenade. Above the balcony is a second gallery, and above that is the amphitheatre, which is to be reached by a stone staircase from the vestibule within the Sixth avenue entrance. There are ten proscenium boxes—five on each side of the stage—and the house will afford comfortable seats for 1,700 persons, besides standing room for at least 300 more. In shape, the auditorium follows the old horse-shoe model, only that it has been so skillfully modified as to result in a shape of delightful symmetry.

From every part of the theatre the entire stage can be distinctly seen. As yet the chairs have not been put in, nor have the walls been decorated; but the former are to be of a new design, especially provident of the sitter's comfort, and the latter are to be lined, near the floor, with Italian marble cement, and richly ornamented above in white and gold. On the ceilings bright frescoes are already beginning to shine forth. A vast chandelier will depend from the centre of the roof, and this, together with all the other lights in the building, will be lit by electricity. The ornamentation of the proscenium will be simple and beautiful. Marble pillars, adorned with statuesque figures, will arise on either side of the boxes. In the centre of the arch above, a massive statue of Shakespeare will be placed—the work of Turini, an Italian artist. It represents the poet meditating, and in act to write. Other statues and emblematic devices will surround this figure, and complete the decoration of the arch. There is a neatly designed pit for the orchestral performers, sunk below the front of the stage and below the level of the main floor, so that neither the performers nor their musical instruments can obstruct the view of the stage from the auditorium. The reader will perceive that we speak of a perfectly devised theatrical interior. It will be easy alike of access and of egress. It will be superbly lighted. It will please the eye with its symmetrical shape and harmonious colors. It will afford luxuriously comfortable accommodation. It will be so thoroughly and so artfully heated and ventilated—by hot-air pipes that run beneath the floors and distribute their warmth equably, and by masked ventilators up beneath the roof—that its atmosphere will be kept, as far as that is possible in a public building, wholesome and pleasant. More than this could not reasonably be desired, and more than this certainly has never been attained.

Passing to the stage, the visitor finds that this is not less excellent than the auditorium. The distance from the footlights to the rear wall is fifty-five feet, and the stage is seventy-six feet wide. Beneath it is a pit thirty-two feet deep, that was blasted out of the solid rock. This useful chasm is neatly paved with brick. An entire scene can be sunk into it, out of sight. On the stage, as in every other part of the theatre, double floors are laid, and the flooring of the stage is secured entirely by screws—not a single nail being anywhere driven. In each of the rear corners of the stage is a spiral staircase, which leads to the fly-galleries, high up beneath the roof. These galleries are four in number, two upon each side. Between them, up aloft, depends the complex machinery requisite for lifting and lowering the scenes. There are no obstructions upon the stage, no dressing-rooms there, none of those dirty and mysterious burrows which make many other stages look like slices out of chaos. Ample space, on the contrary, is afforded, every particle of which ripe skill has utilized, and over which the great instinct of order presides. At the south side of the stage is a scene-room, already well stocked with scenery (for the painting, under direction of the scenic artist, Mr. Witham, has been going on since August of last year). Above this is the paint-room, fifty-seven feet by sixteen, in which a flat thirty feet high, or more, can easily be stretched and painted. Also at the south side of the theatre are five stories of rooms, approached by a convenient staircase, including the green-room, a fire-proof room for the wardrobe of the theatre, Mr. Booth's private apartments, and about thirty dressing-rooms. Each of the latter is lighted by two gas-jets and supplied with water, which flows into and out of a marble basin. Neatness and order everywhere prevail. The green-room is a large and handsome apartment on the second floor. As yet, of course, these rooms have not been furnished; but no actor will miss any requisite comfort when at length they are made ready for occupation. It is easy to see that they, no less than the adjuncts of the stage, have been planned by an actor of the largest experience and the most considerate nature.

Every inch of space, as already said, has been used. From the vault beneath the stage passages conduct into the vaults beneath the auditorium, and also into those beneath the contiguous sidewalks. As the visitor walks through these strange caverns he is impressed anew with a sense of the solidity of this splendid structure. Here is seen the foundation, which is of solid rock. Here are the supports, stone pillars, nearly three feet square. The front wall is nearly five feet thick, and the thickness of the other walls is upward of two feet. Under the sidewalk in Twenty-third street is the carpenter shop of the theatre, in a large dry vault; and under the sidewalk in the Sixth avenue are two large boilers which are to supply the theatre with heat, and possibly to impel certain machinery which is being effected for the working of the stage; for it is Mr. Booth's design to supersede, as far as may be possible by scientific means, the necessity of manual labor. These boilers have been tested, and have been pronounced the best ever inspected in New York. They are perfectly safe, and so, indeed, is every part and accessory of the theatre. One fact, in this respect, may speak for many. Not a rope is to be employed on the stage; its place will be supplied by stout wire cable. All these details will enable the reader to form something like an adequate idea of the beauty and finish that characterize Edwin Booth's new theatre. To our mind they combine into a perfect whole, and constitute the fulfilment of an exalted ideal. On the floor of one of the vestibules, deftly fashioned in multitudinous little stones, many colored and beautiful, will be seen the figure of Apollo, standing erect in his chariot, and borne onward in swift triumph by his fiery steeds. It is a fit emblem of Edwin Booth's honorable ambition. May it prove, also, the auspicious augury of his great success.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Limited Partnership of "FITCH, WALDO & BARBE," composed of the undersigned, as General and Special Partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated New York, 24th day of Oct., 1868.
JAMES P. FITCH, HOWARD WALDO, LEON BARBE, } General Partners.
WALTER M SMITH, Special Partner.
o31 4t

JAMES P. FITCH HAVING, WITH P. C. LANGDON, purchased the entire interest of H. L. Curtis and C. J. Cairns, General and Special Partners in the firm of SEARS & CURTIS, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, his address after November second, will be No. 12 Warren st.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Limited Partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New York; that the name or firm under which such Partnership is to be conducted is "WALDO & BARBE;" that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such Partnership is the importing and dealing in Military and Fancy Goods, Fire Arms and Jewelry; that the names of all the General and Special Partners interested in the said business are Howard Waldo, Leon Barre, and Walter M. Smith; that the said Howard Waldo is a General Partner, and his place of residence is in the city and county of New York; that the said Leon Barre is also a General Partner, and his place of residence is in the city and county of New York; and that the said Walter M. Smith is a Special Partner, and his place of residence is in the city and county of New York; that the amount of capital which said Special Partner has contributed to the common stock is Twenty-five Thousand Dollars; that the period at which the said Partnership is to commence is the twenty-fourth day of October, 1868, and that the period at which it will terminate is the thirty-first day of December, 1869.
New York, 24th October, 1868.
HOWARD WALDO, } General
LEON BARRE, } Partners.
WALTER M. SMITH, Special Partner.
o31 6t

SUPREME COURT—JESSE Browne, Jr., and William D. Waddington, Plaintiffs, against Samuel Browne, Mary Wetherill, Catharine Harrison, George T. Browne, Mary T. Betz and N. Borodaile Browne, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not serv.)
To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, in City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 149 Broadway, New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated October 19, 1868.
H. M. HARISON & J. T. DAVIES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 149 Broadway, N. Y.
o21 6t

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Thomas A. Parker, Plaintiff, against Sophia C. Parker, Defendant.—Summons for relief. (Com. not ser.)
To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 John street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 9, 1868.
BANKS & PERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1868.—New York, October 19, 1868.
BANKS & PERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o21 6t

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—Elizabeth Hurle, Plaintiff, against James Hurle, Defendant. Summons.—For Relief. (Com. not served.)
To James Hurle: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, New York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 241 Spring street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 14, 1868.
J. W. HARDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the Clerk's office as above, on the 21st day of October, 1868.
o24 6t J. W. HARDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Herman Bernheimer and Henry Newman, Plaintiffs, against H. M. Phelps, Defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)
To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Number 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of One Hundred and forty 67-100 Dollars, with interest from the 21th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New York, October 1st, 1868.
EPHRAIM A. JACOB, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, New York City, on the 21st day of October, 1868.
EPHRAIM A. JACOB, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Dated New York, Oct. 23d, 1868. o24 6t

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Bernard Vetterlein against J. A. Browder.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)
To J. A. Browder: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Wall street, in the said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Fourteen Hundred and Fifty Dollars, with interest from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, besides the costs of this action.
Dated N. Y., Oct. first, 1868.
JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in said city, on this 16th day of October, 1868.
JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o24 6t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED GOLDSBOROUGH JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the subscriber's office and place of transacting business, No. 74 (seventy-four) Broadway in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of May next.
Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1868.
JOHN M. KNOX, Executor.
n14 6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM POST, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. King & Lathrop, Attorneys at Law, No. 38 Wall street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.
Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1868.
WILLIAM POST, Jr., } Executors.
JOHN S. GILES.
n15 6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA MOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Mr. William Underhill, No. 138 Water street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of January next.
Dated New York, the 23d day of July, 1868.
WILLIAM UNDERHILL, WILLIAM H. UNDERDONK, } Executors.
6mos

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORACE F. ALKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at his residence, No. 22 West 22nd street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.
Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1868.
HENRY ALKER, Executor
je13 6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS L. BRAYNARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Pinckney & Spink, attorneys at law, No. 5 Beekman street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of May next.
Dated New York, the 26th day of October, 1868.
ELIZA BRAYNARD, Administratrix.
o31 6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN S. HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 William street, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.
Dated New York the 28th day of December, 1868.
EMANUEL B. HART, Executor
6m.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM AUGUSTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 86 Greenwich street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of December next.
Dated New York, the 4th day of June, 1868.
FREDERICK J. AUGUSTIN, Administrator.
je6 6mo

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Mary P. Agnew, Plaintiff, against Samuel J. Agnew, Defendant. —Summons—For Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)
To the Defendant, Samuel J. Agnew: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 21 Nassau street, New York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time, aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated November 9, 1868.
ASHLEY, TURNER & KIRKLAND, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 11th day of November, 1868.
ASHLEY, TURNER & KIRKLAND, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—Asa White, Plaintiff, against Mary White, Defendant.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not Ser.)
To Mary White: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, New York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 341 Spring street, New York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 9, 1868.
J. W. HARDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the Clerk's office, as above, on the 12th day of November, 1868.
n14 6t J. W. HARDMAN, Pff's Att'y.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—The Morris and Essex Railroad Company against John E. Cabot, Charles Cabot and Edward Bliss.—Summons.
To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John street, New York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you in the sum of twenty-three hundred and seventy-one 21-100 dollars, with interest from October 1st, 1868, together with costs.
Dated New York, October 23, 1868.
MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 192 Broadway, New York.
N. B. The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in said city and county of New York, State of New York.
Dated New York, November 20, 1868.
MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
n21 6t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, under the name or firm of CORNELL, WATSON & CO., to transact the business of manufacturing, buying and selling iron work for building and other purposes; that Ludlam Cornell and George D. Watson, of New York city, and Charles Delapierre, of Brooklyn, New York, are the General Partners, and C. B. Delapierre, of Brooklyn, New York, is the Special Partner in said firm, and has contributed the sum of five thousand dollars in cash to the common stock of the firm, and that the said copartnership commences on the second day of November, 1868, and terminates on the first day of November, 1871.
LUDLUM CORNELL, GEORGE D. WATSON, CHARLES DELAPIERRE, C. B. DELAPIERRE.
n14 6w

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that Thomas G. Brown, of the city of New York, and Seth W. Hale, of the city of New York, have formed a Limited Partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, for the manufacture and selling of Jewelry, at 192 Broadway, in which all the parties interested in the said Thomas G. Brown, who is the General Partner, and the said Seth W. Hale, who is the Special Partner; that the said Seth W. Hale has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars as capital towards the common stock; and that the said Partnership is to commence on the 20th day of October, 1868, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1871.
Dated New York City, October 20th, 1868.
THOMAS G. BROWN, SETH W. HALE.
o31 6t

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT MCCOSKRY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Raymond & Coursen, No. 711 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of January next.
Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1868.
THOMAS T. READ, Executor.
jy18 6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOEL CONKLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Wetmore & Bonne, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.
Dated New York, the third day of July, 1868.
MARY A. CONKLIN, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER ROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Andrew J. Smith, Esq., No. 132 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of February next.
Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1868.
JAMES ROSS, Administrator.
an4 6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. FOX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Andrew J. Smith, Esq., No. 132 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of February next.
Dated New York, the 30th day of July, 1868.
JOHN FOX, Administrator.
1aw6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MESLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Edwin Mesler, Esq., No. 115 McDougal street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.
Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1868.
EDWIN MESLER, GEORGE W. WILSON, } Executors.
jy11 6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. MESIER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, Esq., Attorney at Law, No. 46 Pine street,

New York Leader.

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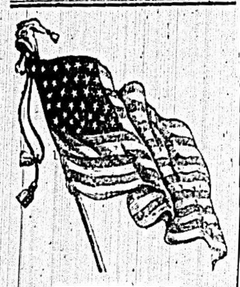
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1868.



DEMOCRATIC

CHARTER NOMINATIONS.

FOR MAYOR:

A. OAKEY HALL

FOR COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION:

RICHARD O'GORMAN.

For Assistant Aldermen:

Dist.
1—JAMES HALEY.
2—PATRICK LYSAGHT.
3—JAMES A. MONAGHAN.
4—BRYAN REILLY.
5—ISAAC ROBINSON.
6—LAWRENCE E. HILL.
7—JOHN HAMPSEN.
8—EDWARD WALSH.
9—PETER CULKIN.
10—JOSEPH HOFFMAN.
11—BERNARD K. MURPHY.
12—THOMAS F. DALY.
13—PATRICK GIDNEY.
14—JOHN REILEY.
15—AUSTIN V. PETTIT.
16—WILLIAM MCGRATH.
17—THOMAS HIGGINS.
18—BERNARD O'NEIL.
19—DAVID L. JACKSON.
20—JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

For School Commissioners:

Dist.
1—T. BRENNAN.
2—WILSON SMALL.
3—DR. J. A. LEWIS.
4—JAS. KAISER, JR.
6—LEANDER BUCK.
7—T. E. B. HANKS.

For School Trustees:

Dist.
1—WILLIAM KINNEY.
4—THOMAS WHITE.
5—CORNELIUS QUINN.
7—D. J. TWIGG.
8—DAVID S. PAGE (full term.)
G. W. VAN VORST (vacancy.)
10—ALONZO TRUESDELL (long term.)
BENJAMIN F. SCHAFER (vacancy.)
10—HUGO GORSH (Democratic Union.)
11—EDWARD MICHLING (full term.)
RICHARD O'SULLIVAN (vacancy.)
12—PATRICK DUNINGAN.
13—JAMES MAHON.
14—PATRICK COLLINS.
15—CHARLES D. BROWN (long term.)
J. WALKER FOWLER (vacancy.)
16—ARTHUR AHMUTY.
17—JOHN R. HENNESSEY.
MICHAEL HAHN (Dem. Union.)
19—TIMOTHY DALY.
20—VALENTINE MAUCK.
21—HENRY MCCABE (long term.)
J. H. LOOMIS (vacancy.)
22—MICHAEL GROH (Dem. Union.)

TAMMANY HALL.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE will meet at Headquarters on SATURDAY, November 29, 1868, punctually at 7 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

By order of
WILLIAM M. TWEED, *Chairman.*

WM. HITCHMAN, JOHN HOUGHTALIN, } *Secretaries,*

BRING OUT THE VOTE!

We take the key-note of the campaign from the speech of the gifted Democratic candidate for Mayor, who, in accepting the nomination, so happily expressed the necessity embodied in our head-line: "Let every single Democrat, if possible, who walked to the polls and deposited his vote for Horatio Seymour and John T. Hoffman again go to the polls and deposit it, not for the individual who may be running, but in the name of the Democracy, presenting again, within one month, the serried ranks and bold front, that we may continue to be a standing army, showing that no defeat of any character or kind can depreciate our energies or diminish our courage, or cause us to falter in the good work of finally restoring our country and the nation from traitors and plunderers."

Every Democrat should recognize the necessity of bringing out a full vote at the ensuing charter election. The same arguments which applied to the recent National and State campaign apply full as forcibly to the present canvass. We must again present to the enemy an undivided front. We must convince our unscrupulous foes that however the Democracy in other States may, from local or general causes, falter in the great fight, the Democracy of New York, especially of this City, stand as firm and immovable as Gibralter amid the seething waves of Radicalism.

The New York City Democracy have never yet failed when great issues were pending and splendid results demanded of them, and we do not believe they will fail now. We urgently entreat activity and earnestness, to the end that Radicalism may again receive the signal rebuke that it so richly deserves. A full Democratic vote in New York next Tuesday will be a rebuke to the cringing and corrupt Loyal Leaguers, who attempted to hide their own misdeeds by charging the Democracy with frauds; a full vote will be a wholesome reproof to the horde of plunderers and lobbyists who yearly assemble at Albany for nefarious practices; a full vote will strike terror to the souls of the Radical cormorants and demagogues and misrepresentatives who are to convene at Washington next month; a full vote will reassure the Democracy all over the country, and correspondingly depress Radicalism.

DEMOCRATS! BRING OUT THE VOTE. Let there be no lukewarmness, no apathy. The battle is not alone for New York City; it is for the State and nation. The November contest proved that the Radical power was broken in this State at least, and we must show that party of fraud and deception that there will be no diminution of strength or effort while Radicalism finds a foothold in the land. Every Democrat in New York feels reasonably proud of our great strength in the city. There is no danger now that this will be lessened by absolute defeat or weakened by factional differences. But the brilliancy of our former conquests must not be dimmed by results which would be clearly attributable to apathy and indifference. The fight must be sharp and decisive. An individual duty rests with every Democrat, which his own good sense and wisdom will tell him it is obligatory upon him to discharge with honor to himself and credit to the party.

DEMOCRATS OF NEW YORK CITY! This is not a battle for votes, but a contest for majorities. We cannot realize great majorities without a full vote. Let there be no halting, no hesitation, next Tuesday. Let our majority in New York prove, like the good old staunch and tried Democratic ship, which defies the most boisterous tempest of fanaticism and misrule, and though her timbers are sometimes severely tested by factional troubles, she ever sails into the clear sunshine of truth and justice unscathed and stronger for the trial.

Once again, Democrats of New York city! BRING OUT THE FULL VOTE!

TIMOTHY BRENNAN—whole-souled Tim—is the Democratic candidate for School Commissioner in the First District. Tim, like one of Dickens' famous characters of that name, is very popular, and sure of an election.

CHARLES D. BROWN is the Democratic candidate for School Trustee in the Fifteenth District. His opponent is Jacob Story. Brown will make a short Story of that contest.

THE PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Mass meetings have been already held in the First, Fifth, Seventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards—addressed by Messrs. Hall and O'Gorman. The Fourth, Ninth, and Seventeenth will follow to-night. The County mass meeting at Tammany Hall last night was an immense and enthusiastic one. It was presided over by the Hon. Samuel B. Garvin and addressed by the present and next Mayor and Mr. O'Gorman and others. Although the contest is not a very circumstantially spirited one, the city Democracy feel the necessity of uttering as decided a protest against Albany tyranny as a few weeks ago they pronounced a vehement one against Washington despotism.

Among other things in his speech (which will be fully reported in the dailies), Mr. Hall decisively vindicated the Democracy against the slanders of the Radical press, that Mr. Hoffman was elected by the immense vote of New York city. He showed from the official tables that if the majority of our Metropolis was left as it was two years ago, John T. Hoffman was handsomely elected through the gains in the rural districts alone.

Mr. Hoffman also ably vindicated his metropolitan constituency from the stupid assaults of their enemies, and both Judge Garvin and Counsel O'Gorman supported the same irrefutable argument.

The next Governor and the candidates received a vociferous ovation from the Democracy, who fully appreciate the necessity elsewhere urged of "Bringing out a full vote next Tuesday."

RICHARD O'GORMAN.

What Irishman's heart does not thrill with joy at the mere mention of Richard O'Gorman's name? The eloquent orator, the devoted patriot, the stately and profound debater, the cultured gentleman, the finished scholar, the sublime word-artist, the earnest and true citizen—there is no Irishman, either in New York or America, who can rally to his support so many enthusiastic friends as Richard O'Gorman. There is not an Irishman in the Metropolis who has listened to his fervid and impassioned eloquence without feeling that no man more gifted than he ever left his oppressed country to seek our shores. Richard O'Gorman is a peer among Irishmen and gentlemen. He hunts with the Irish falcon and American eagle; for while his sympathies for his race are always active, and his efforts for the alleviation of their wrongs untiring, he stands among the leaders of the party of progress in America—the party of liberty, of justice, of right—the party of the law and the Constitution—the great Democratic party. He is the most eloquent and effective defender of Irish rights and American justice in this country to-day, and he has won that proud distinction by a nobility of character, profundity and versatility of mental qualifications, brilliant intellectual and legal attainments, marked excellences of head and heart, such as distinguish few men. His talent shines everywhere with the same lustre—at the bar, the rostrum, the political stump, in the social circle. There is nothing superficial in his nature; he is always the same earnest, high-minded, dignified, charitable and generous man on all occasions and under all circumstances.

He has served for three years as Counsel to the Corporation with signal ability and marked success. He has become eminent as an advocate and distinguished as a counsellor. His position has been frequently surrounded with the gravest responsibilities, but he has invariably discharged them with satisfaction and credit. A purer man than Richard O'Gorman never held office, and none more capable ever acted as Corporation Counsel. No tribute that we can pay to his private character, his eminent talent and his official integrity and efficiency, could be too glowing or conspicuous. Every Democrat in New York, and especially every son of Old Erin, feels proud of the opportunity to help return him to a position on which he has reflected so much honor and distinction. Vote for Richard O'Gorman.

THE Radical candidate for School Commissioner in the Sixth District is Alexander Wilder, an *attache* of the bitterly partisan *Evening Post*. Wilder is one of the most dangerous fanatics in the city. He is an unscrupulous demagogue, a political mountebank, and full of the rancor of partisan passion. Special efforts ought to be made to defeat Wilder.

THE Tammany candidate for School Trustee in the Seventh District is our old friend D. J. Twigg. Our Democratic friends will remember that as the twig is bent the school's inclined.

WILSON SMALL, who is running for School Commissioner in the Second District, will make a big fight, and will win, of course.

THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

Charles P. Shaw declines the nomination for Corporation Counsel tendered him by the Republican City Convention. The declination, coming several days after the nomination was made, excites the belief that Mr. Shaw, like many another aspirant for political preferment, permitted himself to be dazzled by the hope and prospect of an easily-won conquest, which, when the excitement subsided, was found to form the baseless fabric of a vision. The sober second thought seems to have had the effect of an opiate upon Mr. Shaw's ambition for office. But why did he not decline the nomination when it was first tendered him? He must have known before the Convention assembled that he would be chosen as a candidate, and immediately after the nomination was made, a most favorable opportunity was presented for Mr. Shaw to decline. But he preferred to remain quiescent for several days, and then print in the *Tribune* a weak letter of declination, founded upon a foolish subterfuge, and teeming with partisan rancor and bitterness. If Mr. Shaw imagined that he was contributing to his personal or political reputation by the publication of this letter, his mind must be disabused of the impression before this. The production stamps its author as vascillating, narrow-minded, alike destitute of independence of character and amiability of temperament. So in this unhappy manner Shaw retires from the canvass and consigns himself to Coke and cobwebs for the present. To this extent he is wise, and his wisdom, although somewhat tardy, must nevertheless be commended. The Loyal Leaguers may exclaim, "O! pshaw!" and the factions who are not in direct affiliation with the "blockheads" of the whited sepulchre, may interrogate, "O! Shaw, where is thy sting! O! League, where is thy victory?" but despite this unseemly levity, it must be confessed that Shaw has shown he believes that discretion is the better part of valor by retiring from a canvass which had no laurels for his brow and no sop for his ambition.

THE *Tribune* assails Judge Daly because he presided over a Tammany Hall Convention, "thus taking part in politics." When Judge Daly left the bench to preside over mass war meetings a few years since, the *Tribune* hailed his motives with delight and his action with rejoicing. The fact is that Judge Daly, while an unflinching Democrat, is a high-minded patriotic citizen, and there is no ground for the assumption that he has degraded his office more by presiding over a political meeting now than he did in 1863. But it makes all the difference whose ox is gored.

JOHN REILLY, the Democratic candidate for Assistant Alderman in the Fourteenth District, has received both the Tammany and Democratic Union nominations. His election is certain. John may be Reilly, but his politics are clear.

LEANDER BUCK is the Tammany candidate for School Commissioner in the Sixth District. Like Leander of old, he will swim the Hellespont of Radicalism, and embrace the Hero of Democracy.

THE TRIBUNE AS A TEACHER.

The *Tribune* is exercised over the rumored substitution of newspapers for books in the Philadelphia schools, and turns to its contemporaries in New York for examples to show that it would be unwise and prejudicial to good morals to permit certain metropolitan journals to be perused by the untutored minds in our public places of learning. But, on the principle that as "the twig is bent the tree is inclined," what would be the inevitable effect upon those inexperienced and untrained youth who might be forced to derive their mental pabulum from the editorial columns of the *Tribune*? What, for example, would be the effect of such an utterance as this from yesterday's *Tribune*: "That the above are utterly false, we do most certainly know. That they are deliberate lies, uttered in the interest of a great public crime, we most assuredly believe?" Or such elegant and high-toned language as this: "You lie, villain, you lie;" "The wholesale perjurers and double-dyed villains;" "The most deliberate lie that ever was coined," and other angelic sentences of that nature? The *Tribune* is a nice newspaper to even hint about the purity of newspaper writing. With Ragin Greeley for a tutor and the *Tribune* for a text book in our public schools, we should have to enlarge our State prisons and penitentiaries at once. The records of crime would be materially and alarmingly augmented, and violence and disorder would be ruling elements in the society that harbored such anomalies. From such a fate Good Lord deliver us.

GERMAN MASS MEETING.

The Germans of New York City have arranged for a mass meeting for the ratification of the nominations of A. Oakey Hall and Richard O'Gorman. The meeting will be under the auspices of the General Committee of the German Democratic Union, and will be held this (Saturday) evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery. Hon. John T. Hoffman, the Governor elect, and Messrs. Hall and O'Gorman are expected to address the gathering. Our German Democratic citizens are wide awake, and will give a good account of themselves next Tuesday.

COLONEL F. A. CONKLING.

The nomination of this gentleman for Mayor by the Republicans of New York City is more of a concession to intelligence, capacity, and intellectual superiority than we imagined that party willing to display. There are among the prominent Radicals in this city a number of gentlemen possessing mental qualifications of a high order, decision of character, and great energy of purpose, but while they are distinguished by these qualities and characteristics, they are wanting in other essentials of intellect and character that are indispensable to the success of a great and trusted political leader. So that while personally and socially we regard the candidacy of Mr. Conkling with pleasure, we must at the same time view it as the result of a spasmodic gleam of sense which seems to have penetrated the minds of the manipulators of Radical politics in the Loyal League.

The nomination of Colonel Conkling reflects credit upon the men who managed it, and although all men of both parties recognize the fact that he cannot be elected, it furnishes a theme for pleasurable emotions to know that such men are occasionally so honored in the confidence and respect of their political associates. There are few men and no Republican in New York better qualified to discharge the duties of Mayor than Colonel Conkling. He is fitted by native talent, education and experience for a representative position. To great natural abilities he has added the charm and cultivation of study. He has been a close and faithful student, not only of books, but of human nature. The political history and literature of this and other lands are as familiar to him as his mother tongue. He has won high and enviable distinction on the rostrum, in legislative halls, and in mercantile and commercial circles, by reason of his eminent talent as an orator, his administrative ability, and his strict integrity and earnestness of purpose.

He has twice represented his Assembly District in the Legislature at Albany, and has served one term in Congress. In Congress he was specially distinguished for his forensic attainment, his wise and judicious counsels, his tact in discharging grave responsibilities, and his general affability of temperament. He is a profound political economist, a progressive in politics, and while to a large degree possessing the intellectual vigor and peculiar talent of his brother, Roscoe, Colonel Conkling has none of that intense partisanism that sometimes displays itself in the Senator from New York.

Colonel Conkling has been unfortunate in attaching himself to the political organization in which his talent has secured him a more honored place than ability usually wins from Radicalism. The Democratic party is the party of progress, and Colonel Conkling would find in its ranks much congeniality and affinity.

While we rejoice at this evidence of party confidence in Colonel Conkling, we regret, for his sake, that the honor is as empty as it is conspicuous. No Republican in the city of New York is more worthy of political distinction than he; no Republican would bring to the position of Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis more dignity and courtesy and executive ability than he, and no Radical whose name has been made prominent in city politics could combine more strength for any local office than Colonel Conkling.

Colonel Conkling has the best wishes of the LEADER. He will come out of the battle next Tuesday beaten, but uncrushed. Perhaps he is destined to achieve political laurels upon other fields of action.

DORMAN B. EATON, Esq., the Counsel of the Board of Health, was last night nominated for Counsel to the Corporation by the Radical Committee. His name is significant of the result—he will be a Dorman Beaton at the polls.

VOTE the straight Democratic ticket for School Commissioner.

VOTE the straight Democratic ticket for School Trustee.

GREELEY'S LITTLE GAME.

Where, O! where is Greeley straying? The *Tribune* of yesterday prints a cock-and-bull story about the operations of the Ku-Klux in the Tennessee political campaign, and concludes an editorial in reference to the subject by saying "Tammany can still see its poor Memphis imitators, and go a great many better." This metaphor sounds suspiciously. We have surmised for some time that Greeley is more familiar with the subtle and fascinating game of bluff than he choose to reveal, and now the proof is undeniable. The use of these moral metaphors by Greeley will tend to confirm the current rumor respecting his repugnance to religious obligations and forms; his detestation of what he is pleased to term cant concerning conscientious scruples; and his utter disregard of the conventionalities of life. The religious readers of the *Tribune* may be puzzled to understand the significance of such terms as "seeing," and "going better," but Greeley can doubtless enlighten them on these points, for he seems to have become so apt a scholar in the little game as to permit the technical phrases by which it is distinguished to mark or mar his habits of composition. Greeley's little games are now as numerous as they are obnoxious, but that others will be developed in time the experience of the past furnishes the greatest possible assurance.

OUR editorial *confrere*, Mr. George Wilkes, leaves for Europe on the "Ville de Paris" to-day. Although his health is almost wholly restored, he does not intend to do "Europe in a Hurry" this time, but will bestow considerable time upon observation and study, and come back with a clean bill of health. Mr. Wilkes prefers Europe to Brazil, which country was his first *point d'appui*, because, as an editor and man of the world, he desires to remain as near as possible to the great centres of political and social intelligence; for while, keeping out of the bubbling cauldron of the world's great field of action, it is well sometimes to listen to its seething and tumult. We trust Mr. Wilkes will find Europe up to the Spirit of the Times. *Bon voyage.*

THAT staunch and sterling journal of progressive Democratic sentiment—Pomeroy's *Democrat*—will appear next Monday, and thereafter, in two editions daily—morning and evening. The *Democrat* deserves to win, for it has energy, purpose and brains to back it, and Pomeroy and Howard to run it.

[For the Leader.]

HALL FOR MAYOR.

BY WM. CORGROVE.

Our good Ship of State will get on her way,
With a Democrat, soon, in command;
As a statesman they say he is all "O. K.,"
And honored throughout all the land.
Our first mate, so true, will be "Oakey" too;
Mr. Hall must now carry the day,
And then we'll get through with the Radical crew,
We are taxed now to keep under pay,

CHORUS.

Then haul away, boys, and spread out the sails,
Our Captain and Mate are true blue,
The wind and the tide are now on our side,
And we'll paddle our own canoe.

We'll no longer be slaves of these Radical knaves,
For Fenton's Commissioners soon
Will get notice to quit the soft seats where they sit,
Then we'll send them up in a balloon.
Come from Tammany Hall, come from Mozart Hall,
Come citizens all, good and true,
And put A. Oakey Hall in the City Hall,
And he'll paddle his own canoe.

CHORUS.

Then haul away, boys, and spread out the sails,
Our captain and mate will be true,
The wind and the tide will be on our side,
And we'll paddle our own canoe.

NEW YORK, November 26th, 1868.

THE Democratic candidate for School Trustee in the Seventeenth Ward is John R. Hennessey, who will undoubtedly be elected, although his opponent, Martin B. Brown, is a popular and worthy printer, who deserves and would meet with a better fate if he did not belong to the Republican party.

THE *Independent* has been enlarged and improved both materially and intellectually. Justin McCarthy, late of the London *Star*, has joined the editorial force. The paper ought now to be more *just* in politics than it has been.

VOTE the straight Democratic ticket for Assistant Alderman.

OUR ATTIC SALT-CELLAR.

—Base metal—the bottom dollar.

—Slippery real estate—land slides.

—Dangerous currency—wild cat money.

—A warm action—the Cole trial at Albany.

—Billiards is called a very cue-rious game.

—Diaries most sought after by the police—incen-diaries.

—Forney will support Grant; but who will support Forney?

—An atmospheric pressure—an accident on an air-line railroad.

—Motto for the whiskey warriors—"Rest, perturbed spirits, rest!"

—In Boston the theatrical managers are having Blow for a Blow.

—The cigar-maker's strike—the revolt of the Cuban insurgents.

—From our bureau in Brazil—*Pair o' gay* boys—Washburne and Webb.

—When is a musician a caulker? When he sets the pitch of the orchestra.

—"Much Ado about Nothing"—Greeley's gibberish about election frauds.

—Greeley is writing a new book. Subject—"Lying made Easy in a few hours."

—People who have scruples about eating pastry on the Sabbath are called pie-ous.

—A needed abbreviation—calling the Appomattox apple tree the Applomattox.

—Bonner is said to be going into Grant's Cabinet. He will talk horse Dexter-ously.

—John Bright is not the man he used to be—in fact, Bright seems to be in the dark.

—Duels with locomotives are talked of in France. They would not be without motives.

—Greeley defends Dodge, but unfortunately Dodge cannot return the compliment.

—Thurlow Weed is not going to construct Grant's Cabinet—Grant uses another kind of weed.

—Brigham Young is opposed to looking glasses. He does not like to see himself as others see him.

—Callow authors should remember that the most elevating magazines are the powder magazines.

—Much of the *Tribune's* "election intelligence" might more appropriately be headed "election ignorance."

—The man who first struck oil in Pennsylvania is in extreme destitution. And so are thousands of his followers.

—Black tights are becoming fashionable in France, and blacks tight are quite common in New York and elsewhere.

—St. Paul has had the "White Fawn," which the papers describe as performed by girls "barefooted up to the neck."

—The biography of "the greatest living invention" is announced. This must be the new work on Busybody Greeley.

—The Radicals talk about dividing the State. The next division in order will be the spoils of Grant's administration.

—Alice Carey has written "Lines to an Early Swallow," which might refer to a five A. M. breakfast to catch the first train.

—Nollie Chase wants the Kansas Legislature to give her a clerkship. By all means make Nellie an engrossing clerk.

—The office-seekers are said to be getting Grant "by the ears." This may account for his being a deaf-and-dumb President.

—Greeley is said to have "a keen scent for frauds," but he has a keener scent for for office, and hasn't the good *sense* to conceal it.

—Edmund Yates is publishing a new story, "Wrecked in Port," which might be a temperance serial if the Port were Port-wine.

—Somebody proposes to start a new funny paper in New York. It would be a poor investment while the *Tribune* and Greeley exist.

—The *Tribune* has an editorial article headed "Good Sense." This is the first time we knew that article could be found in the *Tribune*.

—Miss Anthony says Timothy Titcomb is a "conceited biped," and she would rather marry a cow than such a man. And this is woman's rights.

—A Massachusetts genius approves an equal division of the State's wealth among every man. He goes in for the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

—The fellow who made a matrimonial bet on the election now says it was all a joke, but the girl insists, and the joke is likely to end in the yoke.

—Barnum lectures on "The Art of Making Money," and Phillips on the "Lost Arts." Barnum has probably discovered one of Phillips's lost arts.

—The Loyal Leaguers are bothered about the Corporation Counselship, and exclaim O P'Shaw! It would sound better to say O'Gorman, and gracefully accept the situation.

—Fun says that in consequence of his well known availability and adaptability Mr. Horace Greeley is to be raised to the as-they-appearage under the title of Lord Disa-Greeley.

—The *Tribune* aspires to be the organ of Grant—the hand organ, presumably; but Greeley's proficiency on the *lyre* is too marked to admit of his attempting to play another instrument.

—Somebody has invented a cigar-smoking machine which turns out 100,000 a day. The cigar-smoking machine in Washington will probably turn out largely, but not so well or so numerously.

—George Alfred Townsend proposes that Grant shall send Forney "to Denmark where there is always something rotten and plenty of water for ducks;" even dead ducks, we presume.

Amusements Gossip.

"When in doubt," says Hoyle "play a trump." "When bothered for a novelty," advised Elliston to a brother manager, "make a Shakespearian play." So the managers are preparing around the circle to trump sensation with the divine William.

The "Unknown," who controls the destinies (perhaps his name is *ad interim*) of the Worrell theatre announces "As You Like It" for next week. With some appropriateness Mrs. Siddons and the masonic brother, whose prefix is Charles Kemble, join forces. The one as the girl-woman who mystifies the young carver, Orlando, and the other as the contemplative Jacques, who, when stagey, usually imparts his melancholy to the audience. With additional fitness, Blanche Grey is cast for Cousin Celia. Somebody has called the forest of Arden an Arcadia; and Miss Grey, with her soft eyes and melody of tone and girlish tenderness, will win all hearts as a nymph of the wood. The constant friendship she has for, or receives from, Rosalind, will need no explanation to the audience. The two heroines will make a fine personal contrast of brunette and blonde, and very likely win away young New York from the meretricious fascinations of other footlights. We hope to have a good Touchstone, a pleasant Andrey, and an Orlando without rant, but with expression. Whoever essays old Adam must remember that Shakespeare himself once played that part. One difficulty with Shakespeare is that even his small parts require good actors. In more modern days the cloth of "supes" is cut to fit them. In Avon's day they had to wear fine liveries and use good delivery.

The next Shakesperian trump to be played out will be "Much Ado about Nothing" at Wallack's. Lester looks anxious. This conscientious stage manager, no less than earnest actor, would feel uncomfortable for a year if there was but a slip of the brush in any of the fine scenes, or a bit of lace too little on any of the dresses, or a line of the text misinterpreted.

Alphabet Reynolds has written a series of Mysteries. Will he try his hand at the Mysteries of Wallack's? There is always—and we think properly—a mystery surrounding the place. The Green room is full of mystery. The Fourth avenue entrance looks melodramatically mysterious. The box office smells of mystery. Well. It is a fashion, but a bad one, to put elaborate bills of fare on private supper tables. Lester believes, like a good host, in taking guests by surprise courses. All, therefore, yet known is that Mr. Manager will, as Benedick, foil his fine address and wit with the same qualities in Miss Rose Eytinge as Beatrice; and that Gilbert and Young will blunder simplicity as those inimitable men in office, Dogberry and Verges.

Mystery also surrounds the Booth opening. Shakesperian keys are to be provided though. The imposing edifice looks like a weird erection of soap stone in the fine autumnal moonlight, and ghostly sounds and palpitating gleams are heard and seen from the interior all night long. If "Hamlet" is to be produced, a prologue of such mystery is appropriate.

If Shakespeare is to be the tonic fashion for managers, and to become as great a rage as the asphyxiated *panier* of can-can devotees, suppose Brougham tries his hand at the clever burlesque of "Hamlet." It is next to "Pocahontas," the wittiest thing in the language. J. B. as Hamlet, and Effie Germon as Ophelia, would rival "Humpty Dumpty" in the affections of the laughter-loving town. Apropos: If H. D. ever does get tired of his pace, suppose Hayes at the Olympic follows the rage, and re-produces "Midsummer's Night Dream." Then the revival may touch Bottom.

Barney, the Baron, has had his usual "Fairy Circle" in front of the stage at his cosy Broadway. When he lets his theatre furnished—as it were—there is not exactly a home feeling about it. But when he flavors a drama with his concentrated essence of wit, and when Mrs. Williams stirs about the house with her magnetic smile and wholly joyous laugh, and utterly loses her identity as an individual in her particular character, then the guests go away charmed with Host and Hostess. Who stops to criticize them? Who stops to praise Bismarck, or extol the Belle of the Season afresh, or dwell upon the fine play with which Gladstone adopted the knightly motto of "I bide my time" in order to come down liberally as another Pharoah on the children of D'Israeli?

There has been a silly lot of parsons in convention at Chicago, who have been denouncing theatres as wholly bad. They can find no good in them. One divine (a Rev. Dr. Dorn) denounced as licentious the scene in "Humpty Dumpty" "which represents' said he, "a dozen women rushing out of a house on fire in their nightdresses." What bosh! Have the Fire Department ever been demoralized by such familiar spectacles? Then the divines assailed the sensational drama. In this, however, they followed the lead of some theatrical critics. But my very noble and approved good masters what is more sensational than many of the scenes and much of the business of Shakespeare's plays? They were very sensational for *their* age. In 1868 we reap a harvest of two centuries since princes were murdered in Tower vaults and the age of young Arthurs menaced with red-hot irons. Take "After Dark." It is sensational. But is it unnaturally or fancifully outrageous? To be sure the scenery, in accordance with the exigencies of more modern drama, aids the text and implies much, there is small time to say, but there are no incongruities remarkable as the curtain drops. Boucicault makes consistency somewhere if his connecting link is a carpenter's nail. The houses at Niblo's are wonderfully crowded. The representation is a great success. The young ladies from London improve every night, and grow more into popular favor. They dress and interpret their parts with natural fidelity to the dramatic exigencies, notwithstanding there is a great temptation to stageyness. But Mr. Bangs as old Tom carries off the honors of the piece. His great quality is the downright earnestness with which he compels others—even those in the scenes immediately around him—to feel what he very evidently feels himself. His voice is rotund: his action suitable: his make-up exact: his emotion well feigned: and his detail of business aptly distributed. His character part will be a dramatic remembrance like that of Dundreary. We hope it is his own creation and not a copy.

Opera has been weighed in the Academy scales and audiences been found wanting. It was Olla Podrida. There has been Mosaic ventriloquism in German, French and Italian in almost every performance. Meanwhile, one of Max's former successes is accomplishing in London wonders, for so immature an artist. One of the Club Echoes thus repeats: "Mademoiselle Hauck has made a second appearance, which has confirmed the good opinion already formed of her. The part of Zerlina in 'Don Giovanni' is in many respects less arduous, and therefore better adapted to her powers, than that of Amina; but the music, realizing as it does, the most perfect ideal of high art, requires the delicate handling, the elaborate finish, and mature talent of the accomplished artist, qualities which must necessarily be beyond the reach of so young a singer."

Minnie, like Adeline, makes a rapid rise in the operatic register. Two or three years ago she was a poor little girl, living in a garret in Stanton street, unknown, and little dreaming of the future before her. Her parents were poor, and her father a mechanic. Her parents resided in New Orleans during the war, when a lady of wealth and musical taste hearing Minnie sing, was so struck with her voice that she kindly undertook to give the child lessons. After the family returned to New York, and while living in Stanton street, some one passing the house heard the young girl singing, and mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Jackson, a music teacher and organist at Christ Church, in this city. It so happened that the congregation at Christ Church wanted at that time a soprano voice for the choir. Miss Hauck was requested to go to the church to let the congregation judge of her vocal ability. The result was that she was engaged immediately; and the poor girl, in her delight at such unexpected good fortune, and at the prospect of being able to help her parents in their struggle for a living, exclaimed fondly, "Now, father, we shall be able to get along!" The organist was delighted with her, and did all he could to improve her musical education. Subsequently she took her lessons from Italian singing masters, and then, step by step, from the church choir to the concert room, and from there to the opera, she acquired the reputation which has placed her in the front position as a *prima donna*. We hope she will not spoil her voice by false method, as Madame States seems to have chilled her own magnificent organ.

O'HALLORAN.

P. S. Our esteemed and genial gossipper, in his ornate admiration for Shakespeare, has neglected Offenbach and Offen-Backus, as well as various other novelties and attractions.

Opera Bouffe is still the fashionable rage. The revival of "Barbe Bleue" at Pike's has only whetted the taste of Offenbach devotees, and we are not surprised to hear that Bateman has a new opera in preparation. Next Monday evening there will be a combination of both companies, with Tostee in one act of "Barbe Bleue."

Mr. Grau's cosy little French Theatre is filled to repletion every evening with admiring and to-be-admired audiences. Rose Bell, Desclauzes, Carrier and Gabel are winning enduring and deserved laurels. The scenery and appointments are superb.

The only new things at Wood's are some excellent Museum attractions, and the eager faces of the people who flock thither. "Ixion" still holds the boards, and fair-haired Lydia the wheel.

The receipts of the Olympic at the matinee and evening performances on Thursday were the greatest known at this theatre. They reached $1,418 on the former, and $2,101 on the latter occasion. The rush at night was so great that hundreds of holders of reserved tickets for the orchestra could only reach their seats by a rear movement through the Crosby street entrance and across the stage.

The Minstrels are the merriest men of the Metropolis—which is true as well as alliterative. The success of "La Somnambula" at Bryants' has been prodigious, and is to be followed next week by a prodigy or phenomenon "of unusual excellence," in the person of Master De Solla, a lad of ten, on the ladder of fame.

At 536 Broadway, that musically, farcically, ridiculously and marvellously funny quartette, Birch, Wambold, Bernard and Backus, continue in a state of liveliness, which is doubtless to them a Golden State. They have recently secured "a party by the name of Johnson."

The Fairy Spectacle at the Circus is a success; the acrobatic feats are clever; the riding is exciting. Crowds visit the place nightly, and the little boy or girl who has not visited the performances is not the child of the period.

Theodore Thomas announces his first Sunday concert of the winter series at Steinway Hall, to-morrow evening. These proved the *recherche* entertainments of the season last winter. Madame Gazzaniga is the attraction to-morrow evening.

At the Central Park Garden the Sunday Concerts continue to attract large and delighted audiences. The music is exquisite, as it only could be under the admirable and skilful leadership of Mr Thomas.

V. B.

CHRIS. O'CONNOR having withdrawn as a candidate for the office of Corporation Counsel, the track is left clear for Richard O'Gorman, the present incumbent. Chris. will continue, as heretofore, to receive his friends (and their name is legion) at his palatial halls in Union square, until further notice. Lovers of billiards, where do you find so many tables? better tables? finer wines and liquors? more fragrant cigars? a pleasanter place to indulge in your favorite game? Echo answers, Nowhere. Chris. invites you all. No cards.

THE CAPTAIN'S POLITICAL GOSSIP.

A. OAKEY HALL OUR NEXT MAYOR—RICHARD O'GORMAN CORPORATION COUNSEL—FRED. A. CONKLING—THE DEMOCRATIC UNION PHILOSOPHERS—SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND TRUSTEES AND ASSISTANT ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES, &c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27, 1868.

DEAR LEADER: Just as I predicted last week Oakey Hall is to be our next Mayor—not, perhaps, because I say so, but because the people of this great Democratic Metropolis, in the full plenitude of their power, will fix things so next Tuesday. The mantle of John T. Hoffman, which has clothed our Mayoralty with so much dignity and honor, will rest upon the capacious shoulders of A. Oakey Hall, who has for many a year past filled as important an office to our citizens as is that of Mayor of this great city—District Attorney.

On last Monday evening the Tammany Hall County Convention met at the new wigwam in Fourteenth street. The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic that has ever assembled in our city upon a like occasion, and was honored by the presence of a large number of our oldest and most influential Democrats, who desired to be present to attest their cheerful approval of the nomination of Mr. A. Oakey Hall for Mayor and Richard O'Gorman for Corporation Counsel.

The meeting was called to order by the big injin, Hon. William M. Tweed, who, in a few timely and felicitous remarks, named for chairman of the Convention the Hon. Charles P. Daly, Judge of the Common Pleas. The Judge did the honors in his usual affable and happy way, and at times found it no easy task to check the enthusiasm of the "gentle savages," so great was the ardor shared by the vast assemblage. After the nominations were made, and the candidates in due form had accepted of the same in neat and eloquent speeches, the meeting adjourned to the Manhattan Club-house, where a long-protracted serenade was tendered to the Governor-elect, who acknowledged the compliment of the Democracy in a warm and sincere address, in which he spoke in strong terms of approbation of the nomination of Messrs. Hall and O'Gorman.

The Captain is delighted with the result, and agrees with every one in the opinion that the race for the candidates of the wigwam is as easy and a pleasant one. They will be triumphantly elected—I don't mean only the Mayor and Corporation Counsel, but also the local candidates in every ward and district in the city. The former of these are gentlemen whose names have long been familiar to our people, and whose reputations and character are without the slightest blemish. Mr. Hall, for long years, has been the District Attorney of our city, a position of not less importance than any in the gift of the citizens; and in the faithful discharge of the responsible and arduous duties of that office, he has invoked for himself the unqualified admiration and applause of the public. Familiar as he is with, and so devoted to the office he has so ably filled, ever inspired by the ennobling pride that only in an earnest and unswerving fidelity to the great interest confided to his guardianship could the sincere commendations of the people be won, how reluctant must he his feelings to cast it aside, perhaps for ever, for those higher and more exalted honors that an admiring constituency desire to confer upon him, but which never excited within his breast the ambition to possess them. The nomination for Mayor was unsought by Mr. Hall. He was content to officiate in the sphere so suited to his high and eminent legal abilities, and leave the Executive chair of the Empire City to those who would seek its distinction and its honors. But matters and circumstances have ordained it otherwise, and the Democracy, grateful for his long and patient services, and his manly and enduring defence of their principles, desiring to manifest their appreciation of his unshaken attachment to the great cause of the people, have placed in his hands their banner in the coming municipal contest, and are determined that none but him shall be the successor of John T. Hoffman. That their wish will be fulfilled no better surety or evidence is wanting than in the universal and unbounded gratification evinced by our people at his nomination, and the reluctance of the most presumptous to cope with him in the struggle for the Mayoralty.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall may be considered a true servant of the people, and has never aspired to a more dominant position. The attainments that adorn his mind have been indelibly impressed there by long years of untiring toil and industry; and while conferring upon him that honest pride which success in life engrafts upon the heart of the never-faltering laborer, they have never engendered within his mind a vain-glorious ambition or a desire for eminence unless such elevation would enable him to subserve and watch over the interests of the people.

Richard O'Gorman has again been renominated by Tammany Hall as Counsel to the Corporation. Mr. O'Gorman is deservedly popular with all classes of our citizens. He is an eloquent and able gentleman, and notwithstanding the contemptible insinuations of huckling, carping politicians against him, he has discharged the duties of his office with an impartiality and justice to our citizens that merit the highest appreciation. During the recent Presidential campaign Mr. O'Gorman was very assiduous in his labors to secure a Democratic victory. His potent eloquence was heard in various States of our Union, defending the principles of our party with a force of language and argument that never failed to make a deep and an abiding impression upon the minds of all those who heard him, and the tribute of a re-nomination is but the just reward for his zeal and devotion to the cause of the national Democracy. That both he and A. Oakey Hall will be triumphantly elected there can be not the slightest doubt. Their course is a clear and a smooth one. With them it is not a matter of votes, but the extent of majorities, and let us wait and see.

FRED. A. CONKLING.

My friend Spencer—the jovial and social Charley—the thunderer of the local Radicals—the Vulcan of the Union League, who forges its bolts of wrath—the terror of the tax manipulators in the dingy basement of the brown stone edifice in the Park, and who swears furiously at Honest Rube, Brown, Allen & Co.—I see has become the chaperone of the gentlemanly and well-ordained Fred. A. Conkling, who has been, by Charley and a few other excited Rads, rubbed down, dry blanketed, and led out to show his points in the race for Mayor. Charley is very hopefully excited with the prospects of his military nag, who never reached the *front*, because, perhaps, the considerate Stanton, having his eye upon Ulysses for the Presidency, did not want Fred. to win a single laurel from that pet of the Administration, or by his high-vaulting bravery make a sad muddle of the "cruel war." It is strange how Charley loves the military. I don't know how he loves the Captain, but I know he adores Gen—no, Colonel Conkling, and thinks "p'r'aps" he may win as Mayor. No matter if he don't, the "stand up" will secure him a place in the Custom House—that is, unless Cochran gets Smythe's porridge. Or he can become a United States detective if Spencer walks into Courtney's nice place. Anyhow, the Colonel must be taken care of. Frederick, you must not trust some of your Radical friends too far. They think you are endeavoring to emulate the Washburne tribe. You have held high positions and possess some military renown. Without being Mayor, your name both in the civil and military list will be handed very high down to posterity, and exist as long as there's any one to bear it, and Roscoe, of the "red hand of war," shall be Senator until we have a Democratic joint ballot in the Legislature, but no longer.

DEMOCRATIC UNION.

Our Democratic Union philosophers are in a sad plight, as nobody will accept of their nomination for Mayor. It was a terrible blow to them, after their palms had itched so much for the stamps of Sheriff Kelly, when that gentleman slammed down the lid of his strong box in their faces. Who manufactured the twenty thousand dollar telegram from Smith Ely? Their temptation was not sufficiently strong to draw Judge Daly aside from the old Temple, and he spurned their nomination as others did. Why not impose the gift upon Chanler, or Counsellor Gibbons? One has the same amount of strength in the city as the other, and combined could beat about half of one side of the Tammany candidate. The failure of these political Micawbers to capture some one to oil the rusty wheels of their played-out machine will entirely destroy the chances of their candidates in all parts of the city, and fully insure the election of the Tammany nominees. This shows the utter worthlessness of all striking organizations, and how very soon they excite the disgust and contempt of all politicians. "Alas! poor Yorick."

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

In looking over the list of nominees of Tammany Hall for School Commissioners in the several school districts in our city, which comprise the Congressional districts, it is a great pleasure to know that the greatest care and judgment have been exercised in their selection. In the selection of our school officers, in whose care are entrusted the morals and training of the youths of the present age, political affiliations should never for one moment enter into its consideration. They should be men of the highest standing in the community. No single man should be found in our School Board. It is no place for them. The responsibilities of a school officer fall to meet with a just appreciation from all but men of families, who in their pride and devotion to the advancement of their own, and in their moral culture, would experience the same solicitude and anxiety in the welfare of the children of others, confided to their care. In the First District *Patria, Timothy Brennan*, who has spent so many years in his devotion to the cause of education, has been nominated for Commissioner. In the Second, Wilson Small, who has served several turns as Trustee, and one as Commissioner. In the Third, Dr. James A. Lewis. In the Fourth, John Kaiser, Jr., of the Eleventh Ward, an able and intelligent gentleman, and one highly esteemed by the citizens of the whole district. In the Sixth District the Hon. Leander Buck, and Thos. E. B. Hanks in the Seventh. It would be a pleasure if I had time and space to speak of all those I am familiar with, who have been placed before our people as Trustees in the several wards. They are all good honorable men and entitled to the full support of the citizens possessing as they do every requisite qualification for those important positions. In the Tenth Ward, the nomination of Monzo Trussell has given universal satisfaction as has also that of my legal friend, J. Walker Fowler in the Fifteenth Ward, and I am also glad to find that my young and excellent friend Henry McCabe, has been nominated in the Twenty-first Ward as Trustee for the long term. Mr. McCabe is an intelligent and strictly moral man, of a pleasing address, and kind and genial disposition, and has always felt a deep concern in the advancement of our public school education. I sincerely hope that Henry may be successful, and that the local school board of the Twenty-first Ward may be favored with so acceptable an accession as my friend Henry would make to it.

CANDIDATES FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

On Monday evening the Tammany Hall conventions were held in the various districts for the purpose of nominating candidates for Assistant Aldermen. The other outside organizations—Mozart, Democratic Union, the Constitutional Union, Republicans, and the rag tag and bobtail, "Hittites" and "Heavcites"—in their haste to be foremost, had named their men before. Everything passed off in an agreeable and happy manner, and good and proper men were placed in nomination for the citizens' consideration.

In the First District James Haley, of the Fifth Ward, was named, and without any opposition, Mr. Haley is a good, sound Democrat, and of very fine ability; and as his election is certain, the Democrats of the First District can congratulate themselves upon having a good representative in the Assistant Aldermanic Board.

In the Second my cherished friend, Patrick Lysaght, of the indomitable Sixth Ward, was unanimously nominated. The nomination of Patrick, who is a kind-hearted and generous Democrat, will meet with the warmest appreciation of the voters of the whole District, to whom he is familiarly known. He is very popular by reason of his honest and unblemished character, and will make an able and acceptable member of the new Board. I want my friend Peter Gillen, of the old Tenth, to say to Assistant Alderman Lysaght that the Captain unites with the friends of the good-natured Patrick in their hopes of his success. Patrick has also received the Mozart nomination.

In the Third the President of the Councilmanic Board, the prompt and energetic James A. Monaghan won the deal, and will distance all competitors. Manahan's music will have but little charms for the Democracy of the old Fourteenth.

In the Fourth the ever watchful Bryan Reilly was nominated by acclamation, which is a high compliment to the able and attentive manner in which Mr. Reilly has ever represented the District in the Councilmanic Board. The young and ardent Democracy are all enlisted in Bryan's favor, and his success is certain. In this District Patrick McNamara has the Mozart nomination.

In the Fifth the ever facetious and jovial Isaac Robinson, of the Eighth Ward, has by unanimous consent of the Tammany Democracy been nominated. Mr. Robinson represented this District in the Councilmanic Board with credit and honor to himself and constituents, and I fancy that no opposition can assume so formidable a shape as to defeat him in his election. Isaac has also been honored with the Mozart favor.

In the Sixth, Lawrence E. Hill, Sealer of Weights and Measures, a very popular and enterprising young man, is the Tammany candidate. Patrick Connor has received the Democratic Union nomination, and Washington Ivans the Constitutional Union. I am of the opinion that Lawrence will be a hard man to beat, notwithstanding the splenetic endeavors of the *Gray hams*. Who does the Widow Rogers go for?

John Hampson is the Tammany candidate in the Seventh, and Councilman Edward Welch in the Eighth, who has also received the Mozart nomination and the endorsement of the various German clubs in the District. James E. Brinkman is the candidate here of the Democratic Union party, and is exceedingly unpopular, in consequence of that gentleman's action in the Councilmanic Board in 1866, when he was elected President of that body, and gave the control of the same into the hands of the Republicans. Mr. Welch is an old tried Democrat, and no one is more devoted to the interests of the laboring classes than he. He is an able and intelligent man, and will make a faithful and honest Assistant Alderman, and should be rewarded for his honorable bearing as Councilman by an overwhelming majority. Hulett Odell, who was a candidate for this nomination, in a neat and pertinent speech in the Convention, declined the same, and, eulogizing the abilities of Mr. Welch, desired that he might receive the full vote of the Democracy of the District.

Peter Culkin is the coming man in the Ninth District, having received both the Tammany, and Mozart nominations. Peter is a good and reliable Democrat, and will be elected. John G. Haviland, I believe, is running here on the Democratic Union ticket.

Councilman Joseph Hoffman, Jr., has secured the Tammany nomination in the Tenth District, and Bernard K. Murphy in the Eleventh. In the Twelfth Councilman Thomas F. Daly was unanimously nominated by Tammany and Mozart Hall, and his friends honored him with a large and gratifying meeting at the corner of Avenue C and Eighth street. Several able gentlemen addressed it in behalf of Tommy, among whom were Congressman Harvey Calkins, the vivacious O'Grady, Hon. Harry Waltman, and Hon. Andrew Smith. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Joseph Lyons, and was a decided success. Mr. Daly rejoices in a great popularity in the district, and will, beyond a doubt, be elected. He is opposed by Major Peter Bowe, who has the Democratic Union nomination, and also that of the Republicans. The contest here will be a warm one.

In the Thirteenth Patrick Gibney is the Tammany man, while Billy Lamb has the Democratic Union nomination. They are both true and faithful Democrats. It is confidentially believed that Gibney will be elected. In the Fourteenth my young and pleasant friend, John Reilly, brother of Bernard Reilly, Deputy Sheriff, will have an easy race. Mr. Reilly is certainly a very able and deserving gentleman, and the Democracy will experience no regret in his election. Let him have a rousing majority.

In the Fifteenth District Austin V. Pettit; in the Sixteenth, Wm. McGrath; in the Seventeenth, Thomas Higgins; in the Eighteenth, Bernard O'Neil; in the Nineteenth, David S. Jackson, all worthy and deserving Democrats, were nominated by Tammany Hall, and in the Twentieth the quiet and sedate James Cunningham was selected. Mr. Cunningham is a staunch Democrat of the old hard-shell stripe, and has never forgot his duty to his party. At present he is one of our Councilmen, and no man who ever sat in that body has won by his kind and genial nature such universal respect and esteem from his fellow-members as that which reflects upon him. By all means he must be elected.

TO ALDERMANIC ASPIRANTS.

I hear that a few over-anxious individuals, who are desirous for Aldermanic honors, intend to run for that position in our odd numerical districts, and then after the election test the constitutionality of the law as passed last winter in our courts, empowering the Mayor to appoint for an additional year the Aldermen at present in the board from these districts. I am impressed with the belief that the most judicious course for these gentlemen to pursue would be to keep out of this muddle and save their stamps. The law under which the Mayor has acted was a special act, amending the charter of the city, and entirely different from the one by which it was proposed to extend the term of the Councilmen. In that case the extending clause was an interpolation in the tax levy, and not expressed in the title of the bill, and passed in the Legislature without the knowledge of those voting for the general measure. In this case the measure was fully discussed in both branches of the Legislature, and received a majority vote in the Senate and the Assembly.

Our would-be Aldermen must be guided by their own counsel and wisdom. They must turn a deaf ear to the striking lawyers who inflate them with the idea that the courts will give them the places of the appointed Aldermen, as was done in the cases of the Councilmen. Lightning never strikes twice in one spot. The cunning shysters would keep you hanging by the ears until they had extracted every dime from your pocket, and then let you drop like a well-squeezed orange.

The State Constitution says in sec. 3d, art. 10th: "When the duration of any office is not provided for in this Constitution, *it may be declared by law*." This section covers the whole matter. The law, therefore, comes within the scope of the Constitution, and provides the manner by which the "duration in office" shall be accomplished. The office of Alderman is a charter one, a municipal office. Its term is not specified in the Constitution, but is in the charter governing and regulating the affairs of the city, because the office pertains to the charter. The Legislature itself has no power directly to extend the term of office of any city officer, but it can *by law* direct, in which manner the extended *duration* shall take effect, either by election or by appointment, by some responsible municipal officer. The Legislature has the power, much as it would be objected to by our citizens, by an amendment of the city charter, to place in the hands of the Mayor the appointment of all the Aldermen, instead of half of them, and for any time specified by the law. Under these circumstances I think my friend Johnny Mack and Dick Croker had better wait until next year, and if they well behave themselves they may then reach the Aldermanic Board, and no one can be more successful in this respect until that time, and such is the opinion of

THE CAPTAIN.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for December.]

Anecdotes of Painters.

At one time Stuart was dining with Gouverneur Morris, after that gentleman's return from Portugal. There was a large party of handsome women and fashionable men, who occupied high positions in Church or State, and carried their honors bravely. The conversation was chiefly about wines, and especially port wine and vintages; their host maintaining, as well he might, that in this country we never saw any real port wine; and, among other pleasant things, he averred that more port wine, or what passed for port wine, was drank in London than was ever made in Portugal; that even there the genuine article was never to be had for love or money, except under peculiar circumstances—even the "old port" of the London docks being, at best, but a decoction of logwood and elder berries or grape-cuttings; and that, in fact, the real Simon Pure was so utterly unlike what passes for port wine here and elsewhere, that our best judges would call it insipid, having neither body nor soul. Nevertheless, he had managed while in Portugal to make an arrangement whereby he could obtain a quarter-pipe now and then for himself or a friend as a special favor, the Government itself being afraid to allow the exportation of unadulterated wines, lest they should injure the sale of the rest.

"And now," said he, "to show you all how you have been abused in this matter, I must beg of you to try a glass of what *I* call port wine—old port. Here, George" (to a waiter behind his chair), "bring us up—let me see"—and here he glanced up and down the long table, as if counting noses—"bring up three bottles, not more—I cannot afford more, till my stock is replenished—of the vintage I have been telling you of—and give us clean glasses."

The waiter soon appeared with just three bottles, fat and chunky, and covered with dust and cobwebs. The clean glasses were rather undersized, it must be acknowledged; but they were filled, and held up to the light, and looked through, and then there was a deal of talk about the aroma—the bouquet—and what they called the body, as if it were condensed sunshine, flashing through a live grapery. Stuart was just raising the glass to his lips, when he caught a whiff of the aroma, and set it down, without tasting it, and without being observed. The talk went on. The ladies began to chirp and chatter like sparrows on the house-tops—I give Stuart's language, not my own—and the sparkle of their eyes, and the uncommon freshness of their lips, by the time they had managed the second glass, only served to strengthen his convictions.

At last, after collecting the suffrages, which were not only unanimous but enthusiastic, the host turned to Stuart, and, seeing a full glass before him, asked what he had to say for himself, and whether he had ever met with such old port in his life before. "Never!" said Stuart; and then the host nodded and smiled, and looked about with a triumphant air, as much as to say, What did I tell you? "Never!" but still there was something in the look or tone of his guest which puzzled Mr. Morris, and seemed to call for explanation. "Come, come, Stuart?" said he, "none of your tricks upon travellers. We want your honest opinion, for we all know you are the best judge of wines to be found on this side of the water; and therefore I ask you once more, in all seriousness, if you ever drank such old port in all your life, either at home or abroad, 'pon your honor, now?"

"Never," said Stuart, "never!" And then there was a dead silence, and the host himself began to look uneasy, not knowing how to understand what he believed to be one of Stuart's jokes; and then Stuart added in his own peculiar way: "You must excuse me, my friend, and you ladies and gentlemen; but I assure you that what you have all been taking for old port wine is not wine at all."

"Not wine at all," exclaimed Morris, almost jumping out of his chair; "why, what the—plague—is it then?"

"I should call it—excuse me," taking a sniff, as he passed it back and forth before his nose, "I should call it cherry bounce!"

For a moment the host appeared thunder-struck, well nigh speechless with amazement; but then, as if suddenly recollecting himself, his countenance underwent a change, and, calling the waiter, he said, "George, you scoundrel!" in a sort of stage whisper, that could be heard all over the room, "George, tell me where you found these bottles." The poor fellow trembled and shook; but after a few words of explanation Morris threw himself back in his chair, and laughed and laughed until it seemed as if he would never stop; and it turned out that this port wine, so carefully selected by him in Oporto, and sent home by him years before, as he thought, was indeed nothing but cherry bounce, which had been put up and set aside for family use on special occasions long before he went abroad, till it was entirely forgotten.

Beyond all question, Jarvis was the best portrait-painter of his day, within a limited sphere—that of character, when there was in it anything of the humorist. Being himself a humorist in the broadest and richest sense of the word, all his men were so distinctly individualized and, as it were, branded, that there was no mistaking them. I never saw any of his women, but have an idea from what I know of the man and saw in his pictures, that they were too manly by half, and would not have been much distressed if they had been set off with a riding-whip and spurs.

In stature he was about five feet seven, with large features, a dark, turbid complexion, a full chest, and a prodigious head, according to my present recollection, and when I knew him he was not far from forty-five years old. He was a man of imperturbable gravity on common occasions, and the best story-teller that ever lived. To him Charles Mathews was indebted for "Uncle Ben," and "that 'ere trifle," and for many touches and intonations full of grotesque humor and astonishing truthfulness. Well do I remember an evening he passed with our Delphian Club, when he told us about the Kilkenny cats, and their fighting until there was nothing left but the tips of their tails—a story older than Joe Miller, and one we had all been familiar with from our earliest boyhood. And yet with his embellishments, and the running accompaniment of growling and sputtering and flashing, he threw us all, even the gravest of our number, Mr. Pierpont and Paul Allen and myself, into convulsions, though some had heard him tell the story before, and William Gwynn and General Windor more than once; I drove Breckenridge, author of "Views in Louisiana," and a History of the War, from one side of a large open fireplace to the other, with my manifestations of ungovernable delight, and that, too, without being aware of the fact—until he was fairly cornered, and could not move his chair another inch—that I had been pounding him black and blue. Some of the club actually shouted until they lost their breath, and tears stood in their eyes. And yet the stories Jarvis told were nothing of themselves, not even now in most cases, and seldom of greater length than five minutes.

One day, when he was painting Archbishop Carrol, that amiable and excellent man, who had long intended to have a little serious talk with Jarvis, if he could get a chance, began a long way off with a word or two which set the free-thinker, or atheist, on his guard. "Shut your mouth, sir," said Jarvis, leaving the forehead, upon which he was at work, and coming down to the lower part of the face. After a few minutes, the good prelate made another attempt, with no better success. "Keep your mouth shut, if you please," said Jarvis, without looking up. And there the matter ended, and the simple-hearted churchman went away without a suspicion of the trick, as he himself acknowledged, when speaking of the painter and of his uncouth manners and strange eccentricities.

WONDERFUL.—Henry W. Burr, No. 49 West Fourteenth street, while on a visit to the West, was attacked with severe illness from drinking impure water. Life was despaired of, and it was thought that he must die. His wife was immediately sent for, and in a day or two was at his bedside. Having herself seen the beneficial results from the use of PLANTATION BITTERS, she insisted upon their being administered to him, which was done, in quantities prescribed by the attending physician. The result was almost as if by magic, and in one half hour from the time they were given her husband was out of danger, and by a moderate use of them three or four times a day, he was soon able to resume his journey to his home. This is but one case of many thousands that we know of.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

THE melancholy days which the poet sung as the saddest of the year are now to be succeeded by the holidays, the brightest and happiest of the year to many. Rolling on upon the wheels of time, they will soon be here, and presents will be the order of the day. It is better to give than to receive, and remembering this comes the question, "What shall we give?" That there is such an infinite variety to select from is rather a perplexity than a help; but why not settle upon books? Nothing is more acceptable to anyone than an elegant volume, at once ornamental and useful. Messrs. THOS. O'KANE & Co., 136 Nassau and 11 Beekman streets, at this season of the year, make a specialty of Holiday Gift Books, suitable for juveniles, or children of a larger growth, and our friends will do well to call upon the above-named gentlemen, and get "booked up."

THE road to fortune is a difficult one with many, but if we can judge anything from appearances, PATSEY, the Popular, at 202 Broadway, has an unobstructed highway before him, leading to fortune. No more popular caterer to the requirements of the billiard community is to be found than Patsey, as far as heard from, and the back counties are all in. If you would enjoy an hour or two at billiards, drop in at Patsey's, 202 Broadway. A word to the wise, etc.

BARNUM tells us "How to make money." Fisk, of "Erie" fame, can teach him the rudiments of the art, or game, of money making. He threw his net and drew in big fish and little fish, including a Pike, which, however, has nothing to do with Cunts. O'CONNOR's Billiard Palace, in Union square, the most popular resort in the city, the most famous in its line in the world. Tables (twenty-two) superb, wines, liquors and cigars excellent, Chris. an immense favorite. Everything lovely.

Winter is close upon us, and its blasts and snows will soon be felt, when furs will be the great desideratum with the ladies. KNOX, the Hatter, 212 Broadway, offers a stock of these, embracing all kinds and all degrees of excellence, elegance and cost, which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. We advise all, before purchasing elsewhere, to inspect the stock of Furs offered by Knox, the Hatter.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HAIR, SCALP AND FACE.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond street, New York, treats with Special Prescriptions Falling, Loss and Prematurely Gray Hair, Dandruff, Itching, Eczema, Ringworm, and all diseases of the scalp which destroy the hair. The doctor cures Moles and Wens without cutting, pain or scare. Also Comedones (black worms or grubs), Moth Patches, Freckles, Unnatural Red Noses, Pimpley Faces, and eruptions upon the face or other parts of the body. No charge for consultation. Send for Interrogatory Circular.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW YORK DISPATCH

BEATS ALL THE WEEKLIES!

THE NUMBER FOR TO-MORROW,

NOVEMBER 29TH,

will contain GRAPHIC and THRILLING details of the

CANAL STREET TRAGEDY,

and a

PORTRAIT

of the

MURDERED MAN,

FELIX LARKIN.

It will also contain an article full of incisive thought, from the pen of PETE THOMSON, on

"IMPRISONED HUMANITY,"

Also, the "GIRL OF THE PERIOD;" or, "HAVE WE A WITCH AMONG US?"

Also MASONIC INTELLIGENCE,

LETTERS FROM THE HOLY LAND,

THE WEEKLY GOSSIP,

THE CLOSE OF THE BASE BALL SEASON,

NOVELS,

STORIES,

SKETCHES,

And the Latest News from all parts of the World.

POLITICAL.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,

SEVENTEENTH WARD,

MARTIN B. BROWN.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR,

FREDERICK A. CONKLING.

21ST WARD.—REGULAR TAMMANY NOMINATIONS.

For School Commissioner,
LEANDER BUCK.
For Trustee,
HENRY McCABE.
To Fill Vacancy,
WILLIAM LUMMIS.
For Alderman of Fifteenth Aldermanic District,
RICHARD CROKER.
For Assistant Alderman of Eighteenth Assembly District,
BERNARD O'NEILL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the Public Printing," passed March 5, 1846; and an act entitled "An act concerning the Laws, Journals and Documents of the Legislature," passed May 12, 1847, the undersigned hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until Saturday, the twelfth day of December next, at noon of that day, for executing the Printing for the Senate and the Assembly, and for the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Attorney-General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Superintendent of the Banking Department, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the Commissioners of the Land Office, and all other printing for any and every of the State officers, for the term of two years from the expiration of the present contract.

Separate bids will be received for the Senate, Assembly or public offices, or for the printing of either of the public offices, the whole to be performed in the same style and execution as that furnished on the fifth of March, 1846.

For all printing in book or pamphlet form for any of the State offices, or for circulars on cap or post paper, the proposals should state the price for 1,000 ems for composition, restricting the estimate to the printed lines, and separately the price for paper, press work, folding, gathering, collating, stitching and trimming, for 100 copies, and the rate per hundred for each additional hundred received.

For Senate and Assembly Journals the proposals should state the price for composition, press work, paper, pressing, folding, gathering, collating, stitching and trimming of each signature of eight pages, 850 copies, and also for any additional number that may be required.

For the Senate and Assembly Bills the proposals should state the price for composition, press work, paper, pressing, folding, trimming and stitching each signature of four pages, 350 copies, ordered by either house, and the rate for one hundred additional copies of each signature that may be required—the paper to be cap writing paper, of quality equal to that used for the Senate in 1846, weighing not less than 25 lbs. to each ream of 13½ by 29½ inches, and the work in all respects to be executed in the same manner—the lines in each section of the bills to be numbered, and with sufficient space between them for interlining words.

For the Senate and Assembly Documents the proposals should state the price for composition, press work, paper, pressing, folding, gathering, collating, trimming and stitching each signature of eight pages, 850 copies, and the price for printing and furnishing not exceeding 500 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 1,000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 3,000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 5,000 additional copies; also the price for all additional copies over 5,000.

Each page of Documents or Journals must be set in small pica type, when practicable, containing 1,656 ems; but should it be necessary to put it in smaller type, or what is termed rule work, or rule and figure work, the size of the page must not be reduced. When it is necessary to put the matter in tables, the work will be estimated in the same manner as though it was printed in page form, allowing 16 pages, or a double signature, for each sheet of 19 by 24 inches, and the allowance thus made is to include every charge. The proposals must also state the price per 1,000 ems composition, when brevier, long primer, or any type other than small pica, shall be required to be used. It being also understood that no extra pay will be claimed or allowed for any corrections or alterations, nor will extra pay be allowed on any description of composition.

The paper to be used for the Legislative Documents and Journals must weigh at least 20 lbs. to the ream of 19 by 24 inches, and the quality must be equal to the best used in printing the Senate Documents of 1846.

The proposals shall also state the price per copy for printing and putting on covers on all extra Documents ordered by the Legislature; also the price per copy for binding in full cloth gilt, or in half binding, all Documents ordered to be bound by the Legislature; also the price per ream for extra fine quality of paper, when directed to be used by the Legislature.

For engravings on stone, steel or wood, and printing maps, plans, and illustrations for the Legislative Documents, the price to be paid, including cutting, folding, and putting the same, shall in no case exceed the lowest wholesale rates current at the time said work may be done.

It is hereby expressly understood that all extra Documents of the Legislature, for members, officers and reporters of the Legislature, not delivered during the session of the Legislature, shall be printed and delivered to the Secretary of State properly bound (when directed to be bound by the Legislature); and the Journals, Bills, and Documents required to be bound by the State binder, to be delivered to such binder within a period not exceeding eight months from the day of the adjournment of the Legislature. The proposals for all work to include carting, delivery, and hoisting of books, at such places in the City of Albany as the Secretary of State or the Legislature may direct.

Samples of the blanks and other printing required for the Public Offices may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State and the other departments; and the proposals must state the price by the hundred for blanks of every description used in any or either of the departments.

In case the undersigned shall be of the opinion that the proposals made in pursuance hereof are, in consequence of any combination or other cause, excessive or disadvantageous to the State, they may decline any or all of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work embraced therein.

No contract made in pursuance hereof, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Secretary of State and Comptroller.

To every proposal or bid for the performance of all or any portion of the printing above specified (and but one proposal or bid will be received from any one person, firm or party in interest, for the performance of the same work) there must be annexed a guarantee, subscribed by a guarantor of sufficient ability, that the person or persons making such bid will, if the same be accepted, enter into a contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such case, within ten days from the time he or they shall receive notice of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee there must be annexed a certificate of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, or of the Judge of the County where the guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property, and able to make good his guarantee. And the right to abrogate or annul any contract made in pursuance hereof, for failure or non-performance (as to time and manner of execution and delivery) is hereby expressly reserved to the Secretary of State and Comptroller.

Each proposal must be sealed up with the guarantee, and directed on the outside, "Proposals for Assembly Printing," or for any other portion of the printing embraced in this notice, as the case may be; and when thus sealed up and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope, and directed to the undersigned, or either of them.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 29th, 1868.

HOMER A. NELSON,
Secretary of State.
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,
Comptroller.
n28 2t

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Louis D. Pavano and Hamlin Magruder, Plaintiffs, against James A. Higgs. Summons.

To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the 13th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
137 Broadway, corner of Cedar street.

To James A. Higgs, Esq., defendant:

Sir: Take notice that the complaint herein is not herewith served, but was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1868. Yours, &c.,

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
nov. 28 6t

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. PARSONS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting the business of the estate of said deceased, the office of Prichard, Choate & Smith, No. Forty-nine Wall street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1868. fnc20 6m

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau st.—Notice is hereby given to the relatives and next of kin of HENRY WELLS, (seaman) deceased, and who is alleged to have died intestate, that the effects of the said intestate in the hands of the Public Administrator will be administered and disposed of by him according to law, unless the same be claimed by some lawful executor or administrator of the deceased, by the 20th day of Dec., 1868, next.—Dated New York, Nov. 24th, 1868.

HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr.,
Public Administrator.
lon4w

RAILROADS & STEAMERS

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT and Fall River, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, particularly adapted to the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Old Colony and Newport Railroad.

Leave Pier 28 North River, foot of MURRAY street.

The NEWPORT, Capt. Brown, leaves on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The OLD COLONY, Capt. A. N. Miller, leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted with commodious staterooms, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of the passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and, on arrival at Newport, take the 4 A. M. train to Boston, connecting with Eastern and Northern trains; or, they may breakfast on board, and proceed to Boston in the quarter before 8 A. M. train.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and checks the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line, between Fall River and Providence, daily, except Sundays.

Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch by an express freight train, &c., &c.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on Pier No. 28, North River. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if desired to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
No. 72 Broadway.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, November 16, 1868.

2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Murphy, Cunningham, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner and Perley—20.

The minutes of meeting held November 12 were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Culkin—

Resolved, That permission be given to John Mosslob to lay crosswalk from No. 112 to No. 113 West Fifteenth street, the same to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Councilman Hart—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of St. Joseph's Church, corner of Ninth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, for the sum of two thousand and seventy-one dollars and ninety-one cents, for the purpose of paying assessments for sewer in Ninth avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, regulating and grading Ninth avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, and sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Feitner—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed to procure a certified copy of the official canvasses of the November and December elections, and cause five thousand copies thereof to be printed in document form.

ere not already done, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Gibney moved to take up the resignation of His Honor the Mayor, John T. Hoffman, of the office of Mayor of the City of New York.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Councilman Gibney then moved that said resignation be accepted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Welch, Heinrich, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner and Perley—17.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble and resolutions as follows:

Whereas, The election of the Hon. John T. Hoffman to the highest office in the gift of the people of this State, by an overwhelming majority of the votes of its citizens, is an event so pregnant with hope to the Democracy and people not only of this city and State, but of this Republic; is so complimentary a testimonial to the ability, integrity and devotion to principle exhibited by him while acting as Chief Magistrate of this metropolis, and is such an emphatic approval, by the people of this State, of his selection by the people of this city for its highest municipal honors, as to merit from this Common Council, with whom he has been so long intimately and officially connected, this slight public evidence of the regard and esteem cherished for him both by the municipal government and the people of this city; and, with a view of placing the same upon record, be it therefore

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure, delight and gratitude, the triumphant election of the Hon. John T. Hoffman by the people of this State to the highest office within their gift; that we regard it, for ourselves, and speaking for those whom we represent, as the most emphatic and unmistakable evidence of their appreciation of those masterly and statesmanlike qualities which have always rendered him so deservedly popular where he was best known—to the Democracy of the city—who have, on many occasions heretofore, delighted to honor him; that we regard his election to the office of Governor of this, the Empire State, as but preliminary to his elevation to the highest place attainable by any American citizen—that of President of the United States—and we ask to be permitted to assure him that, in whatever position assigned to him by Him who controls the destinies of men and nations, he will ever retain the respect, attachment, and devotion of the members of the Common Council, to which his pre-eminent abilities and irreproachable public and private character entitle him; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed to cause a duly authenticated copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to be engrossed and framed and transmitted to His Excellency, John T. Hoffman, Governor elect of the State of New York.

(In Board of Aldermen, November 16, 1868, adopted.)

By unanimous consent the President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said preamble and resolutions.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the rooms formerly occupied by the Sheriff in the City Hall be set aside for the use of the Coroners of the City and County of New York.

(In Board of Aldermen, November 16, 1868, adopted.)

By unanimous consent the President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

GENERAL ORDER.

Councilman Perley called up General Order 6[illegible], being a report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with an ordinance to authorize the issue of City Cemetery Stock to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Pending the reading of the same—

Councilman Gibney moved that the further reading of said ordinance be suspended, and the paper again laid over.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was again laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Daly moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Thursday next, 19th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

THURSDAY, November 19, 1868, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Present—Councilman Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Scannel, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner and Perley—25.

The minutes of meeting held November 16 were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hampson—

Resolved, That a gas-lamp be placed and lighted in front of No. 111 West Eleventh street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Galligan—

Resolved, That Fifth avenue, from Sixty-second street to Ninetieth street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that the crosswalks be laid or relaid where necessary, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid and relaid in the Sixth avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Resolved, That Sixty-fourth street, between Third and Fifth avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Resolved, That Sixty-second street, between Second and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that crosswalks be laid where necessary, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Sixty-first street, from the Third to the Fifth avenue, be curbed, guttered and flagged a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brucks—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of ——, Pastor of the German Catholic Church, in Thirtieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for the sum of one hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-eight cents, the same being a donation for the purpose of paying assessment for the flagging Thirtieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, against said church, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Culkin—

Resolved, That all pending General Orders, re-enacting resolutions, etc., be taken up and placed on file.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Murphy—

Petition of various citizens that permission be given to Richard Allen to erect a public bath on his leased premises, situated on the East River, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth street.

In connection therewith Councilman Murphy presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Richard Allen to erect and maintain, at his own expense, a bath of the following dimensions, viz: Fifty by seventy-five feet, on his leased premises, situated on the East River, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets; the same to be done under the supervision of the Street Commissioner, and to remain (during his lease) only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue be flagged the full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Seventy-seventh street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth street, from Third to Lexington avenue, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Sixty-fourth street, from Lexington to Third avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Cherry street, from Pearl street to the East river, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joseph Shannon, Esq., late President of the Board of Aldermen, for the sum of one thousand dollars, for extra services rendered to the various committees of the Board during the year 1867, and charge the same to the account of "City Contingencies," or any unexpended appropriation.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the salary of the Keeper of the City Hall be and it is hereby increased to the sum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, to date from the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That two gas-lamps be placed in front of the Studio Building Association, No. 51 West Tenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Desbrosses street, from Hudson to Greenwich street, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted, any resolution or ordinance heretofore passed by the Common Council to the contrary notwithstanding.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Fifty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay John McGrane, the contractor for regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, from Sixth to Ninth avenue, the sum of seventeen hundred and four dollars, to reimburse him for moneys deducted for excess of inspection fee on said contract, and charge the same to any appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Sisters of Mercy for the sum of four hundred and thirty-six dollars, as a donation, to be applied by the said Sisters of Mercy in payment of assessment on their institution, corner of Mulberry and Houston streets, for the extension of Church street; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to lay out, curb, gutter and flag sidewalks around the two triangular pieces of public ground, situated between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets and between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, bounded on the east and west sides by Sixth avenue and Broadway, without delay, the same being now about to be fenced in by iron railing.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in front of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrow, situated in Pitt street, between Stanton and Rivington streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifty-second street, from the Ninth to the Eleventh avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Eleventh avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-fifth street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Fifty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay John McGrane, the contractor for regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, from Sixth to Ninth avenue, the sum of seventeen hundred and four dollars, to reimburse him for moneys deducted for excess of inspection fee on said contract, and charge the same to any appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Sisters of Mercy for the sum of four hundred and thirty-six dollars, as a donation, to be applied by the said Sisters of Mercy in payment of assessment on their institution, corner of Mulberry and Houston streets, for the extension of Church street; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to lay out, curb, gutter and flag sidewalks around the two triangular pieces of public ground, situated between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets and between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, bounded on the east and west sides by Sixth avenue and Broadway, without delay, the same being now about to be fenced in by iron railing.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in front of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrow, situated in Pitt street, between Stanton and Rivington streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifty-second street, from the Ninth to the Eleventh avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Eleventh avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-fifth street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Seventy-first street, between Eighth avenue and Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Eighty-fourth street, from Tenth avenue to Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Thirtieth street, from First avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Forty-fourth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Forty-second street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Reade street, from Washington to West street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Broome street, between Sullivan and Thompson streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to A. N. Radcliff to lay a crosswalk in front of his premises, No. 446 Eighth avenue; the same to be done at his own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a free hydrant be placed on the southwest corner of Ninety-third street and Second avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a gas-lamp post be placed at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, East River (Randall's Island landing), under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and is hereby authorized and directed to have Coenties slip paved with Belgian pavement, and the crosswalks laid or relaid at intersecting streets (any resolution or ordinance heretofore passed by the Common Council to the contrary notwithstanding), under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed on the northwest corner of Fourteenth street and Third avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the proprietors of the Empire Skating Rink to place gaslamp-posts and lamps in front of their building in Third avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, and light the same at their own expense; the permission hereby given to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

(In Board of Aldermen, November 19, 1868, adopted.)

By unanimous consent the President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Mack—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid on the north side of Clarkson street, across West street, to pier No. 43, North River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with an ordinance to authorize the issue of City Cemetery stock to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Odell, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner and Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have a street lamp placed and lighted in Cherry street, opposite No. 450.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds and Perley—23.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Grammar School No. 4, located in Rivington street, between Ridge and Pitt streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, and Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby authorized and directed, without public advertisement, to enter into a contract with the contractor for the paving of Fifty-seventh street, between First and Second avenues, for the paving of the intersection of First avenue and Fifty-seventh street with stone-blocks; provided that the same be done in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract now made for the paving of said block; the work to be done under such directions as may be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner and Perley—23.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Fifty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Fifty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay John McGrane, the contractor for regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, from Sixth to Ninth avenue, the sum of seventeen hundred and four dollars, to reimburse him for moneys deducted for excess of inspection fee on said contract, and charge the same to any appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution as follows:

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Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to lay out, curb, gutter and flag sidewalks around the two triangular pieces of public ground, situated between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets and between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, bounded on the east and west sides by Sixth avenue and Broadway, without delay, the same being now about to be fenced in by iron railing.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in front of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrow, situated in Pitt street, between Stanton and Rivington streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifty-second street, from the Ninth to the Eleventh avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Eleventh avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-fifth street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

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Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Eighty-fourth street, from Tenth avenue to Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Thirtieth street, from First avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

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Resolved, That Forty-fourth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Forty-second street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Reade street, from Washington to West street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Broome street, between Sullivan and Thompson streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to A. N. Radcliff to lay a crosswalk in front of his premises, No. 446 Eighth avenue; the same to be done at his own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a free hydrant be placed on the southwest corner of Ninety-third street and Second avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a gas-lamp post be placed at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, East River (Randall's Island landing), under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and is hereby authorized and directed to have Coenties slip paved with Belgian pavement, and the crosswalks laid or relaid at intersecting streets (any resolution or ordinance heretofore passed by the Common Council to the contrary notwithstanding), under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed on the northwest corner of Fourteenth street and Third avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the proprietors of the Empire Skating Rink to place gaslamp-posts and lamps in front of their building in Third avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, and light the same at their own expense; the permission hereby given to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

(In Board of Aldermen, November 19, 1868, adopted.)

By unanimous consent the President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Mack—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid on the north side of Clarkson street, across West street, to pier No. 43, North River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with an ordinance to authorize the issue of City Cemetery stock to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Odell, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner and Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have a street lamp placed and lighted in Cherry street, opposite No. 450.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds and Perley—23.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Grammar School No. 4, located in Rivington street, between Ridge and Pitt streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, and Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby authorized and directed, without public advertisement, to enter into a contract with the contractor for the paving of Fifty-seventh street, between First and Second avenues, for the paving of the intersection of First avenue and Fifty-seventh street with stone-blocks; provided that the same be done in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract now made for the paving of said block; the work to be done under such directions as may be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner and Perley—23.

Resolved, That Fifty-fourth street, between Second avenue and East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner and Perley—21.

Resolved, That the gaslamp be placed in front of Grammar School No. 31, in Broome street, between Willett and Sheriff streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner and Perley—21.

Resolved, That the gaslamp be placed in front of Grammar School No. 31, in Broome street, between Willett and Sheriff streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner and Perley—21.

Resolved, That the gaslamp now in front of No. 175 East Broadway be removed to in front of No. 177 East Broadway, opposite premises of Morris Murphy; and that he be permitted to place a frame on said lamp, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Scannel, Feitner and Perley—25.

Resolved, That West Washington place, from Fourth street to Sixth avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner and Perley—21.

Resolved, That a gaslamp be placed in front of Grammar School No. 31, in Broome street, between Willett and Sheriff streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner and Perley—21.

Resolved, That the gaslamp now in front of No. 175 East Broadway be removed to in front of No. 177 East Broadway, opposite premises of Morris Murphy; and that he be permitted to place a frame on said lamp, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Scannel, Feitner and Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest bidders, pursuant to the provisions of the amended charter of 1857, for the construction of a pier of the usual dimensions at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, North River, the said pier not to extend beyond the line of the Harbor Commissioners.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Scannel, Feitner and Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest bidders, pursuant to the provisions of the amended charter of 1857, for the construction of a pier of the usual dimensions at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, North River, the said pier not to extend beyond the line of the Harbor Commissioners.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner and Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause Tenth street, from Broadway to University place, to be paved with Belgian pavement, pursuant to the directions contained in a resolution and ordinance approved by the Mayor April 23, 1868, the directions contained in any subsequent resolution or ordinance of the Common Council to the contrary notwithstanding.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner and Perley—23.

Resolved, That a gaslamp be placed and lighted at No. 36 Sixth avenue, southeast corner of Fourth street and Sixth avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without delay.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Scannel, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner and Perley—25.

Resolved, That Seventeenth street, from Sixth avenue to Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Scannel, Feitner and Perley—25.

Resolved, That Spring street, from the Bowery to Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Scannel, Feitner and Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding pier at the foot of Fifth street, East River.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner and Perley—25.

Resolved, That Seventy-seventh street, from Madison to Fifth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was dec

CITY GOVERNMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

[OFFICIAL.]

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all amendments to August 1, 1868.)

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New York comprising seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as constituted under the fifteenth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 11, 1857, shall be and are hereby severally divided into Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said Election Districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within North or Hudson river, Morris street, Greenwich street, Battery place, Bowling Green, Whitehall street, and the East river, including Governor's, Ellis, and Bedloe's Islands in the bay, and belonging to the city, and shall lying in said bounds—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within North or Hudson river, Rector street, Broadway, Battery place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within North or Hudson river, Liberty, Greenwich, and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway, and Pearl streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Whitehall, Beaver street, Old Slip, and East river—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broadway and Beaver street, through Broadway to Liberty street, Maiden Lane, East river, Old Slip, and Beaver street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Whitehall, Beaver street, Old Slip, and East river—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold, and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East river and Maiden Lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson river, Vesey street, Broadway, and Liberty street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson river, Robinson, Greenwich, and Murray streets, Broadway, and Vesey street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson river, Chambers street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich, and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson river, Reade street, Broadway, and Chambers street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East river, Peck slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort street.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East river and Dover street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East river and James street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East river and Roosevelt streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Chatham street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade street, West Broadway and White street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal street, West Broadway and White street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal street, West Broadway and Reade streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal street, Bayard street, Mott street and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal, Baxter and Mott streets.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River and Market street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River and Market street.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Gouverneur street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets, and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan, and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick, and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton, and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Varick, Charlton, Hudson and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West, and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, Washand West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Houston street, College place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Christopher and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Christopher street, Sixth avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Christopher street, Sixth avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bedford, Barrow, Bleecker, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Christopher street, Sixth avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bedford, Barrow, Bleecker, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Christopher street, Sixth avenue, Fourteenth street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth street.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth street, the westerly side of Eighth avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson street, the northwesterly side of Jane street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth street, the northwesterly side of Perry street, the northwesterly side of Hudson street, the northwesterly side of Christopher street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Christopher street, the easterly side of West street, the southeasterly side of Charles street, the southwesterly side of Hudson street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson street, the northwesterly side of Charles street, the easterly side of West street, the southeasterly side of Hammond street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson street, the northwesterly side of Hammond street, the easterly line of the Hudson or North river, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth street, the easterly line of the Hudson or North river, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort street, the easterly line of the Hudson or North river, the southerly side of Fourteenth street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth and Division streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge and Rivington streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt and Rivington streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff and Rivington streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivington streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston and Rivington streets and East river.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston street, Avenues B and D, and Second street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Second street, Avenues B and D, and Third street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Third street, Avenues B and C, and Fifth street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifth street, Avenues B and C, and Seventh street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh street, Avenue B and Avenue C, and Eighth street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fourteenth street, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Ninth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East river.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East river.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fourteenth street, Fourth street, Avenue D and East river.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East river.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East river.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth street, the Hudson River, One Hundred and Twentieth street, Eighth avenue, One Hundred and Tenth street and Fifth avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth street, East River, One Hundred and Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth street, East River, Third avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth street, including Randall's Island.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifth avenue, One Hundred and Tenth street, Eighth avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth street, Third avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth street.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth street, Eighth avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, Harlem River, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, Harlem river and Fifth avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, Eighth avenue, Harlem river and Fifth avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, Eighth avenue, Harlem River and Fifth avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, North river, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eighth avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second street, North river, Spuyten Duyvil creek and Harlem river.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into fourteen electoral districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington, Norfolk, Grand and Suffolk streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington, Suffolk, Grand and Clinton streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand, Norfolk, Division and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington, Clinton, Broome and Ridge streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome, Clinton, Division and Ridge streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington, Ridge, Division and Pitt streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Girard, Pitt, Rivington and Willett streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington and Willett streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington and Columbia streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand, Columbia, Rivington, and Cannon streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand, Cannon, Rivington, and Lewis streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand, Lewis, Rivington, and Goerck street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand, Goerck, Delancey, and East streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott, Prince streets, and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston street, Bowery, Prince, and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Prince street, Bowery, Spring, and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott, and Spring streets, and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre, and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre, and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring street, Bowery, Grand, and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand street, Bowery, Canal, and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry, and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre, and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Section District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson, and Fourth streets, Sixth avenue, and Amity to Macdougal streets.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster, and Fourth streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster, and Fourth streets, and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fourth street, Sixth avenue, Tenth street, and University place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tenth street, Sixth avenue, Fourteenth street and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets, and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston street, Broadway, Fourth street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fourth street, Broadway, Fourteenth street, Fourth avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Sixth street, Broadway, Fourteenth street and University place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Sixth avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, College place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets and sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets, Sixth avenue and Eighth avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, Sixth avenue and Eighth avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, Sixth avenue and Eighth avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth street, Sixth avenue and Eighth avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth street, Sixth avenue and Eighth avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth street, Sixth avenue and Eighth avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth street, Sixth avenue and Eighth avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth street, Twenty-sixth street, Eighth avenue and Tenth avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth streets, Tenth avenue and Hudson river.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded and lying within Allen, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton street.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded and lying within Houston street, Bowery, First avenue and Second street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded and lying within Second street, Bowery, First avenue and Fourth street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded and lying within Fourth street, Bowery, Seventh street and Second avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded and lying within Seventh street, Bowery, First avenue and Eleventh street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eleventh street, Bowery, First avenue and Fourteenth street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fourteenth street, Bowery, First avenue and Second avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Second avenue, First avenue, Twelfth street and Fourteenth street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Second avenue, First avenue, Twelfth street and Sixteenth street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Second avenue, First avenue, Sixteenth street and Twelfth street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Second avenue, First avenue, Twelfth street and Seventh street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Second avenue, First avenue, Seventh street and Tenth street.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Second avenue, First avenue, Tenth street and Eleventh street.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First avenue, Avenue A, Twelfth street and Fourteenth street.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First avenue, Avenue A, Twelfth street and Sixteenth street.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First avenue, Avenue A, Sixteenth street and Twelfth street.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First avenue, Avenue A, Twelfth street and Eighteenth street.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First avenue, Avenue A, Eighteenth street and Twelfth street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First avenue, Avenue A, Twelfth street and Twenty-second street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First avenue, Avenue A, Twenty-second street and Twenty-fourth street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First avenue, Avenue A, Twenty-fourth street and Twenty-sixth street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First avenue, Avenue A, Twenty-sixth street and Twenty-seventh street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First avenue, Avenue A, Twenty-seventh street and Twenty-eighth street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First avenue, Avenue A, Twenty-eighth street and Twenty-ninth street.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First avenue, Avenue A, Twenty-ninth street and Thirtieth street.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First avenue, Avenue A, Thirtieth street and Thirty-second street.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First avenue, Avenue A, Thirty-second street and Thirty-third street.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First avenue, Avenue A, Thirty-third street and Thirty-fourth street.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First avenue, Avenue A, Thirty-fourth street and East river.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First avenue, Avenue A, Thirty-fourth street and East river, including Blackwell's Island, in the East river, belonging to the city, and within the jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Sixth avenue, Twenty-second street, Sixth avenue and Eighteenth street.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twenty-second street, Sixth avenue and Twenty-second street.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twenty-second street, Sixth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth street, Third avenue, Forty-second street and Sixth avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Forty-second street, Third avenue, Forty-fourth street and the East river.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth street, Third avenue, Forty-second street and the East river.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Forty-second street, Third avenue, Forty-fourth street and the East river.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Forty-second street, Third avenue, Forty-fourth street and the East river.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Forty-second street, Third avenue, Forty-fourth street and the East river.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Forty-second street, Third avenue, Forty-fourth street and the East river.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Forty-second street, Third

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Representative in Congress for the Fourth Congressional District was four thousand two hundred and twenty-eight 24,228
Of which John Fox received twenty thousand and seventy-four 20,071
Of which Charles V. Lewis received four thousand and twenty-four 4,021
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there were blank seven 7
And of which there were scattering one hundred and twenty-two ..... 122— 24,228

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Representative in Congress for the Fifth Congressional District was twenty-three thousand four hundred and fifty 23,450
Of which John Morrissey received sixteen thousand and sixty-four 16,064
Of which James M. McCartin received four thousand four hundred and ninety-four 4,494
Of which George Francis Train received two thousand five hundred and eighty-three 2,583
Of which there were defective three 3
Of which there were blank seven 7
And of which there were scattering two hundred and ninety-nine ..... 299— 23,450

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Representative in Congress for the Sixth Congressional District was twenty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-eight 22,238
Of which Samuel S. Cox received twelve thousand three hundred and sixty-two 12,362
Of which George Starr received nine thousand six hundred and eighty-two 9,682
Of which there were defective four 4
Of which there were blank thirteen 13
And of which there were scattering one hundred and seventy-seven ..... 177— 22,238

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Representative in Congress for the Seventh Congressional District was twenty-four thousand seven hundred and twelve 24,712
Of which Herroy C. Calkin received eighteen thousand four hundred and fifty-eight 18,453
Of which Joseph C. Pinckney received five thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven 5,987
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there were blank six 6
And of which there were scattering two hundred and sixty ..... 260— 24,712

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Representative in Congress for the Eighth Congressional District was thirty-one thousand four hundred and seventy-three 31,473
Of which James Brooks received twenty-one thousand four hundred and eighty-seven 21,487
Of which William Laimbeer received nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-six 9,866
Of which there were defective six 6
Of which there were blank ten 10
And of which there were scattering one hundred and four ..... 104— 31,473

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Representative in Congress for the Ninth Congressional District was twenty-five thousand six hundred and thirteen 25,613
Of which Fernando Wood received fourteen thousand six hundred and forty-eight 14,648
Of which Francis A. Thomas received nine thousand and eighty-seven 9,087
Of which John Savage received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine 1,759
Of which there were defective two 2
Of which there were blank 22
And of which there were scattering ..... 95— 25,613

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this seventeenth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman.
CHARLES E. LOEW, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, County Clerk's Office, } ss.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original statement on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Witness my hand and official seal, at the City Hall, in the City and County of New York, this eighteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

CHARLES E. LOEW,
Clerk of the County of New York.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY Canvassers of the County of New York in relation to votes given for Members of Assembly.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York, having met at the Office of the Clerk of said County, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th days of November, 1868, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the General Election held on the 3d day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the First Assembly District was five thousand one hundred and thirty-three 5,133
Of which Michael C. Murphy received six thousand two hundred and thirty-six 6,236
Of which Bartholomew Griffin received one thousand three hundred and eighty-eight 1,388
Of which Charles Riley received four hundred and seventy-eight 478
Of which there were defective two 2
Of which there were blank four 4
And of which there were scattering twenty-five ..... 25— 8,133

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Second Assembly District was seven thousand five hundred and ninety 7,590
Of which Denis Burns received six thousand eight hundred and seven 6,807
Of which Peter Graham received seven hundred and sixteen 716
Of which there were defective 2
Of which there were blank 2
And of which were scattering sixty-three ..... 63— 7,590

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Third Assembly District was six thousand nine hundred and seventy 6,970
Of which Owen Cavanagh received four thousand four hundred and twenty-five 4,425
Of which William H. Roome received one thousand five hundred and nineteen 1,519
Of which Thomas Mulligan received eight hundred and seventy-nine 879
Of which there were defective two 2
Of which there were blank four. 1
And of which there were scattering one hundred and forty-one 141— 6,970

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Fourth Assembly District was seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven 7,877
Of which John Galvin received six thousand three hundred and eighty-five 6,385
Of which Thomas Gould received one thousand three hundred and fifty-one 1,351
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there was blank one... 1
And of which there were scattering one hundred and thirty-nine ..... 139— 7,877

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Fifth Assembly District was eight thousand two hundred and thirty-five 8,235
Of which Peter Mitchell received three thousand six hundred and forty-five 3,645
Of which Christopher Johnson received two thousand eight hundred and fifty 2,850
Of which William C. Hanna received one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven 1,677
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there were blank two.. 2
And of which there were scattering sixty ..... 60— 8,235

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Sixth Assembly District was five thousand seven hundred and twenty-one 5,721
Of which Timothy J. Campbell received two thousand six hundred and fifty-five 2,655
Of which Frederick Zimmer received two thousand four hundred and sixty-one 2,461
Of which Thomas H. Ferris received four hundred and sixty-eight 468
Of which Henry S. Jennings received seventy-one 71
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there were blank nine 9
And of which there were scattering fifty-six ..... 56— 5,721

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Seventh Assembly District was five thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight 5,878
Of which James A. Richmond received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight 2,878
Of which James Walker Fowler received two thousand five hundred and thirty-one 2,531
Of which Michael Smith received two hundred and seventy-one. 271
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there was blank one .. 1
And of which there were scattering one hundred and ninety-six ..... 196— 5,878

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Eighth Assembly District was ten thousand two hundred and forty-eight 10,248
Of which Martin Nachtmann received four thousand one hundred and forty-one 4,141
Of which John B. Will received three thousand three hundred and fifty-eight 3,358
Of which John J. O'Brien received two thousand two hundred and sixteen 2,216
Of which Frank Duffy received seventy-six 76
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there were blank two. 2
And of which there were scattering four hundred and fifty-four ..... 454— 10,248

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Ninth Assembly District was seven thousand nine hundred and fifty 7,950
Of which William G. Bergen received three thousand eight hundred and twenty-three 3,823
Of which J. Solis Bitterbind received three thousand four hundred and ninety-one 3,491
Of which John R. Voorhis received four hundred and seventy-five 475
Of which there was defective one. 1
Of which there were blank three. 3
And of which there were scattering one hundred and fifty-seven ..... 157— 7,950

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Tenth Assembly District was seven thousand four hundred and twenty-three 7,423
Of which Anthony Hartman received three thousand four hundred and ten 3,410
Of which Owen Murphy received two thousand two hundred and seventeen 2,217
Of which Daniel S. Riddle received one thousand six hundred and fifty 1,650
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there were blank thirteen 13
And of which there were scattering one hundred and thirty-two ..... 132— 7,423

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Eleventh Assembly District was seven thousand one hundred and three 7,103
Of which Peter Trainer received three thousand four hundred and eighty-two 3,482
Of which John V. Gridley received three thousand four hundred and sixty-five 3,465
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there were blank nine. 9
And of which there were scattering one hundred and forty-six. 146— 7,103

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Twelfth Assembly District was six thousand nine hundred and twelve 6,912
Of which Henry Woltman received five thousand three hundred and fifty-eight 5,358
Of which Victor Heimberger received one thousand three hundred and ninety-nine 1,399
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there was blank one... 1
And of which there were scattering one hundred and fifty-three ..... 153— 6,912

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Thirteenth Assembly District was six thousand eight hundred and seventeen 6,817
Of which William Halpin received two thousand nine hundred and twenty-one 2,921
Of which Alexander McLeod received two thousand seven hundred and thirty-one 2,731
Of which Asahel R. Herrick received one thousand and sixty-eight 1,068
Of which there were defective two 2
Of which there were blank eight 8
And of which there were scattering eighty-seven ..... 87— 6,817

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Fourteenth Assembly District was five thousand seven hundred and ninety-two 5,792
Of which Charles H. Whalen received two thousand three hundred and five 2,305
Of which James McKiever received two thousand two hundred and four 2,204
Of which Herman G. Carter received one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight 1,168
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there were blank eleven 11
And of which there were scattering one hundred and three.. 103— 5,792

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Fifteenth Assembly District was eight thousand one hundred and fifty-five 8,155
Of which Alexander Frear received three thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight 3,788
Of which James H. Anderson received one thousand nine hundred and forty-three 1,943
Of which Joseph Blumenthal received one thousand five hundred and thirty-one 1,531
Of which John McDermott received seven hundred and twenty-seven 727
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there were blank four. 4
And of which there were scattering one hundred and sixty-one 161— 8,155

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Sixteenth Assembly District was eight thousand one hundred and ninety-one 8,191
Of which James Irving received four thousand and twenty-nine 4,029
Of which Peter Woods received two thousand one hundred and ninety-two 2,192
Of which James M. Thompson, Jr., received one thousand nine hundred and fourteen 1,914
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there were blank two.. 2
And of which there were scattering fifty-three ..... 53— 8,191

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Seventeenth Assembly District was eight thousand three hundred and sixty-five ..8,365
Of which George W. Plunkitt received four thousand and one. 4,001
Of which George P. Bradford received two thousand five hundred and eighty-three 2,583
Of which Terence Riley received one thousand seven hundred and forty-three 1,743
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there were blank five.. 5
And of which there were scattering thirty-two ..... 32— 8,365

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Eighteenth Assembly District was seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-four. 7,974
Of which Lawrence D. Kiernan received five thousand two hundred and fifty-five 5,255
Of which Spencer Kirby received two thousand one hundred and thirty-one 2,131
Of which Patrick H. McDonough received five hundred and thirty-seven 537
Of which there were defective two 2
Of which there were blank seven 7
And of which there were scattering forty-two ..... 42— 7,974

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Nineteenth Assembly District was three thousand three hundred and fifty-five 3,355
Of which Josiah Porter received one thousand four hundred and seventy-three 1,473
Of which William L. Wiley received one thousand and seventy-two 1,072
Of which Richard H. Greene received seven hundred and seventy-four 774
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there were blank two. 2
And of which there were scattering thirty-three ..... 33— 3,355

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Twentieth Assembly District was seven thousand two hundred and thirty-eight 7,238
Of which John Keegan received two thousand five hundred and thirty-six 2,536
Of which Henry Claussen, Jr., received two thousand two hundred and sixty-four 2,264
Of which Nicholas H. Babcock received two thousand one hundred and eighty-two 2,182
Of which Daniel B. Northrup received two hundred and eleven 211
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there were blank 12
And of which there were scattering thirty-two ..... 32— 7,238

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Twenty-first Assembly District, was six thousand nine hundred and twenty-five 6,925
Of which William Hitchman received three thousand nine hundred and eighty-one 3,981
Of which Robert C. Brown received two thousand five hundred and thirty-three 2,533
Of which John W. Bennett received three hundred and sixty-three 363
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there were blank two. 2
And of which there were scattering forty-five ..... 45— 6,925

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1868.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman.
CHARLES E. LOEW, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, County Clerk's Office, } ss.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original Declaration on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Witness my hand and official seal, at the City Hall, in the City and County of New York, this eighteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

CHARLES E. LOEW,
Clerk of the County of New York.

DECLARATION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY Canvassers of the County of New York, in relation to Members of Assembly.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts in each of the Assembly Districts of said County, at the General Election held on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1868, do hereby certify, determine, and declare:

That MICHAEL C. MURPHY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the First Assembly District in said County.

That DENIS BURNS, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Second Assembly District in said County.

That OWEN CAVANAGH, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Third Assembly District in said County.

That JOHN GALVIN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fourth Assembly District in said County.

That PETER MITCHELL, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fifth Assembly District in said County.

That TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Sixth Assembly District in said County.

That JAMES A. RICHMOND, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Seventh Assembly District in said County.

That MARTIN NACHTMANN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Eighth Assembly District in said County.

That WILLIAM G. BERGEN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Ninth Assembly District in said County.

That ANTHONY HARTMAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Tenth Assembly District in said County.

That PETER TRAINER, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Eleventh Assembly District in said County.

That HENRY WOLTMAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Twelfth Assembly District in said County.

That WILLIAM HALPIN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Thirteenth Assembly District in said County.

That CHARLES H. WHALEN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fourteenth Assembly District in said County.

That ALEXANDER FREAR, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fifteenth Assembly District in said County.

That JAMES IRVING, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Sixteenth Assembly District in said County.

That GEORGE W. PLUNKITT, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Seventeenth Assembly District in said County.

That LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Eighteenth Assembly District in said County.

That JOSIAH PORTER, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Nineteenth Assembly District in said County.

That JOHN KEEGAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Twentieth Assembly District in said County.

That WILLIAM HITCHMAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Twenty-first Assembly District in said County.

We certify this declaration to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1868.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman.
CHARLES E. LOEW, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, County Clerk's Office, } ss.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original Declaration on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Witness my hand and official seal, at the City Hall, in the City and County of New York, this eighteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

CHARLES E. LOEW,
Clerk of the County of New York.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY Canvassers of the County of New York, in relation to votes given for Register and City Judge:

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 10TH, 11TH, 12TH, 13TH, 14TH, 15TH, 16TH and 17TH days of November, 1868, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said County, at the General Election held on the 3d day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

FOR REGISTER.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Register of the City and County of New York was one hundred and fifty-one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three 151,983
Of which Michael Connolly received one hundred and five thousand five hundred and eighty-one 105,581
Of which Horace Greeley received forty-six thousand and ninety-eight 46,098
Of which there were defective two 2
Of which there were blank eighty-one 81
And of which there were scattering two hundred and twenty-one ..... 221— 151,983

FOR CITY JUDGE.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of City Judge was one hundred and fifty-three thousand four hundred and twenty-seven 153,427
Of which Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., received one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and eight 109,808
Of which Henry D. Lapaugh received forty-three thousand four hundred and forty-seven 43,447
Of which there were defective two 2
Of which there were blank sixty-four 64
And of which there were scattering one hundred and three ..... 103— 153,427

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signature of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board this seventeenth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman.
CHARLES E. LOEW, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, County Clerk's Office, } ss.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original statement on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Witness my hand and official seal, at the City Hall, in the City and County of New York, this eighteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

CHARLES E. LOEW,
Clerk of the County of New York.

DECLARATION OF THE BOARD OF County Canvassers of the County of New York, in relation to votes given for Register and City Judge:

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County at the General Election held on the third day of November, A. D. 1868, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

REGISTER.

That MICHAEL CONNOLLY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Register of the City and County of New York.

CITY JUDGE.

That GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected City Judge.

We certify this Declaration to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1868.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman.
CHARLES E. LOEW, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, County Clerk's Office, } ss.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original Declaration on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Witness my hand and official seal, at the City Hall, in the City and County of New York, this eighteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

CHARLES E. LOEW,
Clerk of the County of New York.

DECLARATION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY Canvassers of the County of New York, in relation to Members of Assembly.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts in each of the Assembly Districts of said County, at the General Election held on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1868, do hereby certify, determine, and declare:

That MICHAEL C. MURPHY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the First Assembly District in said County.

That DENIS BURNS, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Second Assembly District in said County.

That OWEN CAVANAGH, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Third Assembly District in said County.

That JOHN GALVIN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fourth Assembly District in said County.

That PETER MITCHELL, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fifth Assembly District in said County.

That TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Sixth Assembly District in said County.

That JAMES A. RICHMOND, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Seventh Assembly District in said County.

That MARTIN NACHTMANN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Eighth Assembly District in said County.

That WILLIAM G. BERGEN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Ninth Assembly District in said County.

That ANTHONY HARTMAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Tenth Assembly District in said County.

That PETER TRAINER, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Eleventh Assembly District in said County.

That HENRY WOLTMAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Twelfth Assembly District in said County.

That WILLIAM HALPIN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Thirteenth Assembly District in said County.

That CHARLES H. WHALEN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fourteenth Assembly District in said County.

That ALEXANDER FREAR, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fifteenth Assembly District in said County.

That JAMES IRVING, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Sixteenth Assembly District in said County.

That GEORGE W. PLUNKITT, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Seventeenth Assembly District in said County.

That LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Eighteenth Assembly District in said County.

That JOSIAH PORTER, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Nineteenth Assembly District in said County.

That JOHN KEEGAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Twentieth Assembly District in said County.

That WILLIAM HITCHMAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Twenty-first Assembly District in said County.

We certify this declaration to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1868.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman.
CHARLES E. LOEW, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, County Clerk's Office, } ss.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original Declaration on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Witness my hand and official seal, at the City Hall, in the City and County of New York, this eighteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

CHARLES E. LOEW,
Clerk of the County of New York.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY Canvassers of the County of New York, in relation to votes given for Supervisor:

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th and 17th days of November, 1868, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the General Election held on the 3d day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

FOR SUPERVISOR.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for Supervisor of the County of New York was one hundred and fifty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-five 152,425
Of which William M. Tweed received eighty-two thousand two hundred and one 82,201
Of which Isaac J. Oliver received forty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-three 43,863
Of which John W. Chanler received twenty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-one. 26,191
Of which there were defective two 2
Of which there were blank fifty-one 51
And of which there were scattering ..... 117—152,425

We certify this Statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this seventeenth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman.
CHARLES E. LOEW, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, County Clerk's Office, } ss.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original Declaration on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Witness my hand and official seal, at the City Hall, in the City and County of New York, this eighteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

CHARLES E. LOEW,
Clerk of the County of New York.

DECLARATION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY Canvassers of the County of New York, in relation to Supervisor.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th and 17th days of November, 1868, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the General Election held on the 3d day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

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Of which there were blank fifty-one 51
And of which there were scattering ..... 117—152,425

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this seventeenth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman.
CHARLES E. LOEW, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, County Clerk's Office, } ss.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original statement on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Witness my hand and official seal, at the City Hall, in the City and County of New York, this eighteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

CHARLES E. LOEW,
Clerk of the County of New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS. Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director.
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES,
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
AND PEALS OF APPLAUSE
afford the best possible evidence of the brilliancy and interest of the remarkably attractive
ACCUMULATION OF NOVELTIES
now offered at this establishment. To quote the words of a popular poet:
"The Fourteenth-street Circus is filled to repletion
To witness the acts of the cluster of stars.
The children all deem it a bower Elysian,
And it draws out great numbers of portly papas.
'Cinderella' is billed as the latest attraction,
The often-told story most gorgeously drest,
With other performances startling in action,
By riders and acrobats all of the best."
CINDERELLA; CINDERELLA; CINDERELLA; CINDERELLA; or, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
every night, and at all matinees, by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
Previous to the Spectacle, a choice selection of EXCITING ACTS IN THE RING, including every variety of
DASHING BAREBACK RIDING
AND ELEGANT ACROBATIC EXERCISES,
introducing
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
AND HIS INFANT SON,
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
MR. ROBERT STICKNEY,
THE CONRAD BROTHERS,
and all the principal artists of
THE MOST TALENTED COMPANY OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
to be found in Europe or America.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES in Grand Theatre.
Continued success, without precedent, of
THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
who will appear
Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees in IXION, or the Man at the Wheel.
IXION.....MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
supported by Messrs. Weber, Markham, Harland, Mr. Harry Beckett, and full dramatic Company.
Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday Matinees, CINDERELLA, or the Little Glass Slipper.
CINDERELLA.....MISS ROSA COOK.
At intervals in the Lecture Room and Statuary Hall, the $50,000 Com. Foote, Miss Nestelle, and a host of Living Human Phenomena. And just added, a Menagerie of Wild Animals, all of which, with the Wonders of Wood's Museum, form the greatest combination of attractions in the world.
NOTICE—Notwithstanding the continued and uninterrupted success of IXION, warranting its occupation of the stage for an unlimited period, the management feel that they are complying with the desire of a large portion of their patrons by making an early change, thereby fulfilling their promise of variety in dramatic production. The next principal attraction will be
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Begins at 8.
JAMES E. HAYES.....Lessee and Manager.
C. W. TAYLEURE.....Business Manager.
EVERY NIGHT, AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
292d to 300th Performance of G. L. FOX'S Pantomime.
39th week. 39th week. 39th week. HUMPTY DUMPTY 39th week. 39th week. 39th week.
The Inimitable Comedian and Pantomimist, Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as HUMPTY DUMPTY AND CLOWN.
"Brilliant Kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments, comic tricks gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun." 300 300 300 300 300 300
"There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright, and innocent as this beautiful production."
Mlle. SANGALI and the ITALIAN BALLET, (The greatest Ballet Troupe in America.)
The rush is unexampled. Throngs are nightly turned away. Secure seats in advance; it costs you nothing extra to do so.
MATINEES 1½ EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Admission 50 cents.
THIS SATURDAY { MATINEE. EVENING. } TWO PERFORMANCES.
The great and distinguished artists,
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
IN TWO PIECES
AT BOTH PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AT 1½. REGULAR FAMILY WILLIAMS MATINEE. ONLY MATINEE OF THE FAIRY CIRCLE. CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
EVENING AT 7½. MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS LAST TIME IN THE FAIRY CIRCLE AND THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
MONDAY,
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced
BARNEY WILLIAMS'S £2,000 EMERALD RING,
BY JOHN BROUGHAM, ESQ.,
Mounted with New Scenery, Accessions, Wardrobes, etc., etc.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, 14TH STREET.
DE SOLLA. DE SOLLA. DE SOLLA.
First Appearance of the Wonderful Tenor,
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA,
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA,
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA,
MAST. RAPHAEL DE SOLLA, THE CHILD TENOR,
MAST. RAPHAEL DE SOLLA, THE CHILD TENOR,
MAST. RAPHAEL DE SOLLA, THE CHILD TENOR,
Aged 10 years. Mast. De Solla, aged 10 years.
Last week of the beautiful Operatic Burlesque,
LA SONNAMBULA, LA SONNAMBULA, LA SONNAMBULA, LA SONNAMBULA, LA SONNAMBULA, LA SONNAMBULA,
With those popular artists, Unsworth, Eugene, Nelse Seymour, Eph Horn, Warren White, Dan Bryant.
BRYANTS'. DE SOLLA. UNSWORTH. EUGENE. BRYANTS'.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE. BARBE BLEUE.
H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director.
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
BARBE BLEUE.
HOUSES CROWDED EVERY EVENING,
to witness
THE MOST SUPERBLY-MOUNTED OPERA BOUFFE
over produced in Europe or America.
THIS EVENING, and until further notice,
BARBE-BLEUE.
Mlle. IRMA and M. AUJAC.
MONDAY EVENING, November 30,
FIRST NIGHT OF THE DOUBLE COMPANY.
Seats secured six days in advance at Shirmer's and the Box office.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th avenue, bet. 58th and 59th streets.
ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 29, AT 3 o'clock,
THEODORE THOMAS'S
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
ADMISSION,
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

FERRERO'S
APOLLO HALL
AND
LECTURE ROOM,
BROADWAY,
CORNER
TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET,
FOR
BALLS,
CONCERTS,
LECTURES,
FAIRS,
PUBLIC MEETINGS AND DINNERS,
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, &c.
Apply in the
BILLIARD ROOM,
No. 1