

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The impartial citizens of Philadelphia who do not own property in the neighborhood of either Washington or Penn Squares, cannot but be surprised at certain features of the controversy about the site for the public buildings. Before the October election the total unfitness of Penn Square, and the impropriety of removing the public offices and courts so far up town, were eloquently dwelt upon by certain of our contemporaries in the neighborhood of Sixth and Chestnut streets. After the election the anti-Penn Squarites adopted a new line of action, and commenced to denounce the proposed plan of the commissioners to place the buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, and now they have demanded that the commission itself shall be abolished, on the ground that its creation was "a direct and flagrant attack upon the fundamental principles of the American theory of government."

There are several very curious features to this last phase of the public buildings controversy, to which we invite the attention of our readers.— First. No fault whatever was found with the creation of the commission by the anti-Penn Squarites previous to the October election. Second. Some of the most ardent advocates for the abolition of the commission on the ground that it is "a direct and flagrant," etc., were either the open advocates or the silent supporters of the project to place the government of the city of Philadelphia in the hands of certain commissioners with far greater powers than have ever been conferred upon the Building Commissioners. What has the Bulletin to say to this?

Third. A number of the "friends of true reform" who are now endeavoring to have the Building Commission abolished as "a direct and flagrant," etc., are themselves members of commissions created by the Legislature, and which, according to their own theory, must be "direct and flagrant," etc. It is certainly a poor rule that will not work both ways.

On this last point we cannot do better than to quote from editorials of the Sunday Dispatch of yesterday and yesterday week. The Dispatch, referring to the meeting at Horticultural Hall, on Friday, March 24, says:—

The following eminent citizens, who are opposed to the Building Commission because "it was created by the Legislature," were among the vice-presidents.—Morton McMichael, member of the Fairmount Park Commission, created by the Legislature in pursuance of "a direct and flagrant attack upon the fundamental principles of the American theory of government."

N. B. Brown, ditto, ditto, ditto. J. Gillingham Fell, commissioner and member of the Board of City Trusts, created by the Legislature, being a "direct and flagrant," etc., etc. etc. James L. Claghorn, a double-double commissioner, being upon the Fairmount Park Commission and the Board of City Trusts, which are "direct and flagrant," etc., etc. etc.

The chief advocates before the Legislature for the abolition of the Building Commission were Messrs. J. C. Ballitt and J. K. Findlay, who took upon themselves to represent at Harrisburg the latest conclusions of the Washington Square property-holders, being supported by the countenance of Mr. John L. Lawson, who accompanied them. The Dispatch of yesterday referred to these gentlemen as follows:—

Messrs. Ballitt and Findlay found their strong point in an assertion that such a thing as the creation of a commission of this character was unprecedented, a high stretch of power, etc., etc. This may be considered extraordinary. We are not disposed to find fault with it. They refused to sign the law. There is an old adage which says, "ignorance of the law excuses no man." But that means "no man who is not a lawyer." Men who are lawyers are well known to be ignorant of the law, else why the necessity of so many law suits in which one-half of the lawyers employed are in the wrong? It is exactly contrary to what it is decided to be? We can excuse Mr. Ballitt's ignorance, therefore; but we are not disposed to excuse the ignorance of Mr. John K. Findlay, or of his associate in the Harrisburg trip, John L. Lawson. Both of these gentlemen personally know that the law, which they denounce as monstrous in its character, and which they exemplified in all previous experience, is no novelty. On the fifth day of April, 1867, the Legislature, against the protest of the Council of the city of Philadelphia, created a commission to build a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South Street, with authority to create loans to pay for the expense of the work, and to compel the city of Philadelphia to pay the interest and principal, and whatever expenses the commission should call upon them to pay. The law of the city of Philadelphia was most obstinately opposed. C. Council refused to do anything which the commissionists personally named in the South Street Bridge act. They refused to pay the interest on the loans which the commissionists created. At length the latter went to the Supreme Court, and after a full argument, it was decided that the Legislature had a right to create such a commission, and that the city was bound to pay whatever requisitions they made. Among the commissionists personally named in the South Street Bridge act were John K. Findlay and John L. Lawson. They participated in all the controversies which arose between them and Council, and they are members of the South Street Bridge Commission now. As we said before, we can pardon Mr. Ballitt, who perhaps never heard of the South Street Bridge Commission. But we suggest that it is rather inconsistent for Messrs. Findlay and Lawson to adopt a line of argument which they know is founded on error.

When the anti-Penn Squarites cannot do better than this, they had better give the whole matter up as a bad job, for they will never be able to convince the 51,625 citizens who voted for Penn Square last October that the present agitation is anything more than an impudent attempt on the part of certain property-holders to defeat the wishes of the people of Philadelphia, in order that they may enjoy a monopoly of the business of letting offices at exorbitant rates to lawyers and other having business with the courts and municipal departments.

GOVERNOR ALDRICH, of Mississippi, proposes, in his late message to the Legislature, to deal with the Ku-klux by offering rewards for their arrest and employing bodies of militia to combat them, with the understand-

ing that the expenses of such anti-Ku-klux demonstrations shall be charged to and collected from the counties in which the masked midnight assassins make their appearance. This is one of the most sensible suggestions that has yet been made. It embodies an old plan that has never failed when rigidly applied to the correction of similar evils, and it places the burdens of repressive measures exactly where they belong—upon the people of the communities which tolerate such demonstrations. If Congress must legislate further on this subject, it should be understood that all the expenses to which the nation is subjected must be collected from the districts whose disorder necessitates national intervention. If the Ku-klux will continue their midnight masquerades, their special friends and supporters should be compelled to pay their funeral expenses.

The Parisian revolt has assumed such threatening proportions that the Thiers Government can scarcely be blamed for the sanguinary repressive measures it has adopted. There is nothing so brutal and bloody as a Parisian mob, and a so-called republic which was a representative of its doctrines and decrees would be as vile and wicked at the present day as was the Reign of Terror during the first revolution. There can be no true republic in France until these rioters are repressed; but it is to be feared that the necessity of repressing them will furnish an excuse for the re-establishment of monarchical or imperial institutions. If M. Thiers can guard against both these dangers, he will render a greater service to his country than any statesman or ruler who has preceded him; and if, amid all the perils and temptations of his position, he remains true to his trust, he will gain immortal honors.

A COMMITTEE, appointed by the Legislature of Virginia to confer with the authorities of Philadelphia on the centennial is on its way to this city. They will, of course, be kindly received, and it is to be hoped that from their deliberations and those of similar committees from other Southern States will spring a revival of the old-time feeling that knit together Jefferson and Franklin, Washington and Wayne, Henry and Millin, and supplanted all sectional bickerings by sympathetic devotion to a common country. The centennial will, we trust, create new bonds of union, and while reviving ancient recollections, establish indissoluble new ties between the living Americans of all sections of the country.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTION.—To-morrow a general election is to be held in Michigan on an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University. The candidates for these positions are as follows:—

FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT. Republican. James V. Campbell. Democrat. D. Darwin Hughes.

FOR REGENTS. Republican. John M. B. Sill, Charles Rynd. Democrat. Charles B. Fenton.

Judge Campbell, the Republican candidate for the Supreme Court, is one of the ablest jurists in the country, and has held the position for which he has been re-elected ever since the organization of the Court twelve years ago. At the State election of 1870 the Republican candidate for Governor received 100,176 votes, the Democratic candidate 83,921, and the Temperance candidate 270—a Republican majority of 14,076 over all opposition. The vote to-morrow will doubtless be comparatively light, but there is no doubt of the success of the Republican ticket. There is to be an election of a Representative in Congress from the Fourth district, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Hon. Thomas W. Ferry to the Senate. The Republican candidate is Hon. Wilder D. Foster; the Democratic candidate, Colonel William M. Ferry, a brother of the Senator. The Republican majority in the district in 1870 was 6467, and in 1868, 9929. There is no apparent show here for a Democratic gain.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Jacob M. Howard.

The Hon. Jacob M. Howard, late United States Senator from Michigan, died at his residence in Detroit yesterday of apoplexy. He was the seventh in descent from William Howard, who settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1655, five years after the establishment of the town, and was born in Shaftesbury, Vt., on the 10th of July, 1806. A close student in early life, despite many obstructions and interruptions, he entered Williams College in 1825 and graduated in 1829. He then devoted his time to the study of the law, and in July, 1832, removed to Detroit, at that time the capital of Michigan Territory. Here he soon attained a leading position at the bar, which he continued to hold to the last. He early entered the political arena, becoming, in 1835, the Whig candidate for a seat in the Convention to frame a State Constitution, for which he was, however, defeated. In 1838 he became a member of the State Legislature, in the proceedings of which he figured prominently.

In 1840 Mr. Howard was elected a Representative in Congress by a large majority, serving one term, but not again holding public office for many years. He remained, however, an earnest member of the Whig party, and took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1844, 1848, and 1852. Mr. Howard was one of the earliest among the outspoken opponents of the slave oligarchy. While acting as counsel in the trial of a case under the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge McLean, he denounced that act as a challenge from the South to the North, which sooner or later would be accepted, and denounced its author, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, as an enemy of the country and a traitor to the Union. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854 resulted in the formation of the Republican party out of all the elements in the North which were opposed to the further encroachments of the slave power. The Republican party of Michigan was fully organized at a convention held at Jackson on July 6, 1854. Mr. Howard was a prominent member of this convention, and wrote the sterling address to the people adopted by it as the platform of the new party in the State. His name was placed on the ticket for Attorney-General, an office to which he was elected, and continued to hold by successive re-elections, until 1861. He was also a delegate to the first National Republican Convention, held at Pittsburg in February, 1856, and acted as a member of the committee appointed to frame the address to the people. In January, 1859, he was elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the Hon. Kinsley S. Bingham, being re-elected, without material opposition, for the full term which expired with the Forty-first Congress.

In the National Senate Mr. Howard at once assumed a leading position. He was an active member of the Committee on the Judiciary and Military Affairs, and became chairman of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad at its first establishment. He was an earnest supporter of all measures for the prosecution of the war, occupying an extremely radical position. As early as March, 1862, he urged the President to dismiss General McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac. As a member of the Judiciary he was among the first to urge an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, and drafted the first and principal clause of the thirteenth amendment as it now stands. His course was consistent, to the end of his Senatorial career, and both on the floor and as a member of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, he was a firm advocate of the Congressional policy of reconstruction and a warm antagonist of the heresies of Andrew Johnson. On his retirement from the Senate at the close of the recent session, that body lost one of its ablest members, and the friends of the Republican party of the country, not less than that of Michigan, sustain a loss which can not easily be replaced.

It now stands. His course was consistent, to the end of his Senatorial career, and both on the floor and as a member of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, he was a firm advocate of the Congressional policy of reconstruction and a warm antagonist of the heresies of Andrew Johnson.

On his retirement from the Senate at the close of the recent session, that body lost one of its ablest members, and the friends of the Republican party of the country, not less than that of Michigan, sustain a loss which can not easily be replaced.

Mattia Montecchi.

A prominent Italian politician, Mattia Montecchi, died lately in Italy, from a sudden and unexpected attack of a disease from which he had been long a sufferer. Montecchi was elected a deputy of the Roman Assembly at the time of the proclamation of the Roman republic after the flight of the Pope to Gaeta. He was afterwards appointed First Minister of Commerce and subsequently Minister of War. He was then elected one of the *Triumviri* of Rome, and held the office of *Proconsul* during the siege of the city in 1849. He was then driven from his native country, he fled to England, where he resided for ten years. In 1859 he again went to Italy, was active in the rising of the Papal dominions, and was chief of staff to General Farini, who became with the sanction of Cavour the Dictator of the *"Emilia"*. Montecchi was a member of the Italian Parliament at different times from 1860 to 1869.

THE FINE ARTS.

Bouguereau's "Orestes" and Vanderlyn's "Mentor."

M. Bouguereau has hitherto been known on this side of the Atlantic as a painter of pastoral and home scenes, which are remarkable rather for their technical than their intellectual qualities, and no one familiar only with the class of works to which he has almost exclusively confined his attention would have supposed him capable of producing a picture of such tragic grandeur as the "Orestes" painted by him in 1854. It was recently purchased by Joseph Harrison, Jr., Esq., and now on exhibition at Haseltine's Gallery, No. 1125 Chestnut street. The subject is a familiar one to all students of art and literature, as it has been repeatedly treated in some shape or other by artists and poets without number, from the time of Homer to the present day. With the Greek tragedians it was especially a favorite, and of the thirty-two plays which remain to us of the writings of the three great tragic poets, seven introduce "Orestes" as a prominent figure. The murder of "Agamemnon" by "Clytemnestra" and "Egisthus," the vengeance of his son "Orestes" in the slaughter of his mother and her paramour, and the torments suffered by "Orestes" at the hands of the pursuing Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies, and his final release from them at the intercession of Apollo and Minerva, are treated by *Eschylus* in his only complete tragic trilogy which remains to us—the *Agamemnon*, the *Choephoroi*, or *Libation-bearers*, and the *Eumenides*, or *Furies*, and the murder of *Clytemnestra* is the direct subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Electra* of Euripides, as well as of the second drama of the trilogy of *Eschylus*, "Orestes," as a wanderer pursued by the Furies