CREAM OF THE MAGAZINES.

DOES VIVISECTION PAY?

A. J. Lefferwell in Scribner.

Of Magendie's cruel disposition there seems only too abundant evidence. Says Dr. Elliotson; "Dr. Magendie, . . . in one of his barbarous experiments, which I am ashamed to say I witnessed, . . . began by coolly cutting out a large round piece from the back of a beautiful little puppy, as he would from an apple dumpling!" "It is not to be doubted that inhumanity may be found in persons of very high position as physiologists. We have seen that it was so in Magendie." This is the language of the report on vivisection, to which is attached the name of Professor Huxley.

But the fact which, in my own mind, constitutes by far the strongest objection to unrestrained experiments in pain, is their general worthlessness in relation to therapeutics. Probably most readers are aware that physiology is that science which treats of the various functions of life, such as digestion, respiration and the circulation of the blood, while therapeutics is that department of medicine which relates to the discovery and application of remedies for disease. Now I venture to assert that, during the quarter of a century, infliction of intense torture upon unknown myriads of sentient, living beings, has not resulted in the discovery of a single remedy of acknowledged and generally accepted value in the cure of disease. This is not due to the general public, but it is a fact essential to any just decision regarding the expediency of unrestrained liberty of vivisection. It is by no means intended to deny the value to therapeutics of well-known physiological facts acquired thus in the past—such, for instance, as the more complete knowledge we possess regarding the circulation of the blood, or the distinction between motor and sensory nerves, nor can original investigation be pronounced absolutely valueless as respects remote possibility of future gain. What the public has a right to ask of those who would indefinitely prolong these experiments without State supervision or control is "What good have your painful experiments accomplished during the past thirty years—not in obtaining facts in physiology, or causes of rare or incurable complaints, but in the discovery of improved methods for ameliorating human suffering, and for the cure of disease?" The usual answer to this inquiry is to bring forward facts in physiology which are required in the past, in place of facts in therapeutics. In urging the utility of a practice so fraught with danger, the utmost precaution against the slightest error of overstatement becomes an imperative duty. Even so distinguished a scientist as Sir John Lubbock once rashly asserted in Parliament that, "without experiments on living animals we should never have had the use of ether!" Every American school-boy knows that the history is true—that the use of ether as an anæsthetic was the grandest discovery of modern times—one of the greatest in the torture of animals.

Of therapeutical results of nearly half a century of painful experiments—we seek them in vain. Do they benefit surgery? Sir William Ferguson, surgeon to the Queen, tells us: "In surgery I am not aware that any of these experiments on the lower animals have led to the mitigation of pain or to improvement as regards surgical details." Have antidotes to poisons been discovered thereby? Says Dr. Taylor, lecturer on toxicology for nearly half a century in the chief London Medical School (a writer whose work on poisons is a recognized authority): "I do not know that we have as yet learned anything, so far as treatment is concerned, from our experiments with them (i. e. poisons) on animals." Dr. Anthony, speaking of Magendie's experiments, says: "I never gained one single fact by seeing these cruel experiments in Paris. I know nothing more from them than I could have read." Even physiologists admit the paucity of therapeutic results. Sir William Gull, M. D., was questioned before the commission whether he could enumerate any therapeutic remedies which have been discovered by vivisection, and he replied, with fervor: "The cases bristle around us everywhere!" Yet, excepting Hall's experiments on the nervous system, he could enumerate only various forms of disease, our knowledge of which is due to Harvey's discovery 250 years ago! The question was pushed closer, and so, brought to the necessity of a definite reply, he answered: "I do not say at present our therapeutics are much, but there are lines of experiment which seem to promise great help in therapeutics." The results of two centuries of experiments, so far as therapeutics are concerned, reduced to a seeming promise!

On two points, then, the evidence of the highest scientific authorities in Great Britain seems conclusive—first, that experiments upon living animals conduce chiefly to the benefit of the science of physiology, and little, if at all, at the present day, to the treatment of disease or the amelioration of human suffering; and, secondly, that repetition of painful experiments for class-teaching in medical schools is both unnecessary and unjustifiable. Do these conclusions affect the practice of vivisection in this country? Is it true that experiments are habitually performed in some of our medical schools, often causing extreme pain, to illustrate well-known and accepted facts—experiments which English physiologists pronounce "infamous" and "atrocious," which English physicians and surgeons stigmatize as purposeless cruelty and unjustifiable—which even Huxley regards as unfitting for teaching purposes, and Darwin denounces as worthy of detestation and abhorrence? I confess I see no occasion for any over-delicate reticence in this matter. Science needs no secrecy either for her methods or results; her function is to reveal, not to hide, facts. The reply to these questions must be in the affirmative. In this country our physiologists are rather followers of Magendie and Bernard, after the methods in vogue at Paris and Leipsic, than governed by the cautious and sensitive conservatism in this respect which generally characterizes the physiological teaching of London and Oxford. Every medical student in New-York knows that experiments involving pain are repeatedly performed to illustrate teaching. It is no secret; one need not go beyond the frank admissions of our later text-books on physiology for abundant proof, not only of this, but of the extent to which experimentation is now carried in this country. "We have long been in the habit, in class demonstrations, of removing the optic lobe on one side from a pigeon," says Professor Flint, of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in his excellent work on Physiology. "The experiment of dividing the sympathetic in the neck, especially in rabbits, is so easily performed that the phenomena observed by Bernard and Brown-Sequard have been repeatedly verified. We have often done this in class demonstrations." "The cerebral lobes were removed from a young pigeon in the usual way, an operation . . . which we practice yearly as a class demonstration." Referring to the removal of the cerebellum the same authority states: "Our own experiments, which have been very numerous during the last fifteen years, are simply repetitions of those of Flourens, and the results have been the same without exception. We have frequently removed both kidneys from dogs, and when the operation is carefully performed the animals live for from three to five days. . . . Death always takes place with symptoms of blood poisoning."

There is one experiment in regard to which the severe characterization of English scientists is especially applicable, from the pain necessarily attending it. Numerous investigators have long established the fact that the great sensory nerve of the head and face is endowed with an exquisite degree of sensibility. More than half a century ago both Magendie and Sir Charles Bell pointed out that merely exposing and touching this fifth nerve gave signs of most acute pain. "All who have divided this root in living animals must have recognized, not only that it is sensitive, but that its sensibility is far more acute than that of any other nervous trunk in the body." "The fifth pair," says Professor John C. Dalton, "is the most acutely sensitive nerve in the whole body. Irritation by mechanical means always causes intense pain, and even though the animal be nearly unconscious from the influence of ether, any severe injury to its large root is almost invariably followed by cries." Testimony on this point is uniform and abundant. If science speaks anywhere with assurance it is in regard to the properties of this nerve. Yet every year the experiment is repeated before medical classes simply to demonstrate accepted facts. "This is an operation," says Professor Flint, referring to the division of this nerve, "that we have frequently performed with success." He adds that "it is difficult from the fact that one is working in the dark, and it requires a certain amount of dexterity, to be acquired only by practice." Minute directions are therefore laid down for the operative procedure, and illustrations given both of the instrument to be used and of the head of a rabbit with the blade of the instrument in its cranial cavity. Holding the head of our rabbit firmly in the left hand we are directed to penetrate the cranium in a particular manner. "Soon the operator feels at a certain depth that the bony resistance ceases; he is then on the fifth pair, and the cries of the animal give evidence that the nerve is pressed upon."

Testimony of individuals, indicating the extent to which vivisection is practised in the State, might be given; but it seems better to submit proof within the reach of every reader, and the accuracy of which is beyond cavil. No legal restrictions whatever exist, preventing the performance of any experiment desired. Indeed, I think it may safely be asserted that, in the City of New-York, in a single medical school, more pain is inflicted upon living animals, as a means of teaching well-known facts, than is permitted to be done for the same purpose in all the medical schools of Great Britain and Ireland. And on how? "I can truly say," writes a physician who has seen all these experiments, "that not only have I never seen any results at all commensurate with the suffering inflicted, but I cannot recall a single experiment which in the slightest degree has increased my ability to relieve pain, or in any way tended me to some better with disease."

In respect to this practice, therefore, evidence abounds indicating the necessity for that State supervision which obtains in Great Britain.

THE POLITICAL MRS. GRUNDY.

Sir George William Curtis in Harper.

The question of the Easy Chair has been already in the permanent and persuasive question of every street-corner in the political world. Some conscientious persons naturally decided to say what they thought, and to do what they felt that they should do, and when asked in blank dismay, "But what will Mrs. Grundy say?" they replied pleasantly, "Mrs. Grundy! I care not a button—for want of a button!" But what would Mrs. Grundy say, it was a position so unprecedented that to take it seemed to the church of Mrs. Grundy to be equivalent to attempting to subvert the moral laws of the universe. This is not surprising when it is considered that the political Mrs. Grundy is a very important personage. The social Mrs. Grundy's sneer may ban Edward and his wife as "these queer people," which is a form of the sentence of exile to the social Siberia. The religious Mrs. Grundy may brand the honest scholar as an "unbeliever." He may stoutly deny Mrs. Grundy's supremacy; yet it suffices to hurt his influence and career. The political Mrs. Grundy is very powerful. The man who does not mind her will or word is "recreant," "dishonorable," "sore," "silly," "false." He merely follows his own conscience instead of her will; that is to say, he does merely what every honorable man ought to do, and the only comment is a scream of horror. "What will Mrs. Grundy say?"

Many of those who join in the cry despise it, and very probably they despise themselves for swelling it. But it is the condition—or they think it to be the condition—of their personal and political advantage. Besides, Mrs. Grundy's "say" has a tremendous echo. It is constantly and infinitely repeated, and it is that reverberation which makes it terrible. A man might be very willing that one copy of one newspaper should call him a dirty dog, a thief, and a liar. But when he is called by these names in a hundred thousand copies of it every morning in the week, and hundreds of other newspapers repeat it, and millions of people who do not personally know him, and who are apt to believe what they constantly see, read every day that he is a dirty dog and a liar, a man naturally begins to count the cost, and asks himself whether he had not better keep his opinions to himself if this is the penalty of expressing them.

But the moment he yields and falls dumb, he helps to make the tyrannical Mrs. Grundy. Mrs. Grundy, in other words, is the creation of those who despise her. If those who really spurn the idol would but show their contempt for it, the stone would drop and be shivered in a moment. On the other hand, the enormous power of the political Mrs. Grundy is shown in the consternation with which contempt of her word is treated. There is nothing more ridiculous than the air with which those who themselves secretly hate her look upon those who quietly say so, as if they had causelessly committed hari-kari. Yet, we repeat, it is those who hate her who themselves make opposition to her will a kind of political suicide. "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" But what matters what she says, if her word is impotent? And impotent it is if every man who scorns it laughs at it instead of fears it. It is not courage which is most unfortunate in this world, by any means. "For the first time in my life," said a distinguished public man recently, "I don't care what the political Mrs. Grundy says, and I never was so happy and light-hearted." Other distinguished public men—Webster, Clay, Calhoun—lacked the courage, asked with terror what Mrs Grundy would say, and died broken-hearted.

Every man who defies this tyrannical old woman does a great public service. She is a kind of malign Diana, a triple Duessa of society, religion and politics. Every man who helps to rivet her yoke is a public enemy. "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" Let her say what she will, so long as the honest man asks only what honor and manliness say, and having heard, goes quietly on to make their word his deed.

LITERARY NOTES.

An autograph letter of Thomas Campbell, sold recently in London, contains the following genial reference to Fuseli: "I think this painter of devils little better than a devil in mind and conversation. He is disgustingly conceited and overbearing." Fuseli with all his eccentricities had, as is well known, many engaging qualities. The good story is told of him that on leaving the house one day he called out to the servant, "Give me my umbrella, for I am going to see one of Mr. Constable's pictures."

Many eminent men of letters who at one time or another lived in Rome have been honored by the city in late years with a memorial tablet or other permanent monument of their stay. It has usually taken the form of a tablet inserted in the façades of the houses in which they lived. Goethe and Mickiewicz were so honored several years ago. Last year a tablet was set up in memory of Keats. Very soon the story of wise old Montaigne will receive a similar recognition, and a project has just been started for the erection of a tablet in honor of Sir Walter Scott.

Some one has compiled a paragraph showing how eminent is the roll of contributors to *The Edinburgh Review*, comprising as it does men of the very first order in statesmanship, eloquence and learning for two generations. In Lord John Russell it has a Prime Minister; in Lord Brougham, a Chancellor; in Lord Denham, a Lord Chief Justice; in Lord Jeffrey, a member of the Scottish bench, and in Mr. Spring Rice and Sir G. C. Lewis two Chancellors of the Exchequer. Among the historians who have contributed to its columns are Macaulay, Carlyle, Hallam and Napier; among poets, Campbell, Moore and Rogers; among essayists, Sir James Stephen, the father of Leslie Stephen, and William Hazlitt; among novelists, Thackeray and Bulwer-Lytton, Dickens, their greatest contemporary in fiction, failing to write only from accident; and among others, Dean Milman, John Stuart Mill and Sir William Hamilton.

Volume XI. of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," which carries the work as far as "Hippocrates," is now ready in the two Edinburgh editions. It is given out that the article "Hagga" is by Professor Robertson Smith, and the announcement follows closely upon the news that the action against Professor Smith by the Church for certain doctrines put forth in his article "Deuteronomy," which appeared in an earlier volume, has wholly failed of success. Mr. Freeman, the historian of the Norman conquest, writes on Harold. The sketch of Horace Greeley, which was limited by the editor to a page and a half, is by Mr. Whitelaw Reid. The Rev. Mark Pattison, author of the "Milton" in the English Men of Letters Series, writes on Grotius, and Mr. R. H. Stoddard on Hawthorne. Charles Scribner's Sons' edition has arrived from Edinburgh and copies will be sent out in a few days. This edition, as is well known, is printed from the original plates made by the Messrs. Black.

S. R. Gardiner has edited and the Camden Society has published, for the first time in complete form, what are known as the "Hamilton Papers" (1638-1648), belonging to the archives of the present Duke of Hamilton, and relating to James, the first Duke of Hamilton, who was a near kinsman of Charles I. and occupied a front station in the party of the King in Scotland. Many of the letters are addressed to Charles, and one of them, as an example of the quaint Scotch-English spelling of the time, is interesting. It is addressed "Most Sacrett Soueran," and contains the following: "Urth as sad a hart as ever man had, I nou wrytt to your mattie, thoe whart I shall say greifes my soull, and I am sheure will be most unwelcome to your mattie. Yeitt I dare not neglect my deutie, nor uill ever fail in my alledgens. Knoe, then, to my unspeakabill grief, that all the fure hoppes I had when I wrytt my last arquvt nau. I sed for nou I find most certanlie that they uill never disclame nor giue up ther Couenant. All, nay many consciers of stait themselues, alledging itt to be narranted and to be justified by law, which is a lement so dangerous to monarchie as I can not yeit see how they can weill stand together. Your auncestars and all the inuerres in ter tour, as I am certanlie informed, sayes no les then that by lau all Lier prosiding can weill be narrented cather before a Generall Assemblie or Parliament."

An announcement, believed to be official, of the time and manner of the publication of the revised translation of the New Testament has appeared in a London paper. The translation will be published in the Autumn, and along with the English version, two rescensions of the Greek text will be issued simultaneously, one from the Clarendon (Oxford), the other from the Pitt (Cambridge) Press. These two texts, the announcement says, will exhibit a notable and rather suggestive contrast in the different methods pursued in their construction. The Oxford text will represent the critical spirit of the nineteenth century, with its tendency to seek new departures and to break with the past. Accordingly the Clarendon will publish the text which the revisionists have found it necessary to frame for themselves, after careful weighing and mature consideration of all available evidence for and against the readings adopted. "For the behoof, however, of those weaker vessels who continue to have a superstitious veneration for the name of Robert Stephens and the Greek used by the translators of 1611," all passages in which the Oxford text departs from the received text will be indicated by foot notes, and in these notes the reading of the Textus Receptus will be given. The Cambridge text will, on the contrary, be neither more nor less than a reprint of the Textus Receptus with foot notes, giving the reading adopted by the revisionists. Professor Palmer is responsible for the Clarendon text; Dr. Scrivener for the other.

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IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.—Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH CHERBOURG and HAMBURG. POMERANIA ..... July 3 | HELLERT ..... July 10. WESTPHALIA ..... July 7 | REIDER ..... July 24. Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, or any intermediate Station in the southern parts of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; steerage, currency $30. C. B. RICHARD & CO., Gen. Pass. Agts., 61 Broadway, New-York. KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 63 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN. WESER, Wednesday, June 30. | DONAU ..... Sat. July 10. MOSEL ..... Sat. July 3. | RHEIN ..... Sat. July 17. RATES OF PASSAGE from NEW-YORK to SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN. FIRST CABIN ..... $100 | SECOND CABIN ..... $60. STEERAGE ..... $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. Steerage tickets to all points in the South of England, $33. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE. Pier of Company (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st. Travellers by this line avoid both transit by English rail way and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat. LABRADOR, Sanghier ..... Wednesday, June 30, noon. St. LAURENT, Santoli ..... Wednesday, July 7, 6 p. m. AMERIQUE, M. Jouan ..... Wednesday, July 14, 10:30 a. m. Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in advance to suit. LOUIS DE BEHIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st. ARIZONA ..... TUESDAY, June 29, 11 a. m. WYOMING ..... TUESDAY, July 6, 8:30 p. m. NEVADA ..... TUESDAY, July 13, 9 a. m. WISCONSIN ..... TUESDAY, July 27, 9:30 a. m. ARIZONA ..... TUESDAY, Aug. 3, 3:30 p. m. These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano and library, also experienced surgeon, stewardess and caterer on each steamer. The staterooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light. CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $60, $80 and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, at low rates. OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lake Lieutenant Maury's Lane routes in all seasons of the year. CITY OF CHESTER ..... THURSDAY, July 1, 12:30 p. m. CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... THURSDAY, July 8, 3 p. m. CITY OF BERLIN ..... SATURDAY, July 17, 1 p. m. CITY OF MONTREAL ..... THURSDAY, July 22, 3 p. m. CITY OF RICHMOND ..... SATURDAY, July 26, 1 p. m. From Pier 37, N. R., foot of Charlton-st. CABIN, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE. These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 p. m. from Pier No. 9, North River, as follows: SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote ..... Thursday, June 24. (Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing from Pier foot of Canal-st., North River. For San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama. Steamship CAPITOLIO, Thursday, July 1, noon. Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico. From San Francisco to Japan and China: Steamship CITY OF PEKING, Saturday, July 31, noon. From San Francisco to Honolulu, New-Zealand and Australia: Steamship AUSTRALIA, Saturday, July 31, noon. Or immediately on arrival of London mails at San Francisco. Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN and MEXICAN PORTS. For freight, passage and general information, apply at Company's Office, on Pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

ROTTERDAM LINE. Steamers leave Co's Pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. ROTTERDAM ..... Wednesday, July 7. SCHIEDAM ..... Wednesday, July 21. W. A. SCHOLTEN ..... Wednesday, July 28. 1st Cabin, $80—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $29. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, 27 South William-st. FUNCK, EDYE & CO., 27 South William-st., Freight Agts. L. W. MORRIS, 39 Broadway, General Passage Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward voyages. GERMANIC, Capt. Growell ..... Saturday, July 3, 2 p. m. BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry ..... Saturday, July 10, 7 a. m. ADRIATIC, Capt. Jennings ..... Thursday, July 15, 11 a. m. GERMANIC, Capt. Growell ..... Saturday, July 24, 7 a. m. FROM THE WHITE STAR DOCK, FOOT OF WEST 10TH-ST. These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, Smoking and Bath rooms are placed amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea. RATES.—Saloon, $80 and $100. Steerage, $28. Return tickets on favorable terms. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep nor pigs. For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's Offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

Excursions.

BRIGHTON BEACH. BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE FLATBUSH-AVE., LONG ISLAND DEPOT, BROOKLYN, hourly from 6:30 to 9:15 a. m., and from 9:15 a. m. to 10:15 p. m. half-hourly. Separate trains run from BEDFORD half-hourly from 11:34 a. m. to 10:04 p. m. Last train from the Beach leaves at 11:10 p. m. Flatbush Avenue L. I. Depot is reached via Flatbush Avenue cars from Fulton Ferry, and Atlantic Avenue cars from South, Wall and Fulton Ferries; first class professors. Bedford station is reached via Grand and Roosevelt Street Ferries by the Franklin Avenue cars and rapid transit trains. W. K. DORWIN, Gen. Supt.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS for EXCURSIONS.—Get Rahn's Bitter's, Booth's, Carver's Observatory. ARNOUX & HOCHHAUSEN, 227 East 20th-st.

MANHATTAN BEACH. VIA GREENPOINT. Steamer SYLVAN GROVE, from foot of 23d-st., E. R.: 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, a. m. and hourly to 8:45, p. m. Returning, leave MANHATTAN BEACH at 7:45, 10:00, 11:00, a. m.; 12:05, 12:30 and every half-hour to 10:35 p. m. VIA BAY RIDGE. Steamers THOS. COLLYER and MATTEAWAN, from 22d-street, N. R., at 9:10, 10:25 a. m., and hourly to 8:25 p. m. Leaving LEROY STREET ten minutes, and PIER NO. 6 thirty minutes, after leaving 22d-st. The Annex leaving 22d-street at 7:20 and 8:25 p. m. do not stop at Leroy and Pier 6. The steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves foot of Whitehall-st. at 9:35 a. m. hourly to 8:35 p. m. Trains from Manhattan Beach, connecting with D. R. Martin for Whitehall-st., leave hourly from 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., 1:25 to 6:25 p. m., 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. and 10:40 p. m. Trains connecting with steamers for Pier No. 6, Leroy-st. and 22d-st. leave every hour from 11 a. m. to 9:55 p. m. GILMORE'S FULL BAND and LEVY every afternoon and evening. Dodd's Express will take baggage from any place in New-York, and transport it to Manhattan Beach, twice daily, at 50 cents per package.

FIREWORKS.—THE ALEXANDRA EXHIBITION CO. will give a grand display of Fireworks EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, commencing June 19, under the personal supervision of James Pain, of London. Admission, including seats, 25c.; will out seats, 10c.

ONLY DIRECT ROCKAWAY BEACH BOAT. PALACE STEAMER TWILIGHT. Leaves 22d-st., N. R., at ..... 9:45 a. m. and 2:45 p. m. Leaves Leroy-st., N. R., at ..... 10:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. Leaves Pier 4, N. R., at ..... 10:15 a. m. and 3:15 p