NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

Is a Limb a Body?

This is the question which is now agitating the Coroners of this city and Brooklyn. The reason is as follows: a human leg has been discovered in a Brooklyn ash barrel. The Coroner's fees for an inquest had just been advanced, and it was therefore determined that the Coroner's jury should exercise their sedentary proclivities, and "sit" upon the limb. The fee for such inquest is fifteen dollars, and the question which naturally presents itself is, Does a limb constitute a body? If so, will not infinite divisibility become the order of the day with Brooklyn inquests? If a separate inquest be held upon a leg, why not upon a great toe or a little finger? If the very hairs of our head are all numbered, surely it is fair to conclude that one of our members is just as much worth fifteen dollars to be "sat" upon as another. The Brooklyn jury has shown a commendable de. ire to sit upon any portion of a body that is big enough to accommodate them. Possibly in time their natural sagacity may become so refined that from the contemplation of one wounded limb they can construct a consistent and plausible theory of the victim's manner of life and general career, in the same way as Professor Agassiz, on being presented with a single fossiliferous bone, can build therefrom the perfect anatomy of an extinct order of animals.

In Love with a Lunatic.

"Why did she love him? Curious fool, be still.
Is human love the growth of human will?"

I don't know whether there was much genuine love in the case of Marie Diers, but there was at least an industrious imitation of it. She "took" to Herman Albert, son of a wealthy New York broker, under the ensuing circumstances. Some months ago the young man was immured at Blackwell's Island upon a charge of insanity, but the confinement so well agreed with him that he was liberated, to the surprise of his family and friends, and returned to his father's home in Tenth street, of this city. On the penultimate day of last October he went out to take a walk, and, to the dread and apprehension of the household, did not return. He had in fact been seized with insanity, and had wandered driftingly along until he found himself opposite what purported to be a cigar store on Canal street. Here he was inveigled by a showy woman, the Marie Diers in question, who is represented to have plied him with liquor as represented on her private shelf, and loveliness as represented in her private self. To these dual arts his weak intellect succumbed, and he was next taken to the residence of Rev. J. A. Foersch, by whom he was married to the woman in question. He had been married but a few days when he was found wandering about the streets, with the shreds of a happily-begun honeymoon hanging about him in the shape of his wife's tattered petticoat. This circumstance being accepted as the undoubted sign of a disordered intellect, he was arrested for the forty-seventh time, and sent to his old quarters on the Island. His "wife" meantime commenced an action against the poor young man's father for having "maliciously deprived her of the support and comfort of her husband," and has fixed the damages at ten thousand dollars. The old gentleman, on his side, has taken steps to declare the marriage void, on the ground of the lunacy of one of the contracting parties and the alleged practice of fraud on the part of the other.

Mr Fechter's Second Role.

Upon Wednesday evening Mr. Fechter appeared in the character of "Captain Henri de Legardere," one which which Mr. Wheatley originally enacted in this country. The house was not merely full, it overflowed, and the applause was of that tumultuous nature which evinces itself in shouts and whistles. I sat through the performance from beginning to end, and regretfully say that the more I see of Mr. Fechter the less I see in him to exuberantly admire. If he presented merely ordinary claims, I should have nothing deprecatory to say; but his appearance in this country was preceded by a puff of the most enormous description, such as no other foreign artist, not even Ristori, ever enjoyed. I hope I shall not be misunderstood when I say that Mr. Fechter is suggestive of a Bowery actor of melodrama polished up to the very highest pitch that his range of abilities is susceptible of. The acting is perfection upon a certain plane, but the plane is a low one. You may tell me that the character does not allow scope for the actor's genius; but does not genius bubble forth in spite of circumstances? You might as well try to substitute cider for champagne, and put lager beer into a Scotch ale bottle, and hope to escape detection, as to insist that the actor who is pre-eminent in such parts as "Ruy Blas" and "Henri de Legardere" possesses the first order of histrionic talent. Mr. Fechter will remain only three weeks beyond the present at Niblo's. Jarrett & Palmer are not satisfied with him, and I believe he is not satisfied with them. On February 21 he appears in Boston. He will not play *Hamlet* during his present engagement, but will probably reserve it for his last card. The New York critics are by no means unanimous in their opinion, but the general tendency is to pronounce him far beneath what he was "cracked up to be."

The Baby Bull.

All day yesterday an interesting spectacle presented itself opposite the window at which I generally "take my pen in hand." That spectacle was a bull which weighed the modest amount of thirty-two hundred pounds, and was one of four beaming strangers hailing from Dutchess county. The "Baby" was the most minute of the four, a sort of bovine Commodore Nutt, and was honored by being drawn around the city in a private sled. When it reached that somewhat indefinite space known as "opposite the park," it rested from its labors, and became the prey of the loiterers in that neighborhood. The entire four are to be slaughtered and to have their skins presented to the Central Park Commissioners.

ALI BABA.

NEW YORK'S FRENCH BALL.

Spotlessness in Spangles and Integrity in Tights—Terpsichore Masked and Unmasked—In and Out of Domino.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1870.

In some respects the ball of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie, which was given last night at the Academy of Music, deserves to be called the most successful of the season. The dresses were as rich and the guests were as numerous as those which have glorified any of the recent assemblies, and the prevailing spirit was as genial as that of the Opera Bouffe ball, without degenerating from extreme sensuousness into downright sensuality. Some few of the dresses were, perhaps, a trifle too *decollettee* above the waist as well as the neck, and the amount of leg displayed was probably a trifle in advance of what would be approved of by anybody but a missionary to whom aboriginal nudity had become a second nature. Altogether the ball may be said to have been a not immoral one. The spangles that were present were comparatively spotless. "Goodness," according to Milton, may be "awful," but integrity is sometimes bewitching. It was last night—in tights! "What a perfect paradise it is!" a young girl exclaimed in my ear. "Yes—Paradise Lost," was the reply. All I could think was that if a lost paradise looked so pleasurable it must be worth regaining.

Let me say a few words about the "Cercle" itself. It is a society composed of about one hundred members, who have well-appointed club-rooms, and who are bound by an oath to administer to one another's pleasure by as many means as they legitimately and innocently may. Many times during the year they meet at these rooms and transact a great deal of pleasure in a short space of time. They are mostly tropic-natured beings, in whose veins the blood is warm and rapid, and who enjoy life none the less for using unusual means. Once a year they give a grand ball, and during that celebration the morals of New York grow, for the time, as tangent to those of Paris as they can become without efflorescing into morbid exuberance.

The club had secured two new features for last night's ball. One of these was the burlesque quadrille of Ko-ko-ri-ko, an extravagant improvisation due to the brain of Bridid, and invented for the behoof of the Parisian *bal d'opera*. Another was "Les groupes carnavalesques et les fantasies Parisiennes de cresopanpopivas." Neither of these had ever been introduced into this country before. They were exceedingly well done by the Clodoche troupe, the idea being the representation of cocks and hens both in the crow and cackle peculiar to those "animiles," and in the impressive steps they are fond of leaving upon the sands of time.

A third feature of Wednesday evening's ball was the mutual geniality with which the sexes wore one another's dresses, and converted themselves into haloed hybridities in regard to whom it was difficult to say which was which. I am not the only man who confesses to having been completely misled by the questionable curves of a small knee and a beautiful leg. One beaming nondescript of this kind, who ultimately confessed to having got itself up for a "lark," attracted my attention a little before midnight. Its exquisite "continuations" were so delicious in their flesh-colored coverings, that they were as absorbing as one of Wilkie Collins' novels, and I could have watched them being continued, and turned over chapter after chapter of them (so to speak), through all eternity. The upper portion of its person was modestly robed in pale blue silk, richly and delicately hung with silver fringe. This fair masquer I approached. We danced together, we sentimentalized. Its voice was as soft as a flute's, and its accents as rapid as those produced by the process known as the "triple tongue." At length I asked it if it would give me the pleasure of its company to supper. It assented, and we approached the supper-room, its blonde curls trembling airily at every step. At the door of the supper-room it paused, laid its hand on my arm, and said in a clear tenor, "This joke's gone far enough; I'm not a woman;" and raising its mask, it revealed handsome but decidedly masculine lineaments belonging to an extremely well-bred but certainly precocious adolescent.

That was the last mask I attempted to attach myself to that evening. We had a drink together, but the invitation to supper was not repeated.

As a set-off to this, an extremely handsome girl, dressed in the full evening costume approved of for gentlemen, might be seen at all hours, from 10 o'clock in the evening to 3 o'clock in the morning, walking around, always alone, but always followed by a crowd of young men, who, somehow or other, never attempted any extreme liberties.

The music was remarkably good. Thomas' orchestra was stationed in the topmost gallery, and rained down musical pitchforks. You might have put an umbrella up, but your tympanum would have been wet through all the same. If anything the music was too good for the occasion, and there certainly was more than enough of it. The ball was thoroughly warmed up by midnight, and the last carriages rolled away from the Academy about 4 o'clock in the morning.

THE REFORMED WOMEN.

WE have no doubt that the woman's rightists have their use in the world, and although they do not make a great deal of headway in the work of converting those of the sex particularly interested, it is possible that they may succeed in illuminating society with a few valuable ideas. We never have understood, however, why the advocates of women's rights should insist upon women becoming as near like men as possible in dress and behavior. It may be merely a prejudice, but if it is the prejudice runs back a good many hundreds of years, and it is very deep down in the foundations of human society, that the two sexes should wear distinct styles of dress. A woman in breeches is quite as pitiable an object as a man in petticoats, and women as well as men who are not bitten by some crazy notions of reforming society out of hand, are disgusted with the one quite as much as with the other. If some crack-brained specimen of the male gender, who imagined that he had a mission to perform in establishing the affairs of society on a new basis, were to get a notion into his head that the present ugly black coat, uglier pantaloons, and totally irrational and inartistic "beltcezer" of masculine wear in the year of grace eighteen hundred and seventy, were inappropriate and totally opposed to the spirit of enlightenment that ought to characterize this age and country, and should conclude that a "reform costume" of petticoats was what was required, and he should make an exhibition of himself in the thoroughfares of a great city, the probabilities are that he would attract the attention of a curious crowd, and he might get himself noticed in the columns of the newspapers in a style other than that of extreme compliment.

We are always disposed to treat the gentler sex—we hope the persons to whom these remarks are particularly addressed will forgive the epithet—even when in error, with greater consideration than we would care to bestow upon a male animal of the genus *homo*, when he makes a fool of himself in public. But when women dress themselves in male attire and promenade Chesnut street, they must expect that the curious crowd will pay them some attentions and that the newspapers will have something to say about them in the way of criticism. If such persons cannot brave criticism, they should not make exhibitions of themselves in public. On Saturday last we had occasion to comment upon the appearance of some female students from Florence, N. J., who visited this city for the purpose of attending a clinic, and, we presume, to give the benighted women of Philadelphia an opportunity to study the advantages and beauties of the "reform" costume. We doubt not that these women are inspired by the very highest motives and the purest intentions; but why, in the name of all the graces that are supposed to wait on the feminine toilet, did they think it necessary to choose a dress that is made up of the ugliest features of the male attire, and that is rendered doubly hideous by those physiological peculiarities of the female form that, however attractive when set off by flowing skirts, are anything but fascinating when revealed by breeches? Did these women, in the seclusion of their retreat at Florence, beguile themselves into the notion that the world had begun to advance towards their position? or that they had at least made such an impression on society that they could appear in public without attracting remark? We can assure them that, whatever the hygenic inconveniences of the present female fashions in dress may be, the sex feminine are the first to repudiate the reform costume of the Florence Heights doctresses, and that they will repudiate any attempts at reform in which the chief characteristic is hideousness. It seems that our remarks on Saturday gave offense to some of the reformers, and we find in the columns of one of our contemporaries the following communication on the subject. We can assure the writer of this document that we are always ready to open our columns to any proper explanations from persons whom we may have occasion to criticize, and the advocates of the "reform" dress can have as fair a chance to present their cause to the public in THE TELEGRAPH as in any other paper published. There was no necessity for firing a side shot at us in this instance through the columns of the *Press*, as the writer insinuates, and we recommend her in the future, if she has any complaint to make against us, to address her remarks directly to us. To prove our sincerity in this matter we give space to the communication referred to:—

To the Editor of the Press:—Sir—I ask respectfully a place in your columns to explain the occasion and motives which induced some twenty of the women students of the Hygeienic Medical College to visit Philadelphia last Saturday, and whose presence caused some of your city papers, especially THE TELEGRAPH and *Bulletin*, to speak of them in language unworthy of any respectable public journal. I should address this communication to them instead of to you; but much experience has taught me that editors who can treat women against whose lives, characters, and motives no word of reproach can be truthfully alleged, with such indecency of language and vulgarity of spirit, would never allow the other side to be seen by their readers, for it is only the more progressive and intelligent of the newspaper press that can either appreciate the position of these women and the cause in which they are engaged, or that can feel any disposition to do them justice.

Now, these women have adopted the "reform" dress (not the "bloomer" costume) from principle. They have worn it on all occasions for many years, as have some thousands of women in the United States. They have studied the subject faithfully, and have held three national conventions in view of comparing notes and providing the best possible style of dress that should combine convenience, utility, healthfulness, and economy, and they know they have succeeded. The dress they wear does answer perfectly all of these purposes. It is not yet fashionable; it may never become so. But if these women find it conducive to health, comfort, and useful, why cannot they be permitted to wear it in the streets of Philadelphia in peace, as they do in many other places? Why must slang epithets be hurled at them, and insinuations indulged calculated to call the rowdy element, always rife in large cities, and only awaiting some plausible incentive for outrage, to come down upon them?

It is known to all physiologists, and it is a common theme of physicians, lecturers, medical journals, and even of the newspapers of the day, that the fashionable style of woman's dress is the cause of most of her infirmities and sufferings. No respectable physiologist will pretend to say that it is even possible for a woman either to be healthy herself or bring into the world a healthy child, if she habitually wears the ordinary costume. The physicians of Philadelphia are indebted to this cause alone for more than one-half of all their business.

The Hygienic Medical College has held yearly sessions in New York for more than fifteen years. During all this time a part of its women students have worn the reform dress, which so shocked the refined sensibilities of certain editors or reporters in your city. They have been in the habit of attending the clinics of Bellevue Hospital on Saturdays, and in no instance has a newspaper of that city attacked them with vile epithets or viler insinuations. Three years ago the college was removed to this place, since which time the students, male and female, have occasionally attended clinics in Philadelphia.

They are seeking a medical education with the intention of practising the healing art. All they ask is the privilege of walking your streets and purchasing such articles as they need. They do not seek notoriety, nor do they desire to be mobbed. But they believe in the reform dress, and intend to wear it, mob or no mob. As to the "legs," concerning which the *Bulletin* and TELEGRAPH are so obscenely eloquent, they are covered by stockings, drawers, pantaloons, and in some cases, boots—very much as men dress their lower extremities. Is there any immodesty or impropriety in women dressing their "legs" so as to protect them from cold and exposure? It seems to them and to me that the immodesty and impropriety consist in exposing them to the inclemency of the weather and to the gaze of whom it may concern.

R. T. T.

Florence Heights, N. J., Jan. 25, 1870.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Thomas Whiffin will have a benefit this evening, when will be performed for the first time *Cupid's Visit; or, The Widow Caught*, after which Mr. Whiffin will deliver a monologue entitled *A Tooth of the Time of Louis XV*, and the entertainment will conclude with the opera of *La Rose de St. Fleur*.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when *A Marriage by Lanterns* and *The Blind Beggars* will be given.

AT THE WALNUT the last evening performance of *Not Guilty* will be given this evening for the benefit of Mr. W. L. Street. We hope that the friends of the beneficiary will turn out in force on this occasion.

There will be a *Not Guilty* matinee to-morrow, and to-morrow evening will be produced the new sensational drama, by Henry Leslie and John S. Clarke, entitled *London; or, Lights and Shadows of the Great City*. This piece will be brought out in very handsome style, with new scenery painted expressly for the occasion by J. Johnson, of London, and it will include accurate views of London Bridge, the Custom House, Billingsgate Market, Fishmongers' Hall, the Tower, Temple Bar, Charing Cross, the Old Bailey, St. Paul's Cathedral, Greenwich Park, the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, the Mansion House, London Docks, and other famous localities. The play will be cast to the full strength of the Walnut street company, and it promises to be even more of a success than *Not Guilty*.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Jack Swift" in his own comedy of *Romance and Reality*.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entertaining programme of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of burnt-cork attractions will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon.

THE PAREPA-ROSA English Opera Troupe will commence a season of eight nights and two matinees on Friday, February 11. This troupe has been very successful since it was in this city last, and it will doubtless receive a cordial welcome.

CITY ITEMS.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to any none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

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No matter what protest may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.
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HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

ART SALE.—Martin Brothers will sell at their Galleries, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Thursday and Friday evenings, February 3 and 4, a very valuable collection of Oil Paintings, to the number of one hundred and seventy-five. These works have been selected from the galleries of Mr. Joseph Richardson, No. 1126 Chesnut street, and Mr. G. Pelman, Marshall and Callowhill streets, and they represent a great number of different styles and schools of art. Messrs. Richardson and Pelman are well known as connoisseurs of experience and taste, and these pictures have been selected by them with great care in the studies of Europe and the United States. In the collection will be found superior works by Schayer, Krussmann, Hertel, Moran, Le Bret, Baugaerd, Van Hamm, Leickert, Devoney, Linder, Von Seben, Col, Weeks, Moller, Musin, Stoorbelle, Hetzel, Booker, Severdonck, Charles Wilson Peale, Laurent de Buel, Henry de Busi, Vanderon, Savry, Mauve, and a great number of others of equal eminence. The collection will be on free exhibition with catalogues every day and evening until the sale, and we commend it to the attention of all lovers of art.

LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, etc., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time permanently cured, by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DON'T WAIT FOR SPECIE PAYMENTS.—Prices are the same as before the war for our Fine Clothing.

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RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
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HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s Grand and Square Pianos are not only perfection in every particular, but they are lower in prices than before the war. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street.

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Annual Stock Taking
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During the month of February, we will from this time

Make Lower Prices
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Men's and Boys' Suits
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MARRIED.

HARM—CUNDEY.—On December 29, 1869, by the Rev. Isaac Hess, Mr. HARRY HARM to Miss ANNIE CUNDEY, both of this city.

LYNDALL—JACKSON.—On the 27th instant, at Athensville, Pa., by the Rev. H. J. Watkins, Mr. SAMUEL LYNDALL to Miss ANNIE JACKSON, both of this city.

DIED.

BROUSE.—On the 26th instant, LIZZIE, wife of T. Miles Brouse, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, near Bustleton, Twenty-third ward, on Monday morning, the 31st instant, at 10½ o'clock. Interment at William Penn Cemetery.

FRASER.—On the 26th instant, Miss ISABELLA FRASER, in the 60th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Poplar street, below Third, on Monday, January 31, at 1 o'clock.

HALLIWELL.—On the 26th instant, JENNIE, daughter of John and Mary G. Halliwell, aged 12 years 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, Fifty-second and Paschal streets, Hestonville, on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Blockley Baptist Church.

LIGGET.—On the morning of the 28th instant, WILLIAM J., son of Robert and Jane Ligget, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1429 Filbert street, on Monday afternoon, the 31st instant, at 2 o'clock.

SETTLE.—On the 26th instant, JAMES SETTLE, in the 60th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Deal street, below Adam, Frankford, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Fourth-day morning, the 26th instant, of bronchial consumption, CHARLES E. THOMPSON, in the 49th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1112 Wallace street, on Seventh-day morning at 11 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery. 44

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The Road is 62 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the Road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a

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