APRIL MAGAZINES.

ATLANTIC.

A critical paper on "Coleridge as Man and Artist," by George Parsons Lathrop, presents a carefully weighed estimate of the renowned English poet, containing several original and striking suggestions which will throw light on his mind and character. Mr. Lathrop attaches a good deal of importance to the influence of heredity on the genius of Coleridge, tracing it back to a remote Celtic ancestry, the remains of which are pointed out with plausible ingenuity, if not with convincing evidence. Bard he certainly was, the writer remarks, in the supreme quality of his inspiration, which was akin to that of the harpers, whose voices anciently sounded along the legendary valleys of Wales or in the heroic courts of Ireland. Among his earlier verses are found lines in imitation of Ossian, besides a love-song from the Welsh, which indeed has more of modern fancy than of antique bardic sentiment; but its nativity is significant. He was moved by the Ossianic chants, which, as well as the Welsh romances, are Celtic; and the peculiar tone both of the "Christabel" and "The Ancient Mariner" is of a purely Celtic type. Although the suggestions of this note are found in old Scotch and English ballads, Mr. Lathrop clings to the belief that there was something deeper than this—a vein of ancestral sympathy which produced the transfigured beauty of old Celtic genius which is seen in the poetry of Coleridge. After his visit to Germany the Celtic element gave way to the Saxon, and hence the prevailing tone of his later poems is German-English, softened with gentle melodies and touches of classic grace, but with rarely a gleam of the old fire which at first glowed on the altar of his genius. Mr. Lathrop's heartfelt recognition of the preeminence of Coleridge, though it may not be widely accepted, is expressed in terms of singular force and beauty: "Coleridge was, above all, a poet—a poet of rare imagination and of musical powers indescribable, whose chants far transcend the song of Wordsworth in spontaneousness and artistic ideality. He had no novel purpose, no theory to enforce, no special interpretation of nature, which would suffice to form a school or to influence modern poetry so directly as Wordsworth has done, but his melodious and imaginative inspiration has passed into the air that all poets breathe, and will long affect them to their advantage. He was not a Titan, like Byron. He was not well balanced, like Wordsworth, nor did he attain to the more exalted spirituality of a calm like Emerson's. But, nevertheless, grandeur and beauty are in him. I have a vision of a man looking up in anguish at the sky, and beating his breast; and at every stroke upon his breast a sweep of music, sad and delicious, issues forth. Such is Coleridge. Beautiful are the formed, secure, and reverend lives of self-respecting men. But beautiful also, and precious, is the life that like a breaking vase spills its elixir in such rills as those of Coleridge, with such wild perfume!" The "Reminiscences of Washington" offers a third chapter of political gossip, describing the Kitchen Cabinet and the social saturnalia of the capital during the administration of President Jackson. There is another chapter of political speculation, by an anonymous writer, on "Republican Candidates for the Presidency"; T. B. Aldrich gives the commencement of a new story, entitled the "Stillwater Tragedy"; Madame Henrietta Paalzow, a German woman of rare mental endowments and great celebrity as a novelist, is the subject of an interesting sketch by Miss Harriet Preston; Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke contributes a characteristic New-England story; Mr. Howells gives a new instalment of "The Undiscovered Country"; Mr. Grant White furnishes a scene from English travel, relating his adventures on "A Canterbury Pilgrimage"; and there is poetry by J. G. Whittier, Christopher Cranch, and others.

HARPER.

In an article on the "Navy of the United States," Mr. E. H. Derby urges the importance of increased attention to that branch of the national defence, supporting his positions by a large array of facts, and sound practical conclusions. Mr. Derby remarks that we have relied for our navy on ships built during the hurry and pressure of the late war. But the life of a wooden ship rarely exceeds twelve or thirteen years, which time has elapsed since we built ships for cruisers, and to recover our Southern fortresses. While our ships have gone to decay, the models have become obsolete, although there has been a great increase in the size of cannon and the strength of armor. The ironclads of Europe now mount cannon from six to one hundred tons in weight, are armored with plates from ten to twenty inches in thickness, and throw projectiles weighing from two hundred to two thousand pounds each, concentrating at a single point the force of a whole broadside of such ships as Nelson commanded at Trafalgar. We ask too much, says Mr. Derby, of the fine corps of officers who have been educated in the war, when we call upon them to sustain the Stars and Stripes with ships unfit to cross the ocean, and suited only to coast defence. The commerce of the country is now advancing. During the year 1877 the arrivals and clearances in our foreign and coastwise commerce were equal to the arrivals and clearances in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland. To protect this vast amount of property, exceeding $6,000,000,000, in which the whole country, and more especially the West and South, is interested, we have expended yearly on our decrepit navy not more than $17,000,000, or for the insurance of such property from piracy and war, less than three-tenths of one per cent per annum. Our seaboard cities, moreover, have property exceeding $4,000,000,000 exposed to foreign ironclads, which can throw shells of great size more than four miles, while we have no fortresses or ships of war that are adequate to its protection. Mr. Derby also forcibly insists on the necessity of suitable provisions for the supply of able and efficient seamen. He does justice to the Naval School at Annapolis as an institution for the training of officers, but he doubts whether they are so well versed in seamanship as in the earlier days of our Navy, when the officers were taken from the merchantmen, and such men as Decatur, Preble, Bainbridge, Hull, Stewart, and Macdonough were brought to the front. Mr. Derby evidently writes from a thorough study of the subject, and with the earnestness of familiar knowledge and sincere conviction. The descriptive articles in this number possess very considerable interest, including "Some Pennsylvania Nooks," by Ella Rodman Church, devoted to scenes along the Chester Valley, the headquarters of Washington at Valley Forge, and various localities connected with the memory of the "mad General," Anthony Wayne; "La Villa Real de Santa Fe," by Ernest Ingersoll, a lively sketch of the present condition of the ancient Spanish American city; an "Irish Fishing Village," by J. L. Cloud; and the "Swiss Rhine," an excellent paper on the Baths of Ragatz and Pfäffers, with some account of the historical associations of that romantic region, by S. H. M. Byers. Mrs. Mary Treat contributes one of her admirable studies in natural history, relating her observations on the habits of certain species of spiders and wasps. Mrs. John Lillie offers a series of sketches of famous English musicians, Dr. W. C. Prime devotes a paper of curious learning and research to the "Early History of Bible Illustration," and there are poems by Mrs. L. C. Moulton, Thomas Dunn English, and others.

LIPPINCOTT.

The tenth chapter of "Summerland Sketches," entitled the "American Pompeii," describes the remarkable ruins of Uxmal in Central America, which exhibit many features of not less interest than those of Nineveh and other remains of antiquity in the East. Eighty years ago the district was an unexplored wilderness. There was a tradition among the Jesuit missionaries of Valladolid of the vestiges of a great city near Merida, but the rediscovery of the Casas Grandes was as complete a surprise to the inhabitants as the exhumation of Pompeii to the people of Nola and Castellamare. The origin of these ruins is shrouded in mystery. But there is every reason to believe that they were prior to the arrival of Columbus by a period which reaches far beyond the oldest records and traditions of the American aborigines. They appear to bear no more resemblance to the ancient palaces and temples of Mexico and Peru than to those of Luxor and Nineveh. The founders of Uxmal were evidently familiar with the manufacture and use of metallic implements; their stonework does not present the chopped appearance of the Mexican masonry, cut with chisels of stone; and to produce the elaborate cornices and mosaics of the public buildings with such brittle tools, would surpass the limits of human patience. The traditions of Mexico date back to remote centuries of the Christian era, but they are silent in regard to the existence of a large and wealthy city in Western Yucatan. The ruins themselves have never betrayed their secret. "Three Lakes of Central New-York," by Frank H. Taylor, is an agreeable paper, relating the incidents of an excursion among the Cayuga, Seneca, and Keuka Lakes, with an account of the beautiful scenery and objects of interest in their vicinity. Apropos of Cornell University, the writer remarks that no other American college affords a view in such admirable keeping with the contemplative influences which surround a seat of learning for the higher forms of study. A noticeable feature of Cornell is the entire gravity and decorum existing between the sexes, young men and women being educated side by side with no apparent censorship over their demeanor. Mr. Taylor mentions another remarkable fact in honor of Ithaca, that among all her crags and ravines he did not stumble upon a single "Lover's Leap." Other articles in this number, which will be read with interest, are "The English Workingmen and Commercial Crises," treating of the effect of political changes, special legislation, and panics in business on the laboring classes, "A Phase of Life in Florida," by Mrs. Mary Treat, and a chapter on "Eating," which includes drinking as well, by Dr. Dulles.

SCRIBNER.

A biographical sketch of Jules Michelet, by J. D. Osborne, presents a variety of interesting details, probably but little known, concerning the unhappy life of a prominent French man of letters, whose career seems to have been a perpetual struggle with disappointment and suffering. His father was a printer in reduced circumstances whose fortunes had been ruined by the Revolution. Until young Michelet was fifteen years old he ate no meat, drank no wine, had no fire. On lucky days he had bread and boiled vegetables with no seasoning but salt, and many a day he had not even bread to eat. All his life long he showed marks of these years of privation. He never attained full growth, his extremities were almost dwarfed, and his face remained uncommonly delicate. He was even then shy and awkward, which he continued to be during his whole life. He feared the company of other children, lest they should laugh at him, devouring the few books that fell into his hands. He had no comrade, no amusement, no toys. His sole pleasure was to go to a lonely closet, and spend hours there in reverie. As he grew a little older, he became a self-taught printer and set type. But his parents had faith in the brilliant destiny of their son, and had been sure, even from his infancy, that he would make a great man, because he had so very large a head. He was accordingly sent, at the expense of great self-denial on their part, to a high school, which he went to with fear and trembling. The first day passed away quietly. But when called upon soon to read an exercise, which he had prepared at home, he became utterly abashed, and his voice trembled so violently that the whole class burst into a boisterous horse-laugh. From that hour he was the butt of the school, and suffered tortures from the rudeness of his comrades. Thus deprived of companionship, he fell back upon his books, which he poured over in solitude. He graduated at college at the age of eighteen, and it became necessary for him to earn his bread. He would not consent to depend upon his pen, and took to teaching for his support. After six years of this life he obtained a professor's chair. He was a fascinating lecturer, though his facts were not always sterling; his theories had more glitter than gold; he had no method; he was fickle in his ideas; without scientific accuracy of thought, statement, or language; but so full of enthusiasm and sympathy that he excited more interest than any other lecturer. His whole appearance gave authority to his lectures. He was as white-haired at twenty-five as he was at seventy, pale, thin, all nerves, he seemed to have the experience of age with the fire of youth. His marriage was singularly unhappy. He chose his wife from compassion. She belonged to a family of rank, but had fallen into poverty and distress. Her life had been so constant a struggle for money, that she felt the value of every farthing. Books she regarded as costly and useless luxuries. Her tongue is said to have been "as foul as Vulcan's smithy" and her temper like cayenne pepper. Such a marriage outlawed Michelet. He could not take his wife into society, and he would not go into company without her, as she was entitled to his respect, let her deficiencies be as great as they might. The remainder of Michelet's career is described in a singularly interesting narrative, with a judicial estimate of his literary character and position. Mr. E. P. Roe concludes his valuable series of papers on the "Culture of Small Fruits," and there are attractive articles on "Wood-Cut Printing," by Theodore L. De Vinne, "Eighty Miles in Indiana Caverns," by H. C. Hovey, "Rocky Mountain Mules," by Ernest Ingersoll, and others.

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MINES AND MINING.

MONDAY, March 22—P. M.

The mining share market to-day presented little that was of interest. At the Stock Exchange Little Pittsburg fluctuated between 10¼ and 9¼, closing at the lower figure, against 9¾ Saturday. Standard was lower, declining from 33 to 31⅝@32, and Climax sold at 2¼@2⅜. Quicksilver preferred, after sales at 78, fell to 74½, against 77¼ Saturday. At the Mining Exchange the low-priced stocks made up the bulk of the business. Great Eastern was stronger with sales at 48, while Gold Placer, Buckeye and Granville were about 2 cents lower. Hukill continued to be weak and declined to $3 15; Moose selling at $1 10@$1 05, South Hite at $1 80@$1 95, and Calaveras at $1 55@$1 60. The Comstock and Bodie shares were [illegible].

N. Y. MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

FIRST CALL—10:30 O'CLOCK A. M.

Great Eastern	Climax		Lucerne		Gre'n Mount'n		
500 b15. .47	100 bc. 2.25		3300 bc. .19		100 s60. 3.10		
400.. bc. .47	500.. bc. 2.20		1200.. bc .20		200 b60. 3.30		
560bcs3. .47	400.. ac. 2.20		500 b60. .22		South Bulwer		
500.. bc.. .48	Calaveras		1500.... .20		100bcb3. 1.15		
500 b30. .49	100bcs3. 1.55		500 b30. .21		200..... 1.10		
1500b30. .48	Granville		Little Pittsb'g		Shamrock		
100..... .47	400.. bc. .29		25 bcb3. 10.25		400..... 1.15		
Hukill	100.. bc. .30		25 ..bc. 10.25		100..s20 1.15		
200..... 3.25	300 bcc. .30		California		Tip Top		
100.. s3. 3.25	500 b30. .31		100.. ac. 3.25		50 ..... 4.25		
100.. b3. 3.25	500.. bc. .30		Leadville		Union Consol		
700..... 3.20	900..... .29		800..... 3.		50 ..b10. 39.		

SECOND CALL—12:30 P. M.

Climax	Hukill	Grangville	South Bulwer		
500.. bc. 2.15	200..bcc 3.20	1700 bc. .29	100.. bc. 1.10		
50 ..bc. 2.25	100.. bc. 3.20	500. s10. .29	100..bcc 1.05		
100bcs3. 2.10	50.....bc. 3.20	700.. bc. .29	100 b60. 1.15		
50 ..bc. 2.10	50..... bc. 3.20	100..bcc .30	100..... 1.20		
200.. bc. 2.	100.. bc. 3.15	1500 ..... .29	California		
50..ac. 2.10	100..... 3.15	200. b30. .30	100.. bc. 3.25		
Buckeye	500acb3. 3.20	Rappahan'ock	100..... 3.25		
2000b30. .66	Lucerne	1000 bc. .40	Moose		
500.. bc. .59	600.. bc. .20	Bulwer	200.. bc. 1.10		
1000b30. .60	500 b30. .22	100.. bc. 9.25	1000 bc. 1.05		
500.. bc. .58	500 b10. .21	200.. bc. 9.25	Con Virginia		
1000b60. .61	La Crosse	100..... .47	100..... 3.50		
Gold Placer	200.. bc. .51	1500b30. .48	100..b3. 3.50		
100.. bc. .98	300.. bc. .50	1800 ac. .47	Bechtel		
1000b30. 1.			25 acs15. 6.50		

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Buckeye	Independence	Ishlonega	Granville
500..bcc .57	20..bcc. 1.10	2000..s3. .18	300..bc. .29
500.. bc. .58	Gold Placer	500..bc. .18	1500b30. .30
1000b10. .58	160.. bc. .96	Calaveras	100c bc. .29
10 ob60. .60	1500 bc. .95	100bcs3. 1.60	500 bcc .28
1000.bc. .58	500..bcc .96	Hukill	1500.s3. .28
500bcb3. .59	1000 bcc .97	100..bc. 3.15	800..bc. .28
100..b60. .63	100.. bc. .97	100bcb3. 3.20	2500 bc. .27
5000 ac. .58	500..bcc .97	100..b5. 3.20	6500 bc. .26
1000b60. .62	500 b30. 1.	100..b3. 3.15	500..bc .27
Climax	500 b15. 1.	100..b5. 3.15	500bcs3. .26
300.. bc. 2.05	400..ac. .96	Grand Prize	500bcb3. .27
45 .. bc. 2.20	500..ac. .97	10.....bc. 1.50	500 bcb3. .28
South Hite	Belle Isle	200..... 1.50	500 b30. .28
100.bc. 1.80	20..bc 1.	Lucerne	1100. bc .28
100.. bc. 1.85	10...bc. 1.10	1000 bc. .26	200 b30. .28
200 s30. 1.80	100..... 1.10	1.0..... .26	100..ac .27
200b30. 1.90	350..ac.. 1.15	500 b10. .21	200..ac .28
100b30. 1.95	Gt Eastern	500s3. .21	Leadville
400..ac. 1.95	3200 bc. .47	1000 ac. .21	50..... bc 3.05
200b30. 2.05	2000b60. .47	Eureka	Imperial
Shamrock	400 b10. .49	100..bc.17.50	200..... .50
500..bc. 1.15	100.. bc. .47	50 ..ac.18.	Tip Top
100 ob 10. 1.15	500 b30. .48	La Crosse	200..... 4.
800.. bc. 1.20	1500b30. .50	100..bc. .50	Tuscarora
200..... 1.20	100..bc. .48	500 ..... .50	400..... .35
1100 ac. 1.25	1300 s3. .48	Rappahan'ock	Bodie
South Bulwer	2000b30. .49	500 s30. .40	100..ac 7.75
200..bc. 1.15		5.0 b15. .41	100.b30. 8.

SAN FRANCISCO CLOSING PRICES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22, 1880.

	Saturday.	To-day.		Saturday.	To-day.
Alpha		7¾	Justice	1⅞	1¾
Ancient	3⅞	3½	Lady Washington	¾	11/16
Argenta	9 1/32	21/32	Leviathan	11/32	..
Belcher	9	5½	Leopard	3/32	3/32
Bechtel	..	2	Mammoth	2¼	2
Best and Belcher	10¾	10	Manhattan	1	29/32
Belvidere	3½	3⅝	May Belle	¼	3/16
Black Hawk	⅝	¾	Mechinton	13/16	⅝
Belle Isle	1¼	1⅛	Mexican	14½	13⅞
Bodie	7½	7¾	Mono	6¾	6⅝
Boston Con	1	..	Navajo	..	11/32
Bulwer	9½	..	Neenoah	..	3/32
Bullion	5	4⅝	Northern Belle	18½	18
Caledonia	1¼	1¼	Northern Belle Isle	11/32	..
California	3⅝	3¾	North Bonanza	½	½
Chollar	6¾	6¾	Ophir	18⅛	17¾
Cons. Pacific	2¼	2½	Oro	2⅜	2½
Cons. Virginia	3½	3½	Overman	2⅛	2¼
Crown Point	3¼	3	Potosi	4¾	4½
Dudley	11/16	29/32	Real del Monte	..	..
Eureka Con	18¾	18½	Savage	6⅛	5¾
Exchequer	3¼	3⅛	Sierra Nevada	21¼	20⅝
Fairfax	..	¼	Silver Hill	1	15/16
Gould and Curry	5½	5⅛	Silver King	..	6
Grand Prize	1¾	1¾	South Bulwer	1	1¼
Goodshaw	7/32	1 3/32	Syndicate	..	½
Hale and Norcross	6⅞	⅝	Thoza	..	3/32
Hillside	¾	¾	Tip Top	4	4
Imperial	½	9/16	Tuscarora	¼	13/32
Independence	1	..	Union Consolidat'd	38¼	37½
Jackson	1¼	1	Wales	¾	¾
John Conmidistel	1⅝	1¼	Yellow Jacket	8¼	7½

The North Bonanza Mining Company has levied an assessment of 25c. per share, and the Navajo Mining Company one of 10c.

The Ontario (Utah) has temporarily suspended work at the mill in order to put in new roasters, new rotary driers, salt mills, etc. These improvements, it is expected, will increase the production from 30 to 50 per cent. The dumps, ore-houses, mill-house and mine are overflowing with ore, and still the work goes on in the mine. There will be no cessation of dividends. The bullion product to date of last report aggregates $5,762,674 65.

The Superintendent of the Standard (Bodie) reports, March 14, that the new shaft was down 819 feet, with no change in the character of the rock passed through. The cross-cuts, 700-foot level, are going on as usual, and the north drift from the east cross-cut, 500-foot level, is in 105 feet. Work is being pushed to make a connection with the north drift on the West Standard vein, so as to facilitate hoisting ore through the new shaft from the West Standard and Gideon ledges. The upraise for the south drift has reached a height of eighty-nine feet, with a five-foot ledge of rich ore. The upraise on the Cook ledge has been extended to eighty feet. Other drifts, as noted in last report, are also being pushed forward, and stopes are looking well. On the 385-foot level, north of the cross-cut, the hanging wall has been reached; the vein is 75 feet wide, all ore. The superintendent has shipped bar No. 190, value $23,674, making the February shipments $139,443; also bar No. 191, value $22,267, being the first for the month of March.

The Homestake is constantly working its 200 stamps, and could utilize more if it had them. The yield for February aggregates about $91,560. The total bullion product to date of last report amounts to $1,191,752 74.

The ore in the new strike of the Big Pittsburg is developing in large quantities, averaging about $200 per ton.

At the Hukill the winze has been broken through, and there is splendid ore all the way.

The lately discovered vein of rich ore in the bottom of the King Bee shaft is constantly widening. In running the tunnel five distinct ledges have been cut into which have a common pitch, indicating that at a greater depth they will probably unite and intersect with the main ledge.

The new shaft on the Little Chief is down 82 feet, and a new engine is being put up to continue the work of excavation. The winze below the main level north from Shaft No. 3 still shows galena. The shipments from the 1st to the 15th of March were 1,549 tons; on March 20 and 21, 268 tons.

The Hortense, Chaffee County, Col., is still developing good ore. There is a considerable accumulation on the dump, which it will be impossible to ship until the snow disappears. The Denver and South Park Railroad is now graded to within sight of the mine.

The superintendent of the Silver Cliff shipped on the 20th 207 pounds of bullion. From February 17 to March 20 858 tons of ore were worked, from which $20,300 were shipped, leaving about $5,500 more in the pans. The average pulp assay is now 46½ ounces per ton, a considerable increase. The mine looks well, and the ore being worked is from the Racine Boy chamber. A total yield of $30,000 is promised for the month of March.

The weather at the Green Mountain (California) has moderated, and the snow is melting. The thirty-two stamps are running full time, and the face of the tunnel is still in pay ore, 210 feet from where the new chute of ore was discovered. The tunnel is being driven four feet per day, with three shifts, and is now about 200 feet from the main ore chute which it was started to reach two years ago. The mine is producing from 1,000 to 1,300 tons per month, and this output has enabled the company to pay ten dividends in nine months.

At date of last advices the north drift on the Ralston ledge of the Bulwer Consolidated (Bodie) had penetrated 103 feet from the tunnel, with the vein three feet wide and quite well defined. The south drift is in 106 feet, with a two-foot ledge. All the stopes are looking well, including the south drift on the Ralston vein, which is 4½ feet wide. The ore is good. Everything is going on well at the Bulwer-Standard Mill.

The sinking of No. 4 shaft in the Chrysolite continues, the bottom being still in ore; all faces and drifts are looking well. Total shipments March 1 to 15, 2,092 tons. Vulture shaft No. 4 has been started. Shipments March 20 and 21, 265 tons.

The station at the 550-foot level of the South Bulwer (Bodie) has been completed, and the cross-cut started to the vein. The superintendent hopes to cut the small ledge at a depth of 530 feet. Sinking has been resumed in order to open up deeper levels. A cross-cut has been started west from the 500-foot level to cut the Belvidere ledge. Important developments are looked for soon. The pumps are working well.

The Robertson patent process for reducing rebellious ores is now being exhibited by the inventor at No. 59 Cedar-st., where it is attracting the general attention of mining men. A company has been formed with a capital of $5,000,000.

Late advices from the Iron Silver state that the new or north incline is being widened, and the main incline is being pushed. The "Rock" and "Dome" excavations near the south end of the property are manifestly improving. On March 21 the superintendent was cutting out a new station on the main incline between the fourth and sixth levels. Shipped on the 20th and 21st, 89 tons.

The superinterdent of the Spring Valley Hydraulic Gold Mining Company telegraphs that the last clean-up on the 20th amounted to $105,000, including the bar shipped March 6. This represents the yield for seventy days. The previous clean-up for a like period aggregated $80,791.

The Caribou Consolidated received $6,138 in silver bullion yesterday.

The Crowell Gold Mining Company, of North Carolina, will have five stamps running by April 15 on ore taken from their large vein of free-milling quartz. The company has from 300 to 400 placers, which it will ultimately work by water raised from the Yadkin River. From one gulch last week three men with rocker and pan washed out $102, at an expense including wages of $11 57.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the trustees of Little Pittsburg this afternoon.

Mining.

ALTA MONTANA COMPANY,
WICKES, MONTANA.
Capital, $5,000,000. Shares, $10 each.
OFFICERS—President, W. W. Wickes; Vice-President, Michael Snow; Secretary, R. F. Brooke.
DIRECTORS—W. W. Wickes, A. S. Barnes, Alanson Trask, L. M. Sheldon, Michael Snow, New-York; S. T. Hauser, Cole Saunders, Montana.
A limited number of shares for sale for the purpose of increasing the capacity of the works.
For full particulars apply at the office, No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

BREECE MINING COMPANY,
LEADVILLE, COLORADO.
Offices, 4 and 6 Pine-st., New-York.
Capital, $5,000,000—200,000 shares; par value, $25 each.
Trustees—Chas. R. Bissell, Chas. C. Dodge, Jerome B. Chaffee, James D. Smith, E. H. Potter, D. H. Moffat, jr., Chas. L. Wright. Chas. R. Bissell, President; Chas. C. Dodge, Treasurer; J. B. Swasey, jr., Secretary (ad int.)

CHRYSOLITE SILVER MINING CO.
LOCATION OF MINES: LEADVILLE, COLORADO.
Capital Stock, $10,000,000; shares, 200,000; par, $50.
Daniel S. Appleton, President. H. A. V. Post, Vice-President. L. M. Lawson, Treasurer. Drake DeKay, Secretary.
Winfield Scott Keyes, General Manager, Leadville.
Trustees—United States Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada; William Borden, of Chicago; Governor H. A. W. Tabor, of Colorado; Arthur Sewall, of Bath, Me.; William S. Nichols, of New-York; E. B. Dorsey, of New-York; Charles A. Whittier, of Boston; Ulysses S. Grant, jr., of New-York.
Bankers and Registrars, Central Trust Co., of New-York.
General Offices, Boreel Building, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y.

DEL MONTE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.
Incorporated under the laws of Colorado.
Location of Mines: LEADVILLE, COL.
Capital Stock, $10,000,000; 250,000 Shares; Par Value, $50
STOCK FULL PAID AND UNASSESSABLE.
OFFICERS:
General CHARLES EWING, President.
MARTIN THORNE, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAMES W. BONTA, Superintendent.
Principal office: Room 16, 137 Broadway, New-York.

COLORADO CENTRAL CONSOLIDATED MINING CO.
At Georgetown, Clear Creek County, Col. (terminus of the Colorado Central Railroad). Capital stock, $3,000,000, in 300,000 shares. Par value, $10. Non-assessable. Office, 34 Pine-st., New-York City. Register, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. President, Paul Lichtenstein; Vice-president, Charles C. Dodge; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry F. Vermilye; Assistant Secretary, Paul O. d'Esterhazy. Manager in Colorado, George W. Hall.

DENVER CITY CONSOLIDATED SILVER MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
500,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $10.
Location of Mines:
FRYER HILL, LEADVILLE, COLORADO;
adjoining the famous "R. E. Lee" mine.
Subscription books now open at the office of the Company, 31 Broad-st., New-York City.
CHARLES L. WRIGHT, President.

IRON SILVER MINING COMPANY.
Organized under the laws of New-York.
Location of Mine: LEADVILLE, COLORADO.
Capital Stock, $10,000,000; 500,000 Shares; Par Value, $20.
STOCK UNASSESSABLE.
OFFICERS:
President, GEO. D. ROBERTS.
Vice-President, STEPHEN V. WHITE.
Secretary, D. F. VERDENAL.
Treasurer, STEPHEN V. WHITE.
General Manager, JAMES C. BROWN.
Consulting Engineer, W. S. KYLE.
Bankers, AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
TRUSTEES:
George D. Roberts, George R. Robinson, Anson P. K. Safford, Stephen V. White, Jonas H. French, John D. Prince, Rufus Hatch.
Principal office: Rooms 54 and 56 BOREEL BUILDING, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

THE CARBONATE HILL MINING CO.,
LEADVILLE, COLORADO.
Offices, 4 and 6 Pine-st., New-York.
Capital, $2,000,000—200,000 shares; par value, $10 each.
Trustees—Chas. R. Bissell, W. H. Barnum, S. W. Dorsey, E. H. Potter, J. H. Ketcham, Hon. A. M. Bliss, Monroe Crane, Chas. R. Bissell, President; W. H. Barnum, Vice-President; Jonn B. Swasey, Secretary.

THE FORD CONSOLIDATED
GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY,
offer for sale a small amount of their working capital stock.
Price, $1 50 per share.
Books for subscription now open at the Ladies' Mining and Stock Exchange, 14 East 14th-st.
Stock indicator and telephone.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order made by the Hon. Richard L. Larremore, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, sitting as County Judge, on the 6th day of March, 1880, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against JAMES J. McNALLY, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, that they are required to present their said claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said James J. McNally, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of business, No. 47 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of June, 1880. Dated, New-York, March 13th, 1880.
PETER McQUADE, Assignee.
TOWNSEND & MAHON, Attorneys for assignee, 14 Chambers-st., New-York City.
[Mar16 law6wTh]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS for LABOR and MATERIALS.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1880.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 5th day of April, 1880, for all the labor and materials required for excavating, piling, concreting stone and brick work, &c., for the foundations and cellar of the U. S. Barge Office at New-York, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which and any additional information may be had on application at this office or the office of the Superintendent.
JAS. G. HILL,
Supervising Architect.

Dress Making.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker wishes to go out by the day to cut and fit or take the work home, at reasonable prices; all suits made after imported dresses. Address MODES, Box 45, Tribune Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway.

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