Boston Daily Journal.

VOLUME XXXVIII.—NUMBER 12,645. BOSTON, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BOSTON JOURNAL.

Published every *MORNING* and *EVENING*, (Sundays excepted) by THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER CO., At 120 Washington Street.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY, per Annum in advance, (Morning or Evening).......$10 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, per Annum in advance...... 4 00
WEEKLY, " " " " 2 00

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Real Estate.

TO LET—Desirable Business Offices, corner of Milk and Congress streets. Apply to FRANK TRIPP, 70 Milk and 75 Congress streets. tf-oct20

TO BE LET—The large four-story brick dwelling house No. 8 Hanson street. Apply to JOHN C. PRATT, 13 Sears Building. tf my

TO LET—Nos. 13 and 14 Bradford st., 12 rooms each; No. 13 heated with steam. Apply to JAS. M. SMITH & CO., 9 Court square. 6t-feb 3

TO LET—Two Stores, 591 and 1054 Washington street. Immediate possession given. For key and terms apply to GEO. H. SNEADEN, 683½ Washington street. 3t* feb3

STEAM POWER. Rooms 38 by 60 feet, with steam power, in a new, well lighted building in Bowker street, to let. Apply to C. J. BISHOP 140 Pearl street. tf jan3

TO LET—With Steam Power, 3d and 4th stories and basement of building No. 10 Province street. Apply to ALFRED MUDGE & SON, No. 34 School street. tf dec20

TO LET—The Store lately occupied by the American Steam Safe Company, No. 60 Sudbury street. Apply at Office American House. tf jan24

FOR SALE—House No. 16, on south side of Union Park, in fine order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to JOHN JEFFRIES, Jr., 34 Devonshire street. 2w jan24

OFFICE TO LET—At 119 Milk street, in perfect order, with double safe vaults, suitable for a Cotton Broker. Storage room if desired. Apply on the premises. 1m jan18

TO LET—Store No. 84 North street, suitable for Stoves, Hardware or Metal business. Inquire of E. D. GOODRICH, 88 and 90 North street. 12t* feb 2

LARGE HOUSE to let near Cornhill—26 rooms, splendid location for lodging business. Some furniture, at appraisal, if wanted. J. FRENCH, 80 Washington street.

HOTEL TO LET, near Boston, in a flourishing town, near depot. Furniture can be had at appraisal. A really good chance for business. J. FRENCH, 80 Washington street.

FOR SALE at the Highlands, French roof House, 7 rooms, near Mt. Pleasant horse cars. J. FRENCH, 80 Washington street.

STORE. Part of good Store, with front window, to let near School street. J. FRENCH, 80 Washington street.

ESTATES FOR SALE—For investment, on good business streets, well rented. Apply to J. FRENCH, 80 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Houses on nearly all the best streets in this city, also in towns in vicinity. J. FRENCH, 80 Washington street. 2t feb4

OFFICES TO LET—Nos. 5 and 7 Merchants' row, in new granite building, under the Bank of the Republic. Apply at 22 Congress street. JAMES F. CURTIS. tf feb4

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, three brick Houses in Boston, the owner going West. This is a splendid investment. J. L. SMALL, 10 State street. 3t* feb4

FOR SALE—A new swell front brick House, 2-story, French roof and basement; 9 rooms; hot and cold water, furnace, &c. Price $7800—$2500 cash; terms very easy. Apply at the house, No. 462 Shawmut avenue. C. J. SPENCELEY. 1m* jan 21

SUNNY OFFICES TO LET—Three communicating offices at the head of State street, suitable for lawyers, &c.; very light and wholesome. Price for the three $600. APTHORP, HAZARD & CO., Post Building. tf jan6

TO LET—Several desirable offices in the basement of the Shawmut National Bank building, No. 60 Congress street. Also two offices on the lower floor, No. 78 Water street. Apply at the Shawmut National Bank. tf jy27

TO LET—Now ready for occupancy, some of those beautiful tenement houses and stores recently erected by the subscribers, on Fifth, B and Sixth sts., South Boston. Apply on the premises to W. J. & G. H. KEEFE. dec27

WANTED—A good Milk Farm within twelve miles of Boston. Will exchange for productive real estate in the city. GEORGE R. HICHBORN & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, 1 Scollay's Building. 6t jan 31

FOR SALE—In Dorchester, on Myrtle street, near Bird street Station, a convenient two-story French roof House of 10 rooms, all improvements; price moderate. Also desirable houses in Brookline and the Highlands. Apply to NEWMAN & PERRIN, 283 Washington street, and 16 Guild row. tf dec28

FARM IN BURLINGTON—For exchange for a small house in Boston or vicinity. 40 acres good land; 2-story house, and barn in good order, 12 miles from Boston, 2 miles to depot, in the village of Burlington. Price $3000. JAMES GRAY, 4 Scollay's Building. 2t feb4

$2850 PER YEAR. See description of a Concord (Mass.) Farm that cleared $2850 and $2531 the two past years, besides supporting a family of eleven. Price $6400. GEO. H. CHAPIN, New England Farm Agency, 24 Tremont row, opposite Scollay's Building. GEO. H. CHAPIN. 4t* feb 4

FARMS. FARMS. FARMS. We have this day published 5000 copies of our Book of Farms for 1871, containing full descriptions of 100 of our most desirable farms and country residences. Will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents. WALKER & COMPANY, 23 Court st. SMTuWtf jan28

FOR SALE—At the South End, No. 3 Wellington street, a first-class brick house, swell front and back, hard finish, all modern improvements. Call and examine. Also No. 32 Appleton street, 11 rooms, finished in black walnut, all improvements. Open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Also 3 in Gray street, $7500; West Canton street, $8700 to $8600; several on Appleton street, also many others in various locations. LEEDS & FISHER, 555 Washington street. 3t* feb4

FOR ONLY $2200. New buildings, on Albany R. R.; an excellent farm of 125 acres; nice wood lot; 200 cords; level land; cuts 25 tons hay; keeps 12 cows and horse; choice fruit; nearly new 2-story house of 10 rooms, painted and blinded, in good repair; barn, 40x50; near beautiful lake, and a thriving manufacturing village, affording a ready market. Price only $2200; $1100 cash. Apply to GEO. W. DOANE, Charlton Depot, who will show many farms in vicinity of Worcester, free of expense, or to GEO. H. CHAPIN, 24 Tremont row, Boston. 4t*-feb4

TO BE LET—In the St. Cloud, the new marble building on Tremont street, opposite Union Park, two elegant suites, arranged for housekeeping, comprising parlors, chambers, dining-room, kitchen and bath-room, finished in black walnut, heated by steam, grates in all principal rooms, sun on three sides, floors deafened. These suites, for location, fine views and general comfort and convenience, will satisfy the most fastidious. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN R. LESTER, 121 Pearl street, or GEO. B. BIGELOW, 22 Old State House. tf oct29

FOR SALE—In the new town of Everett, within three miles of Boston, with Eastern Railroad running through centre, the Farm known as the Malden Poor Farm, containing 20 acres of upland, 6 acres low or marsh land, large house of 21 rooms, large stable, sheds and other outbuildings, large orchard containing all kinds of fruit trees, large spring of water, valuable for manufacturing purposes. The above land would be suitable for house lots. For the sum of $16,000. For references apply to HAWES ATWOOD, 41 and 43 Union street, Boston, Mass., or WILLIAM JOHNSON, at Everett, near the Farm. Two depots within three minutes' walk, one on Saugus Branch and one on the Eastern Road. WFMtf jan18

FOR SALE—Country residence and farm of 21 acres, 11 miles from Boston, ½ mile from depot and school, 1½ mile from 3 large villages, on a main street, fenced with stone, 65 choice apple and 40 pear trees, plenty of grapes, currants and other small fruits for home use; keeps 3 cows and one horse; the land is a rich black soil, level and free from stones; cut last year 12 tons of English hay; good wood lot, worth at least $600; nearly new modern style 2-story house with L, one bay window, 8 rooms, 8½ feet in clear, in the most perfect repair; excellent water in the house; new barn 36x36, clapboarded and painted, with cupalo and vane; good cellar. About 25 cords of stable manure will go with this desirable property, which will be sold for the low price of $5000. Terms easy. WALKER & COMPANY, 23 Court street. 4t feb4

FINE MILK AND STOCK FARM, 2½ miles from Littleton Depot, ¾ mile from village, churches, &c., 26 miles from Boston by turnpike, in a town noted for its good land, Farmers' Club, &c. My farm contains 200 acres—20 in wood—cuts 60 tons hay, keeps 30 cows and team throughout the year; milk all sold at the door; rich land, level, free from stones, mowed by machine; fine orchard of 500 apple and pear trees, grapes and berries; water at house and barn, brook in the pasture. Good 2-story house of 10 rooms, well painted and blinded. Fine barn, 40 by 100, with cellar and cupola, covered with matched boards; various outbuildings, all in complete repair; well located, and the most desirable and the cheapest farm in the State at $10,000. Will sell for $9000, on easy terms of payment. Apply to GEO. H. CHAPIN, 24 Tremont row, Boston, or on the premises to JOHN PIERCE. 4t* feb 4

$15,000 TO LOAN upon good city property, in sums to suit, at 8 per cent. per annum. JOHN MULLAY, 39 Court st., Room 1. 6t*f4

$50,000 TO LOAN—On mortgages of Real Estate, in sums to suit. Apply to WILDER & HOLWAY, 3 Tremont row. 6t feb 4

R. R. HIGGINS & CO., Wholesale Oyster House, at 126, 128 and 130 Court street, and at Philadelphia Packet Pier, have constantly on hand a full supply of Norfolk Plants, Blue Point and New York Oysters, which they offer for sale by the bushel or gallon, at the lowest market price. tf oct31

OYSTERS. H. & R. ATWOOD, wholesale Oyster dealers, No. 17 Commercial street, are constantly receiving shipments of large Norfolk Oysters, which they are selling for $1 40 per gallon, solid. tf nov1

OYSTERS. SIMEON BAKER & Co., Wholesale Oyster Dealers corner of Quincy Market and Merchants' row, have on hand and offer for sale the best of Norfolk Oysters, at $1 40 per gallon. tf nov 2

OYSTERS. D. ATWOOD & Co., Wholesale Oyster Dealers, No. 32 Faneuil Hall Square. Fresh arrivals weekly of large Lynchaven Bay and Norfolk Oysters selling at the lowest cash prices. tf nov5

THEA-NECTAR. PURE CHINESE TEA. THEA NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA, WITH THE Green Tea Flavor. Warranted to Suit all Tastes. MTh16t jan 9

COMMERCIAL.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET, Feb 4. The market for market for fleece is quite spirited, and as the stock becomes smaller, holders show less disposition to realize at current rates. A few large manufacturers have been in the market and taken considerable quantities of such Wool as is required for the production of fine fabrics suited to spring use, and the amount of such that is now left is held by a few houses, some of which show a little indifference about exhibiting at present. Several Western manufacturers are said to have been in the Eastern markets for the purpose of purchasing Wools to keep their establishments running until the next clip comes upon the market, which shows that the interior as well as the seaboard markets are about bare. Pulled Wools of both extra and super grades have met with considerable demand, and very full prices have been realized for even running lots. Texas and California Wools have received considerable attention, and the stock of the former is very nearly exhausted. Georgia Wool has been quite active and some large sales are reported. The lower grades of foreign continue in request, but the light stock prevents considerable transactions. Sales 200,000 lbs fleece, including 30,000 lbs Ohio XX at 52½c; 10,000 lbs Wisconsin at 47½c; 20,000 lbs unwashed 25 @ 32c; 3000 lbs Pennsylvania and Michigan, part at 47½ @ 49c; 85,000 lbs Georgia clothing, mostly at 40c; also 55,000 lbs super pulled 38 @ 45c; 10,000 lbs extra 40 @ 41½c; 15,000 lbs No 1, 23 @ 32c; 15,000 lbs Western Texas 22 @ 24c; 40,000 lbs Texas, part at 38c; 45,000 lbs California, part at 26 @ 30c; 50,000 lbs Mexican 20 @ 22c; 25,000 lbs Cape 30 @ 32c; 6000 lbs Mestiza pulled 60c. Sheep Skins are in moderate request at unchanged rates; we note sales of 305 bales washed Buenos Ayres on private terms, and 190 do unwashed do at 17½ @ 17¾c ℔ lb. By auction, 120 bales Mestiza sold at 26½ @ 30c, cash.—[Shipping List.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET, Feb 4. There is less doing, but prices are well maintained. About 300,000 lbs sold in lots, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX, at from 50 @ 52½ cents; X 50c; and medium 50c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Western fine at 46 @ 48c; medium 46 @ 48c; coarse 45 @ 47c; dark colored prairie lots 40 @ 44c for all grades; unwashed fine 33 @ 35c for bright lots; dark colored prairie fine unwashed, 27½ @ 28c; coarse and medium unwashed 33 @ 34c; combing delaine unwashed 42c; combing and delaine washed 54 @ 55c; tub-washed 54 @ 56c for choice, and 51 @ 52c for fair lots; pulled wools sell at 40 @ 42c for lambs and super.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Feb 4. Ashes in moderate request at $6 75 @ 7 25, pots. Cotton ⅛c better and in fair inquiry; sales 3112 bales; middling uplands 15⅛c. Flour heavy and 5 @ 10c lower; receipts 12,125 bbls; sales 12,000 bbls; superfine State and Western $6 10 @ 6 25; common to good extra Western and State $6 60 @ 6 85; good to choice do $6 80 @ 7 20; common to choice white Wheat Western extra $7 20 @ 7 65; common to good extra Ohio $6 80 @ 7 45; common to choice extra St Louis $6 90 @ 8 75; market closing dull. Southern Flour dull and drooping; sales 350 bbls; common to good extra $6 90 @ 7 40; good to choice do $7 45 @ 8 75. Rye Flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $4 75 @ 6 10. Corn Meal quiet and without decided change. Grain—Wheat is dull in buyers' favor; small sales winter red and amber Western $1 53 @ 1 60; new spring $1 52 @ 1 54 bid; $1 53 @ 1 56 asked; a load very choice amber Green Bay sold at the close at $1 57, delivered, a full price. Rye easier; sales 8000 bush; Western $1 10 in store. Barley steady; sales 8500 bush; Canada West $1 10. Malt quiet. Corn is without decided change; sales 39,000 bush; new mixed Western chiefly 86c; yellow Western 87 @ 88c. Oats firmer; sales 18,000 bush; Western and Ohio 63 @ 65c. Provisions—Pork firmer; sales 200 bbls; new mess $22 50; old do $21 50; prime $19 50; new prime mess $21 75 @ $22; also 2500 bbls mess March and April $22 50 @ 22 75. Beef steady; sales 150 bbls; plain mess $10 @ 15; extra do $15 @ 17 50. Dressed Hogs dull at 9⅛ @ 9¾c. Beef Hams steady; sales 350 bbls at $30 @ $31. Tierce Beef quiet; prime mess $25 @ $28; India do $28 @ $32. Cut Meats firm; Hams 14⅛ @ 15¼c; Shoulders 7⅞ @ 9c; middles quiet; sales 400 boxes; Western long clear 11c; do short ribs 11c. Lard dull and heavy; sales 950 tcs; steam 12 @ 13c; kettle rendered 13⅛c; also 500 tcs, March, 13⅜c. Butter steady; Western 21 @ 22c; State 20 @ 40c. Cheese steady and quiet at 12 @ 16c. Whisky lower; sales 200 bbls at 93⅛ @ 94c. Coal unchanged. Leather quiet; hemlock, sole, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, light middle, heavy weights 27 @ 30c; California do 27@28⅛c; Orinoco do 25@28c. Wool active and firm; sales 650,000 lbs; domestic fleece 44 @ 53c; unwashed 25 @ 33½c; pulled 31 @ 45c; Texas 21 @ 35c; California 25 @ 28c. Hay firm; shipping $1 20 @ 1 25; retail lots $1 30 @ 1 40. Hops—choice scarce and in good demand; other grades neglected; State 8 @ 12c; Western 5 @ 9c. Coffee quiet and firm at 13⅛@16½c. Sugar dull but firm; sales 250 hhds; Cuba 9⅛ @ 10⅛c. Molasses dull; sales 100 bbls; New Orleans 58 @ 70c. Rice dull; sales 10 tierces at 7⅞ @ 8c. Petroleum dull; crude 15c; refined 25⅛c. Naval Stores—Spirits Turpentine steady at 50½ 51c; Resin quiet and firm; strained $2 45. Tallow steady and in fair demand; sales 100,000 lbs at 8⅜ @ 9c.

Freights to Liverpool a little firmer; Cotton, per sail, 5-16d; Flour 2s; Cotton, per steam, ⅜ @ 7-16d.

TOLEDO, Feb 4. Flour is unchanged. Wheat is dull and lower; No 1 red Wabash $1 36½; No 2 $1 31¼. Corn dull and lower; No 1, 50c.

CINCINNATI, Feb 4. Provisions dull and holders not willing to make concessions. Mess Pork $22. Lard 11¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders 8c; Sides 10¾ @ 11c. Bacon—Shoulders 9¼c; clear rib 11½c; clear Sides 12c. Whisky is unchanged.

CHICAGO, Feb 4. Flour dull. Wheat steady; No 2 spring Chicago $1 23⅜ @ 1 24⅛. Corn active and firm; No 2 mixed Western 50¼c. Oats quiet; 46c for No 2. Rye quiet at 85c for No 2. Barley dull at 73½ @ 74c. Highwines quiet at 88c. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork $22 25 @ 22 37½. Lard 12¼ @ 12½c. Dressed Hogs quiet at $8 60 @ 8 65. Live Hogs active at $7 25 @ 7 70. Beef Cattle dull at $3 75 @ 6 30. Receipts—5000 bbls Flour, 54,000 bush Wheat, 56,000 bush Corn, 20,000 bush Oats, 2000 bush Rye, 7000 bush of Barley, 10,000 Hogs. Shipments—4000 bbls of Flour, 20,600 bush Wheat, 4800 bush Corn, 1400 bush Oats, 3000 Hogs.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 4. Cotton is steady and in fair demand; middling uplands 14⅞c.

MOBILE, Feb 4. Cotton firmer; middling uplands 14⅞c.

SAVANNAH, Feb 4. Cotton is strong; middling uplands 14⅞c.

CHARLESTON, Feb 4. Cotton is active; middling uplands 14⅞c.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK, Feb 2 (for three days). Berth rates for European ports are stronger under increased offerings of Cotton, Provisions, Naval Stores, &c. But for charter the demand is moderate, the tonnage supply abundant and increasing, and rates without noteworthy change. The fact that three or four transient steamers have been committed to load Arms and Provisions for French ports, in addition to considerable shipments indirect, is of some significance. Aside from the European trade, business continues very dull. There is unusual apathy in the Coastwise, West India and South American trades, while long voyages are almost neglected. Nor is this dullness exceptionally incident to this locality, our advices representing a similar state of affairs in nearly all the great ports of the world. At San Francisco ships are clearing out in ballast to the East Indies, China, South America, &c, in default of paying business. Engagements to Liverpool, per sail, Cotton at 9 32 @ 11-32d, Flour 2s 6d, Wheat 6⅞ @ 7d; and per steam, Cotton 11-32 @ 7-16d, Flour 2s @ 3s 3d, Corn 7d, Wheat 8d. To a port in France via Falmouth three steamers (two small British and one large American) have engaged a considerable quantity of Provisions at and about 55s ℔ ton. Charters—A Br ship, 1148 tons, from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton 9 16d, privilege of the Continent ⅛d, and the Baltic 1-16d more; a Br barque, 742 tons, from a harbor or Savannah to Liverpool, Cotton 15-32d, privilege of the Continent 17-32d; a Br barque, 528 tons, to Bristol, general cargo, £750; a Br barque, 539 tons, to Cork or Falmouth, for orders, to a port in France, full cargo Flour, 3s; one, 299 tons, to Cork, for orders, to the United Kingdom, 2000 qrs Wheat 8s, if to the Continent 10 per cent. additional; a N G ship, 778 tons, to Hamburg, 5000 bbls Resin 2s 9d @ 3s; and 500 tons Logwood 42s 6d; a N G barque, 1064 tons, to Bremen, 2500 bbls Resin 2s 9d; a Norw barque, 2200 bbls Naptha, to Cork, for orders, to the United Kingdom or Continent, 6s 3d flat; a N G barque, 396 tons, to Constantinople or Odessa, Petroleum 6s for bbls and 30c for cases; a Dutch barque, 6000 cases Petroleum to Odessa 38c; a brig, from Satilla River to River Plate, 300 M Lumber $21; a barque, 438 tons, to Cardenas, Empty Hhds 80c; a brig, 370, and a Br brig, 311 tons, to South side Cuba and back, Sugar 49c; a barque, 500 hhds capacity (bound to the windward), from Cienfuegos to New York 48c; a brig, from Norfolk to Barbadoes, Hhd Staves $12—if to a second port $1 additional; a schr, 130 tons, to New Orleans, general cargo $800; one, 122 tons, to Charleston, general cargo, $450; a schr, from Rappahannock River to Hodgden's Mills, Me, White Oak $5 50 ℔ 40 cubic feet.

California Freights, via Cape Horn, are quieter than for some time past. Vessels on the berth are wanting heavy goods, the delivery of which have been much delayed by the ice embargo at Eastern ports and the Delaware Bay. There is a fair amount of goods seeking shipment, and we quote the following as the current rates: Weight ⅜c ℔ lb; Nails 55c ℔ keg; canned goods 32½c ℔ foot; Coal Oil 55 @ 60c ℔ case; Whisky $2 50 ℔ bbl; and measurement goods at 17½ @ 25c ℔ foot, as extremes. There is ample tonnage on the berth for all the present requirements of the trade, and tendency in rates is toward lower figures.—[Shipping List.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 4. The rates to Liverpool are unchanged; we quote Flour at 2s 9d; Grain at 9d, and weight at 25s. West India freights continue dull. In Oil freights there is very little doing. A barque was chartered to load Molasses for Liverpool at 30s and primage.

GALVESTON, Jan 28. There is less demand for room by sail to Liverpool, and, the tonnage offering and arriving being large, rates are easier at 11-16 @ ¾d. Rates coastwise are easier at ⅜c for Cotton by sail to Boston, and ⅝c to New York. Rates by steam are steady and unchanged. There are loading for Liverpool 3 ships, 11 barques, 3 brigs, and 1 schr, and for the Continent 3 barques. For coastwise ports there are loading 9 vessels. We quote Cotton to Liverpool, sail, ℔ lb, 11 16 @ ¾d; Bremen, 1⅜c; Havre 1⅜c; New York steam, ℔ lb, 1⅜c; New York, sail, ⅜c; and Boston, sail ⅜c. Hides—New York, steam, loose ℔ lb 1⅛c; do do bales ℔ lb, 1c; do do wet salted ⅞c; do sail, loose, ℔ lb, ⅜c; do wet salted ⅜c; do bales, ℔ lb, ⅜c; Boston, sail, ℔ lb, ⅜c

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Monday, Feb. 6.

☞ No arrival Sunday.

BELOW—Ship Calcutta, from Calcutta; barque Helen Campbell, from London; brig Arthur Eggleso, from Goree; ch White Sea, from —— (all at anchor in Gloucester harbor). Wind NW, strong. [The barque Helen Campbell, reported above, lost main topsail yard and flying jibboom in a squall Thursday night.]

Also below, ship Ocean Express, from Montevideo (at anchor in Provincetown harbor).

CLEARED—Saturday, PM—Steamer Roman, Baker, Philadelphia, by Whitney & Sampson; Br schrs Etta, Barnett, St Domingo, N P Mann & Co; Russian Counsellor, Carpenter, St John, NB, via Portland, T B Harris.

SAILED—Saturday, wind NW, steamers Wm Lawrence, Roman, and Glaucus; Sunday, wind N W, steamers Tripoli and Achilles.

Ship Carolus Magnus, 1568 tons, built at Damariscotta in 1852, has been sold at or about $28,000.

[From Merchants Exchange News Room Books.]

PORTLAND—Ar 4th, sch Lemira M, Boston.

Cld Br steamer Scandinavian, for Liverpool; barques S E Spring, Small, Buenos Ayres; Florence Peters, Skinner, Havana; brig H E Wheeler, Bacon, St Pierre.

DISASTER. Brig Eliza Thompson, from Demerara for N York, is ashore on Goat Island.

DISASTERS, &c.

Sch Breeze, Overton, at NYork from St Domingo City, reports Jan 28 and 29 experienced a heavy easterly gale, and on night of 30th, in lat 36 06, lon 74 40, discovered large quantities of bale cotton floating all around; the wind had died out, but a heavy sea still on was unable until next day to gather any of it; at daylight 31st, the sea having smoothed down and no wind, lowered a boat and picked up 48 bales, also one basket of sample cotton marked Lewis & Hall, Boston, Mass; there had evidently been a vessel wrecked in the vicinity; saw part of a poop deck, which had apparently been extended since first construction, upon which was a turned stanchion about 4 feet high, the top end painted white, middle scraped and bottom part blue; there was also a quantity of other wreck stuff, such as bulwarks, deck plank, &c; the vessel had been wrecked very recently, and, no doubt, all hands perished; the cotton was very little damaged, and was close by the wreck stuff; there was floating when we left about 100 bales, but, being unable to take any more, were obliged to leave it.

Barque Savannah, Scaife, from Sombrero for Philadelphia, with guano, before reported put into St Thomas 18th ult, leaky, will send on part of her cargo by some vessel and take the remainder when she proceeds after repairing.

Sch Carrie, from NYork for Brazos, put into Fortress Monroe, AM, Feb 4, leaking.

WHALERS.

Sld from Provincetown prev to 3d, schrs Agate, Atkins; B F Sparks, Bell, and Arizona, Higgins, for the West India humpback ground, and to repair to sperm whaling grounds in May or June.

A letter from Capt Norton, of barque Awashonks, of New Bedford, reports her at Bravo, CVI, Dec 7, clean, all well—bound South.

A letter from Capt Thacher, of barque Vigilant, of NBedford, reports her at Bravo Nov 24, having taken 2 small spm whales when 4 days out from home. Bound South. Reports at do, barque Adeline Gibbs, Forman, NBedford.

Spoken—No date, lat 14 25 N, lon 47 55 W, schr George Jones, of Fairhaven, with 30 bbls oil.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Sld from Helvoet Sluys 19th ult, barque Thomas Fletcher, Pendleton, NYork.

At Fort de Paix 17th ult, schr Corinna, for Boston few days.

At Port au Prince 21st ult, steamers Hornet, for NYork, to sail 25th; Gulf Stream, McCreevy, from and for do do; bark R Murray, Jr, Pennington, for do, ldg.

At Curacoa 18th ult, brig Emma Dean, Atkinson, for New York, to sail in a few days; sch Martha Maria, Dean, to sail in a few days for Humber, to load for NYork.

Ar at Havana 2d inst, steamer City of Merida, Deaken, N York for Vera Cruz via Sisal.

Sld from Halifax 27th ult, steamer City of Baltimore, Delamotte, (from NYork) for Liverpool.

Ar at St John, NB, 31st ult, sch Sea Bird, Elkins, Newport RI. Cld 1st inst, schrs J K Howard, Howard, Boston; 2d, Fanny Keating, Kane, Cardenas.

SPOKEN.

Jan 4, lat 16 N, lon 31 30, barque George T Kemp (Br), Whiting, from Boston for Algoa Bay, COH.

Jan 27, 13 miles east of Sombrero light house, ship Southampton, from Savannah for Galveston.

Jan 28, lat 31 09, lon 69 54, brig Eva N Johnson.

No date, lat 18 N, lon 58 W, ship Janet Ferguson (Br), from Singapore for Boston, 93 days out.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

PORTLAND—Ar 3d, brig Kite (Br), Mowrant, Pernambuco.

Cld 3d, sch Arcola, Walston, Boston. Sld 3d, barques Ella, and Rosedale; brigs E P Swett, Adelaide, and L L Wadsworth; schrs Margie, Alcyone, Ringleader, Richard Vaux, T Benedict, Taylor & Mathis, Lena Hunter, E H Furber, Delia Hinds, and part of them returned.

NEW BEDFORD—Ar 3d, schrs Sarah Knights, Tracy, N York; 4th, Old Chad, McClintock, do.

NEWPORT—Ar 3d, schrs John Stockham, Price, Portland for NYork; James W Haig, Brower, Rockport, Me, for Newbern, N C; Eunice P Newcomb, Higgins, Boston for Chesapeake Bay; Isaac H Borden, Hadwin, Fall River for N York; Maria Louise, Deering, Providence for do.

Also ar and not boarded, brig Eliza; schrs Amelia A Furman, N E Stimpson.

In port schs Tasso (Br), Delong, from St John, NB; Mary H Mifflin, from NBedford for New York; Mary J Mead, from Fall River for do; Virginia, Small, Portland for do; San Luis, Tompkins, Elizabethport for Fall River; Walter H Thorndike, Hall, Rockport for Charleston; Wm H West, Higgins, Wellfleet for Tangier; Eunice Rich, Pierce, Boston for do; Wild Pigeon, Phillips, Fall River for Baltimore; Lizzie Lee, Stubbs, do for NYork; Adelia Kelley, Raymond, Wareham for do; Kit Carson, Rich, Boston for Tangier; Rebecca Florence Rich, Rockport for Washington, D C; Frances Hatch, Cables, Rockland for Richmond, Va; Herald, Hall, do for N York; Laura Roberts, Fox Island, Me, for do; N H Skinner, Fall River for do; Helen P, Jones, Providence for NYork; Samuel E Sawyer, Cushing, Fortune Bay, NF, for do.

Ar 4th, sch Rena.

PROVIDENCE—Below 4th, brig M C Haskell, Haskell, from NOrleans.

JAMESTOWN, (R I)—At Dutch Island harbor 3d, schr Emma C Edwards, Lee, from Rockport, Me, for Portsmouth, Va.

NEW YORK—Ar 3d, brigs Robert Dillon, Blatchford, Trieste via Palermo Dec 13; Curacoa, Lockhart, from Curacoa; Annie Ingram (Br), Oxnard, Port au Prince; Adeline Richardson, Wright, Matanzas 10 days; schrs E H Hatfield, (of Provincetown) Eldridge, Gonaives 14 days; Breeze, Overton, St Domingo City 17 days; Florence Bailey, Bailey, Port Maria, Jam; Minnie, Hunter, Matanzas 12 days; Mary E Woodhull, Davis, Corpus Christi; S Godfrey, Godfrey, Indianola; A Denike, Jones, NOrleans.

Also ar 3d, sch M C Hart, Rawley, Savannah.

Ar 4th, steamers Lodona, Hovey, NOrleans; George Cromwell, Clapp, do; barque Dibussund (Br), Jones, Shanghae Oct 22; brigs Fanny (Swed), Malaga; Alfred, Pennell, Port Paix; Joseph Clark, Staples, Matanzas; Gambia, Gilley, Galveston; schrs Addie Osborne, (of Provincetown) Matteson, Kingston, Jam, 13 days; Webster Barnard, (of Bucksport) Smith, Matanzas.

Arr 5th, steamers City of Port au Prince, from Port au Prince; Clyde, Galveston.

Passed through Hell Gate 3d, schrs Emma Bacon, Bearse, Baltimore for Boston; J M Fitzpatrick, Smith do for Providence; G G Kidder, Joyce, New York for Rockland; More Light, Bradford, do for Calais; Cyrena Anna, Brown, do for Portland.

Cld 4th, steamers Rising Star, Connor, Aspinwall; Ariadne, Pennington, Galveston; Nereus, Bearse, Boston; ships Hermon, Minot, San Francisco; Carolus Magnus, Smith, Mobile; barque Almona, Carey, Cardenas; brig Favorite, Duell, Barbadoes; sch Nellie Crowell, Crowell, Indianola.

PHILADELPHIA—Arr 3d, barque Addie McAdam, Partridge, Hamburg.

Below 4th, brig James Baker, Pearson, from Cardenas.

Cld 3d, brig George Harris, Blanchard, Mayaguez; schrs Marietta Tilton, Miller, Sagua; F B Colton, Robinson, Key West.

Lewes, Del—Went to sea 3d, schs J Ponder, for ——; J A Griffin, for Matanzas; Ringdove, for Para.

At the Breakwater 4th, brig Ortolan, Leeman, from Havana.

In harbor sch J W Hall, from Providence for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE—Ar 3d, steamer McClellan, Howes, Boston; schrs J S Bragdon, Snow, do; H G Bird, Drinkwater, Providence; Ann E Carle, Tyler, do; S R Jameson, Jameson, N York.

Cld 3d, steamer George Appold, Howes, Boston. Sld ship Hoogly; brigs Isis, and Addie Hale; sch H G Hand.

FORTRESS MONROE—Passed up 4th, barque Adelaide, Etchberger, from Rio Janeiro; brig Lewis Clark, Bartlett, from Navassa—both for Baltimore.

Ar 4th, ship Camilla, Humphrey, from Callao for orders.

CHARLESTON—Cld 1st, ship John O Baker, Spear, Liverpool; sch Maria C Frye, Pendleton, Bucksville, SC.

Sld 3d, brig M C Rosevelt, Parker, Boston; schs Cynosure, Pinkham, Baracoa; Ripley Ropes, for Mayaguez.

SAVANNAH—Ar 31st, ship C B Hazeltine, Gilkey, Liverpool; 3d, barque Jennie S Barker, Tinkham, NYork.

Cld 3d, barques Alex McNeil (Br), Lawton, Bremen; Mary Lawton (Br), Rose, Liverpool; Rachel, Norton, Boston; schr Howard, Farragut, St John, NB.

Sld 31st, ship George H Warren, Woodbury, Liverpool.

The following vessels were weather-bound at Tybee 31st: Barque Norton; brig Queen of the South; schrs Annie Murchie, Fanny W Johnson, Whitney Long, and Benjamin Gartside.

ST MARYS, GA—Cld 20th, sch D S Siner, Huntley, Philadelphia.

SATILLA, GA—Cld 23d, sch Convoy, French, Cardenas; 27th, brig E H Rich, Hopkins, do.

FERNANDINA—Ar 30th, schrs W H Jones, Line, NYork; 31st, W P Bean, Lozier, Savannah. Cld 31st, schr Ella M Pennell, Mitchell, Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS—Arr 31st, ship Hannah Morris, Morris, Liverpool; barque Cephas Starrett, Batchelder, Vera Cruz; brigs John W Hunt, Hunt, Liverpool; Suwanee, Simpson, NYork; schrs R C Thomas, Wooster, Rockland; David Miller, Rogers, Charleston.

Cld 31st, barque Marblehead, Collins, Cork.

Ar at S W Pass 31st, sch Florence Shay, Coombs, NYork.

Legal Notices.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. To DENNIS CAWLEY, of Boston, [L. S.] in the County of Suffolk, and to any and all other persons claiming any interest in about 25 gallons of Whisky, in 1 barrel, 1 keg, 3 bottles; about 25 gallons of Rum, in 1 barrel, 1 bottle; about gallons 4 of Brandy, in 1 keg, 1 bottle; about 3 gallons of Gin, in 1 keg; about 4 gallons of Wine, in 1 keg; which, by virtue of a warrant issued by the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, holden at said Boston, for the transaction of criminal business within and for said county, have been seized at the place of common resort of said Cawley, in said Boston, on the second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the value of which liquors, with the vessels containing them, in the opinion of said Court, exceeds twenty dollars.

You are hereby required to appear before the Justices of the Superior Court next to be holden at Boston, in said county of Suffolk, for the transaction of criminal business, on the first Monday of March next, to answer to the complaint against said liquors and vessels containing them, and for trial, and to show cause, if any you have, why said liquors and vessels should not be forfeited for being kept for sale by said Cawley, in violation of the laws of this Commonwealth.

Witness, JOHN WILLIAM BACON, Esquire, at Boston, this second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JOHN C. LEIGHTON, Clerk.

A true copy. Attest: GEORGE H. MORSE, Deputy State Constable.

feb4 2t

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX ss. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of FRANCIS E. YATES, late of Belmont, in said county, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate, by MARY L. YATES, of said Belmont, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the Executrix therein named, and that she may be exempt from giving a surety or sureties on her bond, pursuant to said will and statute;

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of February next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Boston Morning Journal, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twentieth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

jan 23 M3w J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, ss. PROBATE COURT.

To the Heirs-at-Law, next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of ELISHA PARKER late of Hopkinton, in said county, deceased Greeting:

Whereas a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by ABAGAIL PARKER, of said Hopkinton, widow, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the Executrix therein named;

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said county of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of February next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Boston Daily Journal, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

jan 23 M3w* J. H. TYLER, Register.

Public Houses.

GRAND HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 31ST STREET, NEW YORK. Conducted on the European plan. The most elegant Hotel in New York; perfect in all modern detail; elaborately furnished throughout; location unsurpassed. jan30 MWF1m HENRY M. SMITH, Prop'r.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

JUST ARRIVED from the country, and for sale, 30 young and sound Horses, at DRAPER & HALL'S, 91 West Dedham street. 1m jan7

JUST RECEIVED from the country, and for sale, 26 young, sound Horses, at the Washington House stable, No. 17 Church street, Lowell. feb4 12t* JOSEPH L. NOYES.

STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET. A small Stable in the rear of the Evans House. Address Box 543, Post Office. 2w jan 27

Regular Packets.

FOR PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE. From each port Wednesday and Saturday. The steamer SAXON will sail from Long Wharf, Boston, for Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, February 8, at 3 P. M. Insurance effected at ½ of 1 per cent. at office. For freight or passage apply to WHITNEY & SAMPSON, or ALFRED WINSOR, Agents, 70 Long wharf. tf-feb6

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP LINE. from T wharf every Saturday. Steamships ——, ORIENTAL and ALHAMBRA. Through tickets given to Florida and points on the Georgia Central Railroad and its connections. For freight or passage apply to WM. H. KING, end of T wharf, or to F. NICKERSON & CO. 205 State street. tf nov16

Railroads.

STONINGTON LINE. INSIDE ROUTE. For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all points South and West. Baggage checked through. Cars leave Boston, Providence Railroad Depot, Pleasant street, foot of the Common, at 5.30 o'clock P.M., connecting with steamers NARRAGANSETT and STONINGTON. Tickets, berths and staterooms secured at office, 134 Washington street, opposite School street, and at Boston, Providence Railroad Station. tf J. W. RICHARDSON, Agent.

FOR FITCHBURG. Cars leave Boston and Albany Railway Station, Beach street Boston 7 A. M. 2.15 4.30 5.30 P. M. tf feb20

GENUINE WALTHAM WATCHES $15 00. PRICES REDUCED AT H. O. FORD & CO.'S, eight years with the American Watch Company, 84 Tremont street, opposite Tremont house, Boston, Mass. Get our new "Illustrated Catalogue and Price List" (sent free) giving full particulars, from which purchasers can select as perfect a watch as if in person to select it, and sent C. O. D. to any address, securely packed, and if not satisfactory can be returned. REMEMBER, EVERY WATCH WARRANTED. American and Foreign Watches repaired. MWFtf dec12

BILLIARD TABLES, WITH PHELAN & COLLANDER'S AMERICAN STANDARD COMBINATION CUSHIONS. The superiority of the Standard Cushions is admitted by all professional players, and they are used in nearly all matches played for championship in the United States and Canadas. They are also used in the principal Hotels and Club Rooms all over the country. J. E. CAME & CO., 114 Sudbury street, Boston. Good second hand Tables, modern styles and sizes, for sale cheap. ThMtf ie16

Boston Journal.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1871.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

PICTURES FROM THE SIEGE.

A TERRIBLE CANNONADE.

The Interior of Paris.

THE REIGN OF DEATH.

Determined Spirit of the Besieged.

From Our Special Foreign Correspondent.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 9, 1871.

I.

Up to the chateau—through the new snowfall—and into the saloon where hang some noble battle pieces. We go to visit a young Jager who is their in hospital. His arm was shot through, and his cheek pierced by the shell which killed his brother, near Ville d'Avray a few days ago. Handsome, pure-faced boy indeed is he, as he sits up in bed to meet the surgeon who has ridden out from the perilous post near St. Cloud to see him. "And how is my brother?" says the poor boy, with true German tenderness adding, "Is the dear one well?" "Yes—thank God—he is well," answers the old surgeon, and a sob chokes his further utterance, for he remembers having seen the fair haired brother stretched out as an unrecognizable mass, and the soldiers hurrying to throw their overcoats over him, that they might not be compelled to gaze upon grim death. But our wounded soldier sinks back wearily, with a mist of tears in his eyes, as he thinks of the dear brother, and a sister of charity murmurs—as we turn away, "He must not know it now—it would kill him!" Ere we are gone, he has fallen wearily asleep.

II.

Riding toward Issy—the terrible—and gazing out on Paris, one sees tall black columns of smoke rising apparently close to the Arc de Triomphe. The Arch towers up mistily indefinite, in the distance, and only with a field glass can one see the structure on its top, which the Parisians call an iron clad fort. But no! this fire whence proceeds the smoke is that within Paris walls; it is simply in direct line with the Triumphal Arch, and is caused by the burning of the village of Boulogne, opposite Saint Cloud, on the Seine bank. Alas! now even the washerwomen of Paris are homeless, and their future is grimmer than seven days old linen. With a field glass one can see trains crowded with soldiers—on the double-decked cars, rattling along the circular railway, in transfer evidently to the eastern side! Crash! come defiant notes from Issy, and presently a long, sibilant, frightful noise is heard above one's head. The Prussian rifled cannon have been throwing shells, and one can track their course for some distance. Then suddenly they become small as birds, and are lost to view. Now one sees three alight in Fort Issy at once. There is dead silence among the French gunners for some minutes; then the angry defiance begins once more. Some substance which ignites the matter with which it comes in contact wonderfully quick must be used by the Prussians, because little fires have been seen in numerous places in Paris, and observed smouldering all night. The gunners are determined to hit the grand viaduct, which stands out so prominent and tempting a mark just inside the walls. If they can succeed, then the Parisians have lost all hope of massing their troops immediately at any given point. But the viaduct is very well protected. Provisions seem to have been made for giving the arches additional strength, and guns are planted near by in dominant positions. Until recently the Parisians have been wont every Sunday to make excursions over the circular railway, as in days of yore, and sometimes the viaduct has been covered with trains from which thousands of people were endeavoring to get a peep at the Prussians, or at the homes which they have left in the suburbs, and which are now totally ruined.

Between one of the principal Prussian batteries—the chief at headquarters will tell you why I do not say exactly where it is—between this and Issy, quite "in the open," stands a house which is always held by a certain number of stout hearted soldiers, and where officers are posted for observation. It is not, on the whole, a tranquil place, because the Prussian shells go whizzing and moaning above your head and, once every minute, comes the whining response from the French embrasures. If the gunners in Issy desire to shorten their range, and let fall a shower of missiles around this house, they can at any moment. But, meantime, their shells are going over this outpost and you are in reality much safer between the fires than you could possibly be eitherin fort or battery. You run some little risk of being shot by the excited soldiers at the door of this house before you can show him your permission, and before the officer with you can make himself heard; but at last you are admitted. Here, when Issy has been pointed out to you, and you have seen the gunners at their posts, and the signals by which the brother forts are guided in the attack, you are invited to take a glass of wine, and the commander of the post tells you with pride how they recently made a discovery of twelve hundred bottles of Chateau Margaux of 1835 in one cellar. With that glorious tipple they may be expected to perform almost miraculous deeds of valor and patience. The Bavarians, who have also batteries not a thousand miles away, have antiquarian tastes in wines, and improve every occasion when off duty to probe the cellars of the adjacent chateaux. They sometimes find out

"—— treasures of golden wine"

When others had despaired of finding any.

III.

Suppose, from recent reports from Paris—reports that creep mysteriously about Versailles from both French and Prussian sources every day—we attempt to imagine for a moment the interior of Paris since the 5th. If we could traverse this iron chain of forts, and stand near the historic radius of streets, in the midst of which rises the Arc de Triomphe, we should recognize the locality no longer. The Arch itself, in its guise of fortification, would astonish us, and all around us we should observe barricades and the apparatus of defence. Trees are here and there missing in the hitherto unbroken row in the Champs Elysees; the Avenue Josephine is doubly and trebly barricaded; and in the "Avenue de la Grande Armee" a complete fort has been built, surrounded by a deep and well constructed moat. It is armed with numerous cannon, so planted as to command the whole avenue. In the Bois de Boulogne hosts of men and women are employed in cutting the less shapely and valuable trees for firewood; for this is one of the prime wants of the stone-built city. All the villas in the charming suburban towns, Passy, Auteuil, etc., are converted into posts for soldiers, and have suffered almost as much as the houses outside, save in the absolute destruction of their framework. At Passy the station is surrounded with a stockade, which shows that the Parisians anticipate an assault; and at Auteuil there is a battery of enormous marine cannon, whose range is astonishing. The French soldiers have not been at all careful of private property, and in the houses in which they were quartered around Montrouge they are said to have pillaged the cellars, broken the mirrors, and burned almost priceless furniture without cause. In one case a superb collection of engravings served as kindling for the cook's fire. It is high time that Gen. Trochu established tribunals with a view of controlling such excesses. German soldiers say that they, when on outpost duty, can hear the voices of the Frenchmen in the trenches in drunken merriment, and evidently engaged in dancing and singing camp songs when they should be reposing. Dr. Decaisne has just published a report, in which he announces that the reason so many die from slight wounds is that they are giving themselves up under the excitement of the time to alcoholic drinks, and that their systems are prostrated by them. He adds: "How can one profess astonishment, after this, at all these accidents by firearms, at all these disorders, at the lack of discipline, the violence and depredations which are recounted to us every day in the newspapers?" The deserters and prisoners made around Paris ask for drink before anything else, and give the Germans to understand that they get a great deal of it. Some of the camp orgies which have been described to us make one almost lose confidence in the French as a people willing to regenerate themselves.

IV.

Fancy the condition of the city at this moment. A violent plague, than which none more dreadful, is raging in two or three quarters of the city. There were 2728 deaths last week, and at least one half were occasioned by small pox, or cold, or hunger. The poor people who were driven in from the country in September, and who have been living in freight cars and the railway stations since that time, begin to languish under the new condition of affairs. But the old Parisian sarcasm and gayety still clings to the capital. He is indeed a rare wit who has established a weighing machine on the Boulevard Montmartre, and who charges a round price for allowing individuals to know how much their miseries have diminished them. Imagine, too, the freakish temper of a population which can go to an exhibition of "three fat hams," when every third person has intestinal troubles caused by lack of nourishment! This attracts even more attention than Dore's new picture, "Let us save Paris!" which is exposed in Goupil's window, and is the only new artistic work exposed since the beginning of the siege. The National Guards are seen daily going to their homes for a short repose, after weary watching in the fortifications, and altogether surly and discontented with themselves and everything about them. They are well fed, but the anxiety for their wives and children at home, since they have seen that the Prussian guns can govern even the south side of the Seine, is worse than lack of food. While in the far away niches which they are forced to man, they hear Paris is on fire—at such a point! And every man would be glad to throw away his arms, and rush to see if his hearthstone is crushed by Prussian projectiles. The committees long ago charged with the important duty of preparing to resist the ravages of the bombardment are busily at work, and fires are kept down as much as possible, but the enemy seems to have caught at the terrible secret that on the Seine's south bank, in the Latin Quarter, the houses are not fire proof, as in the new Haussmanized Lutetia, and they are firing steadily in that direction. Shells have entered the Luxembourg gardens, and have rattled in the Place de la Concorde. Why shall they not fall everywhere until there is no rest—no surety? Brave as a National Guard may be, he is a Parisian, and that is what he is thinking to-day. He relies on Bourbaki no longer, and De Chanzy seems to him but the dim shadow in a dream. Where is Ducrot and his valiant army that he does not crush the invader as he had promised? And the echo of the whiz that emanates from the incoming shells answers 'Where?'" E. K.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 13, 1871.

Several unsuccessful attempts at sorties were made yesterday, all resulting in the utter discomfiture of the French. We hear from Paris that Trochu is clamored at by all the lower classes of the population to make one more gigantic effort, no matter what it may cost. It now seems certain that Ducrot has returned inside Paris, despite his valiant determination to do or die. The bombardment has begun in earnest, and even the most incredulous now confess that the Prussians have plenty of guns in position. Twenty-six batteries played away all day yesterday and late into the evening, heaping shell upon shell in various quarters of Paris. The Bavarians were attacked by the French early in the day, but the repulse was effected so easily that the affair is considered insignificant. Rumor also says that the French swarmed out over the bridge at Bas-Meudon at early morning also, but that while they were crowding the narrow passage of the river, the Prussian batteries opened a deadly fire upon them and the bridge finally gave way, precipitating a large number of soldiers into the Seine. The French losses by this accident are said to be very heavy. They made the best of a rapid retreat, and the sortie was considered at an end. But there is no doubt that the Parisians are thoroughly maddened by the bombardment. They had hardly expected it, although Trochu had shown them plainly that the operations against Avron were the preliminaries, and that they must prepare their sand heaps and water buckets. On the 30th of December there was a great commotion in the capital, caused by the reading of the announcement that Avron had been evacuated. The Saxons had clearly much advantage over the enemy, from the nature of the ground; and Trochu himself has confessed that the French artillery was "incapable of struggling against that of the Prussians." The frozen ground rendered any new labors at strengthening of intrenchments impossible, and the Governor of Paris considers that the troops holding Avron did all that they could. The firing on the eastern side began again yesterday; the Saxons are evidently determined to follow up their victory. The French in Paris expect an assault on the eastern forts. It is rumored that they are mined, and that the ground all around them can be made inimical to the invaders. But this will not deter the enemy from any aggressive movement it may desire to undertake.

The fall of Paris now seems certain. Neither Faidherbe, nor De Chanzy and Bourbaki, even supposing them victorious in large degree, could hardly arrive here in time to save it. Meantime, the united armies redouble their efforts to accomplish speedy capitulation. The jealousies, which have long existed, as it is natural to expect they should in this immense body of invaders, are all sunk below the level of the common object. It is quite usual to hear persons high in rank express the idea that the city will give in in two or three days. We have heard this ever since the 27th of December. But it resolves itself into a very simple question: How much have the besieged to eat, and how long can they hold out after there is nothing but bread? The misery outside Paris is almost as great as inside. Hundreds of people are hungry every day, without any means of getting at the charity, which is already overwhelmed with demands. The people whom the Prussians remove from their homes in the little villages between the batteries and Paris suffer most. Women with nursing babes in their arms follow one, and beg, with tears running from their half frozen faces, for food, and above all, heap upon all strangers reproaches and curses if they do not give freely. The peasantry have an idea that all strangers have a united interest in the attempt to break the power of France, and look upon Americans and English as no better than Prussians. An old man, followed by his shivering wife and two little girls, neither five years old, accosted me yesterday, and told me his story. He had been in the French navy or naval service seventeen years, and thought his woes were sufficiently numerous when, broken in health, he was obliged to retire without pension. He clung to his little home at Meudon, but the bombardment had turned him, homeless, adrift. With tears in his eyes he cursed the fallen Government, and rehearsed his woes until the bitter cold compelled him to move on, nursing the few sous he had received in his palsied hands. There are large numbers of people in Versailles who have handsome properties in Paris, by the rents of which they live. Many of these people have not received a penny for six months, and are absolutely needy. There is no money to borrow, for every one has used up all the money he had ready. These people are selling dainty articles of luxury—old heirlooms, and relics beyond price—in order to get bread. The masons and all other mechanics are going through incalculable suffering. The Versailles bureau of charity is just at its wits' ends. Then people have another object in begging. Sometimes one sees a pale faced woman, clad in quiet black, approaching him with downcast mien, and in trembling voice asking for a few sous. Next day, if one were at the Post Office, he could see this same woman waiting wearily her turn at the window, with a red sealed letter, addressed to her husband, her brother or her lover, who is a prisoner in Germany. She feels bound to sacrifice her pride for the dear one who is fully in the conqueror's power.

General Manteuffel's arrival in town created much excitement, and his departure to take command of the new army against Bourbaki has increased the confidence of the Germans in a finally favorable result. Prince Friedrich Carl now has as many men as De Chanzy, and they are of course all of infinitely better quality. Fresh soldiers are consistantly arriving here; they spring up like the armed men from the teeth sown by Cadmus. The French temper is very unpleasant now; an old woman cursed me yesterday, and hoped I might be dragged by the neck through all the cities of France. The misery prevalent between here and Chartres is appalling; and a friend who came from Orleans yesterday told me that it had taken hold there also. This morning the batteries are at work against Montrouge. The burning of the barracks in that fort has been a sad blow to the French in that section. They will never be allowed time to rebuild them. The telegrams which are from time to time sent the American press from the French side seem quite ridiculous. Had some of those sent in December been true, the French would now have been burning Freiburg, Heidelberg, etc., and marching across Germany to the free cities. The officers here accorded high praise to Bourbaki's tactics a few days ago, but since his change of programme consider him an "Esel." Unity, sometimes lacking among the "powers that be" here, is now as fully re-established as among the lower officials. The Jews here are making their most desperate efforts to get a stock of provisions together to foist upon the Parisians when the capitulation occurs. But the Prussians hate the Jew contractors almost as badly as they do Franc-Tireurs. There is no peace for the son of Abraham save in his father's bosom, where we daily wish him. E. K.

[Reported for The Boston Journal.]

Ninth Lecture by Mr. J. K. Paine on The History of Music.

The ninth of Mr. J. K. Paine's series of lectures on The History of Music, was delivered at Wesleyan Association Hall, Saturday noon, the especial topic of discourse being the Italian Composers in the 18th Century, at Naples, Venice, Rome and Bologna.

The lecturer remarked that the genius of Alexander Scarlatti had given such a powerful impulse to the advancement of the Opera and Cantata that his disciples and successors had only to follow the path which he had marked out in order speedily to reach that high point of attainment from whence Italian music could command the whole world. During this epoch the number and excellence of Italian composers and singers were more remarkable than ever before or since, and for nearly a century they held Europe in a kind of musical bondage. The direct pupils of Scarlatti at Naples—Durante, Leo, Porpora and Greco—were the promoters of the Neapolitan school, and they were succeeded by a second generation of masters: Jomelli, Piccini, Paisiello and others; at Rome by Steffani; at Venice by Marcello and Lotti; and at Bologna by Bononcini and others. Francesco Durante, the pupil and subsequent rival of Scarlatti, was born in 1684 and died in 1755. He was not distinguished as a dramatic composer. His talent was exercised chiefly in church and chamber music, and he was more skillful as a contrapuntist than as a melodist. He advanced the art of orchestration in some degree, inasmuch as he produced a better instrumental ensemble than his predecessors had. Durante was outshone as a composer by his younger contemporary, Leonardo Leo, who was excelled by none of his day as a melodist. Leo was born at Naples in 1694. He possessed great versatility of talent and was equally as successful in church, chamber and opera music. Francesco Feo was a prominent contemporary of Durante and Leo, and was the founder of a vocal school at Naples. Gaetano Greco, a pupil of Scarlatti, became distinguished as a contrapuntist and teacher. Nicolo Porpora, the best known of these older masters of Scarlatti's school, was born at Naples in 1685, and was early placed under Scarlatti's instruction. His career as a dramatic composer began at Venice, where he found a formidable rival in Hasse. His fame rests principally on his remarkable talents as a teacher of singing. Leonardo Vinci, a fellow pupil of Porpora's with Greco, was born at Naples in 1690. His music was for a time all the rage in Italy, but is now forgotten. Sacheibe, a German musical critic of the last century, complains of Vinci and other Italian composers, saying: "An Italian lets his heroes sing '*Alla, alla*,' over and over again, and one learns at the end of a quarter of an hour that he wishes to say, '*Alla vendetta*.'"

One of the most renowned masters of the second period was Giovanni Battista Pergolese, who was born in 1710. He turned his attention to the comic style, which had come into vogue through Nicolo Logroscino, the founder of the *opera buffa*, and in it met with great success. Pergolese wrote an *intermezzo* called "*La serva padrona*," which speedily became celebrated throughout Europe. His last work was his celebrated *Stabat Mater* for two female voices and accompaniment of stringed instruments. Nicolo Jomelli, one of the greatest masters of the Neapolitan school, was born in 1714 and died in 1774. He improved the orchestral accompaniment and paid more attention to the effects of *forte* and *piano*, *crescendo* and *diminuendo* than his predecessors. He found a dangerous opponent in the young Portuguese composer, Terradellas. Nicolo Piccini, born in 1728, became a great favorite as an *opera buffa* composer. He gave a new meaning to this species of composition, and although Logrscino originated it, the credit of developing it belongs to Piccini. Antonio Maria Gasparo Sacchini was born at Naples in 1734. In serious opera he was more successful than Piccini. Giovanni Paisiello, who was born in 1741, was one of the most celebrated composers of the last century. He composed about ninety serious and comic operas. Other masters of lesser fame, belonging to the Neapolitan school, were Savri, David Perez, Di Majo, Paradies, Caffaro, etc.

The progress made in the Italian opera during the first half the eighteenth century was not so much in its dramatic as in its musical character. First, the air was ennobled and beautified by regulating and enlarging the rhetorical divisions of the melody or musical phrases, and by increasing its duration as a whole. Secondly, the orchestral accompaniment acquired more motion and variety in the rhythm, and the art of instrumentation began to show some signs of its present modern characteristics. In the *ritornelli* and *interludes* of the airs and recitatives they had begun to introduce motives and passages for the wind instruments, but this innovation found opposition at first, and well it might, for at the present day we have gone to such extremes in vocal accompaniments that the art of singing has degenerated in consequence beyond measure, and we look around in vain for great singers of universal fame. The chorus was the most neglected part of the opera. Among other absurdities common at that period were pieces called *Pasticcio*, a kind of musical patchwork made up of all sorts of favorite airs from different composers. The lecturer quoted from an amusing satire on the opera at the time, written by Marcello.

Metastasio marked a new era in the opera. He is the only poet who has ever won a great name by devoting himself to writing almost exclusively for the musical drama. But some of the best judges do not allow that he achieved more than a partial reform.

Mr. Paine gave brief sketches of some of the Venetian masters, including Antonio Lotti, who was born in 1667; Antonio Caldara, who was born in 1678, and who died in 1763; Benedetto Marcello, who was born in 1686, and who died in 1739; and Baltasar Galuppi, the best of all the Venetian representatives, who was born in 1706 and died in 1785. Of the Roman masters, Agostino Steffani, who was born in 1655, and who had an influence upon Handel's style, was the most remarkable. Of the Florentine composers, Francesco Conti was the only one mentioned. Palermo produced the Baron Emanuel d'Astorga, who was born in 1681. Bologna enjoyed the reputation of Giovani Paolo Colonna, the founder of a school of celebrity, who was born in 1649; Giovanni Carlo Maria Clari, a pupil of Colonna, born in 1669; and Giovanni Bononcini, born in 1670, who was Handel's famous rival in London.

Italian opera in the 18th century found no richer field of conquest than Germany, at the various courts of Dresden, Vienna, Munich, Stuttgart, Berlin, etc. Vienna in particular had become an "Italian colony." The influence of Italian music on the native musicians of Germany was also noticeable. In this connection mention was made of Johann Joseph Fux who was royal chapel master at Vienna for the first forty years of the last century; Carl Friedrich Graun, who was born in 1701, and who continued as royal director of music for Frederick the Great for many years; and Johann Adolphe Hasse, born in 1699, who became highly celebrated. The national German opera at Hamburg had not attained the result which had been aspired to by its supporters, for the Italian opera in Germany, with Hasse at its head, stood in the way of its enduring success. It was not before the advent of Gluck and Mozart that Germany could point with pride to the national opera, and the world to an *ideal* opera—for Italy has never fulfilled the highest idea of the opera, though we may do homage to her Rossini and Bellini.

The musical illustrations accompanying the lecture were very interesting, both on account of their own merit and for the reason that they were admirably performed. Mrs. J. E. Houston West, soprano, Mrs. C. A. Barry, contralto, Dr. Langmaid, tenor, and Mr. J. F. Rudolphsen, basso, assisted Mr. Paine. The following pieces were sung: The first number of Pergolese's *Stabat Mater*, resembling very strongly some of Mozart's music (Mrs. West and Mrs. Barry); an air from a comic opera by Sacchini, also in the style of Mozart (Mr. Rudolphsen); a duet from a cantata by Steffani, which called to mind the styles of Palestrina and Handel (Mrs. West and Dr. Langmaid); and a solo by Lotti, resembling a solo in Handel's "Acis and Galatea" (Mrs. Barry).

The tenth lecture, to be delivered on Saturday next, will be devoted to the Italian Masters of Singing—Musical Theorists and Instrumental Music to the end of the 18th Century.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

[REPORTED FOR THE BOSTON JOURNAL.]

Boston Young Men's Christian Union.

The eleventh in the "Course of Sermons to the Young," was delivered by Rev. W. H. H. Murray in the Hollis street church, last evening, before a very large audience, every seat being occupied and a large number of persons standing in the aisles. The exercises of the evening were commenced by the singing of the "Missionary Hymn" by the choir and congregation, which was followed by a prayer and the reading of Scriptures, after which Rev. Mr. Murray, choosing for his subject "Love as the Source of Obedience," delivered a very instructive and impressive sermon. He commenced by saying that there was nothing a Christian loved more to do than to keep the commandments of Christ; in doing so the laws of society were kept, and the life of man was made peaceable; but the Christian of this world, owing to the general weakness of human nature, does not always keep the commandments of God. All they find that they can do is to try and keep a constant watch upon their inclinations and trust to God for the rest. Love is a beautiful thing, but still it to a certain extent is a passion, and therefore has a great many imperfections. Man is a passionate being, for he is made after his Maker's image. God, in the Scriptures, is represented as a person, when on earth, possessing the various passions and attributes of an earthly being. Love and passion are to an extent companions, when they are kept within due bounds. They partake of Christ's nature, but when they are allowed to overcome common sense and sweep away the barriers of self-respect and reason, they partake of the malevolence of a devil. The speaker reviewed at some length the different phases of love, and said that true love must spring from a heart which trusts in Christ. He is the foundation of all love, and pure passion. A great many persons are apt to base their love on earthly objects—loving the wife, the husband or the relative with all their strength, and forgetting that they ought to thank God for bestowing upon them these objects to be loved. But they go on until they are brought to their senses by finding that God, in order to punish them for their forgetfulness of Him, removes the once loved object from earth, then they see their mistake, and tearfully turn their eyes to and acknowledge their allegiance to their Heavenly Father. The reverend gentleman's remarks occupied about half an hour, and at their close a fervent and touching prayer was offered, after which the services were closed by the singing of the hymn, "God is love," and a benediction.

Boston Lectures.

The second series of Boston lectures upon Christianity and Skepticism was commenced last evening at the Rev. Alexander McKenzie's church, old Cambridge, with a lecture upon "Revelation and the Book of Genesis," by Prof. Charles M. Mead of the Andover Theological Seminary. The audience was large, and the front seats, which were reserved for the college students, were filled. The speaker said that in order to form a correct appreciation of the Jewish books of the Bible, one must correctly understand the people. The Bible came to man claiming to be the record of Divine revelation, and if such a revelation was thought possible the Bible should be examined with the hope of finding it, and in this examination the issue between the naturalist and the super-naturalist would be clearly defined. Such men as F. W. Newman and Theodore Parker believed that every man was inspired, and that there was no special revelation of God to man. Nothing could be more divergent than the opinions of men as to what inspiration really was, and either a better kind of inspiration was needed or more of it. If man's ability to find out his relations with God was only commensurate with his ability to trace out comets, he was a very miserable being indeed. It was said that to discover absolute religion, every man must use his individual inspiration, but every man would reach a different conclusion, and it would seem necessary, in order to find out the true religion, that some one should be specially inspired; but this absolutism was framed on purpose to avoid. It was untrue that the power to detect a Divine revelation was equal to the power to make one. It was a wrong assumption that natural religion was an independent product of an internal revelation or intuition. No man ever got his conceptions of God and spiritual things alone; they do not come from within, but from without. Every one knew that a child's faith was an impartial faith, and if in his maturer years he breaks from the original faith, he had only passed judgment on the faith of others; his speculations had been influenced by his contact with others. No one could claim perfect originality, though every individual might contribute something to religious thought. The first man could not have received his ideas of God as other men had. It must have come to him either as an intuition or a direct revelation from God. What were the probabilities of the case? The first idea assumed, that the first man had a religious sense immensely superior to that of his descendants. The last supposition would be entertained by the believer in revelation. It was not probable that the first man was left to conjecture the existence of God; and was it not probable that the original man had a direct revelation from God, unless the personality of God was denied, and he was claimed as the product of religious thought instead of its author? The origin of all heathen religions showed the uniform tendency of men to trace back their knowledge of religious truth to the direct revelation of deity. The speaker then considered the inquiry whether any supernatural revelation had been made, and the universal tendency to the belief that such a revelation had been made. When the claimants were numerous, all pretended revelations should be examined, and the fact that there were so many assumptions should not be urged against the genuineness of all. If God did design to reveal Himself, his design could not be frustrated by the spurious revelations in existence. The difficulty of deciding between the different claims need not be denied. Every man's faith was a conception, not an origination, but the power to estimate the views of God, man did possess. If a supernatural revelation had been made, the claim of Christianity to be such revelation was better sustained than any other. If one were seeking a revelator he would assuredly find him in Jesus. No better proof of this could be afforded than the high place awarded Him by his opponents as a religious teacher. The speaker considered at considerable length the grounds on which such a belief rest. Reason could not reveal all that it was desirable to know of God. Christianity was called by many a state of intellectual bondage, and that in it the mind surrendered the prerogative of freedom. The gist of the objection was that Christianity claimed control over religious thought and life, but free religion was as much a tyrant according to the definition of its own exponents. The one party had as much right to prophecy as the other. Free religion set over against Divine authority, human freedom, but the question was why this theory of natural perceptions had made so little progress in the past ages of the world. No man was truly a Christian who was not one freely. Nine-tenths of the Free Religionists had been made what they were, not by their own reflections, but by the addresses, tracts and books of a few teachers. This inveighing against authority grows out of a very narrow view of things. The secret of hero worship was the power of personal character. It was the natural craving for concrete rather than abstract models of living. There was no virtue, except as there were virtuous beings. What men need was that this craving should be rightly directed. The great merit of Christianity was that it was an objective fact. Knowledge of God could only come from direct revelation, not by abstract reasoning about him. The book of Genesis was the primitive record of God's revelation of himself to man. The question of the authorship of the book was a subordinate one. The relation of Genesis to science was also a subordinate one. The value of the book does not depend upon its accuracy—upon merely incidental matters. It did not claim to be an authority on geology or natural history. The maintenance in the world of the knowledge of the one true God was the main idea of the book. The miraculous was subordinated to the main design, to exhibit the history of man in his relations with God. There was no personification of the powers of nature which forms so prominent a part of heathen mythology. The speaker then gave a brief analysis of the book, calling attention to its remarkable features and points. The unity of the plan was obvious, and it was rigidly carried out. The essential idea of Christianity presupposes all these facts.

Universalist Sabbath School Union.

A very able discourse was delivered at the School street Church, last evening, by Rev. C. W. Biddle of Lynn, it being the eighth lecture in the course under the above title. Rev. Dr. Miner conducted the devotional exercises. On account of the extreme cold the attendance was rather small, causing some regret probably to the lecturer, but still more to those present whose friends were absent.

The reverend gentleman took his text from Hebrews 20:15: "All their lifetime subject to bondage." He proceeded to relate the history of the theological ideas known as "orthodox" from the earliest Christian centuries. He considered them as borrowed from the pagan doctrines prevailing in the Roman empire at the time when Christianity was accepted as the national religion, and as interpolations upon the pure and living spirit of the original teachings of Christ and His apostles.

The doctrines of endless punishment, the utter depravity of man, the personal activity of Satan, the reality of witchcraft and the abiding hatred of God toward man, he knew were not preached under what is known as the orthodox creed to-day. The progress and enlightenment of the age had greatly ameliorated the statements of theologians, and although nominally yet adhered to these doctrines were not preached nor believed as formerly.

He quoted extensively from the histories of Guizot, Buckle, and others of recognized authority, to show the pervading gloom and terror which reigned in Christian nations when these doctrines had full sway over the minds of men. The persecutions of both the Catholic and the Protestant churches were directly attributable to these doctrines, the theory of both being that heresy was the murder of souls and therefore must be suppressed at all hazards. Among other examples of the influence of this belief he related the action of the Scotch people who would render no assistance in a shipwreck which occurred on their coast on Sunday, for, as they reasoned, the drowning of the crew would be only the death of their bodies, but to break the Sabbath would cause the death of souls.

In the same way vaccination for the small pox was denounced as a wicked attempt to defeat the purposes of the Almighty, who had sent the pestilence as a punishment for the sins of the people. In condemning the doctrine the lecturer did not condemn the men who thus carried it into practice, since they acted according to the light they had, but in closing he expressed congratulations that the darkness and persecution of former days had been superseded by the light of truth and Christian charity.

Lenox Street Chapel.

The sixth anniversary of the Lenox street chapel Sabbath School was observed last evening, the children's concert having been postponed from the previous Sunday on account of the weather. The exercises included singing of hymns by the children, an address by Mr. L. E. Caswell, and devotional services.

The statistics of the school are as follows: Number of pupils, 168; increase during the year, 84; removed during the year, 66; largest attendance, 123; smallest attendance, 24; average within the last few months, 115; conversions, 12; backsliders reclaimed, 4. There have been no deaths during the year.

The Treasurer's report showed receipts from all sources, $804 90; expenses, $650 65; indebtedness January 1, 1870, $452 27; present indebtedness, $298 02.

Horticultural Hall Lecture.

The fifth lecture of the Horticultural Hall course was delivered yesterday afternoon by F. E. Abbot, his subject being "Intuitionalism versus Science." He said there were two classes in the community of free religion who turn from the traditions of the past with equal hunger, and who look forward to the intimations of the future with equal hope. Both are rationalistic in thought and sentiment, and both are trusting to a natural solution to the deep problems of God and immortality. The one he called the intuitional school, the other the scientific school. The former claim to be assured of the facts of God and immortality through the intuitions of the mind, and some of them are so strongly persuaded of the soundness of their belief that they deny the possibility of there being an atheist, since God has placed in every soul the intuitional faculty through which consciousness of his existence must necessarily come. If examples to the contrary be cited their escape from the dilemma is that the higher reason in these men claiming to be atheists is yet undeveloped. Accordingly the intuitionists are inclined to regard avowed atheists and materialists as inferiors, and refuse to associate with them on equal terms. Such conduct appeared to the lecturer a sad offence against the principle of human brotherhood. The intuitionists profess to be as certain of the existence of God as of the solar system or the milky way. Their only questions are respecting his essence, mode of action and the nature of his relations to the universe.

The other or scientific class regard the reality of God and immortality as among the great open questions of the day. In their view doubt on these questions is not only not wrong, but is neither strange nor absurd. It is indicative of neither insanity nor idiocy, but is the inevitable result of the discovery that the old supports of these beliefs are rotten beyond recovery. In an elaborate review of the essential points of each of these philosophies or modes of thinking the speaker gave his preference to the scientific method, regarding the other as based on more or less of assumption and characterized by somewhat of dogmatism, and as failing to commend itself to the mass of men as a system of religion, being one that never could become universal, since many men deny that they have any intuitions of the kind. The thought of the age was taking the direction of the scientific school. Science was beginning to treat religion as within its jurisdiction, and amenable to its laws. Physical science was not all, the appeal lay to universal science, which regarded all the facts of human consciousness as phenomena worthy of investigation.

In closing, the lecturer criticised the Positivists as pursuing an unscientific method, and expressed his own belief that the science of the future would vindicate and establish the faith of the human heart respecting God and immortality.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

MISS KELLOGG'S CONCERTS. The musical sensation of the present week will be the concerts to be given at Music Hall by the popular young American cantatrice, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg. These concerts will be given on Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon. Mr. James M. Wehli, the celebrated pianist, Signor L. Veroni, the tenor, Signor A. Randolfi, the baritone, and Mr. George W. Colby, director and accompanist, will assist on all three occasions. Miss Kellogg has just returned from a very successful tour through the West. In all the large cities her singing aroused great enthusiasm. Upon her return to New York she appeared in oratorio, winning quite a decided triumph in a new direction. Miss Kellogg is held in high esteem by the Bostonians, and she will be warmly welcomed after her long absence. The sale of tickets will open at Music Hall this morning.

GLOBE THEATRE. A continuation of the comedy performances at the Globe brought forward Tom Taylor's charming comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep," on Saturday evening. The piece was played in a manner which vividly recalled the admirable representation given it at the Howard Atheneum a dozen or more years ago. Mr. Wallack's John Mildmay has long been considered one of that excellent actor's markedly fine impersonations, and it proved most acceptable on this occasion. It was at times, however, too studied, elaborate and consequently slow in action. This was particularly the case in the scene in the second act with Hawksley. There were many good points in his delineation, and his interviews with Mrs. Sternhold and Mrs. Mildmay in the last act, wherein Mildway discloses his true character, were capitally done. The Hawksley was Mr. Floyd. Mr. Floyd's portrayal was a finished and refined piece of acting, which advanced him still further in favor with those who had witnessed his previous performances. He made Hawksley the gentlemanly villain he is intended to be. Mr. Griffiths naturally made an excellent Brother Potter. Mrs. Chanfrau's Mrs. Sternhold could not well be excelled. It was admirable in all respects. Mrs. Hunter, too, was unusually good as Mrs. Mildmay. John Brougham's little drama of "The Irish Emigrant," which was played as an afterpiece, introduced Mr. Floyd as Tim O'Brien, a character as widely differing from Hawksley or Percy Ardent as could well be imagined. He played the part with most telling effect, and his "make-up" was perfection itself. Mr. Lemoyne and Miss Mary Cary were also quite successful in this piece. The programme for the present week is certainly a very attractive one. "Money" will be repeated this evening. To-morrow night "Dora" will have another representation, and the play will also be given at the matinee on Saturday. On Wednesday night "Still Waters Run Deep" will be repeated, and on the same evening Mr. Moses W. Fiske, the comedian, who has just been added to the company, will make his first appearance here in a popular farce. Mr. Fiske is an excellent actor, and is already well known here. On Thursday night "The Irish Heiress" will have a repetition, and on Friday evening another representation will be given of "Still Waters Run Deep."

Mr. Arthur Cheney has sent his check for $1211 95 to the treasurer of the Holland Fund, that amount being the gross receipts of the special performance on Tuesday last. The newspapers made handsome discounts in their advertising bills, and the remainder of the expenses were assumed by Mr. Cheney.

BOSTON THEATRE. Several performances by the stock company filled out the week at this house after the departure of the Opera Troupe. On Friday evening Mr. Niel Warner *attempted* to play Claude Melnotte. Mr. Stuart Robson was announced to play on several occasions, but did not appear after Thursday evening. Mr. Frank Mayo begins an engagement this evening, appearing in his well known character of Badger in "The Streets of New York." Mr. Charles T. Parsloe is to appear as Bob, the Bootblack. On the 20th inst., the long promised production of the spectacle of "The Twelve Temptations" takes place. The play will be brought out with all the original scenery, appointments and costumes.

BOSTON MUSEUM. Manager Field has arranged a brilliant list of pieces for representation this week. This evening the splendid comedy of "Babes in the Wood" and the farce of "A Regular Fix" will be played. To-morrow night the comedies of "Old Honesty" and "A Breach of Promise" will be presented. Repetitions of "Central Park" will be given on Wednesday afternoon and evening, and "The Heir at Law" and "The Phantom Breakfast" will be the attractions on Thursday night. Mr. Robert Craig will appear at a special performance on Saturday evening next in four comic characters. The pieces to be played are "The Irish Emigrant," "Robert Macaire," "The Widow's Victim" and "The Spitfire."

BENEFIT TO THE ADELPHI COMPANY. Managers Rich and Stetson of the Howard Atheneum have already moved in the matter of a benefit to the members of the company who have been performing at the Adelphi Theatre. Some of the company have suffered considerably in the destruction of their wardrobes and other property, and none of them can afford the loss. We are sure that our citizens will respond most heartily to the call. The time and place of the entertainment has not yet been fixed upon, but the particulars will be announced in a day or two.

HOWARD ATHENEUM. The destruction of the Adelphi and the discontinuance of the Lyceum as a place of amusement (both of which establishments, bye the bye, were leased by the proprietors of the Howard), leaves Boston with only one variety theatre. An entirely new programme is presented for this week. Maffitt and Bartholomew, Miss Adah Richmond, Miss Jenny Wilmore, Harry Bloodgood, Delehanty and Hengler, and Miss Ella Wesner appear. One of the features of the bill is the spectacular burlesque and pantomime of "Robinson Crusoe."

"SHERIDAN'S RIDE." It will be seen that this celebrated picture remains on exhibition at De Vries's Gallery, 145 Tremont street, only one week longer. Mr. J. B. Roberts recites the poem of "Sheridan's Ride" every day at 12 o'clock M. and 4 P. M.

THE MIRROR OF IRELAND. The cordial reception tendered by the adopted citizens to McGill's Mirror of Ireland, on exhibition at Tremont Temple last week, has encouraged the manager to remain one week more. The paintings are interesting and instructive, and the delineations of Irish character by Mr. Burke and Miss McGill are very entertaining. The exhibitions to-night and to-morrow evening will be for the benefit of the Carney Hospital; that on Wednesday evening for St. Augustine's Church, South Boston; and that on Thursday evening for the House of the Angel Guardian.

THE "BIG TREE." Nothing attracts more attention at the present time than the section of the mammoth California tree on exhibition near Scollay's Building. Photographs of the unrivaled groves from which it was taken, besides other views of California scenery, and rare specimens of bark utilized for man's use, are presented to the view of visitors, in connection with the enormity in forest growth that meets their curious gaze.

READINGS BY MISS FANNY R. EDMUNDS. Miss Fanny R. Edmunds, the accomplished elocutionist and reader, will give readings at the Third Presbyterian church in Springfield street, near Tremont street, on Wednesday evening, in aid of the fund for the rebuilding of the First Presbyterian church, East Boston, which was burned in July last.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. An amateur German dramatic performance will be given at the Olympic Theatre on Monday evening of next week, in aid of the wounded in the German-Franco war. Carl von Holtey's drama in three acts, entitled "Lenore," will be played on the occasion.

"PROGRESS OF THE HUMAN RACE." The third of Prof. Rhode's lectures was delivered at the Boston Theatre last evening. The subject was "The Progress of the Human Race," and the lecture was illustrated by a series of beautiful paintings representing the primitive state of man, and the growth of civilization and enlightenment through the early, middle and later ages. Many pictures of famed temples, churches and other structures built from time to time in India, Egypt, Greece, Rome, etc., together with representations of celebrated works of art, were shown.

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. Dr. Jourdain's Gallery of Anatomy, corner of Washington and Essex streets, is open day and evening.

—A Connecticut speculator who recently went south, has bought a plantation, a mill and a church, and is now negotiating for a town house and a graveyard.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Dispatch to The Journal.]

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 5, 1871.

The Laconia Explosion.

The result of the inquest over the Laconia explosion was that the disaster was caused by a defect in the original construction of the boiler, which had been in use only two years. The mill will be immediately repaired and again put in operation.

Intensely Cold Weather.

The weather here last night was the severest which has been experienced in Concord for years. The thermometer went down to twenty degrees below zero in some sections of the city, while a sharp, piercing wind prevailed, rising at times to a gale. The weather reports of this morning show intense cold to the north.

At Plymouth the thermometer was sixteen below, with the wind blowing very hard. At Lancaster it was twenty-four below; Northumberland nineteen below, and at Littleton seventeen below.

No News from the Mount Washington Party.

There has been no telegraphic communication with the Mount Washington party since last Thursday night. It is probable that the cable wire has been prostrated by the gale, and fears are entertained for the safety of Professor Huntington and his associates.

Personal.

Charles A. Gove of this city, who has been appointed a cadet at the United States Naval Academy, is the son of the late Col. Jesse A. Gove, who was killed while in command of the Massachusetts Twenty-Second Regiment, and is a young man of much promise.

Not a Great Traveler.

Samuel Colby, agent of the Manchester gas works, visited Concord Saturday for the first time in thirty-five years, although he has lived in Manchester during that period.

Missionary Returned.

Mrs. Sarah Sleeper Smith has returned home from Siam, whither she went as a missionary in 1847.

Railway Accident.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 5. An accident occurred last night on the P. S. & P. R. R., near Knight's Pond in South Berwick, to a freight train. Ten freight cars were thrown from the track, but the damage is inconsiderable. In the debris a broken rail and a broken wheel were discovered, but which of these was the primary cause of the accident is unknown. Fortunately none of the train employes were seriously injured. The President, Gov. Goodwin, and other officers and attaches of the road have been prompt in fitting it up to-day, so that no delay will be occasioned nor travel interrupted.

The Weather.

Last night and to-day was very cold, and the atmosphere clear; wind northwest. The thermometer this morning was 12° below, and at noon at zero; at this hour, 6 P. M., 4° above zero.

A Notorious Criminal.

Charles Oliver Brockway, recently arrested in New York for forgery, and now in confinement there, is well known in New England by detective officers. He was born in Washington, N. H., and has spent considerable time in Concord and Manchester. Of thirty years of his life, it is said he has spent one-fourth of it in prisons and penitentiaries. He has been a notorious counterfeiter; and nearly, if not the last, official act of ex-President Johnson was to sign a pardon for him from the Albany Penitentiary in New York State, whither he had been sent for counterfeiting for a term of fifteen years, he having served exactly that number of months. His gentlemanly manner, good appearance and education gave him access to society which was influential, and made him more dangerous. His weak point was gambling, and to this weakness to some extent may be traced the inconsistencies of his chequered life. Many of *The Journal* readers will recognize him by this pen portrait.

The Eastern Railroad Meeting.

A great many of our citizens will visit Boston tomorrow to attend the Eastern Railroad meeting, as matters of importance will transpire in which the stockholders are interested. The first train will start with eight passenger cars.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

SENATE.

The House joint resolution authorizing the diversion of 500,000 acres of public land granted by the United States to Oregon for the common school purposes of the State, was passed.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to station at New York one or more national vessels to convey breadstuffs and supplies contributed by the people of the United States for the destitute and suffering people of France and Prussia.

Mr. Howard moved to strike out all reference to Prussia. He said that we were not advised that there was any destitution there. Germany had seemed, so far, able to paddle her own canoe, and we had no reason to conclude that they desired any assistance.

Mr. Stewart said that large amounts had been raised in this country for Germany.

Mr. Schurz suggested that the idea was to make no invidious distinction.

Mr. Howard regarded it as rather an anomalous state of affairs for us to be sending supplies to a foreign country at war. During our war with the rebels no European nation sent us any supplies.

Mr. Pomeroy said that they had sent us men to fight our battles.

Mr. Conkling said there was nothing to make us discriminate in this matter between France and Germany. A great many of our people would desire to send their contributions to Germany.

Mr. Howard said his sympathy had been with Prussia from the beginning, and he would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Fowler said he failed to see how Germany had shown any sympathy for us in our struggle.

Mr. Stewart remarked that Germany had taken our bonds when other nations would not, and thus gave us means to carry on the war.

Mr. Fowler—They deserve no credit for that; they were only smarter than other people, and they got an extraordinary rate of interest.

Mr. Schurz said it was undeniable, and the evidence was on file at the State Department, that Germany had sympathized with the Union during the rebellion. If they had not sympathized with us and believed that we would be successful, they would not have bought our bonds.

Mr. Sumner said it was a difficult matter for him, or for any American, to decide as to which we owed the most, to France or to Germany. But why consider this? Charity knows no person nor discrimination. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Neill introduced a bill for the removal of the political disabilities of John Williamson of Savannah, and explained that Williamson had been elected Treasurer of Chatham county, Georgia, under the supposition that his disabilities had been removed. Passed.

The special order, being the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department, was taken up.

Mr. Ramsey stated that there had been no revision of the Post Office statutes since the last century.

Mr. Conkling called attention to a provision of the postal laws under which a letter mailed to a distant point upon which a small portion of the postage was prepaid, was forwarded to its destination, whereas a letter mailed, say in New York for Brooklyn, upon which two cents postage was prepaid, was not forwarded, but sent to the dead letter office, and characterized this ruling of the Postmaster General as a great injustice, and gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to rectify it.

Mr. Sumner urged the adoption of a cheaper and more uniform rate of postage, which would remedy that and other difficulties. One cent postage is what we want.

Mr. Ramsey said that would create a great deficit.

Mr. Sumner—Let there be a deficit; it will be in a good cause.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to promote commerce and encourage shipbuilding. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. The Senate, without further action, went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Morey of Louisiana introduced a bill to prescribe the oath of office. The oath is to support and defend the Constitution. Referred.

Mr. Scofield of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Theodore Adams the amount of judgment of the Court of Claims for $112,740, being a balance due under contracts for the construction of 38 mortar boats and 8 steam tugs.

Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts opposed the bill, arguing that the judgment of the Court of Claims had been revised by the Supreme Court, and that the bill should specify the actual amount appropriated.

Messrs. Scofield and Starkweather argued in support of the bill, stating that the decision of the Supreme Court had been based upon a technical point, and that the claim had been referred to a commission of the War Department, which was actually not the case.

Mr. Benjamin of Missouri opposed the bill, and gave a history of the claims, stating that Adams had been paid the amount of the claim and had given a receipt in full.

Mr. Scofield of Pennsylvania said that Mr. Adams signed the receipt under protest.

Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts offered as a substitute for the bill to pay $112,740 to Theodore Adams in full for all claims under his contract.

The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Maynard of Tennessee gave notice that he would, on Monday next, ask to have the Southern Pacific Railroad bill taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania remarked that it would require a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Ingersoll of Illinois introduced a bill to divide the State of Illinois into three Judicial Districts. Referred.

Bills from the Committee on Naval Affairs to credit Paymaster George F. Cutter for money stolen from him, and restoring George A. Stevens and John N. Quackenbosh to the active list of the Navy as Lieutenant Commanders, were passed.

The House then proceeded, as the special order, to the consideration of reports from the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Cullom of Illinois reported a bill providing that the first section of the act of the 2d of March, 1867, applicable to the Territory of Idaho, shall apply and be in force in Wyoming and Utah, the object being to take the power of redistricting from the Legislature and give it to United States judges.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Cavanagh, Hooper (of Massachusetts) and Nicholls, but was passed.

A bill was passed limiting the session of Territorial Legislatures to forty days and fixing the pay as follows: Members, $6 per day during such session, and $6 for every 40 miles' travel; the President, Council and Speaker of the House, $8 per day; one chief clerk, $8 per day; one assistant, one enrolling and one engraving clerk, a sergeant at-arms and one door-keeper, each $5 per day.

Bills were also passed repealing an act of the Wyoming Legislature making an apportionment of members to the Legislature, thus giving the power to the Governor, forbidding the Territorial Legislature to pass private charters, while allowing them to pass general acts of incorporation; making the fees and compensation of United States attorneys, marshals and clerks in the Territories the same as is now allowed in Nevada.

A bill providing for a temporary civil government for the Territory of Alaska was passed, with an amendment by Mr. Starkweather of Connecticut, that it should not affect the rights of persons and companies having contracts for fur seal fisheries. The bill declares Alaska a county, with the county seat at Sitka, and attaches it to the Territory of Washington for its executive, legislative and judicial purposes. It extends all public laws of Washington Territory to the County of Alaska, which is to have one Councilman and two members in the Legislature from Washington Territory.

The Senate amendments to the House bill creating pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 was non-concurred in by the Committee of Conference. Adjourned.

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