A Great Speech.

It is not often that such solid words of wisdom fall from the lips of man as were uttered by Mr. Peter Cooper, at the recent Annual Commencement of the institution founded by him. The occasion was one of unusual interest on account of the presentation of an address from the present and past pupils to the venerable founder of the Union. This address, unlike most similar productions, was remarkably well written tender in the expression of gratitude, beautiful in sentiment. It has been elegantly engrossed, and elaborately framed for preservation in the great reading room of the Institute, and is in better taste than any bronze statue or monumental device could have been The thousands of grateful pupils say to the world, "if you seek a monument look about you," and Mr. Cooper's name and fame is rendered more secure and imperishable in such a way than it could be in any other.

ed, under any provocation whatever, to

take the place of the divine law: 'What-soever ye would that men should do un-

to you, do ye even so unto them;' nor

substitution ever be possible, if poor men will remember that it is the duty and

therefore the right, of every poor man to strive to become rich by honest, intel-

ligent and patient labor, and if rich men

will remember that the possession of wealth, which is the fruit of the general

effort, confers no right to its use as an

engine of oppression or coercion upon

any class which is concerned in its pro

duction. Let me then record that, dur-

ing a long life passed in active business.

I have never known any but evil conse-

quences to all classes, and especially to

the innocent, to result from strikes, lock

outs, or other forcible measures designed

to interfere with the steady and regular

march of productive industry, and I feel

justified in an earnest appeal to both workmen and capitalists henceforth to

regard each other as equals and friends :

and to imitate the great example, so re-

cently set by the enlightened govern-ment of Great Britain and the United

States, in the submission of their differ-

ences to arbitration; and not to expect

to reform social evils by combinations

designed to force either side into the ac-

ceptance of unpalatable terms, by the

stern logic of starvation and indiscrimi-

nate ruin. Reform to be of any perma-

nent value, must be based upon personal

virtue, not force; and it seems to me

that the millenium will not be far off.

when each individual shall set about re-

forming himself rather than society, and

festation of your respect and gratitude, so touching because so full of love, let

heartfelt reply as a kind of last will and

testament of the garnered experience of

an old friend, whose days are almost

numbered, and who asks only to be re-membered as "one who loved his fellow

A Sagacious Dog.

Mr. Snapp, a blacksmith, owns two

cur, about twelve or fifteen years old,

In the winter, between the hours for

but still near enough to keep warm.

off at a full run, each aiming to secure a

place behind the warm kitchen stove,

most active, almost always gains the

out in the cold. Now comes the curious

work to devise some means by which he

and waited, with a cunning twinkle in

same stratagem with the old dog, with

as little success as if he had tried to fly.

few moments, he made his appearance

Now, what dog could resist such a tempting sight? At least, the fellow behind the stove could not, it is plain;

for, sneaking cautiously out of his snug

retreat, he made a sudden dash for the

coveted bone, which he secured very easily, to the surprise of all for a few

minutes only, as the mystery was soon cleared up; for, no sooner had he pos-

sessed himself of what he soon found to

be nothing but an old dry bone they

warm retreat behind the stove-which

contemplate the proverb: "It takes a thief to catch a thief."

Curious Statistics of Suicide in New

York.

one hundred and one suicides for the

year 1871 (nearly two per week), re-

corded in the bureau of vital statistics,

and hitherto unpublished, are interesting. Seventy-nine of these were males, and twenty-two females, and out of

that number twenty-seven chose death

by hanging, twenty-one by shooting,

and eleven by drowning; pine cut or stabbed themselves, seven jumped from

dizzy heights, twenty-five took poison, and one placed himself before a locomo-

tive. It appears that the Germans dur-

ing the year have been the most prone to take their own lives, having furnished

forty-six or nearly one-half of the en-

tire number. Hanging seems to have been the favorite form of suicide, there

being twenty-seven, a plurality over all methods adopted by them to "shuffle off

mans who chose other methods than

hanging, eleven put an end to their existence by shooting, seven used violent

and active drugs to poison themselves,

their throats, one stabbed, and another

killed himself with a hatchet, and three

Some of the details in the case of the

turn put his wits to work.

hugely.

part of my story :

As soon as the hour for dinner comes-

and consequently very feeble.

men.

such an unnatural and criminal

The remarks of Mr. Cooper, in reply to the presentation address, were full of wisdom, and deserving of preservation in a permanent form. The venerable author would blush to have his words called a speech, and yet we venture to say that a greater speech was never heard in the large hall where have been assembled from time to time, nearly all of the wise men of the country. Writers on political economy devote many pages to the elaboration of the laws of trade, the question of demand and supply, the relations of employer and employed, the rights of property, and the duties of men of wealth, but Mr. Cooper has condensed the whole matter into a few words, and if these words could sink deep into the hearts of all mankind, we should never again hear of the rich oppressing the poor, nor the poor destroying themselves by "lock outs" and strikes.

We advise every manufacturer, every mechanic, every laborer to procure a copy of this address, and trade unions could not do a better thing than to have it reprinted for gratuitous circulation among their members. It ought to have the widest possible circulation, and, we propose to give the greater part of it in our columns.

Mr. Cooper celebrated his eightieth birthday by making an additional gift of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the Union, for the foundation and support of a free circulating library. This act was all that was necessary to round up and complete the usefulness of

the Institute. The laboring poor can now obtain gratuitous instructions in every department of practical knowledge, and unable to attend the exercises of the school, can still profit by the benefaction by carrying home with them the book required for their information. By such acts of benevolence, and by the gift of more than a million dollars for the free education of workingmen and toiling women, Mr. Cooper has earned the right to offer advice, both to the rich and poor. He shows how to earn a fortune and how to spend it. He says: "While yet a child, I learned that the hand of the diligent maketh rich,' and whatever of wealth I have achieved has been due, primarily, to habits of patient industry formed at the outset of my

He early learned that the great part of the poverty, vice, and crime which afflict the American people was due to intemperance, and he "carefully avoided all alcoholic liquors as the greatest curse of the young, and the most deadly foe to domestic happiness and the public

He next warns against hastily con- thinking attitude, and set his wits to tracted debts, and suggests the wisdom of trying to keep a little ready money on hand for judicious investments. Debt place. All at once an idea seemed to is a slavery which every young man strike him. Taking advantage of the ought to avoid; or, if assumed, ought good "watch dog" qualities of the ternot to endure for one day beyond the rier, he made a feint toward the garden, shortest time necessary to set him free. By shunning intemperance, and pract- intruding at that point, when, true to ising rigid economy, he was able to grow in prosperity and wealth, but the opportunities of acquiring knowledge were so limited, there being no free day or evening schools, that he found it far more difficult to learn what he wanted to know than to be industrious, temperate, and prudent. Hence he decided that, if he should prosper in the acquisition of worldly means, to found an in-stitution to which all young people of the working classes who desired to be good citizens, and to rise in life, could resort, without price, in order to acquire that knowledge of their business, and of science, which in these days, is absolutely indispensable to a successful

career. Mr. Cooper never lost sight of this resolution during a business career of nearly sixty years; and all this time, he work on it as if he was enjoying it that he was "cheered, comforted, sustained and encouraged by the greatest of human blessings, a diligent, wise, industrious, faithful, and affectionate wife; and by the active co-operation of his children, who justly regarded, as the richest portion of their inheritance, that part of his wealth which he desired to consecrate to the public welfare."

Having thus given an account of the train of circumstances which led to the foundation of the "Union for the Advancement of Science and Art," Mr. had both gnawed a hundred times, than Cooper closes with the following elo- the young rascal had secured the good "I do not prescribe any standard of ex- he certainly deserved after displaying so

penditure for others, and I am quite much cunning—leaving the poor old ready to subscribe to the doctrine that a fellow out again in the cold, there to just and faithful trustee should be liberally paid for his services, and should not be restricted in the reasonable gratification of his desires so long as the rights to others are not hereby infringed; and I desire to give the fullest recognition to the sacredness of private property and the conservation of capital, as for the best interests of society and all the members thereof; but I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that production of wealth is not the work of any one man, and that the acquisition of great for-tanes is not possible without the co-opration of multitudes of men, and that therefore the individuals to whose lot these fortunes fall, whether by inherit ance or the laws of production and trade, hould never lose sight of the fact that, s they hold them only by the will of cociety, expressed in statute law, so they should administer them as trustees for the benefit of society, as inculcated by

the moral law. "When rich men are thus brought to regard themselves as trustees, and poor men learn to be industrious, economical. temperate, self-denying and diligent in the mortal coil." Of the forty-six Gerthe acquisition of knowledge, then the deplorable strife between capital and labor, tending to destroy their fundamental, necessary, and irrefragable harmony, will cease; and the world will no longer be afflicted with such unnatural industrial conflicts as we have seen, during

whom nature intended to be firm allies portunate, weary of breath." There are sixteen cases of each nationality. Six of the Americans slumbered unto death and inseparable friends into hostile camps in which the great law of love and mutual forbearance is extinguished by swallowing narcotic poison, five shot themselves, two took Paris green, two by selfish passions. The law of force, whether expressed in trade associations, preventing other men from exercising their inalienable right to labor where cut their throats, and one hanged himself. Of the Irish, six took poison, four hanged, and two shot themselves, two they can find work, or in combinations sped from windows, one drowned himof capitalists seeking by lock outs to close the avenues of labor, are equally self, and one cut his throat. Of seven English suicides, four to reprehensible and should never be allow-

oison, one hanged himself, one cut his throat, one leaped from the roof, and one hanged himself. There were three French suicides, of which number one hanged himself, one cut his throat, and one leaped from the roof. The remaining thirteen of the total number, and scattered through various nationalities, ended their lives by all the different plans above specified, except one, who threw himself before a locomotive. It is interesting to note the Germans preferred the most violent deaths, even in the choice of poisons, such as Paris green, strychnine, etc., the most active

The Wonderful Grove of Palms at Rio Janeiro.

I hardly know how to describe this garden. There are one hundred and ten palms in two rows-s fine gravel walk bout forty feet wide running between them. These palms, set out as straight as an arrow, are crossed at one end by another path with about as many palms on each side as in the first row; the whole forms the letter T. A fountain from the aqueduct which supplies the city plays in the centre of this grove. The trees are perfectly straight, with no branches until near the top, where the whole cluster is. The whole tree is, I should say, about seventy-five feet high the upper part of the trunk is perfectly green, the lower part is bottle-shaped Every variety of palm is to be found in this garden. Plots of flowers are between every walk, and of the brightest colors; most of the walks are lined with hedges, trimmed up to square corners, conforming his life to the great law of flat on top, and are a little larger than loving God and his fellow-men. While at the ground. These hedges are in per-I thank you my young friends—I had almost said my children—for this manifect line in their trimming. So true and perfect are they that I first took them for blocks of wood cut out and painted green. Every kind of tropical me ask you to accept of this feeble but fruit is found in this garden. The orange, lemon, pine-apple, cocoanut, fig, bread-fruit, mango, guava, caju, plan-tain, banana, and I don't know how many more, whose names I do not remember, and the fruit I never saw before. Bowers covered with running vines, having seats under them, were filled with humming birds of gayest plumage. Bamboo canes, in spots, growing so thick that a mouse could not logs; one, a terrier, four or five years have crawled through the clusters. The old, the other, half shepherd and half canes were forty feet high, some of them, and perfectly straight. Think of a fishing pole as straight as an arrow, thirty or forty feet long, not as large as your wrist at the butt, with a perfect taper breakfast and dinner, and dinner and down to nothing. This garden is about one-fourth as large as Central Park, supper, these two dogs may always be seen perched up just far enough from New York, or about as large as Boston Mr. Snapp's forge to escape the sparks, Common. Like the park, it is not finshed yet. A line of horse cars run to it from the city. This line is owned by which they know even better than the apprentices in the shop—they are both some New Yorkers, pays 40 per cent. a year dividend, and the stock can't be bought for money. Although negroes and whites are on equality here (I mean which is only large enough for one dog at a time. Now the terrier, being the the free negroes), no man can ride in the cars unless he has on a cravat and collar,-Journal of a Tourist. coveted place, leaving the poor old dog

Bryant.

The old dog being thus left out in the We copied in a recent number of the Journal an account given by the poet Bryant of the mode of life which he had could get the terrier out of the coveted oursued for many years, and to which may fairly be attributed his remarkable nealth of mind and body at a very advonced age. A Georgian, who professes to be 96 years of age and a carpenter by trade, has been moved by Mr. Bryant's barking furiously, as if some one was letter to give his own method of prehis nature, out popped the terrier, not to make a feint, but to make a pell-mell serving health, which is somewhat different from that of the poet. He says: rush to the extreme end of the garden, "I get up about five in the morning, pushing the old schemer just outside the drink about six or eight drinks of good, kitchen-door, who no sooner saw the terrier enter the garden than he popped too, not into the garden, but behind the solid corn whiskey by about eight o'clock. By that time I have jacked off and dressed about five hundred feet of plank, warm kitchen stove, curled himself up

more or less, then take breakfast. "My breakfast is generally a smotherhis eye, for his young friend, who no ed chicken and a stewed catfish or two sooner made his appearance, and seeing the situation, then he tried exactly the or three trout; sometimes two or three shad, with beefsteak and ham and fried eggs, with two or three dozen boiled eggs, fifteen or twenty batter-cakes, with a Finding that to fail so signally, he in little coffee or tea—say about six or eight cups—just as I feel about the num-After disappearing in the garden for a ber of cups. I then joint, tongue, and groove the plank. By about one o'clock right in front of the kitchen-door, with am ready for putting up or down, at a large bone in his mouth, and set to

which time I dine. "My dinner is not always the same; but generally I take about three or four quarts of turtle and pea soup, a small baked pig or a roasted goose, sometimes a quarter of a lamb or kid, greens, beans, peas, onions, eschalots, potatoes, cabbage, and other like vegetables, by which time I have drunk about fifteen or twenty drinks of old, solid corn whiskey. After dinner I put up or down my plank, as the case may be; take a few drinks during the time, say about twelve or four-

"I then take the last meal, which is generally called tea; don't use any meat; drink about six quarts of good buttermilk, with about one and a half or two pounds of light bread; take about four drinks to hold it steady, lay down about eight, and rest better than if I had crowded my stomach. I then rest well, dream pleasant dreams and rise early again.

"This has been my mode of living through life. I am stout and active; weigh from two hundred and sixty to two hundred and seventy-five pounds; health fine. My head is as black as a gander's back. I am not very extravagant in using tobacco; only use about two or three plugs a day, say one and a half pounds; smoke some and chew the balance-not that I like the weed; use it only to keep the flesh down."-Apple-

Ducks are said to do good service in exterminating the potato bug. A gentleman of Piqus, Ohio, put a pair of Muscovy's into his potato patch, which was literally swarming with the bugs. The ducks ate the bugs with such avidity that the latter were soon exterminated, and the patch has not since been troubled with them. The ducks did not appear to suffer any ill effects from eating the bugs, and were not very slow in "taking in" all they could discover.

The grasshopper having become somethree leaped from windows, three cut thing too much of a burden in Utak, the ingenious Mormons have contrived a machine to make it hot for him. It is the past century, in every quarter of the civilized globe, and latterly on so great a scale in this country, arraying those death by drowning.

Chose death by drowning.

Native Americans and the Irish are through the 'hoppers a rod wide, and next upon the roll of those "rashly immakes hash of all that lie in its way.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

AGAINST THE STANCHION.-Colone Waring author of the "Ogden Farm Papers," in the American Agriculturist, thus denounces the practice of putting cattle in stocks:

As to stanchions, "I go agin 'em, that's flat." I think them an invention of the enemy-of comfort and thrift. It is true, are convenient and effectual. A they cow once locked in between stanchions is as fixed as a man with his head in a pillory, and I think about as comfortable. My cows are tied with three feet chains and broad collars around their necks, and it is evident that they are much more comfortable than they would be in stanchions. When they finish their meals, they lie down and stay down, which stanchion cows do not, for when a single position becomes tiresome they must get up to change it, while my animals can loll about, lick their sides, and stretch themselves out at full length without rising. I sometimes find a cow lying flat on her side, with her head on the floor and all four legs stretched out, like a dead cow, but for the flirting of the new regulations that may be relieved at the Department on and after her tail; and if she don't enjoy it, there is no enjoyment in a cow stall. I would like to see a cow attempt this sort of luxury in stanchions.

There is no other place where a cow can be fed so regularly nor so economically, as from her own manger, and no place where she will eat so quietly, for she knows that the "master" cow is snugly tied in her own place, and can ne to drive her away from her feed. If peace of mind is important to a cow, we can but pity the poor brute who is the butt of the yard, and is only able to snatch a mouthful here and there, as she is driven from one pile of fodder to another, chewing her plunder as she runs.

CLEANSING BLANKETS .- It is quite as important to have the blankets on our beds clean as to have sheets pure and white. The Boston Journal of Chemistry gives the following method of cleansing blankets:

Put two large tablespoons of borax and a pint bowl of soft soap into a tub of cold water. When dissolved, put in a pair of blankets and let them remain in over night. Next day rub and drain them out, and rinse thoroughly in two waters, and hang them out to dry. Do not wring them.

But this is not the only domestic use to which borax may be put. Says the same journal: "Borax is the best cockroach exterminator yet discovered. This troublesome insect has a peculiar aversion to it, and will never return where it has once been scattered. As the salt perfectly harmless to human beings, it is to be preferred for this purpose to the poisonous substances commonly For cleansing the hair, nothing s better than a solution of borax water Wash afterward with pure water, if it leaves the hair too stiff. Borax dissolved in water is also an excellent dentifrice

TO TAKE BRUISES OUT OF FURNI-TURE .- Wet the part with warm water ; double a piece of brown paper five or six times, soak it in the warm water, and lay it on the place; apply on that a warm, but not hot flatiron till the moisture is evaporated. If the bruise be not gone, repeat the process. After two or three applications, the dent or bruise will be raised to the surface. If the bruise be small, merely soak it with warm water, and hold a red-hot iron The Art of Living Well-A Rival of Mr. near the surface, keeping the surface continually wet-the bruise will soon

FLORAL ARBORICULTURE .- In the arden of Mrs. Alfred Wadsworth, at Patterson ville, says the Iberia Planters' Banner, is a large, flourishing magnolia ree. A beautiful running rose has thrown its branches among all of the limbs of the magnolia to its crown; and the roses bloom on all of these branches several months in the year. Soon the arge, white flowers of the magnolia will blend with the flowers of the rose bush; and there, among the glossy, dark green magnolia leaves, all combined, constitute a "thing of beauty," and it is the delight of all who gaze upon it. Early in the spring, we noticed a large hickory tree, in this city, apparently covered with heavy clusters of the most beautiful flowers. A Chinese Wistaria of great uxuriance, had climbed up this and spread itself all over it, and as the Wistaria was in full bloom before the leaves of the hickory made their appearance, the effect was most striking. It actually appeared that the hickory was laden with blossoms; and for a moment we were cheated into the belief that we had found a new and magnificent flowering tree. Readers of taste can easily produce nove, and beautiful effects in floral aboriculture by thus planting Wistarias, climbing roses, the Bigloria grandiflora, the broad-leaved ivy, etc., and allowing them to spread upon and intermingle with the branches of the magnolia, live oak, hickory, or other trees.

New York Markets.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues exceedingly duil for all grades, with prices generally weak, but with only small supplies on hand, the decline not general and confined mainly to shipping grades. Rye flour lower. Corn meal very lim, with a sale of yellow Western at \$4.75. We quote: Western and State superflue \$5.50 a \$5.90; shipping extras, \$9.25 a \$6.56; bakers and family branas, including \$1. Louis and Southern, \$8.75 a \$2.55. Rye flour, \$6.75 a \$4.55. Corn meal, \$1.55 a \$1 for Western, and \$4.10 a 4.25 for Southern and Brandwywine.

GROCERIES—Baw sugars less active, yet a fair rade noted; prices are firm; sales 94, a 95,c. for air to good redining. Coffee nore active; Molasses and rice meet with only a limited jobbing trade. SUNDARES—Rosin firmer st \$1.55a \$2.05 for strained Spirits turpentine unchanged at 48% a 47c. Petro leum lower and dull at 25%c for reduced. Linseed oil dull at 91 a 92c. Whiskey steady and more active at 93c. Tailow quiet at 9 a 95c. Freights less active and rates easier; to Liverpool, by steam grain 6d.

grain 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat 1 a 2c. lower under a decline in Liverpool; business moderate; sales at \$1.50 a \$1.51 for soft No. 2 apring, \$1.51 a \$1.52 for straight do. \$4.53 a \$1.54 for No. 1 Minvaukee, and \$1.61 a \$1.64 for red and amber winter. Oats firmer and fairly active; sales at 67 a 68c, for Ohio and State; and 65 a 68c, for Western. Mait firm and in fair, demand; sales at \$1.27\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Western. Hye dull and heavy. Corn 1 a 2c, better, with a brisk demand; eales at 72\(\frac{1}{2}\) a 75c, for damp and unsound, 76 a 78c, for fair to choice Western introd, 79 a 80c. for yellow and white Western, and \$3c. for round yellow.

PROVISIONS—Pork again lower and dull; sales at \$15.12\k a \$15.25 for new mess, and \$15 a \$13.20 for Western prime mess; active for the future; sales at \$14.57\k a \$15.50 r july and August. Beef dull and unchanged; there beef inactive. Out smeats without activity; sales at 7 a 7\ks. for shoulders, and 12 a 12\ks. for hams. Dressed hogs quiet at 5 a 7c. for ity. Baces dull and values unsettled. Land dull and lower, especially city; sales at \$\psi_k\$c. for No 1, 10c. for fulr to prime steam and 10\ks. for kettle. Future sales at \$1\psi_k\$ a 10\ks. for July.

COTION—Spot moderately active and \$\kc. higher; tuture active at an advance of \ks.; sales en the spot at \$1\psi_k\$ for low middling unlands. For future delivery sales at \$1\ks. for July, 20\ks. for August, 10\ks. for September, 10\ks. for November, and 17\ks. for December.

cember.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—The market for beeves was fair, but closed with a downward tendency. The native cattle were sold at 11 a 124c. \$\psi\$ B., with a few at 15c.; and Texans at 105; a 105; c. Common to strictly prime sheep were sold at 5; a 65; c. \$\psi\$ B.; Ohlo, Virginia, and reansylvanta lambs at \$\psi\$ a 15c.; and good to prime Jersey and State do., at 124; a 13c. \$\psi\$ B. There was scarcely any demand for the few live hogs on the market. For 4 cars of fat heavy hogs, helding at \$c. \$\psi\$ B., 45c., was bid; and a small 10 of 24 Ohlos, meetly sows, 167 Ms. average, sold at \$c. Dressed hogs continue steady at 6 a 7c. \$\psi\$ is.

Late Post Office Regulations Respecting Special Request Envelopes.

In the appropriation by Congress for the supply of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, it is provided that special devices and the address of correspondents will not be printed under any circumstances whatever. The printing of cards and requests across the end, has been discontinued. In future they will be printed on the left hand upper corner, only. Business avocations or employments will be excluded from cards and requests. The name and address of the writer only should be given, without any reference to his occupation No variation will be made in the style of type, the color of ink, or the form of request adopted by the Department; neither will cards or requests be sur rounded by a border of any kind. From two to eight cents more per hundred will be charged for most denomi-nations than under present regulations These changes take effect on the first of July, 1871, and any order in conflict with that date will be returned unfilled.

LITERARY NOTICES.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for July leads off with a splendidly illustrated article, by J. T. Headley, on "Philadelphia." The next article Headley, on "Philadelphia." The next article is a very interesting account of Mr. W. H. Hallock's "Jannts in Japan," in which some valuable information is given concerning out-of-the-way portions of that marvelous island. The pictures accompanying this article are very curious and suggestive. Horace Bushnell discusses "Free-Trade and Protection." Miss Louisa Bushnell follows her father with a charming account of a "Fete-day at Malmaison." A most curious article is R. W. Wright's "Samson's Riddle Solved—the Lion-cup versus The Lion-cub," by which the learned writer appears actually to have discovered ed writer appears actually to have discovered the solution of Samson's celebrated riddle, which has puzzled the world for three thouwhich has puzzled the world for three inou-sand years. Mrs. Richardson has a "Plea for Chinese Labor," and "Back-Log Studies," by Charles Dudley Warner (author of My Sum-mer in a Garden), is one of the most witty, thoughtful, and suggestive papers of the writer of this generation nearest to Charles Lamb. In the story element, this number is particularly strong. First, there is Macparticularly strong. First, there is Mac-Donald's Wilfrid Cumbermede; then we have a capital Fourth of July story, "The Gun-powder Plot," by Edward Eggleston; a tale by Julia C. R. Dorr, with the taking title of "My Husband's First Love;" and "Edson's Mother," a quaint story by Susan Coolidge The poetry is by R. H. Stoddard, M. A. Hop The poerry is by R. H. Stoddard, M. A. Hop-kins, and Thomas Dunn English. The editorial departments are as usual, very readable. The "Etchings" consist of another elever poem by Baker, "Up the Aisie," with exquisite illusby Baker, by Baker, "Up the Asis," with exquisite inte-trations by Miss Ledyard, being a sequel to "Love's Young Dream," and closing a num-ber of Scribner's which will form delightful reading for summer days. Scribner & Co., New York, \$3 a year.

THE JULY NUMBER of "Peterson's Magazine" is on our table, and is unusually good, even for this unrivalled Monthly. The principal embellishment is a spirited steel en-graving, "Ahead of the Field," illustrating an old-fashioned love story. The California oid-fashioned love story. The fashion-plate is on steel, and richly colored. "Peterson," be it known, is celebrated for the surpassing style and beauty of his Paris fashion-plates. The stories are all original, and by our very best writers. It gives more for the money than any other. Indeed, it is a standing won-der how so good a magazine can be published at so low a price, viz.: \$2.00 to single subscrib-ers, or \$1.50 to clubs of four; but it is to be cre, or state to the description of the result is to be accounted for, we suppose, by the enormous circulation. As the publisher says, "a small profit on a larger edition is better, both for the public and for him, than a large profit on a smaller edition." No lady of taste ought to be without "Peterson." Now is the time to subscribe, for the July number begins a new volume and subscriptions will be teen if devolume, and subscriptions will be taken, if desired, for six months, at half price, so that the subscription may end with the year. Address CHAS. J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut street,

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for July is unusually good. It is a magazine which is ever exceptionally good, as compared with other first-class American Monthies. with other irst-class American Monthlies. Conspicuous among its contents are—Au-duboniana, or Reminiscences of the great Naturalist, with portrait; Man's place in Na-ture; A Rule for Editors—What They should Be; The Last of the Tasmanians, Illustrated; Goodness and Greatness, a contrast; "Wo-man vs. Woman's Rights," Reviewed; Lead-ers in the Mormon Reform Movement, with portraits; The Beard, should it be Worn? Tree Wonders of California, Illustrated; The Treaty; Floating or Rowing; Imagination vs. Reality; Hon. Ward Hunt, Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals; Western School-houses; The Traveller, an Illustrated Poem; Medicine a Science? This July num-ber begins a new volume. Subscribe for it now. Price, \$3 a year, Single Nos. 30 cents. S. R. Whlls, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y

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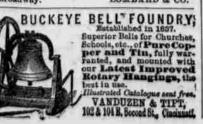
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