In favor of an improved nomenclature, concerning which he gives some important suggestions. An article on "Church and State in Germany" protests against the assumption of ecclesiastic power by Prussia, and claims for Catholics the same freedom that is allowed to all Protestant sects. The writer advises the use of peaceful measures for the recovery of their rights; Catholics at present cannot use the sword; but they are bound to take up the weapons yet at their disposal, and contend earnestly for their positions as citizens with the voice and the pen. One of the Cassandra family, in a paper on "Necessity versus Art," utters a melancholy wail over the degeneracy of modern society. "We live," he says, "in very busy days, and our lives hurry on to their end after a very unceremonious fashion. Courtesy is out of date, and the world scrambles on chiefly according to the principle embodied in the words, 'Every one for himself, and God for all.' This is the age of individualism on the one hand, of leveling on the other. The system of aggregate life, of Christian brotherhood, and hopeful fellowship is broken, and each one lives his little span to himself, jealously cherishing a phantom of independence which, when appealed to for protection, has a tendency to shelter itself under the broader ægis of state supremacy. We live fast, and our lives wear us out. We pass through all the emotions, all the experiences, of life in fewer years than our forefathers took to study their classics or prepare themselves for a profession. Young men who have reached the *nil admirari* stage before they are twenty, and young women who, before they are out of their teens, have gone through the various religious phases, and made up their minds that infidelity is the only rational system to adopt, are unfortunately on the increase among us. After pleasure, after controversy, what remains? Nothing but business. The mind of our day is essentially practical. A certain social necessity exists of living as well as your neighbors do, and of not 'going down in the world.' Certain artificial habits are formed almost unconsciously in early youth; certain fictitious indispensabilities grow up silently by your side, and, to keep up appearances, a certain amount of money is wanted. In a new country where there is no privileged class, no landed aristocracy, no law of primogeniture, each individual, to keep his head above water, imagines he must take some means to increase his income as the years go on. This means that the whole community should devote itself to commerce." The utilitarian spirit has made terrible havoc in the realms of art. "Art was once a power in the world; now it is rather an appendage to a power of a different sort. Even while it was patronized by popes and sovereigns, it was held as little less than sovereign itself; it dictated terms, and claimed a full meed of independence in the choice of its expressions within the limitations of orthodox symbolism. Now, on the contrary, it is only tolerated so long as it conforms to the fashion of the hour, so long as it ministers to the belittled taste of to-day. Its votaries are no longer the honored guests of princes, the equals of sovereigns, the arbiters of character. Of old, a painter could immortalize a man by placing him in a certain part of his picture, or he could ruin him by giving him a place on the opposite side. Dante did the same thing in his unrivaled poem, and the sting went home. But now what would the result be? The painter would lose his custom, like a tradesman who sold damaged goods! Truly a dignified position for the successors of Michael Angelo!" "Machinery has spoilt many minor arts; even the chorister-stalls and the screens of our day are often 'turned' instead of carved, and in the place of wrought-iron we have cast-iron in our grates and railings. Even the domain of music has been invaded, and we have barrel organs, orchestrions, and musical boxes. Some new mechanism in a Geneva box will command thousands of dollars, and for a musical canary with jeweled eyes, cared in a tiny gilded cage, people will give any sum; but who thinks twice of some unknown Beethoven or struggling Mendelssohn whose sonatas and an theme might rival those of the masters of old?" The artists themselves are victims. The low estimate of art results in nothing less than intellectual murder. The truth stares the artist in the face, that he must either pocket his principles or die of hunger. His domestic life is painted in somber colors. "The vexations of a poor artist's married life are something incalculable, and are almost enough to destroy the patience of a saint. He may be poet, painter, or musician, it little matters what; but it is simply impossible that the daily, hourly shocks to his sensibilities should not leave a woful impression on his spirit. Is it encouraging to be interrupted in the middle of a fine stanza by shrieks from the kitchen, and frantic appeals to come and rescue the urchin who has pulled the wash-tub over himself? Is it inspiring to be interrupted in a fugue by the sound of a servant's shrill answer to the scolding of her incensed mistress? The contemplation of an empty larder, and the calculation of how to fill it again at the lowest figure of expense, is not an elevated occupation, nor is it likely to produce a very spirited picture or soul-stirring poem. Except in very rare cases, a rising artist should put off marriage till his fame is in all men's mouths. A drag is a different thing from a companion, and to most such even a few years' solitude ending in a mature choice ought to be far preferable to an uncongenial yoke which, long before success has softened it, has become only a necessary evil." He must find his consolation in devotion to his art. In this divinest gift of the natural order, he enjoys a place more exalted than that of any favorite of fortune, be he prince, noble, or merchant. He possesses a ray of the creative power of God. Let him then accept the dictation of art, and not presume to impose any trivial conventionalities on one of God's chosen messengers.

Lippincott also is shrewd enough to give a prominent place to first-rate narratives of travels, rather than the ordinary riff-raff of fiction. The number opens with a "Journey from Paris to Marly," which proves to be less one of matter-of-fact than of sentiment, and undertakes the risk of furnishing a "New Hyperion" in successive numbers. The next article "From Philadelphia to Baltimore" is on the contrary in a vein of decided realism, and manages to pick up on that worn and dusty track many curious facts and incidents from which the reader may take his choice. Miss Margaret Howitt's "Our Home in the Tyrol" is continued with unabated zest, presenting many whimsical pictures from the primitive mountain life of that region. "With the American Ambulance Corps at Paris" has several impressive scenes related with the frankest simplicity by one of its members. "It is to Dr. Evans that the American ambulance owes more perhaps than to any one man. It supported itself, our corps did, and Dr. Evans furnished the largest portion of the money. He had some American ambulance wagons and the material for a field hospital brought over and exhibited at the Exposition of 1867, and these were still in his possession. They were early offered to the American corps, but a misunderstanding between Dr. Evans and Dr. Sims caused the latter to go to the field with wagons, &c., furnished by the International ambulance. So we who formed the American corps at Paris during the siege had the use of Dr. Evans's wagons and material. The doctor himself accompanied the Empress in her flight; but from England he sent money whenever he could get it into Paris, and did all in his power for the ambulance." The following illustrations of military life derive a more than romantic pathos from their terrible reality: "As I have said before, we became very well acquainted with many of the wounded men at our hospital. With some, indeed, we contracted strong friendships. We buried many by subscription, thus rescuing them from the *fosse commune*, to which soldiers, French or German, were, as a rule, consigned within the French lines. Among others was a fair-haired Saxon by the name of Bruno, almost a boy in years, who was brought in from Champigny. He won our hearts from the very first by asking that a suffering Frenchman who lay beside him might have his wounds dressed before his own. He was dangerously and painfully wounded himself, yet no one ever heard him complain. I shall never hear the 'Wacht am Rhein' without thinking of him, for he is the first one that I ever heard sing it. He sang it to me one night in return for some old German songs I had tried to cheer him with; that is, he sang some of it; his voice was so feeble that I had to stop him. He seemed to expect death, and was prepared for it. His long, wavy blonde hair and his beardless boy face were always beautiful, but imagine them when his blue eyes were lit up by the sentiment of that song! The next night, when I came to visit Bruno, a French National Guard was dying not far from him, with wife and family kneeling around the bed. The tent was hushed, and I hesitated a moment at the door. One or two American ladies, volunteer nurses of the ambulance, were grouped near the dying man back of the family. Suddenly, Lisette, an Alsatian nurse, who worked devotedly night and day for friend or foe alike, and who in her neat white cap had been standing in a corner wiping her eyes, approached me and said in her broad German French, '*Partons*, but I will pray for this poor unfortunate.' And she dropped on her knees beside the bed and commenced aloud in German a simple, earnest, honest prayer to which the scene and the language gave an effect utterly indescribable. There were few dry eyes in the tent. Soon after that I could tell by the movements about the bed that the poor National Guard was dead. I turned to the bedside of the wounded Saxon, and found his hands clasped upon his breast and his lips muttering a prayer for his enemy. It was near Christmas then, and to cheer Bruno after the foregoing scene I spoke to him of the merry Christmas-times in the Fatherland. He shook his head mournfully: 'Ach Gott! die werd' ich nie wiedersehen' ('I shall never see them again.') The only thing which he seemed very much to regret was that he should not live long enough to get the cross he had won, so that it might be sent to his father at his little village on the Elbe. Well, the next afternoon we were gathered in the same mournful and hushed way about his bedside. The dying Saxon alone broke the silence. There is no way of reproducing in English the wonderful pathos of his speech, mellow even in its faintness. I suppose I ought to say that his mind was wandering, but at the time it did not seem so to me. He spoke first of the green fields approaching his native village, then of the flowers; and then finally he exclaimed, 'There gleams the Elbe, and there comes father!—Father!' And in the joy of that meeting, real or imaginary, a smile parting his lips, he died. We gave the gentle Saxon the poor honor of a separate grave, and as soon after the siege as I could get a letter out I wrote to his father, sending the few little trinkets that had been trusted to my keeping. In the answer and thanks of the lonely old man—for he was now widowed and childless—there was something almost as sad as the death I have been telling you of. He could not hear enough of his son's last days, and our correspondence ceased only when my minutest details had been given." The illustrations in this number are all appropriate, and many of them uncommonly good.

The best reading in *Scribner*, as is often the case with that Magazine, is to be found in the miscellaneous departments, where sundry topics of the day are discussed with boldness and point, if not with an excess of brilliancy. The remarks of the editor on the interests of the kitchen are opportune, and illustrate the existence of an evil which it is less difficult to bewail than to cure. "There is no department of American life so cursed with ignorance and lack of skill as that of domestic service. There are thousands of families in this city—and the same fact obtains in other cities—who have no satisfactory service from year's end to year's end. The servants come and go, and lie, and waste, and spoil, and quarrel, and steal. They have no loyalty, no faithfulness, no carefulness, no skill to do the duties which they undertake and which they loudly and confidently profess to understand. Their ignorance is only matched by their insolence. They have no disposition to learn, no ambition to become excellent, no desire to please, and no wish to remain for any considerable length of time in one place. The sailors' boarding-houses, from which the men are dragged and shipped for every brief voyage, do not seem to be more demoralized and hopeless places than many of those holes so strangely misnamed 'intelligence offices,' from which scores of girls are sent into families every day—girls who are known to be inefficient, and who are expected back in search of another place before the first month is out. The waste of fuel in rich men's kitchens would keep all the poor people warm. The food thrown away, or ruined by recklessness and ignorance, would feed tens of thousands. Foreigners wonder that the American family takes to the boarding-house and the hotel, but the secret of this strange liking for hotel life is in the wretched service of domestic life. Women get tired and discouraged with housekeeping, and give it up." The writer suggests, as a partial remedy, a concert of action on certain points among the ladies of the city. "These points are, *first*, that no lady shall give a servant a certificate of character or skill that overstates the facts in the slightest degree; *second*, that no servant shall be engaged who cannot bring a satisfactory certificate from her last place, or give competent references; *third*, that when a mistress finds herself imposed upon by false representations, she immediately dismiss her servant, so that, at last, all incompetent servants be driven into places where their wages shall bear some proper relation to the value of their work." The most effectual measure, as the writer intimates, would doubtless be the application of science to the cuisine. Sound knowledge must carry the day in the kitchen as every where else, and not until the preparation of food is held to be a branch of high art, no less than the composition of books, will the purgatory of domestic service be relieved by a ray of light. The critical and scientific portions of the number demand express commendation. The illustrations also are exceptionally good.

New Publications.

FILE OF THE TRIBUNE, complete for 12 years, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Address CHAS. CUMMINGS, at Wade & Cummings's Grand Opera House Clothing House.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

I. HAP-HAZARD.

By Kate Field. 1 vol. Small 4to. Uniform with "A Chance Acquaintance." $1 50.

This volume is divided into two parts. "Leaves from a Lecturer's Note-Book" and "Americans Abroad." The former embraces brilliant papers written during and after a lecture season, and abounding in witty and pungent remarks. The latter includes letters and sketches describing people scenes, and incidents in England and on the Continent. Mrs. Moulton, in The N. Y. Tribune, calls this "One of the brightest, freshest, breeziest books of the season."

II. JOHN STUART MILL.

A Memorial Volume. 16mo. $1.

This little book contains a series of noble tributes to Mr. Mill from persons competent to appreciate the great intellectual and moral qualities. Among the writers of these tributes are Herbert Spencer, Henry Fawcett, M. P., Millicent Garrett Fawcett, W. T. Thornton, J. E. Cairnes, Frederic Harrison, and others of equal note. They describe concisely, but clearly, the memorable facts in his life—his career in the India House, his moral character, botanical studies, place as critic, work in philosophy, studies in morals and jurisprudence, political economy, influence as the Universities, influence as a practical politician, relation to Positivism, and position as philosopher. Taken together they form a worthy memorial of one of the greatest thinkers and one of the noblest men of modern times.

*** For sale by booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co., BOSTON.

E. P. DUTTON & Co., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s publications.

A NOBLE LIFE PORTRAYED.

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION OF HORACE GREELEY'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY, with Appendix containing Memoir of his later years and Death, and the best of his famous Campaign Speeches.

THE LAST AND BEST PORTRAIT OF HIM EVER PUBLISHED, REPRESENTING HIM AS HE APPEARED IN THE SUMMER OF 1872.

The great call for Mr. Greeley's Autobiography, and also for some more permanent and wonderful intellectual display which he made during his Eastern and Western tours in the Presidential Campaign of 1872, have led to the issue of a new edition of the Autobiography, with a very large Appendix containing the story of his life to the end, reproducing the more striking and suggestive of his many admirable and brilliant Campaign speeches, and concluding with an exhaustive and admirable analysis of the campaign, originally prepared by the Hon. James B. Pike, ex-United States Minister to the Hague. There is, besides a pretty complete collection of Mr. Greeley's Miscellaneous Writings, including among others his famous controversy with Robert Dale Owen on Marriage and Divorce.

Price, handsomely bound in cloth, with two Portraits, $3. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE. By Horace Greeley, with an Appendix and a Portrait taken in 1872. Cloth.....$3 00
WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING. By Horace Greeley. Cloth..... 1 50
POLITICAL ECONOMY. By Horace Greeley..... 1 50
MEMORIAL OF HORACE GREELEY. Pamphlet Ed..... 50
Do., Cloth, with an additional Portrait..... 1 00
POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK (1860). Greeley. Cloth..... 1 00
TRIBUNE ALMANAC for the years 1838 to 1868, 2 vols. Half bound 10 00
THIRTY YEARS. By Charles T. Congdon. Cloth..... 1 00
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—REASONS FOR ABOLISHING. Boyce..... 1 50
MONEY IN THE GARDEN. By P. T. Quinn. Cloth..... 1 00
FRUIT CULTURE FOR PROFIT. Quinn..... 1 00
ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. Waring. Cloth..... 1 00
DRAINING FOR HEALTH AND PROFIT. Waring. Cloth..... 1 00
SLAVERY IN HISTORY. Goodell. Cloth..... 1 00
REPORTS OF EMANCIPATION. Cochin. Cloth..... 1 00
SUCCESS IN BUSINESS. Lecture by Mr. Greeley..... 75
MR. GREELEY'S LETTERS FROM TEXAS..... 25
PORTRAIT OF MR. GREELEY. Life size Head and Bust..... 1 00
MR. GREELEY AND FAMILY. A large lithograph..... 1 00
EARTH CLOSETS AND EARTH SEWAGE. Waring..... 50
COOPERATIVE STORES—ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT..... 50
COOPERATION, ATTRACTIVE INDUSTRY..... 50
BY LAWS OF COOPERATIVE LAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION..... 15
TRIBUNE ALMANAC for years 55-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73. 7 for $1. Each..... 20
Sent free on receipt of price. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

A LIBRARY FOR FIFTY (50) CENTS.—With Illustrations.—Literature, Art, Science, and History.—The Tribune Almanac and Eight Tribune Extra Sheets, containing:
Lecture Extra, No. 1—Illustrated.—Tyndall's six Lectures on Light.
Lecture Extra, No. 2.—Beecher's Conception of Situation; Field's Masters of the Situation; Philipp's Lost Arts; Holloway's Is There A God? Mark Twain's sandwich Island Letters.
Lecture Extra, No. 3.—Illustrated.—Prof. Wilson's Brain and Mind; Prof. Barker's Chemical Discoveries of the Sun; Prof. Young's Astronomical Conquests; Prof. Young's Present Knowledge of the Sun.
Lecture Extra, No. 4.—Six Shakespearean Studies, by John Weiss; seven Art Studies, National Academy Course; Porter's Pilgrim Fathers as Men of Business; Bret Harte's Argonauts of '49.
Lecture Extra, No. 5.—Illustrated.—Three Lectures by Prof. Louis Elsberg on Sound and Hearing; Wm. Sellman's Deep Placer Mining in California; Prof. Reed, Sillman's Double Star Observations; Prof. Dewey; Dr. R. W. Raymond on The Seven Senses; Parke Godwin on True and False Science; Prof. R. L. Youmans on The Limits of Science.
Lecture Extra, No. 6.—Beecher's Seven Lectures for Ministers; Thoughts for Ministers—Thoughts upon Prayer—Prayer-Meeting As It Is—The Ideal Prayer-Meeting—Music in Churches—Society in the Church—The Fingers of the Church.
Lecture Extra, No. 7.—Becher's concluding Lectures: Revivals in the Church—Religious Awakenings—Thoughts on Revivals—A Religious Experience. Also, "The Moravian Church," by de Schweinitz; "Creed Statements," by Thomas Starr King; "The Death Menace," by Dowse, and a "History of Sectarian Appropriations."
Lecture Extra, No. 8.—On the Method of Creation. Twelve Lectures by Prof. Agassiz, concerning Animal Life. Also, a description of the wonderful Fossils discovered in the Rocky Mountains by the Yale College Expedition.
Nine Extra Sheets, containing over 50 Lectures and 130 Engravings, and Credit Mobilier Report and The Tribune Almanac, for 50 cents. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

TRIBUNE LECTURE EXTRA No. 8.
THE METHOD OF CREATION.
AN EARNEST PROTEST AGAINST
THE DARWINIAN THEORY.

Twelve Lectures delivered by Prof. AGASSIZ before the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, at Cambridge, Mass., containing a vast amount of new and recondite information concerning Animal Life, printed on a full Tribune sheet of eight pages, and illustrated with numerous engravings, NOW READY.

TRIBUNE LECTURE EXTRA NO. EIGHT.

This sheet also contains a description of the wonderful Fossils discovered in the Rocky Mountains by the Yale College Expedition.

Price, single copies by mail, 10 cents; two for 15 cents, 5 for 25 cents. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Nine Extra Sheets, containing over 50 Lectures and 130 Engravings, and Credit Mobilier Report and The Tribune Almanac for 50 cents.

New Publications.

SCRIBNER'S FOR JULY

Opens with

EDWARD KING'S SERIES OF PAPERS,

"THE GREAT SOUTH."

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED, from sketches by the celebrated genre artist CHAMPNEY, drawn on wood by Sheppard, Moran, and others, and engraved and printed in the highest style of art.

The story opens with "THE NEW ROUTE TO THE GULF," and will be continued with Papers on New-Orleans, Texas, and the South-Western Frontier, whence it will proceed Northward; the whole will constitute one of THE MOST BRILLIANT SERIES OF ILLUSTRATED PAPERS ON AN AMERICAN THEME, ever presented to the AMERICAN PUBLIC, and will make a book equal to a thousand 12mo. pages, with MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS.

The July Number also contains able and important Papers on "THE LIBERTY OF PROTESTANTISM," "THE LIFE AND RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN," "RECOLLECTIONS OF A RESTORED LUNATIC," "CHILDREN'S MAGAZINES," &c., &c., besides other Illustrated and Descriptive Articles, Stories, Poems, Essays, Reviews, and Etchings, constituting one of the best and most attractive numbers of the foremost magazine of the world.

PRICE ONLY $4 A YEAR, 35 CENTS A NUMBER.

SCRIBNER & CO.,
654 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BATH—In Health and in Disease; History, Philosophy, and Uses; only 25c.; muslin, 50c. The Hydropathic Encyclopedia, 1,000 pages, 300 engravings, $4 50. Disease of Throat and Lungs, 25c. Hygienic Handbook, a practical guide for the sick room, $2. The Science of Health, $3 a year; $1 for six months. Address S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH for July contains:
1. DYSPEPSIA IN BRAINWORKERS. By A. B., M. D.
2. WOMEN IN COUNCIL. No. 4. By Howard Glyndon.
3. HEREDITARY IMPROVEMENT. By Frances Dalton.
4. IS WOMAN ADAPTED TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION. By Miss Emily Pocking, D. D. S.
5. NURSING. By Zeppie Brooks Wales, M. D.
6. MAGNETIC CURE OF DISEASE. By E. D. Bobbitt, D. M.
7. SHALL WE REAR CHILDREN. By Editor.
And 50 other articles.
Fifteen cents a number; $1 50 a year.
Sold everywhere.

WOOD & HOLBROOK,
15 LAIGHT-ST., NEW-YORK.

Cloth bound, $1:
MEMORIAL of HORACE GREELEY, with TWO PORTRAITS and ILLUSTRATIONS; one portrait representing Mr. Greeley as he appeared in the last Summer of his life, and being altogether the most life-like and natural portrait of him ever published. The volume contains a Memoir of Mr. GREELEY, his last hours, the story of his death, the Funeral Arrangements, the Closing Ceremonies, the Mourning of the People, Letters of Sympathy, Poems of the Pulpit and the Press, Tributes from the Poets, Resolutions and Proceedings of various Public Bodies, &c., &c. Pamphlet Edition, 50 cents; handsomely bound, $1; either free by mail on receipt of price.
THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1873, Containing a PORTRAIT and BIOGRAPHY of HORACE GREELEY; also,
The Laws of the United States; Railroads of the United States; Statistics of Commerce and Manufactures; The Public Debt of the United States; Cabinets, Supreme Court, Ministers to Foreign Courts, &c.; Forty-third Congress, as far as chosen; Standing and Select Committees of Senate and House; States of the Union, Populations, Capitals, Governors; Vote for President, Congressmen, Governors, &c., in 1872, Compared with former Elections; The Presidential Elections, from the first Election of General Washington to the second Election of General Grant; The National Party Platforms for 1872; And much other interesting information. Price, 25c.; 7 for a dollar, by mail.

Instruction.

A SCHOOL and HOME for young BOYS.—E. HINDS, A. M., Principal, Hempstead, L. I.

A RECENT GRADUATE of Harvard College will receive a few PRIVATE PUPILS at Newport, R. I., from July 1 to Oct. 1. best references furnished in N. Y. City and in Newport. Address "TUTOR," Box 194 Tribune Office.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—$400. No extras. Books free. Seventh year. Address HIRAM H. POST, Sing Sing, N. Y.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE for both sexes; five grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 620 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall; special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8th. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A.M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Candidates for admission to this institution will be examined at the College, 49th-st., between Madison and Fourth-aves., on FRIDAY, June 20, beginning at 9½ o'clock a. m. The examination will be extended if necessary through the following day, but it is very desirable that all candidates should present themselves promptly at the time first named.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

EDUCATION COMBINED with TRAVEL.—There is being formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave New-York for Europe July 2, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, 39 West Twenty-sixth-st., New-York.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—A boarding SEMINARY for both Sexes. Twentieth year begins Aug. 20. Fifteen teachers; to prepare for college, for business, or for life. $194 per year. Address for catalogues,
JOSEPH R. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

GOTHIC HALL, Stamford, Conn. ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
For Catalogues, apply to Principals,
MISSES AIKEN AND CHASE.

HOME SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, Stratford, Conn. Address Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCE, NEW-YORK and BERLIN. The New-York course of Lectures and Instruction commences Nov. 3, and continues to the end of February. The New-York class of Ladies for Berlin embark in April of each year. Address ADRIAN J. KBELL, Director, 18 Cooper Union.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEXANDER BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MME. DE VALENCIA'S INSTITUTE for Young Ladies and Children, 33 West One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st., New-York.—Complete and thorough course in French, Latin, Mathematics, Music, Drawing and Painting. French the language of the school. Drawing, Painting, and all kinds of Embroidery taught to foreigners without extra charge. Parents and guardians desiring their daughters and wards to be educated abroad can through Madame have them sent to Europe. Send for prospectus. Will reopen Sept. 11, 1872.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE. A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, } Principals.
JOHN MACNIS, }

Pennington Institute (for both sexes), Pennington, N. J.—Terms reasonable. Address A. P. LASHER, Principal.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, N. Y. $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10. Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., } Associate
ROBERT DONALD, A. M., } Principals.

SCHOOL OF MINES.—COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—CANDIDATES for admission to this SCHOOL are requested to present themselves for examination, at the School, between East Forty-ninth and Fiftieth-sts., on Fourth-ave., on MONDAY, June 23, at 9 o'clock a. m.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

VASSAR COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world. One million dollars invested. Full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete. Careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture, and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light, and washing. No extra charge except for separate instruction in Music, Painting, and Riding. Send for catalogue to
M. L. DEAN, Registrar.
Fall session opens Sept. 18.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

Teachers.

AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL TEACHER, whose teaching and discipline will bear the strictest scrutiny, is now open for engagement either as partner or assistant. Good salary expected. Address ALPHA, 343 West 35th-st.

FRENCH TUITION.—Prof. J. J. BURNIER desires an engagement for next scholastic year at some first-class schools; long experience; good references. Address 62 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A competent and successful PRINCIPAL for the Amsterdam Academy, Amsterdam, N. Y. Address J. H. BRONSON.

WANTED—SITUATION to TEACH, in a first-class SCHOOL, or take the entire charge of a BOARDING or DAY SCHOOL, by a Gentleman and his wife. Both are graduates, and have had 12 years' experience in teaching. For particulars address TEACHER, care of Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

CARPETS and Mattings, 18½c.; fine White Matting, Red Check, Fancy, Canton, Coir Mattings. 103 Chambers-st.

1849.—ESTABLISHED 1849. G. RAUCHFUSS, Practical Wigmaker and Importer of Human Hair, 44 E. Twelfth-st., N. Y.

THE MECHANICAL MANUFACTORY of MORITZ HILLE, at Dresden, has a large stock of all Mathematical Instruments, Scales of Measuring, Measuring Chains, Band Knives, &c., and recommends himself for all sorts of Mathematical, Meteorological Instruments; wholesale, and excellently constructed; first-class references; price current gratis.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

GOLDEN TEETH.

MANY of the elite who have utterly failed to have their teeth saved by the old operators, and have had them saved by the new method, desire to be referred to in order to prevent the frequent repetition of imperfect fillings which is destruction to the natural teeth, and ends in artificial ones—an outrage, in fact, on the community, which might be prevented by employing men who will not tamper with the natural teeth. Send for explanatory circular, which also contains testimonials in favor of this new mode of dentistry. Dr. A. JOHNSON, 121 East Twelfth-st.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY, June 19, 1873.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OFFICIAL REPORT, CONDENSED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TRIBUNE—FIRST CALL, 10½ O'CLOCK A. M.

Sales of Government Bonds.

10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.bc.113 | 25,000 U.S. 6s, Curr'y..b3 114½

SALES FROM 10 TO 10½ A. M.

West. Union Tel. 1,200—85⅜@3, 5½, ¼ 200—85⅝@3, ⅜d 1,700—85⅜, 5⅝, 85 500—84⅝@10, 4½ 2,200—84⅝@3, 84⅞ 500—84⅝@3, 84⅞ N.Y. C. & Hud. 800—101½, 1½, 1½ Pacific Mail. 2,800—38⅝, ¼, ⅝, 8⅛ 600—38⅝@3, 38½ 400—38⅛@3, ⅜@3 3,000—38⅜, 38⅝, ¼, ⅜ 1,500—38⅛, ⅜, 38⅝ Erie Railway. 200—63⅛

Erie Railway. 500—63⅛ Union Pacific. 4,400—24⅝, ⅜, ⅜@⅝, ½ 2,000—24⅝@⅜, ⅜ 2,300—24½, 24⅝, 24 1,600—23⅞@⅜, ⅜, ½ 1,500—23⅝@⅜, ⅜, ½ 1,300—24@⅜, ⅜, ½ 1,500—24⅛@3, 24, ⅜ Lake Shore. 1,000—92, 91⅝@3, ⅜ 800—91⅝, ⅜@3, 92 St. Paul. 700—51⅝, ⅜, 50⅝@⅝ 900—51⅜, ⅜, 18⅝,1

Rock Island. 300—106⅜ R. H. & Erie. 1,100—2⅜ 3 C. C. & I. C. 900—27½, ⅜, 783.7 300—26⅜, 26⅞, 27 Ohio & Miss. 1,400—37⅛@3, 7⅜, ⅜ 300—37⅝, 7⅜, ⅜c 1,000—37⅛@3, 37⅜ 600—37⅛@3, ⅛@3 1,800—37⅛@3, 7⅜, ⅜ St. Paul Pref. 100—71⅜

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

Sales of State Bonds—Railroad Bonds—Bank and Railroad—Express Stocks, &c.

Tenn. 6s, Old. 5,000—79½ Tenn. 6s, new. 15,000—79⅜ Virginia 6s, Con. 4,000—55½ N. Y. St 7s, B.L.R. 2,000—104⅜ N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83, 3,000—93 N. Y. Cent. 6s, '87. 4,000—91 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76. 1,000—102½ Cent. Pac.G'd bds 2,000—103 U. Pacific R.1stM. 5,000—86½ Un. Pac. 7s L. Gt. 15,000—71 Un. Pac. 10s In. 15,000—60⅜, 60 Illinois Cen. B'ds. 500—101 Belleville & South Ill. 1st short. 34,000—97⅜c A. & T. H. 2d, pr. 12,000—90, 89⅝ Alt. & Ter. H. In. 2,000—79½ Chic. & N.W. Con. 5,000—91 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con 2,000—89½ Chic. R. I. & P. 7s. 4,000—106 Cleve. & P. 2d M. 1,500—102 Lou. & N.con. '98. 5,000—93⅜, 94 Galena & Chic. 2d 1,000—98

Chic. & Mil. 1st, ¡ 13,000—97 Tol., Peoria & W. 1st, W. D. 10,000—90b3 Ced. Falls & Minn 1st Mtge. 1,000—81½ Bur., C. Rap. & M. 1st mtge. 4,000—89, 88⅝, 88½ West. U. Tel. 7s. 5,000—96½ Chic. N. W. S. F. Small. 1,000—99 West. Union Tel. 1,000—84⅞bc, 5, 4⅛ 1,400—84⅛c, ⅜, ⅛3 1,900—84⅛, 4⅛3, ⅜ 200—84⅜3, ⅝d 2,250—84⅜, ⅛, ⅜, ⅛3 3,600—84⅛, ⅜, 4⅛3, ⅜ 800—84⅜5, 84⅝ 300—84½, 4⅜, 84⅛ B'k of Commerce 100—117 American Coal. 100—62 Del. & Hudson C. 48—118⅜, 118½ Pacific Mail. 1,300—38⅛bc, ⅛c, 8 2,500—37⅞c, ⅜, 7⅞, ½ 1,000—37⅝3, ⅜, ⅛ 1,320—37⅜, ⅜, ⅜, 8 1,300—3805, 37⅜, ⅜ 300—37⅝3, ⅜3 900—37⅜, 37⅝3 Adams Express. 10—94½ N. Y. C. & Hud. 600—101⅜bc, ⅛ 600—101⅜3, 1½

Panama R. R. 300—111⅝bc Cleve. & Pitts. Gd. 150—87⅜c, 40bc Erie Railway. 200—62⅝bc, ⅛30 700—63⅜30, 3½, ⅜ Lake Shore. 1,800—91⅜bc, ⅛c, ⅜ 900—91⅜3, 91½ 400—91⅜10, 1½ 500—91⅝3, 1½3 Union Pacific. 400—24⅛bc, 4⅜3 5,400—24, 3⅝, ⅜, ⅜, ½ 800—23⅝c, 3½, ⅜c 1,000—23⅜, ⅜, 4.23⅜ 1,100—23⅞, 3⅝3, ⅜ North-West. 100—84bc North-West Pf. 105—85, 84½bc N. J. Central. 200—105½, 5⅜bc Rock Island. 600—106⅜bc, ⅜ St. Paul. 700—50⅞bc, ⅛50½ 700—50⅝3, 50⅜ 300—50½3, 4⅜3, ⅜ Tol., Wab. & W'n. 200—66⅞ B., H. & Erie. 100—3bc Del. Lack. & West. R. R. 900—105⅜, ⅛, 5⅛, 5 Ohio & Miss. 700—37⅜bc, ⅛3 1,300—37⅛, ⅜, ⅛3 2,800—37⅛, ⅜, 37⅜ C., C. & I. C. 700—26⅞bc, 6⅞, 7

SECOND BOARD.

Sales of Government Bonds.

10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.121 | 54,000 U. S. 6s, Reg.'81...116⅛
1,000 U. S. 10-40 C.....113 | 2,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67,
5,000 U. S. 6s, Currency..114⅛ | 2½ o'c.....115⅛

SALES FROM 12½ O'CLOCK TO 1 P. M.

Western Un. Tel. 400—84⅝, 85b3 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 100—38b3 N.Y.C. & Hudson. 800—101⅛, 1½b3 Erie Railway. 200—63⅛

Lake Shore. 100—91⅛ Panama R. R. 100—111½, 11⅝3 Un. Pacific R.R. 400—24b3, ¼, 25⅛ North-Western. 100—73⅛

Ohio & Miss. 100—37⅜ St. Paul. 300—50⅛, 50⅜ C., C. & I. C. 200—26⅝5, 26⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Sales of State Bonds—Railroad Bonds—Bank and Railroad—Express Stocks, &c.

N. Car. 6s, F. A. '68. 1,000—12⅜bc Bur., Ced. R. & M. 1st mtge. 1,000—88½c C., C. & I. C. 1st. 4,000—88⅞ Gt. West. 1st M. '88. 4,000—97 Consol. Coal. 10—54bc Adams Express. 100—94bc3 West. Union Tel. 200—84⅜bc, ⅜ 1,650—84⅛3, ⅜, ⅜ 1,000—84⅜, ⅜, ⅜c0 Pacific Mail. 1,100—38bc, 37⅞, ⅜ 1,550—37⅝3, ⅞, ⅜

N. Y. C. & Hud. 900—101