

Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON, PEACOCK, Editor.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 252.

THE EVENING BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

(Sundays excepted)

AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

107 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

BY THE

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIBSON, PEACOCK, EDITOR.

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OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1868.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

LETTERS FROM PARIS.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)
Paris, Tuesday, January 24th, 1868.—We are all reveling in the robbery of a more temperate atmosphere—all, that is, except the gay crowd of fashionable *jeuneurs*, male and female, on the levee of the Bois de Boulogne, whose complexion is fairly gone for the present. The thaw has been general all over the country, and the frost-bound rivers are everywhere resuming their wonted course. We hear now of nothing but the benefits likely to ensue to agriculture from the heavy covering of snow which has fallen upon the soil, and the destruction by the cold of the insects which had accumulated upon us during the last two or three mild winters. The frost came, for a time, just too early to injure either the olives or the vines in the south. To the approaching harvest its effects are, of course, expected to be advantageous.—We are looking forward, therefore, with hope to have our "corn, wine and oil" once more in abundance this year. Such plenty is greatly needed for all sides there is great distress, want, and scarcity, both of work and food. At Bordeaux Nantes and other commercial cities, the people are assembling in the streets and clamoring for "bread or work." The same is the case at Lyons and in the manufacturing districts, and here, in Paris, we are no better off. How the Government is ever to pull through its financial year, I am at a loss to conceive. Borrow more money, I fear, it inevitably must. The Bank of France literally groans with unemployed capital, the metallic reserve very nearly approaching one hundred millions. Then there is the large debt already acknowledged to exist; the unknown, and as the late M. Fould said, "incalculable" expenses of the new Army bill, and new, fire-arms for the troops. There is again the American bondholders to be pacified; there is the dreadful crash of the Credit Mobilier, also reflecting much discredit on the government; then again, there is the state of affairs in Italy, a large portion of whose loans were subscribed by the middle and lower classes of this country, and whose railroads, also, especially the Lombard lines, were almost wholly constructed with French capital. I know one large public company here, closely connected with the city and the municipality, nearly the whole of whose paid-up capital was invested in Lombardy, then at 500 or 600 francs, and now falling only a little above 300, and predicted to fall to 100, or even lower still. If French politics, as I think, should be allowed to strain Italian finances till they crack, none will be likely to pay the bill so heavily (and so deservedly) as the French people. How glad the misery in Paris has been during the late severe weather might be estimated by the numbers of shivering poor who assembled in the churches, public saloons, anywhere where they could find the warmth and shelter which failed them at home. Politics, both at home and abroad, are almost a complete blank. The Chamber is still busy with the last stages of the Army bill, relating to the National Guard; but the subjects under discussion are mere details, and devoid of general interest. I forget whether I mentioned to you that the Government had allowed two seats in the Chamber to be lost, without venturing to put forward an official candidate. There is to be another election for the important Department du Nord on the 1st and 2d February, when we shall see whether the feeling of hostility created by the Army bill has extended itself to the constituencies of that part of the country as well.

Some of our journals are beginning to indulge themselves in speculations on American-Cuban policy. Among others the *Evénement*, always friendly to the United States, remarks that "the Monroe doctrine of America for the Americans," seems yearly to gain strength in the great transatlantic republic." First, it goes on to say, there is the purchase of a portion of the continent from Russia, then of the islands from Denmark, and now we hear of Cuba from Spain; which latter course, "always in want of money," may very likely, the *Evénement* thinks, end by listening to a Syrian prince, as played a tune as the offer of \$150,000,000, in hard cash. The witty writer, M. John Lemolme, reminds us that the American began by offering long ago one hundred millions. Now, he says, far be it from us to suspect the virtue of Spain. But once upon a time, the France, some one asked that *belles* *reine* de France, Anne of Austria, whether she would part with the finest of the Crown diamonds for a million? "Never," she replied, indignantly. "But, if they offered you two, five, ten millions?" "Ah," said the Queen, "you will go on." And so, says M. Lemolme, the American will go on, "too loudly that it is impossible for them to be at all distasteful to the leading French liberal journal, which takes pleasure in pointing out that there need be no difference of opinion on the subject between North and South, but that the proposed acquisition may equally suit the interests of both parties.

I met the other day with the following highly edifying statistics of the number and cost of European arms sent out of France, which I beg to lay before the eyes of Americans as an argument to the maxim: Go thou and do likewise. The aggregate of the arms placed on foot by the European powers, according to this statement, amounts to nearly seven and a-half millions of men. Each soldier is reckoned to cost on an average 1,000 francs per annum. The entire expense, therefore, only in a positive point of view, is equal to very nearly twenty millions of francs per day, 600 millions per month, and more than 7,000 millions a year! And this without taking into consideration the negative loss of what is equivalent to the entire population of a small State being rendered unproductive! It is really pitiable to read, in this same connection, the report published by the Paris Papal Committee of the sums extracted from this country, in a time of great distress among the poor, for the supply of arms, &c., to the Roman government. To "place Rome out of danger," the Minister of Arms (strange title for an officer of the Vicar of Christ) first demanded 150,000 francs, which were immediately paid to him. Subsequently 350,000 francs more were advanced for the same purpose. Then follows a long list of cloth-tr uniforms, artillery, revolvers, ambulances, cartridges, muskets, amounting in all to nearly a million. About the same sum remains behind to be devoted to the same Christian purpose of providing the Holy Father with fitted cannon, powder magazines, and other material necessary, it appears, for the collection of Christendom. It must be gratifying to Americans to learn that the Papal authorities greatly give the preference to the Remington rifle over the Chassepot, for keeping their rebellious subjects in order, the former being, we are told,

of admirable simplicity, and approved by all competent men. Still, the Committee add, with laudable zeal, "both systems are in course of execution, and will be pushed forward with the greatest celerity." And how, while all this money is going out of the country for such purposes, here are the poor, petty dealers, whose stalls have been lying the Boulevard, so to "illicite" profit, during the past terrible fortnight, literally "staring in every sense of the word, the snow, and frost having driven away all their customers, both young and old. And yet, we hear of no subscription to enable them to pay the rent, which the Prefect will not fail to exact for a speculation which has proved so ruinous.

Paris, Friday, January 17th, 1868.—The able state paper of Hon. G. Bancroft, from Berlin, has not failed, as I expected would be the case, to attract the attention of the French press. A document, indeed, which sets out in such broad and striking characters (combining the profound and generalizing powers of the historian with the practical views of the statesman) the imposing edifice of German unity, which now rears itself on the other side of the Rhine—such an utterance touches too nearly French feelings and interests in every point of view to be allowed to pass without remark in this country. But it is not, as yet at least, the imperialist organs which have ventured to notice or criticize the reasonings and conclusions of the American diplomatist. Indeed, Mr. Bancroft treats upon the French term, *la terrin* *brillante* and very probably the *stark* official writers of the *Paris* and the *Constitutionnel* will have to turn their backs, or their fingers, or their noses, by approaching the subject treated of at all, unless forced out of their silence by such opposition jibes as I am about to mention. The contrast which has been drawn in one which rises so instinctively to the mind, that one can hardly help suspecting that Mr. Bancroft himself must have had it in his own eye, when he penned his report.

It is M. de Giardin's organ, *la Liberté*, which takes the lead in translating and publishing the document in question, and commenting upon it in the fashion above intimated. Mr. Bancroft, it says, attributes the present grandeur of Germany to universal suffrage, "properly understood," to parliamentary right, "properly guaranteed." Let the able American statesman come and study our "official candidates," and "authorized right of interpolation." He praises the well-defined policy of Germany, the whole nation armed in self-defense, her entire population to read and write, a maritime navy inferior only to that of England, the most liberal States, her wisely regulated systems of commerce and customs. Let him come and study "our" "hazy" policy, "our" "arbitrary" organization bill, "our" miserable attempts at colonization and maritime development, in fever-stricken Cochinchina and Senegal, and starving Algeria, "our" Chambers of Commerce begging alms (like that of Havre) from England—and then let him "report" to Mr. to Mr.eward!

Mr. Bancroft, the *Evénement* goes on further to say, applauds the practical activity of the German Parliamentary Session, where "no time is lost" in personal flatteries and "oratorical displays." Let him then come here and contemplate "our" Senate and Chamber, and witness the "indulgence of a tolerant majority," listen to our "practical speeches" and the "oratorical successes of M. le Ministre d'Etat." Let him remark, too, how we "lose no time," and are "nearly on the point of beginning" the discussion of reforms proposed in the imperial letter of the 19th January, 1867. And so the *Evénement* continues to the contrast, asking at the close of its biting article whether Mr. Bancroft, in his picture of the greatness of Germany, "drawn with so much good sense and precision," really meant to criticize indirectly the *régime* under which France now exists? That is a question which I must leave the honorable Minister of the United States at the Court of Berlin to answer for himself; only venturing to intimate that I feel quite sure of one thing, and that is, that if Mr. Bancroft had been appointed to Paris instead of Berlin, it would never have entered into his head to draw the same comparison between French "universal suffrage" and "constitutional government" and America, as he has done between those institutions in Germany and the United States!

The absurd prosecution, or rather persecution, of sixteen Paris journals, for illegal reports of the debates has terminated, for the present, by the examining magistrate sending them to their trial before the Correctional Police Court. The five who are left off declare loudly that it is impossible for them to be at all guilty of any real ground of distinction between their case and that of their less fortunate contemporaries; and laugh, sarcastically, at the examining magistrate who has taken "fifteen days' study" to detect the difference between a "paratrical," "fraudulent," "diabolical," "defamatory," "illegal" report and a "legal" one! The whole affair is only another example of that utter want of reality and mere make-believe which characterized the investigation is called "public liberty" in this country.

The new American journal, the *Continental Gazette*, has now twice made its appearance in Paris, and has, I think, given great satisfaction. Its external form is highly creditable to the manager, and its tone and contents seem to be equally approved of. Letters commending the undertaking, on public grounds, appear from General Dix and other American Ministers in Europe. The American public in Paris and elsewhere seem to appreciate the enterprise at its proper value, and to acknowledge the claim upon their support and patriotism of this first attempt to give a public voice to American opinion on the European continent. I cannot forbear mentioning the handsome way in which Mr. McCormick, of Chicago, has subscribed for a year for ten copies of the new journal, to be sent to as many public institutions in the United States. It is to be hoped that this example will be followed by other public-spirited American citizens.

On the first day of the present year there were very nearly 16,000 kilometers, or about 12,000 miles of railway communication open to public traffic in this country. This completes within about 3,000 or 3,500 miles the entire network of railways in France for which concessions have been made. In about three years more it is calculated that what remains to be done will be accomplished. When it is considered that there is not, as I believe to be the case, a single French line which is not remunerative; that the best lines are paying the original shareholders twenty and twenty-five per cent, and very few under five or six; and that excellent investments are still offered in abundance to the public in shares and debentures, bringing the later amount of in-

terest—when the excellent, if somewhat minute system of administration is also taken into account, with the comfort of the carriages and the general regularity and safety of accidents—when all these circumstances are taken into consideration, it must be avowed that if the French have been behind most of their neighbors in making their lines, they have done it at least more completely and advantageously than any of their predecessors. Nor does the benefit stop here, or confine itself to the present generation. In sixty, seventy or eighty years the lines will revert to the government, that is to the public; which some sanguine persons proclaim even now to be capable of liquidating the entire national debt of the country.

A circular just addressed by M. de Lesseps to the French Chambers of Commerce called the attention of ship-owners and merchants to the facilities and advantages already afforded them by the canal between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. The service of tug-boats is now, it appears, regularly established from Port Said to Suez. The transport can be made in four days, in either direction, at the rate of 1,000 tons daily, and with only one transshipment of cargo. No less than twenty-four steamers touch at Port Said every month; and in such a confluence of traffic, even at this early period of the enterprise, M. de Lesseps sees a sure voucher for the complete ultimate success of his gigantic undertaking.

Letters from Toulon tell us that Admiral Farragut has just arrived at that port with the American Naval division. The salute of the gallant Admiral was replied to by the guns of the fort and the Solferino. The presence of the American squadron has imparted a special gaiety this winter to the Montone, Cannes and other favorite places of resort, which are crowded with citizens of the United States. After the late storm and frost, the Maritime Alps present a splendid spectacle, being covered with snow of dazzling whiteness along the entire line of coast, while below on the shore and the Corniche road a delightful temperature already reigns, the precursor of spring.

CRIME.

Forgery in Fashionable Circles—A Young New York Man Robs his Father-in-Law of \$30,000.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 27th.)
A case of forgery has just come to light, involving a young man, a resident of New York, connected with a respectable family of wealth and position in that city. The young man, a wealthy merchant doing business in New York, discovered, a few weeks since, a discrepancy in his bank account, which not alone started, but aroused him to the urgent necessity of employing secret aid to ferret out the thief. The detective who from this time was constantly on the alert, finally discovered most ingenious contrivances, to solve the mystery.

A rigid examination of the merchant's bank account showed a difference of some \$30,000. The forgery had certainly been committed, but the important question who had done the deed remained unsolved. The signatures to each check and every check were the subject of minute inspection, and the spurious checks, dated at intervals within the last sixty days, resembled the original so closely that the most skeptical observer. It became evident that the merchant had some person or persons intimately acquainted with his ways and means who had succeeded in deceiving him. The merchant, with extreme reluctance, determined to watch the conduct of his son-in-law, who of late had indulged in extravagant luxuries, upon a resource he had secured by deceiving his father-in-law. The search seemed fruitless, and the merchant, concerned and abandoned all thought of hearing from or seeing the erring and departed youth. It was on a visit to this city, by a gentleman from New York, who accompanied by a friend, that the merchant, as well as being a friend to the wronged merchant, recognized one of our countrymen in the history of this affair, and instantly dispatched information by telegram to New York, to the effect that he knew of the young man's whereabouts, and was willing to furnish him with the means to return to his home.

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uproot and confusion took place in the room, during which the report of a pistol was heard, and Jackson was soon after restored to some extent, and the wounded man was taken to Wilkinson's drug-store, where his wound was examined. The report of the pistol was heard burning in his overcoat, during that the wound had been almost in contact with his person when fired. He was soon removed to his residence, on Jackson street, between Main and Front. The wound was pronounced fatal, but he still survived this morning.

Various rumors have been current as to the perpetrator of the deed, but we have not learned that the act had been definitely fixed upon any individual. No arrest has been made. Just before going to press a rumor prevailed that Malone had died, but we could not ascertain whether it was reliable or not.

Outrage in Cincinnati—Abduction of Two Young Women.

(From the Cincinnati Times of Jan. 27th.)
Yesterday two young ladies—cousins—named Mary Thomson and Mary Schmidt, each about eighteen years of age, came to this city from Cincinnati, Indiana, in search of employment. After wandering around the streets until about dark, young men, entirely unacquainted with the city, came to them, and offered them a ride in their carriage, and if they had friends here and learned that they had said that his aunt, who lived up on the hillside, needed help very much, and if they would only go with them, they would, undoubtedly, get good places.

Only too happy at their apparent fortune in so soon finding shelter, they gladly consented to go, and they started off up Sycamore street as far as Fifth street, where they were met by a party had arrived on the hillside, the man said he would run ahead and inform his aunt that the young girls were coming, and that they must follow light and take the first street leading to the left. They obeyed, and had arrived at the corner of Kingsland and Price streets, when they were surrounded by six or seven men, who gagged them so as to prevent any outcry.

The larger girl, Mary Thomson, being very powerfully built, managed, after a desperate struggle, to free herself from the grasp of the villains who had hold of her, and escaped to the nearest house, where she was well cared for and her body, this morning, the screams of the other girl were heard by several persons, and only a few minutes elapsed before several gentlemen were on the ground, well armed, but not in time, as the men had fled, taking the poor girl with them, and it is feared that the monsters, to hide any evidence of their fiendish work, have murdered her, and in some manner disposed of her body. This morning the girl Thomson left the house before the officers arrived, and has not since been seen.

Jail Breaking in Trenton—Remarkable Escape from the State Prison.

A very extraordinary escape from the State Prison occurred at an early hour Tuesday morning. Heracles Mordecai, alias David Keating, of Salem county, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, having broken out of the New York Penitentiary, and the Michigan and Ohio Penitentiaries, was confined in a solitary cell in the third tier of the new wing, under the constant supervision of a watchman. He must have been for some time engaged in preparation for his escape, as he was made to hide a closet, through which he escaped to a loft. Having made a rope ladder of wax ends, he probably obtained the pine sticks for the rope in this loft. At about one o'clock in the morning, as is supposed, he left a "dummy" in his bed, climbed into the loft, and bored out of two timbers from the loft, and upon the main building, crossed his roof, and let himself down to the ground by his rope ladder. He then hid in a back yard, and forward in the night, completely hiding his tracks, and left for regions unknown. In his escape from the Michigan Penitentiary, he had his feet frozen, and the bones of both were amputated. The fellow told the officers that he intended to "leave as soon as he got tired of the prison.— Newark Advertiser.

Tragedy in Missouri—A Man Shot Dead.

(From the St. Louis Democrat of Jan. 28th.)
We are just learning the particulars of a cold-blooded and most cruel murder, perpetrated about two miles southeast of Bottsville, on Friday noon, 24th inst.

The murderer was a man belonging to a Mr. Phillips, a blacksmith, who was engaged in a solitary room, and was holding in her arms an infant son, then only a child.

Mrs. S. remonstrated with Phillips (a very passionate and choleric man), who, upon her reply, "D—n you, I had just as lief shoot you too," upon hearing which, Mr. S. started toward his unarmed wife, when Mr. Phillips raised his gun, and with the remaining barrel of his gun, instantly killing him, and also killing the child in his mother's arms and a cow belonging to S. S. Phillips at once caught the mule, and mounted it rode away, stopping at the house of a Mr. Erue, a next neighbor, and telling her he had "shot S. and his wife, and she was dead by this time, and she had better go down and see about it."

Phillips was still at large when our informant left the scene of this fearful tragedy, but would doubtless soon be captured.

NOTES AND FRAGMENTS.

—Gough is on his last lecturing legs.
—A bright exclamation—a halo of light.
—California is planting pine apples.
—Texas was twenty-two and a-half million acres of unimproved land.
—Several Indians were lately naturalized at Topeka.
—Fifteen Dukes and Counts serve as privates in the Papal army.
—Cleveland well recommended saleswoman Berlin got fifty dollars and board.
—There is less suffering at the South than is generally supposed.
—When is a little poem like an acre of land un-bled for? When is Aesculapian?
—The German Chancellor has waiting-matches for barrels of lager-beer.
—Translations from Hawthorne are becoming popular in France.
—Miss Thackeray's full name is said to be Euphemia Eliza Victoria Regina Sarah Thackeray.
—Kate Redgate is playing "Marie Antoinette."
—Bishop Quaintard disapproves of ecclesiastical fairs.
—Wesley is making speeches to Sunday scholars in Cincinnati.
—A printer in Texas has named his first-born Brevier Full-faced Jones.
—A Chicago man was fool enough to pay two hundred dollars for the size of diamonds worn by his wife in the recent Charity ball in that city.
—Charles is at his level, writing nursery rhymes, and trying to wrap up in the comprehension of his infant audience.
—Ara Packer, of Pennsylvania, is mentioned as a possible President. But still a very improbable one.
—Jannsek had a great success in Cincinnati. Her compatriots made her a public presentation of a wreath and medal.
—A bill is pending in the Ohio Legislature to discontinue students in all the academies and colleges of the State.
—Grand Duchesse Tostee's frequent "dispositions" are said to be owing to her too frequent worship of Bacchus.
—Martin, who edited the Queen's Diary and is to be knighted, is the husband of Helen Faucit, the once famous actress.
—Lynchburg, Va., has a "humorist" named Bagley, who calls himself Morris Addams, and is to live "wading" from his works this week.
—The Seminoles in Florida, are said to retain the "peculiar institution" among them in spite of recent amendments to the Constitution.
—A popular extravaganza, at one of the London theatres, is entitled *Parliament* or *Woman's Suffrage*. It is by Mark Lemon.
—Horace Greeley is a great admirer of Srinburne's poetry, and recites Charles Algernon's most passionate verses with school-boy enthusiasm. Horace is quite a Romeo in his way.
—Adrian Michigan, having refused to pay the gas company's rates for street lighting, has been left in the dark. We do pay them, and have the gas, and are left in the dark.
—A girl in Detroit has backed herself to skate for thirty hours, consecutively. Having backed herself, will she now unobscure herself upon the subject to her confidantes?
—Mrs. Charles, author of the "Schonberg-Cotta Family" is still young and unmarried. English; of small, slight figure, whose modest manners at once excite interest.
—Pittsburgh gets twelve and a half million cubic feet of gas free, except the revenue tax, and pays only one cent per thousand feet for all uses in excess of that amount.
—Dinah Maria Muloch, before her marriage (3) supported by her pen her little domestic circle, and with the remaining barrel of her education, only to see him die in the fullness of his youth.
—Last week an infant child in New York State, was negligently smothered to death in its mother's arms, while out slightly sleeping. The mother's over-anxiety to keep the child warm had caused its death.
—The murderer of Louisa Kraus, the beautiful Berlin beauty, is a man, and only eighteen years old. He asserts that she attempted to take from him his pocket-book, containing only four dollars.
—Miss Burdett Counts has undertaken to pay the rates of the tenants of her model lodging houses in London, without increasing the rates, thus enabling them to obtain the franchise to which they are entitled by the Reform bill.
—Several German papers think it rather strange and unbecoming in the American Consul at Severin (Mecklenburg) to solicit patronage by advertisements resembling those of hungry quack-doctors.
—General Neumann says in his last volume on the history of America, that "President Johnson commenced his outrageous career by taking the oath of office in a common Washington boarding-house."
—Whipping is extensively practiced in the Tennessee penitentiary. During the past six months no less than five hundred and twenty-five punishments by flogging have been administered, some of which were seventy-five lashes.
—Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Lyman Abbott, and Bishop Cox of Western New York, are writing lives of Christ. There is a very good one in the New Testament, but it was written by a poor, poor man. Give Beecher a chance, and then—!
—Vako, lady, vako! The moon is high, twinkles the sky, a meteor is streaming! Vako, lady, vako, and look on me—awake, Squire Noble's daughter! If I'll have you, and you'll have me—(by go!) who threw that water!

It is said that there is no hope of curing Robert Johnson, son of the President, of his habit of excessive dissipation, which amounts to a positive insanity. The keepers of the lunatic asylum in which he has been placed have no expectation of benefiting him.
—A long-bearded miller at Logan, Ohio, the other day carelessly suffered his flowing hair to get caught in a revolving shaft. Bracing himself promptly, his head went by the roots, and he hurriedly gave up his miller's trouble in shaving than before.
—Desperate efforts are to be made immediately to replenish the empty coffers of the Holy Father so as to enable him to pay his sonnets and gear armies. One hundred new canvasses, mostly lay-prelates, will be sent to the United States to solicit contributions for St. Peter's Pence.
—Marshall Forey is hopelessly paralyzed, and so helpless that he cannot move, but must be carried by his servants. His mind, however, is as clear and active as ever. He has recently dictated to his nephew a pamphlet which will be issued under the title, Europe in 1868.
—The Continental Journals have been quarreling for some time past about this question: "What European country can boast the largest number of beautiful women?" It is generally conceded now that Austria is the "land of beauty." Among its Slavonic races the number of beautiful women is surprisingly large.
—Some one has written three short and pithy sentences to the London *Times*, that have an application to other cities. Also, as follows: "There are thousands of hungry men out of employ at the East end. There are miles of insanitary filthy streets and pathways at the West end. And there is no means of bringing the two together?"
—The Cleveland Herald says: "The George Francis Train affair resolves itself into this: one passenger on the Scotia had too long a lounge, another had too long ears, and the authorities who made the arrest had too long noses. The one thing needed by all parties concerned was common sense."

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

The Courts.—The following named persons have been found guilty of the charges on which they were tried: John Moore, to commit Grand larceny; Anna Bush, assault and battery; Ellen Crawford, assault and battery; Clayton Edwards, assault and battery; John Bonson, breaking and entering; John Benson, perjury; John Elderman, per