SING AND BE MERRY.

The German Vocal Societies in the City and Vicinity.

What They Are Called and Where They Meet.

THE SAENGERFEST SEASON.

Some weeks ago, under the title of "German Popular Amusements," we gave a short description of the manner in which the German population of this city pass their leisure hours. It was then stated that rational amusement—pleasant recreation—was as necessary for the physical and mental well-being of man as food. This truth no one can or will gainsay; nor can anybody dispute the assertion that of all nationalities there is none that has cultivated the study of relaxation from the strain of business and work to such perfection as the Germans. And at no other time does this appear so publicly nor to such obvious advantage as during the summer months, when their numerous festivals attract great crowds. They have their saengerfest, schuetzenfest, open air concerts, "Italian nights," competition prize singing—as the singers of old had at the Wartburg, according to the *Niebelungen Lied*—and a variety of other feasts, at all of which they strive with heart and soul to be happy and jolly themselves and to make all others as happy and jolly as possible. And with renewed energy, with reinvigorated vital powers they return to their daily vocations, mindful of the old adage that "there is a time for everything," for work as well as for play and amusement.

All will recollect last year's schuetzenfest at Jones' Wood, which on some days during its continuance was visited by not less than 80,000 persons, from morning till midnight. Then the Germans had also last summer their grand national Germano-American Saengerfest in Chicago, where a number of the most prominent societies of this city attended and participated in the three days' festivities, and even a delegation from Germany, representing singing societies in the old Fatherland, came across the ocean to celebrate the union of the Old and the New World through the means of German song. Only a week ago the German residents of the Southern States had their annual Schuetzenfest at Charleston, S. C., to which a whole company of German amateur sharpshooters from this city shunned not the time and expense to go. It was the "New York Schuetzen Corps," a volunteer organization, formed by over 100 of our substantial German business men, commanded by Captain John F. Gerdes, who during their three days' stay at Charleston did so well with their rifles that they bore off the first four principal prizes, which now adorn their meeting room at Central Hall, in the Bowery.

The season of the Saengerfeste is now approaching. The New York section of the Northeastern Saengerbund, consisting of nearly one hundred singing societies of New York and vicinity and numbering over a thousand vocal performers, inaugurate the season by a grand open air concert and festival at Funk's Park, on the East river and Sixty-third street, to-day. The Nineteenth Ward Reading Society started off with a concert and picnic last Saturday at the Terrace Garden. The Arion and Liederkranz societies will follow at the same place during the summer on each alternate Saturday, and all the other German vocal societies, of which we shall presently give a complete list, have arranged each for one or more similar festivals during the hot term, and the vocal sections of the Turn-Verein, the Allgemeine Saengerbund and a number of minor societies have also their festival to-day at Jones' Wood.

And then, in July, the grand Saengerfest of the Northeastern Saengerbund is to take place at Baltimore, lasting from the 10th to the 15th of the month. Over thirty societies from this city will take part in it. All along during the winter and spring the rehearsals have been kept up—first each society by itself and then several together—while it is now proposed to continue the rehearsals *en masse*—that is, all the singers to join in full chorus. It is believed that at the great mass chorus which is to be performed at Baltimore no less than from two to three thousand voices will unite. At all these festivities the recollection of and connection with the good old Fatherland is, we are almost tempted to say, piously cherished. The popular poet, Mueller von der Werra, in Saxony, has written a hymn, and the Nestor of German song composers, Franz Abt, has sent a beautiful patiotic song which will be rendered by well skilled amateur performers.

Thus the "heavenly gift of song and music" is cultivated among the Germans for their own moral benefit and the delight of the community. But this is not all. The several societies have their stated evenings each week, when they meet for practice, exercise and rehearsal, under the leadership of some one of the many professors of music in the city, who generally receive a liberal salary. It does one good to visit some of them occasionally, and observe the painstaking endurance with which merchants and professional men, bankers, artists, physicians and lawyers, mechanics and laborers, all mingle together harmoniously and do their best to learn how to sing well, how to intonate properly, how to infuse expression and life into the melody. The practice at such meetings lasts for several hours, and howsoever tedious and laborious it may be, they gladly undergo the trouble, for their heart is in the work. Some of these societies have what is called a "mixed chorus," the wives, sisters and daughters of the members joining in the rehearsal, and in the more or less public performances, and several of them maintain, at their expense, regular singing schools, at which boys and girls are taught by the musical director of the society. After such rehearsals the time is spent in social and convivial entertainment, in which the families of the members generally take an active part. There is most assuredly a certain degree of poesy in this kind of life, in which the *utile cum dulce* is so rationally mixed.

LIST OF GERMAN SINGING SOCIETIES IN NEW YORK CITY AND VICINTY.

The American reader will be quite astonished to learn that there are in this city alone sixty-nine such societies of Germans cultivating song as an ennobling recreation. There are probably more, but the following alphabetical list is very near correct, giving the names of the societies, their meeting places, the days of meeting for practice and the number of members of some:—

Abt's Schueler (Abt's Pupils), named after the composer Franz Abt—Meets Tuesdays and Fridays at Hundt's Saengerhall, 205 East Fourth street; 43 members.

Germania—Assembles Tuesdays at the same place; 26 members.

Arion.—This is one of the leading vocal societies in the city, and its masterly performances under the leadership of Maestro Carlo Bergmann are well known to the general public. It numbers 682 members, and meets every Tuesday and Friday at the Germania Assembly Rooms in the Bowery, near First street. The society has it in contemplation to build a hall of its own on Fourteenth street, at a cost of about $200,000, to which a member from the Nineteenth ward proposes to contribute $10,000 in two instalments. No definite movement in this matter has yet been resolved on.

Arminia—Meets at the Thueringer Hall, 129 Spring street, every Tuesday and Thursday; about 40 members.

Aurora—Assembles every Wednesday at the same place, and the Aurora Mixed Chorus every Sunday; comprises about 60 members.

Beethoven Maennerchor—At No. 431 East Sixth street, Fridays and Tuesdays; about 75 members.

Beethoven Sing Academy—At Unger's Dramatic Hall, East Houston street, Wednesdays and Sundays; nearly 100 members.

Concordia Maennerchor—At Concordia Hall, No. 216 East Forty-first street, Tuesdays and Fridays; some 40 members.

Colonia—At their own hall, No. 272 Bowery; rehearsals every Wednesday and Saturday; over 200 members.

Colonia Liedertafel—At Germania Hall, No. 42 avenue A; meets Monday and Thursday, and has about 35 members.

Colonia Maennerchor—At the Stenben House, in the Bowery, every Wednesday; in the neighborhood of 50 members.

Columbia—At 291 East Fourth street, every Monday and Thursday; about 40 members.

Deutscher Maennerchor—At the Stenben House, each Thursday, with about the same number.

Euphonia—At Dramatic Hall, every Monday.

Fidelia—129 Spring street, every Monday.

Flora—At Thueringer Hall, Thursdays.

Franz Abt Quartet Club—At the New York Casino, East Houston street, Mondays and Thursdays.

Frauenlob—At Dramatic Hall, Houston street.

Germania—Every Friday, at corner of First street and avenue A.

Harmonie—At the Harmonia Club House, 109 Spring street, meets Mondays and Fridays.

Harlem Maennerchor—At Stalp's Hall, Third avenue, between 122d and 123d streets, every Wednesday.

Harmonie—At Rosehill Hotel, Second avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, Mondays and Thursdays.

Heanebaud (named in honor of the poet Heinrich Heine)—At 336 West Twenty-ninth street, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Helvetia Maennerchor—Mostly Swiss—at 10 Stanton street.

Hermanns—Every Tuesday, at 91 Seventh avenue.

Hudson Maennerchor—At 69 Vandam street, Mondays and Thursdays.

Harugari Liederkranz (members of the secret benevolent order of the Harugari)—At Geib's Walhalla, in Orchard street, every night.

Innominata (nameless)—At the same place, every Sunday.

Junger Maennerchor—At 274 Grand street, every Tuesday.

Kreutzer Maennerchor (named after the well known composer, Conradin Kreutzer)—At 98 Allen street, Tuesday and Saturday.

Kreutzer Quartet Club—99 avenue A, each Thursday.

Liederkranz—At the hall of the society, 33 East Fourth street. Meets for rehearsal every Tuesday and Thursday. This is probably the oldest and most prominent and well known society of the kind in this city. Its public entertainments, like those of its rival, the Arion, are always gotten up in true artistic style and with perfect good taste, and the performances of the chorus, male as well female, under the direction of Professor A. Paur, are counted as among the best musical treats the city affords. Its last public appearance was at the closing concert of the Philharmonic Society, in the performance of Schumann's "Manfred." It now owns three contiguous buildings, comfortably and even elegantly fitted up for the purposes of the society, with a large hall capable of accommodating an audience of perhaps 1,000. It is deservedly popular among all classes of our people of all nationalities. It numbers about 1,200 members.

Liederhain—At 10 Stanton street, every Wednesday and Sunday.

Loreley Bund.—There is poetry in this reference to the beautiful myth of sweet Lurline of the Rhine, at Biegen Hall, 147 West Thirty-second street. Practices every Tuesday.

Lyra Maennerchor—National Assembly Rooms, West Forty-fourth street, meets for rehearsal every Sunday.

Liedertafel der Vereinigten Social Reformer—The vocal section of the United Society of Social Reformers, at Geib's Walhalla, in Orchard street, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Mozart Verein—42 avenue A, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Mozart Maennerchor—134 Seventh street, Mondays and Thursdays. There is, certainly, a commendable degree of piety in this reverence for the name of the great genius Wolfgang Mozart.

Melodia Maennerchor—Concordia Hall, 167 Rivington street, each Friday.

Melomanen—Men of melody, at Melodia Hall, 414 Fifth street, Wednesdays and Sundays.

Mendelssohn Quartet Club—Corner Fifty-third street and Third avenue, every Thursday.

Norddeutscher Saengerbund—77 and 79 Essex street, Thursdays.

Orpheus—344 West Forty-fourth street, Saturdays.

Phanix—101 Hester street, Saturdays.

Polyhymnia Mixed Chorus—Steuben House, Fridays.

New York Quartet Club—10 Stanton street, Saturdays.

Rheinischer Saengerbund—Beethoven Hall, 431 Sixth street, Saturdays.

Roth Maenner Liedertafel—Also the vocal branch of the secret Order of the Redmen, 42 avenue A, Wednesdays.

Schillerbund—77 and 79 Essex street, Saturdays.

Semper Crescendo—Quite a musical name, at the same place, Wednesdays.

Socialer Maennerchor—701 Third avenue, Mondays and Thursdays.

Schwaebischer Liederkranz—Walhalla, Orchard street, Thursdays.

Social Reform Gesang Verein—Lincoln Hall (Hath Lincoln music in his soul?), corner Houston and Allen streets, Wednesdays.

Saengerlust—The Singer's joy! What a happy thought in this name, 431 East Sixth street, Wednesdays.

New York Sing Academy—Germania Assembly Rooms, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Saengerbund—At the same place, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Saengerrunde—At the same place, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Social Reform Liedertafel—Corner Broome and Forsyth streets, Wednesdays.

Theodore Koernerbund—In honor of the patriotic poet and soldier of the war against Napoleon I. in 1813-15, at Dramatic Hall, East Houston street, Saturdays.

Turner Liedertafel—Vocal section of the Turner Society; Turner Hall, Orchard street, Wednesdays.

Teutonia—Dramatic Hall, Houston street, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Uhlandbund—Also in honor of a German poet, Uhland, who but lately died; 431 Sixth street, Mondays and Thursdays.

Union Quartet Club—233 avenue A, Mondays.

Union Maennerchor—209 West Forty-first street.

Union Maennerchor, New York—140 Seventh street, Tuesdays.

Unken Club—Neither an euphoneous nor æsthetic name, as it refers to toads—Schwab's Hall, 844 Third avenue, Mondays.

Veteranen Gesang Verein—Of veteran soldiers of our late war—At the Walhalla, Orchard street, Wednesdays and Sundays.

SOCIETIES IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Saengerbund—Clinton street, corner Atlantic, Mondays and Thursdays. This society occupies about the same position of prominence and popularity in the "City of Churches," as the Liederkranz and Arion do in this city.

Haydn Maennerchor—305 Flushing avenue, Wednesdays.

SOCIETIES IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Arion—Adelstein's Hall, Montrose avenue, Thursdays.

Concordia—Fritz's Germania Hall, corner Montrose avenue and Leonard street, Tuesdays and Sundays.

Caecilia (in memory of Sancta Caecilia, the sainted patroness of church music)—Schaefer's Hall, 64 Grand street.

Deutscher Liederkranz—Germania Hall, as above, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Harmonie—At the same place, Mondays and Fridays.

Quartette Club—At the same place, Thursdays.

Saengerbund—Also at the same hall, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Saengerrunde—Adelstein's Hall, Fridays.

Turner Liedertafel—Turn Hall, Meserole street.

Zoellner Maennerchor—At the Saenger Hall, No. 132 South Sixth street, Wednesdays.

SOCIETIES AT COLLEGE POINT, LONG ISLAND.

Harmonie—In the Turn Hall, every Thursday.

Krakelia (a rather funny name, as it insinuates a near approach to fisticuffs, a tendency said to be a perfect stranger among those devoted to lovey song)—At Kraemer's Hall, Saturdays.

AT HUDSON CITY, N. J.

Concordia—At Rommelt & Leicht's, every Thursday.

SOCIETIES AT MELROSE AND MORRISANIA.

Arion—Central Hall, Wednesday.

Germania—Union Hall, Melrose, Wednesday.

Germania—Knoeppel's Hall, Morrisania, Saturday.

Maennerchor—Washington Hall, Morrisania, Wednesday.

Melrose Liedertafel—Germania Park, Saturday.

Quartet—Knoeppel's Hall, Morrisania, Tuesday.

Union Mannerchor—Sichling's Hotel, Melrose, Thursday.

SOCIETIES AT HOBOKEN, N. J.

Hoboken Quartet Club—Doss Hotel, Wednesday. This is the principal society at Hoboken, and its performances have won for it several prizes and universal praise.

Harmonia—Harmonia Hall, 80 Hudson street, Monday and Thursday.

Liedertafel—Harmonia Hall, Tuesday.

Liederkranz—At the same place, Wednesday and Saturday.

Concordia—At the same hall, Friday.

Lyra—Otto Cottage Garden, every Monday.

AT GREENPOINT.

Germania—At F. Gruner's, every Wednesday.

ON STATEN ISLAND.

Quartet Club—Meets every Thursday, at the Atlantic brewery.

AT ASTORIA.

Eintracht—At Blackwell's Hall, assembles every Wednesday and Saturday.

We have thus given the names of exactly one hundred German singing societies organized and in active existence in New York and vicinity. The average number of members of each of the smaller societies varies from twenty-five to fifty and is generally about midway between. These, with the larger societies, sum up, therefore, about 4,500 members, of whom at least 800 to 1,000 are skilled vocalists, half of whom, at least, are rehearsing weekly, and have been doing so throughout the winter, under the tuition of experienced musical leaders, for the Saengerfest at Baltimore, in order that New York and its singing Germans may carry off the prize. With such an exhibition of the musical propensities of our German citizens it is not too much to say that Friedrich Schiller, the immortal bard, knew his countrymen well when he sang

Wo man singt, da lasst, Euch ruhig nieder,
Böse Menschen haben keine Lieder.

THE NINETEENTH WARD READING CLUB CONCERT.

On Saturday evening the Terrace Garden, on Third avenue and Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, was the scene of a very pleasant reunion, the occasion being a complimentary concert to Professor Seibert by this club. The large hall of the establishment was crowded by a very fashionable assemblage, consisting chiefly of the members and friends of the club. A rare musical treat was provided, and seldom have the surroundings of Terrace Garden heard such delicate strains, whether in a vocal or instrumental point of view. Indeed, the concert, classical as it was, received the most cordial encomiums from the critical audience present. The first part included Meyerbeer's delightful tenor solo, "O, Paradiso in Terra," from "L'Africaine," which was rendered by Mr. William Candidus with much feeling, distinctness and requisite force. That gentleman possesses a clear, rich and powerful tenor voice and acquitted himself admirably. But perhaps one of the most attractive features of the evening was a beautiful trio by Fresca, Maestro Carlo Bergmann on the violincello, C. Feininger, violin, and A. Von Breuning, piano. The rendering was superb and elicited loud tokens of approbation. Miss Lina Neustaedter, a pupil of Professor Seibert, played "La Polka de la Reine," by Rapp, with more than usual precision. Among those who took part in the concert were Miss Feininger, Mr. Arnold and others. Altogether the occasion was a worthy one and thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by all the members of the club.

BOSTON SHOE AND LEATHER MARKET.—The boot and shoe market is seasonably quiet. The demand for light summer goods is about over, with only small jobbing lots called for to sort up broken stocks, and the trade in fall work will not set in till July. Manufacturers are getting a few orders and laying in small stocks of leather to commence their seasonable operations with. They are very cautious, however, about making contracts except at value, since goods made up during the summer are certain to cost high. Leather is quite firm, and labor is dear and advancing under the rule of the St. Crispin combination. Hence there is not likely to be any falling off in the prices of products during the dull period between the business season, as usually happens. The leather market is more active, and prices are quite firm for all seasonable descriptions. Manufacturers are beginning to buy small lots, and will soon commence to make up goods for early buyers. Light weights of both sole and rough upper are in better demand, and curriers in some cases are taking round lots of the latter, including calfskins.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin, May 15.*

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Annexation Feeling—Great Decrease of Population—Trade Statistics—Exodus of Capital.

HONOLULU, April 22, 1869.

I am satisfied that the annexationists here are increasing in numbers. Men who have in the past stood by the King and Ministry now boldly declare themselves in favor of annexation. A judicious selection of a person to reside here as Minister Resident of the United States would go far towards Americanizing the foreign population of this kingdom. If the islands are worth anything to the United States, now is the time to act. It is very generally believed that his Majesty is acquiring lands and money for a rainy day, or, in other words, for the change which he feels must take place.

A local paper publishes some facts in regard to the decrease of natives and increase of foreigners in this group, which will prove interesting in connection with the question of annexation. The first official census was made in 1832, at which time the total population of the group was 130,315. In four years (1836) another census was taken, which gave a decrease of 21,736, or over 16 per cent. Fourteen years later another census proved the population to be but 84,165, of which 1,962 were foreign or mixed, the per cent of the decrease for this fourteen years being twenty-two. In three years (1853) the fourth census was taken, which showed that the natives had decreased 13 per cent, while the foreigners had gained over 8 per cent. In 1860 another census showed a decrease of over 9 per cent of the native population, while the foreigners had increased over 51 per cent. Of natives under twenty years of age there were but 30 per cent of the whole population. The last census of 1866 gives a native population of but 58,765, and of foreign 4,194. In six years the natives had lost over 10 per cent and the foreign element gained 30 per cent. The total number under fifteen years of age was 16,678, or 26 per cent of the whole population. While the foreign families increase in the number of children the natives are losing rapidly. A letter from Kauai says that the recent epidemic, scarlatina and accompanying sore throat, has carried off almost all the native children under one year old. In 1860 there were 20,429 married couples, while in 1866 there were but 15,643—a falling off of 23 per cent in six years. In 1866 there were 19,784 people over forty years old, against 16,678 under fifteen years of age. A recapitulation shows that in 1832 the whole population was 130,315, of which but few were foreigners. In 1866, thirty-four years later, the native population had decreased over 54 per cent, while the foreigners had increased over 114 per cent.

It is rumored that his Majesty intends visiting England in 1871; but your correspondent does not believe that he has any such intention. He is too suspicious of the white man to trust himself off these islands. I am told the mail steamer Idaho was tendered to him for the purpose of conveying him to his farm on Molokai, and arrangements were being made to that end, supposing that he would be only too glad to avail himself of the opportunity, when he returned a polite reply refusing the courtesy. It is said that he made a remark which was equivalent to this—that the foreigners could not be trusted. He doubtless has formed his opinion from the foreigners with whom he is most intimate.

The Collector General of this kingdom has published his table of domestic exports for the quarter ending March 31, comparing them with the same period in 1868, as follows:—

	1869.	1868.		
Sugars, lbs.	5,496,101	3,483,484	Inc.	2,012,617
Molasses, galls.	54,031	82,382	Dec.	28,351
Paddy, lbs.	60,546	11,503	Inc.	49,043
Rice	2,100	5,900	Dec.	3,800
Coffee	87,548	12,981	Inc.	74,567
Salt, tons	357¾	147½	Inc.	190¼
Fungus, lbs.	28,497	19,754	Inc.	8,743
Pelt, bbls.	17	138	Dec.	121
Bananas, bunches	1,134	916	Inc.	218
Goatskins, pcs.	989	10,612	Dec.	9,613
Hides	1,384	1,572	Dec.	228
Tallow, lbs.	—	5,684	Dec.	5,684
Puka	106,660	58,008	Inc.	48,652

Value domestic exports, 1869 ..... $421,049 26
Value domestic exports, 1868 ..... 245,023 71

Increase, 1869 ..... $176,025 55

The increase of sugars is quite large, doubtless caused in part by the desire to push sugars into the California market to take advantage of the high prices ruling there the past five months. The large increase in coffee was caused from the fact that there had been no market for the article for several months past, and the stock had accumulated, being sent forward during the quarter owing to a sudden demand for it in California and Oregon. The sugar crop for the year will not be much larger than last year, while it is doubted if the coffee will be as large.

The White Pine fever has taken hold of several parties on these islands, and should the very flattering reports which pour in on us be sustained for a month or two there will be quite an exodus of venturesome foreigners from these islands. Exchange on San Francisco and the East is scarce and rules high. Specie is being shipped by this steamer, shippers preferring to pay freight and insurance. The splendid opportunity for investments in lands in and about San Francisco has also had its effect to drain our money market. Should money continue to go out of these islands for the next year as it has in the past year the effect upon the islands must of necessity be very damaging. It is very evident that the future prosperity of this kingdom depends entirely upon California and other Pacific States. Annexation to the United States, or a radical change in the administration of affairs here, which would insure a more friendly regard for the interests of Americans, can alone save the country from financial ruin.

The last whaler of the season is off, unless some stray vessel from the Indian Ocean should drop along this way preparatory to a cruise in the Arctic. The port expenses of the few which have touched have been very light.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN ATLANTA, GA.

Suicide by a New York Correspondent—He Attempts to Kill His Mistress—Letter from General Butler.

[From the Atlanta Constitution, May 16.]

On yesterday the town was startled by the intelligence that John Henry Foy, one of the sub-clerks in the Executive Department, and supposed correspondent of the New York *Tribune* and author of the sensational telegrams to that paper, had shot a negro woman and afterwards shot himself! Coroner William Kile, ascertaining the report to be well founded, summoned a jury to investigate the circumstances connected with the affair.

The coroner and jury proceeded to the house next to Mrs. Beerman's on Mitchell street, where they found the body of John Henry Foy in his bedroom, where the shooting and suicide occurred. They visited the residence of Epsey Hurt, a mulatto, about twenty-five years old, on Ivey street, the woman shot by Foy.

We give the following epitome of the evidence submitted to the jury:—

Epsey Hurt testified that on Tuesday last she went on a picnic; on Saturday night Mr. Foy returned home from a picnic and commenced quarreling with her, accusing her of going to the depot to meet another man; Foy was drinking, and kept up quarreling with her about this other man all night, and charged her with being in the room with him; Foy continued to drink during the night and Sunday morning, and to quarrel with her; witness told him as they could not agree they had better separate; Foy replied that he was not going to separate; about eight o'clock Sunday morning witness started to get up out of the bed; Foy struck her on one side of the face and pushed her back on the bed; witness asked him what he meant; Foy said he had a right to knock her down, and stepped to a table near by and took a drink; Foy then tried to force witness to drink; witness refused, when Foy poured the liquor into her mouth and over her face while she was yet in the bed; Foy would not let witness get up; witness said that she was compelled to get up to go with her mother to church; Foy said that that was not the reason; she wanted to get up to go and meet that man he was quarreling about; Foy locked the door and took out the key; witness then got up, when Foy asked her if she was still in the notion of having the other man; witness said that she had never spoken to him; Foy replied, "you are a damned liar," and that he had several witnesses, but on being asked who they were would not give their names; Foy then took a pistol from under the head of his bed, put one of his hands around the waist of witness and shot her in the side, remarking, "you and (this other man spoken of) just help yourselves;" Foy then shot himself twice, and said "I have shot myself, come and kiss me, I am dying."

The following, purporting to be the will of the deceased, was found in his room and identified as being in his handwriting. It was written in a bold hand on letter paper, and we give it verbatim:—

Charles Stedman will please pay Reichester his bill; Mr. Meiser and George Cresse their bills, also; Mrs. Beerman her bill; he will also get my mocking bird and give it to Foone (Mrs. Beerman's little daughter). My watch and everything found is intended, and hereby willed to my sister Jane, corner Thirteenth street and Sixth avenue, New York. Mr. B. B. de Graffenried will give a warrant for —***, which Charley will please send with my other effects to my sister Jane. I hereby caution every colored person in Georgia against James Fitzpatrick, as a mean, unprincipled traitor—below the notice of any intelligent voter or honest citizen of the republic.

God save the State and the poor colored people of it.

JOHN HENRY FOY.

(over.)

Maguire has my bird and will return it on payment of small bill.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the the above facts. Among his effects was found the following letter:—

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR—I have already pressed to the extent of my ability a colored man for Georgia. I should be glad to see Mr. Turner made Minister to Hayti, but a colored man has already been sent there—Mr. Dumas, of New Orleans—on my recommendation. Yours truly, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

J. H. Foy, Esq., Atlanta.

Mr. Foy was an Irishman by birth, between thirty-five and forty years of age, and well educated.

A MISSOURI TRAGEDY.

Result of a Lawsuit—Three Persons Shot.

[Harrisonville (Mo.) correspondence of St. Louis Democrat.]

A most unfortunate affray took place here Saturday evening, about nine o'clock, which, it is feared, will result in the death of three citizens. A lawsuit pending in our Common Pleas Court between George Preston and George W. Lindsay had been decided in the morning favorably to the latter. John and Jesse Preston, sons of the plaintiff in the suit, dogged Lindsay all the afternoon, armed with revolvers, the latter trying to keep out of their way; but, about nine o'clock in the evening, one of the Prestons went into the hotel where Lindsay was stopping, took hold of him and pulled him out doors, and immediately the other Preston shot him through the body, inflicting a mortal wound. Lindsay then drew a revolver and first shot the Preston that had hold of him and then the other—both through the body. Lindsay and John Preston are, beyond doubt, mortally wounded; Jesse Preston, at least, very dangerously. From the high standing and respectability of all the parties there is much excitement in the community.

MILITARY NOTES.

Orders will be issued to-day for the Twenty-second regiment, National Guard, State of New York, to proceed to Sing Sing on Friday, the 21st of this month, for the purpose of one day's target practice, the expense to be paid from the regimental fund. It is expected that every member of the regiment will attend, and fines for non-attendance will be strictly enforced. There will be several prizes presented for the best shots, one of them being a very handsome silver-mounted rifle. The board of officers have offered two prizes. At a meeting of the board of officers on Saturday evening it was decided to abandon the Boston excursion and the encampment for this season and devote the summer to target practice and outdoor drills. The rumor that the regiment will remain "five years at Sing Sing" is discredited in official circles.

The Seventh regiment, Colonel Clark, is to have a moonlight parade on the 24th inst. Special arrangements have been entered into with the conductor of the planetary system to have the moon come up to time on the occasion. There will be so much attraction in the ranks of the command for the ladies on the avenue that the man in the moon will stand a poor chance of being admired during the parade.

The drill and reception of the Forty-seventh regiment (Brooklyn), which has already been quite fully noticed in the HERALD, was, by all odds, the finest affair of its kind that the City of Churches ever enjoyed. The very *crème de la crème* of Brooklyn society were present, and the display of female beauty was perfectly bewildering to youths of susceptible natures. The Forty-seventh is now most decidedly on the high road to fame and renown as a regiment. The rapidity with which they have increased from a small company to a full-fledged regiment is something rather wonderful in the annals of the State militia. The new uniform, which the men wore for the first time at the drill on Wednesday evening, is a very becoming one, but would be far more so were the white cross and body belts now worn by the Seventh regiment adopted as a part of the full dress. The gray cloth coat, with the black facings, has a dull appearance of itself without some striking contrast like the white belts to set it off to advantage. Can the "Bill of Dress" Committee of the Forty-seventh take a hint?

The drill of the Twenty-third regiment (Brooklyn) in their new full dress uniform, which was held on the 6th inst., was a decided sensation for Brooklynites. Colonel Ward during the past season has worked with untiring energy to render his command second to none other in the Second division. He has succeeded.

The Ninth regiment will parade on the 27th inst. in the full dress uniform recently adopted by the command. The Colonel last Monday, at the drill of the regiment, promised a medal, made from a ten dollar gold piece and suitably inscribed, to every member who recruited ten men.

As far as heard from the majority of the companies of the Seventh regiment which have already taken a vote on the excursion question seem to be in favor of Saratoga. A trip to Newport and the principal towns along the Hudson has been spoken of, but Saratoga seems to be the choice. The trip along the Hudson would decidedly be the most enjoyable.

The Eleventh brigade, General Meserole, will parade on the 10th of June. By that time nearly every regiment in the brigade will be in readiness to appear in gray uniform. Will it be disloyal, then, to call them "gray backs?"

Colonel Joel Mason has been elected Colonel of the Sixth regiment, vice Steinway, resigned. This regiment is sadly in need of a colonel who can mould its excellent material into a good regiment. The review which the command had on the 10th inst., in Tompkins square, showed conclusively that they are very far from being *au fait* in all that pertains to a thoroughly drilled regiment. Many of the officers on the occasion demonstrated the fact that a good deal of private instruction in "Upton's Tactics" would render them fit to command others.

The Fourteenth regiment (Brooklyn) are to celebrate the anniversary of their departure for the seat of war in 1861 by a reunion at the Brooklyn Rink on the 18th inst., and the Thirteenth regiment will celebrate the anniversary of their departure for the seat of war in 1862, by a field day at the Capitoline Grounds to be held on the 28th inst.

The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief during the two weeks commencing April 26, 1869, and ending May 8, 1869:—

First Regiment of Cavalry—August F. Freeh, surgeon, with rank from May 6, vice, Charles Fassin, resigned.

Second Regiment of Infantry—Thomas C. Lewis, captain, with rank from February 3, vice W. H. Irving, resigned.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry—Philip F. Smith, major, with rank from April 28, vice William Seebach, promoted.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry—John N. Leemon, first lieutenant, with rank from April 2, vice Joseph McDonald, resigned. Henry A. Tobias, first lieutenant, with rank from April 2, vice Robert T. Dyar, commission vacated; John H. Wood, second lieutenant, with rank from April 2, vice Samuel J. Glassey, resigned; David Wolff, second lieutenant, with rank from April 16, vice Joseph Swords, resigned.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry—John C. Endrise, second lieutenant, from September 12, 1868 vice John W. Wessel, resigned; Philip Fischer, captain, with rank from Septemoer 23, 1868, vice Charles Berth, resigned; Frederick Jocher, first lieutenant, with rank from September 23, 1868, vice Philip Fischer, promoted; George Schafer, second lieutenant, with rank from September 23, 1868, vice Frederick Jocher, promoted.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—Charles Heizman, second lieutenant, with rank from April 2, vice Richard Taylor, resigned.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry—Charles L. Hull, first lieutenant, with rank from February 23, vice John S. Van Cleef, promoted.

Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry—Charles F. Roberts, assistant surgeon, with rank from April 29, original.

Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry—Willard T. Allen, second lieutenant, with rank from April 20, vice John Eaton, promoted.

Seventy-ninth Regiment of Infantry—Alonzo Dutch, captain, with rank from April 20, vice John S. Dingwall, resigned; Henry Hutchinson, captain, with rank from April 21, vice Morrison, dropped by Examining Board.

Ninety-sixth Regiment of Infantry—Frederick Snyder, second lieutenant, with rank from February 19, vice A. Albrecht, dismissed.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the same period:—

Eleventh Brigade—Frederick Scholes, quartermaster, April 26.

Third Regiment of Cavalry—Henry Clausen, captain, April 26; Henry J. Boehrer, first lieutenant, April 26; Diedrich Geils, lieutenant colonel, April 26.

First Regiment of Artillery—J. Henry Bauer, first lieutenant, April 28.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry—Josiah O. Ward, captain, April 28.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry—Wm. H. Hatzfield; second lieutenant, April 26.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry—Alexander D. Davis, captain, May 4; Theodore W. Meyers, second lieutenant, May 4; Edward H. Andrew, first lieutenant, May 4.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry—Clarence Stanley, first lieutenant, May 7.

Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry—George W. Wingate, captain, April 28.

Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry—Samuel Hopkins, captain, May 4.

Ninety-sixth Regiment of Infantry—Edward Unkart, lieutenant colonel, April 29.

EX-GOVERNOR FOOTE ON JEFF. DAVIS AND THE CONFEDERATE PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* of the 13th instant publishes a letter from Governor Henry S. Foote in relation to the authorship of certain peace resolutions introduced into the Confederate Congress shortly after the second battle of Manassas. The ex-Governor says:—

To speak of me, as Mr. Pollard has done, as being, at the time of bringing forward these peace resolutions, "in intimate relations with Mr. Davis," and to attempt to subject this gentleman to the discredit of having been guilty of cunning and ambidextrous political management, in the instigation of a deceptious public movement intended to beguile the Northern democracy, seems to me to be one of the most extraordinary proceedings that I have ever heard of. The truth is, that never during my stay in Richmond did I enjoy Mr. Davis' political confidence for one minute. I saw him but three times in three years, and on all these occasions my interchange of words with him was most brief, at his office, and always in presence of others. I did on no occasion, advise or confer with him, or with any member of his Cabinet, in regard to any movement which I contemplated making in Congress, and I certainly never had reason to conjecture that Mr. Davis had derived the smallest gratification from any act performed by me, or from any word uttered by me while I was endeavoring conscientiously and independently to perform my duty as Representative in the Confederate Congress from the State of Tennessee. My relations with Mr. Davis could surely not have been very "intimate" or even kind, when I was warmly opposing conscription, confiscation, forcible impressment, martial law, suspension of habeas corpus and other kindred measures, or when I was moving resolutions of want of confidence in several of his Cabinet officers, or when I was denouncing Bragg, Pemberton and Hindman, and vindicating Joe Johnston, Stonewall Jackson, Gustavus Smith, Polk, Beauregard, Forrest, Morgan, Floyd and Pillow. The truth is that I brought forward peace resolutions or counselled others to bring them them forward repeatedly, and always simply because I preferred peace to war, and thought it better to strike for peace while a fair and honorable one could be obtained instead of waiting, as others thought best, until our armies were all dispersed, and we should be compelled to submit to such terms as the conqueror might impose. What I attempted in the interests of peace, I attempted openly, and I am not willing now that the burden of responsibility should be shifted from my own shoulders to those of any other individual whatever.

SPORTING.

The Prize Ring.

Although in the approaching contest between McCoole and Allen, the former is confidently asserted as the favorite, still the friends of Allen are not without some hopes of victory. For the past week he has been training vigorously at the Buckeye House, near Cincinnati, and however little his prospects of success, he evidently means to give battle to the best of his ability. On the other hand, McCoole has been very active in his preparations, and has already reduced himself considerably since the fight was first agreed upon. Being a man of large frame and powerful build he will probably not fight much under 200 pounds. Present circumstances seem to indicate that the affair will be very resolutely contested. The arrangements for the encounter have been partly completed. There has been as yet but little betting, but as matters come to a crisis the interest incidental to such meetings will doubtless increase.

Virginia is said to be the ground whereon Tim Collins and Barney Aaron will contend for the light weight championship, the latter having agreed to fight for $1,000 to accommodate his opponent.

Aquatic.

The Harvard men are hard at work. Courageously yielding to the terms of their opponents they have cast down the gauntlet, it is to be hoped with fair prospects of success; and the event of their début "across the water" is looked forward to with great interest. There is nothing left now but the most vigorous practice; and, although the surrounding advantages are unquestionably with the Oxonians, they will perhaps struggle ably, but in vain. An international contest of this description will, doubtless, awaken many feelings besides those of pleasure, but prominent and above all the scales of justice must be fairly upheld before the world. The programme of the annual contest between Yale and Harvard has been changed owing to the forthcoming international contest. According to the arrangements of the Harvard committee a crew