LITERARY NOTES.

A volume containing the life and literary remains of Sam Houston is now in the press of Lippincott.

The second number of Mr. S. R. Koehler's "United States Art Directory and Year Book" will soon be issued by Cassell & Co. It will contain seventy-six illustrations.

It is stated in *Literary Life* that an author in Cleveland recently received the following note from a lady writer living in another city: "Will you kindly inform me whether you are going to avow the authorship of 'The Bread Winners.' If, not, let me know, as I desire to inform the public that I am the author."

The saying of a clever woman about Carlyle is recorded in the recently published biography of F. D. Maurice. "Mr. Carlyle," said Mrs. Maurice, "has been here talking for four hours in praise of silence." This anticipated and is better than Frederic Harrison's remark that Carlyle "preached the gospel of silence in thirty volumes octavo."

Michael Maurice, the father of F. D. Maurice, was a Unitarian clergyman who in spite of his Creed had always performed the rite of baptism "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." It was in reference to this that the brilliant Robert Hall, who knew him well, once retorted upon him. "Why, sir, as I understand you, you must consider that you baptize in the name of an abstraction, a man, and a metaphor."

Mr. Lowell, in his graceful address at the recent unveiling of the Pepys memorial bust in the church of St. Olave, pronounced the great diarist a perfect type of the Philistine. There was, he said, no other book that he knew of which he could fairly compare with that of Pepys. He was a man very remarkably in himself—he was almost unique in one respect, in his absolute sincerity for himself, and the frankness which he used toward himself. They knew of nothing but an imaginary character which was drawn to such exquisite perfection as his character of himself, as every one knew who had read his Diary intently. He was always showing the honest frankness of a man with himself.

Daudet intends, it is said, to dedicate his new book "Sapho" to his sons "when they will be twenty years old." *The Boston Courier* says that in a conversation between Henry James and Daudet a few weeks ago, while the American novelist was passing a few days at Paris, Mr. James expressed astonishment and admiration of the unerring choice of words, the perpetual finding of just the right epithet, the description of a whole scene or a whole character by one graphic word for which no other could be substituted. "What pleasure you must feel in being able to record your observation with such perfection!" said the American novelist. "My dear sir," replied Daudet, "you are mistaken. I produce in torture and torment, and when I have finished I always feel that I have left the best of my thought. Ah, if you only knew how worn and torn and triturated is the instrument that we have to work with, and how horrible difficult it is to be personal and original in our language; how many good words and phrases there are that we cannot use because they have become commonplace by force of the repetition of centuries; how many subjects there are that we can no longer touch because they have been hashed and rehashed until the public are sick of them! There are whole series of situations that no novelist who respects his talent can use. And then, when we have found a new situation or a new subject or character, the expression of it is torture and misery. Is it not so, Zola? There is no happiness in our profession!" And Zola, who had been listening gloomily, replied in a dry tone of dogged conviction: "No, it is a sad trade!"

Mr. Andrew Lang's forthcoming volume, "Ballades and Verses Vain," is prefaced by these verses signed by Austin Dobson and quoted in the interesting April number of *The Book Buyer:*

Laughter and song the poet brings,
And lends them form and gives them wings:
Then sets his chirping squadron free
To post at will by land or sea,
And find their home, if that may be.

Laughter and song this poet too,
O Western brothers, sends to you:
With doubtful flight the darting train
Have crossed the bleak Atlantic main—
Now warm them in your hearts again!

In the same number of *The Book Buyer* appears an extract from a letter of compliment addressed by M. Taine to Mr. Eugene Schuyler, the author of the new history of "Peter the Great." "I congratulate you," writes the Frenchman, "upon this contribution to the history of Europe, which is, I believe, the third great work of this kind which we owe to Americans. I have read, among others, the book of Lothrop Motley on the war of independence of the United Provinces; save a little declamation it is excellent, and, if I am not mistaken, yours will do you still more honor."

The new matter introduced in Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Company's new edition of Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters, Sculptors and Engravers" will increase the work to double its former size. It has been completely revised and rewritten. It will be published in twelve monthly parts, the first and second being now ready.

Tennyson having lost his own robes wore, when he entered the House of Lords, those of Lord Coleridge. They were much too large for his slight figure, but he is mentioned as managing them with great deftness.

A new translation of "Don Quixote" is coming from the pen of Mr. H. E. Watts. It is said to be so good that it is likely to be recognized eventually as the standard translation of the Spanish masterpiece.

Mario, when his children were young, counselled them to keep diaries, and his daughter has given many valuable notes from hers to her father's biographer.

A thrilling ghost story is said to have been recently written by a girl of fifteen, the daughter of an English peer who bears a famous name, which he himself has made more famous both as poet, as politician, and as pro-consul. The story has as yet been printed for private circulation only. It is supposed that its young author's name is Lytton.

Mr. R. H. Horne's many unpublished works will be edited and published by Mr. Bexton Forman.

Mr. Horne in his later years delighted in monologue among his friends, especially enjoying recitals of his travelling adventures. He was very proud of his prowess as a swimmer, and took pleasure in getting his friends to test by their watches how long he could hold his breath under water. But for a pension from the State his means in latter years would have been exceedingly narrow.

Mr. J. G. Speed's edition of Keats continues to be matter of comment in *The Athenæum*. It declares in regard to the claim that many of the letters are therein published for the first time, that "of letters by Keats which have been for years before the public there are 128, whereas Mr. Speed's total number is 113 republished, and one published for the first time. Of the letters already published by Lord Houghton there are but two which have been augmented in the manner indicated by Mr. Speed; the others reappear with all the old omissions. Mr. Speed's additions to previously published letters are confined to the journal letter begun on February 14, 1819; the Winchester letter, begun on September 17, 1819, first published in *The World* (New-York) in 1877; and that to Mrs. George Keats began on January 13, 1820, of parts of which divergent versions were published by Lord Houghton and in *The World*. It is to this letter that the delightfully characteristic passage in *The Philobiblion* evidently belongs, though Mr. Speed, not finding it among his mother's papers, has attempted to discredit it, and left asterisks in the place which it should fill. . . . The one new letter and the passages interpolated into the three other letters enumerated above amount in all to some eighteen pages, and contain several passages of interest, though none of great importance. The number of mistakes indicating that Mr. Speed cannot read Keats's writing with any reasonable degree of accuracy is appalling; and at an interesting point in the new letter the editor breaks down altogether, and omits "an account of a discussion as to the derivation of a word," in which "many witty things were said," simply because he could not read it! We should like to see the letter of Keats's which any competent student in this century's literature could not decipher; yet it would be tedious to catalogue the instances in which Mr. Speed has evidently misread Keats."

A Geneva correspondent of *The London Daily News* writes: "Toward the close of last year the Federal Government issued invitations to forty-one different countries to send representatives to a conference to be held at Berne in August of the present year, the object of the conference being to discuss the basis of a treaty of international copyright in literary works and works of art. It is creditable to Switzerland that she took the initiative in this matter, for the benefits that would be conferred upon authors and artists by such a treaty cannot be gainsaid. Unfortunately, however, the Powers generally do not seem to be very enthusiastic on the subject, judging from a report just issued, in which it is stated that up to the present time only seven replies have been received. These replies are from Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Argentine, Greece, the Netherlands and the United States. The Government of Great Britain has instructed its Ambassador at Berne to represent this country at the conference, but without giving him power to come to any binding decision. Greece and the Netherlands flatly decline to enter into any compact; while the United States has done little more than acknowledge the receipt of the invitation. Some astonishment is expressed that the replies should have been so few, and it is felt that unless more unanimity is shown the end aimed at will probably not be attained."

BISMARCK.

EXTRACTS FROM DR. BUSCH'S NEW BOOK.

A COOL HEAD AND A WARM HEART—THE CHANCELLOR'S RELIGION.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

It is but a few years since Dr. Busch's work on "Count Bismarck and his People" was for a time the literary and political sensation of Europe. This book was translated into eight different languages, an honor which the new volume will hardly obtain. Of the author's second study, "Our Imperial Chancellor," the German edition reaches us from Messrs. Trübner, and an English translation will be published next week by Messrs. Macmillan. It does not pretend to be a portrait, but simply contributions likely to be useful to the artist who will be called in the future to paint the greatest politician of our century.

BISMARCK'S CHARACTER.

Before describing the political creed of the Chancellor, Dr. Busch points out the chief features in Bismarck's character which make his creed what which it is:

"A cool head above a warm heart, the greatest penetration and the greatest daring—Ulysses and Achilles in the same person—this appears to most people the solution of the riddle of his unequalled success. And this cool head, this penetration which looks far into the future, this firm hand and this iron will, which, with the unchanging goal in view, move onward step by step, are the secret of Prince Bismarck's great achievements. What he has accomplished has been the ideal of many a statesman, but it has remained a pious wish, a vague idea, which he, by his own original resources, has realized. His ways and means are not always clear to others. He seems inconsistent, changeable as Proteus, but in reality he is obliged to act just as he does; he must follow his inward promptings in every case, and his best thought and deeds are inspirations and improvisations."

HIS POLITICAL CREED.

Since the beginning of his career Bismarck has often changed his views about religion, and gone through several stages of political development, but his political creed was the same in 1849 as it is at the present day. At that time his leading axiom was the belief in the necessity of Monarchy and in the foundation of a German Confederation under the leadership of Prussia. It has remained the seam ever since, and to gain this end he has labored energetically and unswervingly:—

"Neither parliamentarism after an English or French pattern, nor absolutism, but constitutionalism, strict constitutional rule, the same care for the rights of the Crown and the Nation; a King who does not stand outside political life, but in the midst of it, according to laws made with the approval of the mandates of the people in the Assembly of the States, but not by these corporations alone; these are briefly the contents of the first article in the political creed of our Chancellor with regard to the home policy of the Empire and Prussia. . . . . This fundamental article of his creed has guided him in all other questions of home policy."

We need not follow Dr. Busch into the other articles of the Chancellor's political creed.

BISMARCK'S RELIGION.

A more interesting chapter is that on his views on religion and morals. "As in his politics, so in his religious views," says Dr. Busch, "he has, according to his own words, undergone a gradual development. He has gone through his period of rationalism, then he has lived through a time of unbelief, or at least a time when religion was no necessity to him. Afterward he expressed himself in so decided a fashion as to lead to the belief that he occupied a Christian and even an Evangelical standpoint. In later years he seems to have retained just sufficient of this to be regarded as a deeply religious man, firmly believing in God, in Divine order, and a personal immortality, who does his duty according to this belief, and is accustomed to draw his strength for the fulfillment of his duty from it, but who cares little for doctrinal formulæ, is not intolerant, and has no great desire to be edified through the mouth of the priest. The first period of rationalism coincided with the time when the young student was sowing his wild oats, but even at the worst of times there was always a longing and striving after something higher and better, which after a time of melancholy and depression was succeeded by a more healthy state of mind." This was about the time when Bismarck became acquainted with his wife, Johanna von Puttkamer, the daughter of one of those pious families who at that time were frequently found in the German nobility. "He had had the feeling of emptiness," says Dr. Busch, quaintly, "but now he was happy to have become a Christian, and with this feeling was allied the satisfaction of matrimonial bliss." Some time after his marriage he wrote to his wife:—

"I cannot understand how anybody who reflects on his own self, and yet knows nothing nor wants to know anything of God, can bear to live on in contempt and dullness. I do not know how I have borne it formerly; if at present I should have to live as I did then, without God, without you and the children, I should, indeed, not see why I should not cast off this life as a soiled garment."

It is possible that a nature like that of Bismarck's would not have been constant to this belief had he not regarded Christianity as the foundation of the State, and had not the melancholy of former days accompanied him in his after-life, mostly sleeping deep within his soul, but now and then coming to the surface with full power and bitterness. In 1859, when yet he had scarcely commenced his political career, he wrote to his wife from St. Petersburg:—

"As God willis. All here below is but a question of time; nations and men, folly and wisdom, peace and war, they come and go as the waves, and the sea only remains. There is nothing in this earth but hypocrisy and juggling; and, whether a fever or a cartridge tears off this mask of flesh, it must fall sooner or later, and then there will be some resemblance between a Prussian and an Austrian, if they are of the same stature. Foolish and wise also look pretty much alike when they are clean skeletons."

Since that letter was written years of brilliant success have gone by, and Bismarck stands, covered with glory, at the head of the Nation which he has united. But there are still times when the same sadness comes over him, and sometimes, when in the dusk he sits in his quiet room at home, the gloomy thoughts well up in his mind, and he complains that his political activity has given him little joy and satisfaction, that nobody loves him, that he has made nobody happy—not even his family; but that a great many have been made unhappy through him, and that but for him there would be thousands of mourners less on earth. If, however, this pessimism is strong within him, his belief in the Eternal is stronger.

HIS ALLEGED SUPERSTITION.

Superstition, it is said, is closely allied to strong religious belief, and it appears that the great Chancellor forms no exception from this rule. He is awed by apparitions in uninhabited castles, shrinks from dining where thirteen sit down at table, believes in unlucky days, and adheres to the ancient belief of the influence of the moon on every living thing. This, at least, is said among the people, and Dr. Busch occupies himself for awhile in giving examples by which to prove this weakness. The conclusion of the chapter, however, contains his real opinion on the matter. "He is the clearest thinker in politics, deep and farseeing beyond all his contemporaries, always grasping what is right, without prejudice, elevated above customary things. He a spiritualist, a believer in ominous days, an arithmetician with mystical figures! Really! No, it is all nonsense, with the exception of a single story which happened at Schönhausen (where the Chancellor heard mysterious footsteps in the ante-chamber of his bedroom). "He jests about my superstitions,' he said a few months ago, 'are nothing but jests, out consideration of the feelings of others. I will eat at table with twelve others as often as you like, and will undertake the most important and serious business on a Friday.' In his younger days Prince Bismarck was very fond of practical jokes, but they were harmless, and generally played with discretion.

PRINCESS BISMARCK.

It is a pleasant change to turn from the turbulent public life of the Chancellor, and see him in his own home, surrounded by friends to whom he is united by ties of sympathy and love. There, before all, is the common companion of his life—the woman who has stood by his side for more than thirty years, and who has ever proved a loving wife. "The Princess has been brought up religiously; but hers is a bright, lively nature, gifted with a goodly portion of natural wit, with fine taste and feelings. Very musical, and a splendid player on the piano, she is at the same time a careful, sensible housewife, and, after the manner of the noble ladies of former days, she is said to have some knowledge of medicine. With genuine womanliness she created for her husband a home full of comfort and genial warmth, and intelligently shared for years his griefs and hopes, sometimes even, as is evident from some passages in Bismarck's letters to her (reprinted by Hesekiel), to a certain measure in political questions, although, as a rule, she does not belong to the class of women who take part in politics. Her correspondence with him, when official duties or pleasure trips separated them geographically, was very lively and affectionate. He calls her "my heart," "my dearest heart," in his letters; he sends her jessamine from Peterhof, blooming heather from Bordeaux, and promises to send her Edelweiss from Gastein, where, on the sixteenth anniversary of their wedding-day, he remembers that this day "has brought sunshine into his bachelor's life."

BISMARCK AMONG THE BOOKS.

The Chancellor is stronger in modern than in the two classical languages. "When I was a 'primaner,' he said once at Kerstkreis, "I knew very well how to write and read Latin, but at present it would be difficult, and Greek I have altogether forgotten." History and geography have always been his favorite studies, and in literature he is well acquainted with the chief authors of the past as well as the present times. Goethe and Shakespeare are his favorites, and he is greatly interested in modern French and English novelists. Although no connoisseur in painting and sculpture, he likes the society of artists, and from his youthful days at Berlin he has retained a great admiration for music, especially by the classical composers. Among the great master Beethoven pleases him best. In a letter to his wife, written during the summer of 1851, he says that he is well and happy, but is a little homesick for "the woods, the sea, the wilderness, you and the children, all mingled with sunsets and Beethoven."

SMOKING AND GAMING.

If Bismarck has ever had any taste for gambling, it has long since left him, and at present he never touches a card. As a youngster he rather liked whist, and once remained at the whist table for seven full hours, playing twenty rubbers. "'But,' he said once, when talking about this, "I was only interested when the stakes were high, and that does not do for a paterfamilias.' It is true that in the summer of 1865 he took part in a game of quinze, but solely for political purposes, with political thoughts at the back of his mind. 'It was at the time,' he told us at Versailles, 'when I concluded the treaty of Gastein with Blome. . . . Although as a rule I have long since left off playing, I played so recklessly that all the others were astonished. But I knew what I wanted. Blome had heard that at quinze you had the best opportunity of getting to know people, and he was trying it then. I thought, you shall know him well. I lost a few hundred thalers. . . . but I confused him; he thought me foolhardy, and gave in.'" In addition to card-playing he has also discontinued smoking, partly on account of his health. He has of late suffered much from neuralgia, and "if he suffers from nervousness, it is no wonder; for more than twenty years the most important part of the history of Germany, and not a little of the history of the neighboring countries, with its puzzles and problems, confusion and danger, have passed through his head, and he has taken it to heart as well." Irritation affects his health more than anything else, and that he should have his full share of it is the constant care of the parliamentary parties and of some Court circles. Prince Bismarck is rather short-sighted, but reads and writes without glasses, and has a very fine ear. Like all nervous people, he likes warm clothes and rooms, and as soon as the weather becomes cool all the rooms in the house, even the spare rooms and passages, have a fire. The temperament of the Chancellor is rather choleric, but the volcano dies out as quickly as it is kindled, and "as good nature soon gets the upper hand. Says Dr. Busch: "He has been called a bitter character, a despiser and hater of mankind, a scoffer and calumniator. Posterous! He hates and despises only that which is man is not human." Prince Bismarck's annual revenues amount to about £5,000; he lives quietly, but is hospitable, and wishes all his visitors to feel at home as long as they are under his roof. When living on his estates he occupies himself with forestry, and his favorite walk is in the oak woods when his favorite flower, the heather, is in bloom.

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No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
March 11, 1884.
A DIVIDEND of one and one-half per cent on the FIRST PREFERRED STOCK of this company for the quarter ending March 31, 1884, has been declared, payable at the Mercantile Trust Company on and after April 1, 1884, to the stockholders of record on March 20, 1884, provided the legal restraint prohibiting such payment is removed.
D. W. MCWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CENTRAL IOWA RAILWAY COMPANY.
March 31, 1884.
Coupons falling due April 1 on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Mercantile Trust Company.
RUSSELL SAGE, Vice-President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT upon the capital stock, payable May 1, 1884, at the Corbin Banking Co., New-York. The transfer books close April 15 and reopen May 2. April 1, 1884.
HENRY GRAVES, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Coupons of the following bonds, maturing April 1, 1884, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of MESSRS. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago first mortgage.
Mississippi River Bridge Company first mortgage.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 333 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. The coupons maturing April 1, 1884, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY (New River Division) will be paid on and after Tuesday, April 1, 1884, at E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South Third-st., Philadelphia, or by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall Street, New-York.
G. R. W. ARMES, Treasurer.

COPPER QUEEN MINING CO.,
37 & 39 WALL-ST., New-York, April 1, 1884.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of this Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, payable at Company's Office, to Stockholders of record, on and after April 18, 1884. Transfer books close April 16 and reopen April 19, 1884.
W. H. MARTIN, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, NEW-YORK March 31, 1884.
The transfer books of stock and bonds of this company will be closed on Thursday, April 3, at 3 o'clock p. m., preparatory to the annual meeting, to be held May 7 next and will be reopened on Friday, May 9.
F. W. VANDERBILT, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1884.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a QUARTERLY dividend of TWO PER CENT upon its capital stock, payable on THURSDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MAY NEXT, at this office. For the purpose of this dividend, and also for the annual meeting of the stockholders, for the election of directors &c., which is to be held on the 7th day of MAY next, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. on THURSDAY, the 3d day of APRIL next, and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 9th day of MAY next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

Summer Resorts.

PAVILION HOTEL and COTTAGES, Islip, Long Island, now open. House heated with steam. JAMES SLATER, of the "Berkeley," 5th-ave. and 9th-st., owner and proprietor.

PROSPECT HOUSE,
SHELTER ISLAND,
L. I., N. Y.—This popular and well-known hotel will open about June 19. For diagrams of rooms and other information call or address the proprietor,
D. P. HATHAWAY, No. 136 Madison-ave, New-York.

SUMMIT, N. J.—One mile from depot; first-class accommodations for families; house, modern improvements; high ground; fruit; shade; stable, etc. Address for particulars, BOARD, Box 29, Tribune Office.

THE SHELBURNE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year, 30 yards from the Beach.
The House has been specially fitted for winter, is thoroughly heated, and has three large sun galleries, one of them on the second floor.
EDWIN ROBERTS.

WANTED.—Adult boarders for summer from May 1, on farm supplying milk, butter, eggs, vegetables in season; good beds and table; abundant shade and pure air; 39 miles, Harlem Railroad. Mrs. HOLMES, to-day and to-morrow, 11 to 4, No. 334 7th-ave., or address Box 8, Bedford Station, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Dressmaking.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE UPTOWN OFFICES, No. 1,238 Broadway, corner Thirty-first-st., until 9 p. m., and 308 West Twenty-third-st., corner Eighth-ave., No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., corner Union Square, 700 Third-ave., corner Forty-seventh-st., and the HARLEM OFFICES, 308 and 1,907 and 2,206 Third-ave., corner One hundred-and-Twenty-fifth-st., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER who is a first-class fitter and draper, can also make all kinds of wraps, wants a few more engagements by the day. Address D. M., Tribune Uptown Office, 1,238 B'way.

DRESSMAKER.—A dressmaker of long experience in best city houses wishes engagements by the day in private families; understands her business in all its branches; best references. Address M. A., Tribune Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway.

Horses and Carriages.

COLGATE'S BLACK HARNESS SOAP
is considered the best for washing
HARNESS, CARRIAGE TOPS,
and all articles made of
LEATHER OR RUBBER.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF VESSELS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of the 5th section of the act of Congress making appropriations to supply deficiencies approved March 3, 1883, sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, May 3, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened, for the purchase of certain vessels which have been stricken from the Navy Register, under authority of an act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, and which it is deemed for the best interests of the United States to sell.

The vessels offered, their appraised value and their locality, are the Niagara, at Boston, Mass., $21,200; Florida, at New-London, Conn., $32,700; Colorado, $34,700, and Ticonderoga, $24,000, at New-York; Supply, $800, at League Island, Penn.; Pawnee, $5,200, at Port Royal, S. C.; Benicia, $14,000, and Cyane, $12,000, at Mare Island, Cal.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel should be included within one proposal.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a certified check or bond satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy, in a sum not less than ten per cent of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to the whole amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, conditioned for the payment of the remaining ninety per cent of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining ninety per cent, or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of ten per cent shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished, giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandants of the Navy Yards.

The purchasers may remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yard within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

European Advertisements.

TEMPERANCE DRINK PRIZES; Under the Patronage of a Committee consisting of

The Earl of Lichfield	Rev. Prebendary Grier
Norman Kerr, Esq., M. D.	T. Dixon Spain, Esq.
E. Stafford Howard, Esq., M. P.	Hon. F. L. Wood
Samuel Morley, Esq., M. P.	Councillors Islington
	Hon. Mrs. Meynell Ingram.

(With power to add to their number.)

The want of a good Temperance Drink which shall take the place of the cheap intoxicating liquors to which the public are accustomed has long been felt, none of the many Drinks hitherto in use having achieved more than a temporary popularity.

Two Prizes—the first of £700 and the second of £300—are now offered for the two best Temperance Drinks under competition, a copy of which may be obtained upon forwarding to the Secretary a stamped envelope bearing the name and address of the Applicant intending to compete.

By Order of the Committee,
W. HODGES, *Secretary.*

March, 1884.
Offices Victoria Chambers, 55 and 56, Chancery Lane, London.
Attendance daily from 11 till 3 o'clock; except on Saturdays, when it will be from 10 till 1 o'clock.

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES FOR CALIFORNIA, SANDWICH ISLANDS JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and MEXICO.
From New-York, pier foot Canal-st., N. R.
For the Isthmus of Panama.
CRESCENT CITY sails Thursday, April 10, noon.
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From San Francisco, 1st and Brannan sts.
For Japan and China.
CITY OF TOKIO sails Saturday, April 12, noon.
Excursion tickets between San Francisco and Yokohama a special rate.
For HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.
ZEALANDIA sails Friday, April 11, on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.
For freight, passage and general information, apply at company's office on the pier, foot Canal-st., N. R.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

Ocean Steamers

BORDEAUX LINE.
Near and direct line to the South of France.
NEW-YORK AND BORDEAUX DIRECT.
SS. CHATEAU LEOVILLE.....Saturday, April 5.
From "Prentice's Stores" (near Wall-st. Ferry), Brooklyn.
Travellers for France, Spain and Italy, Pyrenees, Nice, Nice, &c., will save time and expense by taking this line.
First Cabin (including wine), $80 to $100. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $25. For passage apply to
F. LE BOULANGER, 46 Beaver-st.

CUNARD