COOPERS' DEMONSTRATION.

Parade Last Evening—Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute—Speeches by M. A. Foran, President of the International Union; Messrs. S. Keefe, Robert Schilling, John Hewitt and Others.

The coopers' demonstration last evening was marred considerably by the rain, which began falling shortly before seven o'clock, the hour fixed for the assembling of the lodges at the Tweed Plaza; but notwithstanding this the men turned out to the number of about two thousand, and marched in procession to Cooper Institute, where they were addressed by several speakers.

THE LINE OF MARCH

was from the Tweed Plaza down East Broadway and Chatham street to the City Hall, across the City Hall Park, up Broadway to Grand street, across Grand street to Bowery, up Bowery to Cooper Institute, stopping on the way at the Westchester House to allow the delegates to the International Convention to join the line, and at the hall of the Workinmen's Union, to allow the delegates from that body also time to take position. The local lodges which participated were No. 1 of Brooklyn, No. 14 of New York, No. 29 of New York, No. 3 of Williamsburg, No. 4 of New York, No. 5 of New York, No. 1 of Jersey City, No. 6 of New York, No. 2 of Jersey City, No. 8 of New York and No. 17 of New York. The delegates from the several States numbered about one hundred and twenty. Torches and Chinese lanterns were carried by the differen lodges, with their banners and a number of mottoes. It was nine o'clock before the procession reached Cooper Union, and fully twenty minutes past nine before seats were taken and the banners put in their places. The platform of the large hall was

DECORATED WITH UNITED STATES FLAGS.

The clothing of the processionists was so saturated with the rain that before the meeting opened half of the assemblage were coatless and showing evident signs of feeling uncomfortable. There were very few present besides those who belonged to the coopers' organization. Wm. H. Fitzgerald, of Lodge No. 4, presided. Loud cries for Mr. M. A. Foran, President of the International Convention, caused the announcement to be made that that gentleman would be present after a short time, and meanwhile the band engaged the attention of the audience. But it being evident that

SOME ONE SHOULD ADDRESS THE MEETING,

Mr. S. KEEFE, of the Pennsylvania delegation was introduced. He spoke at some length of the oppression of workingmen by capitalists, and explained how men who worked for cheaper rates than were sufficient to maintain a man and his family literally stole from his fellow workmen, who might have held out against the employers' attempt to defraud. He argued that the Scriptures were in harmony with the doctrines of the International Union, and that the constitution of the union was founded upon the same just principles that were to be found in the constitution of the United States. Their organization was only similar to that of churches of all denominations, and to corporations of men joined together for a common purpose. Previous to

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION

in May, 1871, they were slaves, but the decisions of that Convention made them free men. They had no longer to work fifteen hours a day and do injustice to themselves, their wives and families.

At the conclusion of Mr. Keefe's address Mr. Foran was again called for, but the meeting insisted that he should not speak until the band had first played

"HAIL TO CHIEF."

After the music a round of cheers was given, and then Mr. Foran expressd his gratification at the demonstration that had been made, and proceeded to say that as acts speak louder than words there was to be seen in the parade that morning a power too innerent and self-reliant for any opposition to cope with. Seventeen months ago

THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERS' UNION

was in a feeble state; now it had organized one hundred and fifty-four different organizations all over the country; and this extraordinary progress was not due to the ability of the executive or of the officers, but to the men themselves, who, after seeing for a long time the necessity there was for such an organization, grasped it, and made it their own from the start.

Mr. FORAN then explained that owing to the continuous duties he had to perform since his arrival in New York he was unable to commit to memory the remarks he was now about to make, and he then read his speech from his manuscript. The speech was devoted principally to show

THE NECESSITY OF EDUCATION

among the workingmen—not the education that might be received at Harvard or other universities, but such an education as would fit mechanics for their positions in life. Liberty was gained by education; wherever there was ignorance there was slavery; but freedom was ever the result of education. In the labor movement he saw the grand forerunner of universal justice and liberty, for, with the working classes educated, despotism and tyranny should go under, and the result would be liberty, equality and the pursuit of happiness. History taught this. The labor reform would yet revolutionize the social world, for this was its mission. To spread abroad knowledge,

TO SHED LIGHT IN DARK PLACES,

to raise up the lowly—this was what labor should and would do, so that with universal intelligence there should be universal liberty. The speaker explained the sort of education our rulers had, narrowing it down to the pursuit of money, and continued to show the beneficial influences of trades unions in their search for truth and knowledge and in their influence upon families by providing for shorter hours of labor for workmen and better remuneration.

When Mr. Foran had concluded there were loud cries for Mr. William J. Jessup, late of the Workingmen's Union, and that gentleman, who was in the body of the hall, was called to the platform. He made a brief address, and was followed by Mr. Robert Schilling, of the Missouri delegation, who addressed the meeting in German, this being

A COURTESY TO THE GERMAN WORKMEN

present. Next was introduced Mr. John Hewitt, of the Ontario (Canada) delegation, who explained how organizations had been established all over Canada during the last two years, and how the work was progressing. Then Mr. D. S. Griffin, Corresponding Secretary of the Workingmen's Union, was called on, and in a brief address he urged that workingmen should include in their education a knowledge of the events occurring around them, and should send men from their own ranks to make laws for them in the State and national legislative halls.

The meeting terminated with a round of cheers for Peter Cooper, who had given the coopers the use of the hall free of expense.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Turf in California—Kerosene Murder in San Francisco—Convict Pardoned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6, 1871.

A match for $20,000 between two unnamed California horses is to come off over the Sacrament Course within ninety days, and another match has been made in which a San Francisco truck horse is to trot twenty miles in one hour.

Mrs. Hart, the mother of seven children, residing on Folsom street, was burned to death last night, her clothing taking fire from a kerosene lamp which she attempted to fill.

Numerous brilliant meteors, passing from southeast to northwest, have been observed in all parts of this State within the past week.

The steamer Wangawanga, from Sydney, N. S. W., is signalled.

The Governor of Nevada has pardoned Deadman, the convict, who risked his life to defend the Lieutenant Governor when the convicts broke out at Carson.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Epidemic in Tampa, Florida.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1871.

A private letter, received here to-day from Tampa, Fla., states that the yellow fever is prevalent there in an epidemic form. At the date of the letter referred to there were forty cases in the town, and there had been ten deaths within a brief period previously.

Six Deaths by Fever in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 6, 1871.

Six deaths from yellow fever were reported durin the past twenty-four hours.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.—An old cannon was recently fished out of the river at Bangor, Me. The Bangor *Whig* says:—"A lady who has probably resided in Bangor longer than any other female now living, having moved here in 1802, informed us yesterday that the cannon found Monday in the river near the mouth of the Kenduskeag was taken from the same place where many others were found and raised in former years, by men who used a diving bell after the old fashion. These pieces came from the vessel of Commodore Saltonstall's fleet, which was defeated by Sir George Collier's fleet at 'Bagaduce' (now Castine) on or about August 13, 1779. The ships Monmouth, 24 guns, Sally, 22 guns; Black Prince, 18 guns, and Hector, 20 guns; the brigs Hazard, 16 guns; Diligence, 14 guns, and Tyrannicide, 14 guns; 12 guns, and several transports, got spring block, came up to the mouth of the Kenduskeag and were burned and sunk to prevent their falling into the hands of the British—their guns being thrown overboard. As late as forty years afterwards portions of the wrecks were visible at low water, and a party of speculators made a large sum of money by raising the iron work, cannon and cannon balls.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Germans of the Sixteenth Ward Denouncing Corruptionists.

A meeting was held last night at 111 Seventh avenue by the Independent German Americans of the Sixteenth ward, O. Zollikoffer, President, in the chair. It was decided to canvass the ward, appealing to the voters, irrespective of their former political belief or nationality, to unite and co-operate for the purpose of electing men of integrity and ability to the municipal offices of the city. The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

We can only be emancipated from the shameful state of affairs now brought upon us by numbers of the most unconscientious demagogues ever known to history, encouraged as they were by our own blindness and carelessness, by united co-operation of all honest citizens, without distinction of party.

And we can only guard against the recurrence of similar events in future by fulfilling our duties in a conscientious and well informed manner in opposing the corrupt influences of party spirit on all such questions as are not subordinate to party divisions, in which we include the administration of our municipality and our schools.

And in exercising individual care and attention in the selection of our candidates for public office, who must be possessed of ability to discharge their duties and endowed with independence of character and unquestioned integrity.

All German adopted and American citizens of the Sixteenth ward are therefore called upon to join us and all other organizations of a similar nature to reach the desired end. O. ZOLLIKOFFER, President.

V. FINK, J. RODER, } Vice Presidents.
H. LORENZ, C. RICHTER, } Secretaries.
TH. KOHN, Treasurer.

Sixteenth Assembly District.

At a meeting of the democratic electors of this district, held last evening at 323 East Twenty-first street, the following resolution was endorsed:—

Resolved, That hereafter no delegate shall be received from the city of New York as a member of a State convention unless he shall have been elected by an Assembly district convention, as delegates are now chosen in the several counties of the State, and that he shall present a certificate of election from the convention of said Assembly district, so that each Assembly district shall have an organization originated with the democratic voters thereof, without the call of any central or county authority, which shall be separate and independent, and have relations only with the State Convention; and that in the organization and proceedings of State conventions each district shall be separately called, and each delegate shall individually announce his vote.

In pursuance of the above resolution it was resolved to form an Assembly Convention for the purpose of complying with the instructions laid down by the democracy of the State in convention assembled.

On motion Mr. William Andrews was called to the chair and Mr. James Keenan appointed Secretary. The Chairman having stated the object of the resolution, upwards of five hundred of the sterling democrats of the district signed their names and organized the Regular Democratic Convention for the Sixteenth Assembly district of the county of New York. On motion the Convention adjourned to meet on Saturday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at No. 323 East Twenty-first street, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported by the regular democracy of the district at the ensuing election.

The Fourth Ward Brennanites.

The Fourth Ward Matthew T. Brennan Association, one of the most influential organizations in the city, as well in numbers as in standing, held a special meeting at their headquarters, Warren Hall, last evening, Mr. John Gilligan presiding. A series of resolutions endorsing the action of the Democratic State Convenuon at Rochester were adopted by acclamation, and the meeting pledged each member to support the ticket nominated by the Convention.

A NEW POLITICAL DODGE.

Meeting of the Union Republican County Convention—They "Stand In" with the Committee of Seventy on Nominations—A Conference to be Had.

A meeting of the Union Republican Convention (the Horace Greeley faction) was held last evening at the headquarters, corner Fifth avenue and Twenty-second street, the Chairman, Mr. John Falconer, presiding. There were about two hundred delegates present, notwithstanding the pelting rain which fell almost in torrents all night.

At the conclusion of the transaction of some minor business the Chairman stated that the Committee of Twenty, which had been appointed at the last meeting for the purpose of conferring with the Committee of Seventy, had appointed a sub-committee of five, who had communicated with the seventy wise men, and that the result of such communication would be made known to the Convention by Colonel Benjamin A. Willis. Accordingly the portly Colonel assumed a perpendicular position and proceeded to read the following letters:—

NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1871.

DEAR SIR—At the County Convention, held pursuant to an order of the General Committee of the Union republican party (Horace Greeley, President), a committee of conference was appointed, consisting of twenty-one delegates, to confer on the subject of county nominations with all political bodies and committees of citizens opposed to Tammany Hall and are desirous of co-operating in an endeavor to overthrow that corrupt oligarchy, such conference committee has appointed a sub-committee of six, of which John Falconer is chairman, to carry their instructions into effect. Confident that the whole committee of citizens are desirous of reform the financial reform of the city and county of New York are in sympathy with the purpose of the Union republican party we address its chairman, asking it to unite with us in securing the nomination of such candidates for the various county offices to be voted for at the coming election as command most fully the confidence of the honest masses, and will receive their support without reference to party antecedents or present differences. Upon an intimation that your committee accepts the foregoing proffer in the spirit with which it is tendered the sub-committee will be ready at once to enter upon a conference. Any communication for the sub-committee will be received if addressed to the office of the secretary, at No. 51 Chambers street. Very respectfully, &c.,

BENJAMIN A. WILLIS, Secretary, &c.
Hon. H. G. STEBBINS, Chairman Committee of Seventy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1871.

BENJAMIN A. WILLIS, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR—A letter of September 23, 1871, from you to Mr. H. G. Stebbins was this day referred by that gentleman to the Committee on Election of the Committee of Seventy at their first meeting to-day. This will account for its not having received earlier attention. I am directed by the Committee on Election to acknowledge the receipt of this communication, and to say that we desire to co-operate with you in the spirit expressed by you. Within a day or two another meeting of our committee will be held (probably on Saturday), at which the committee will be glad to meet you in conference. A notice of the next meeting will be given you as soon as it shall be determined upon. FRANCIS O. BARLOW,
Chairman of Committee on Election.

The reading of these communications created considerable enthusiasm among the delegates and was finally received as the committee's report, after which the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania—Tuesday, October 10.

For State Auditor, Surveyor General and members of the Assembly. The following are the candidates for the two first offices:—

	Auditor.	*Surveyor.*
Republican	David Stanton	Robert H. Beath.
Democratic	Wm. McCandless	Jas. H. Cooper.
Temperance	Barr Spangler	E. A. Wheeler.

In 1869 Geary (rep.) had 4,596 majority. Legislature stood eleven republican majority on joint ballot, the democrats having one majority in the Senate.

Ohio.

The following are the candidates for the principal offices to be elected in Ohio on Tuesday next:—

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
Governor	Edward F. Noyes.	Geo. W. McCook.
Lieut. Governor	Jacob Mueller.	Sam'l F. Hunt.
Supreme Judge	W. H. West.	Geo. W. Geddes.
Attorney General	F. B. Pond.	Edw'd S. Wallace.
Auditor	James Williams.	Jos. R. Cockerill.
Treasurer	Isaac R. Welch.	Gustav Bruehl.
Public Works	R. R. Hosmer.	Arthur Hughes.
School Commiss'r	T. W. Harvey.	Wm. W. Ross.

The temperance men have a ticket with Gideon T. Stewart for Governor and P. M. Waddle for Lieutenant Governor. Last year the republican majority was 13,856.

Iowa.

Offic.	*Republican.*	*Democratic.*
Governor	C. C. Carpenter	James C. Knapp.
Lieutenant Governor	H. C. Bulis	Louis M. Sherman.
Supreme Judge	J. G. Day	J. F. Dunscombe.
Sup't. of Instruct'n	A. Abernethy	Edward. M. Mumm.

California—October 18.

Offic.	*Republican.*	*Democratic.*
Judges	A. L. Rhodes. / A. C. Niles	Jackson Temple. / Selden S. Wright.
Sup't. of Instruct'n	H. N. Bolander	O. P. Fitzgerald.

West Virginia elects members to a Constitutional Convention on the 26th. Illinois elects a Congressman-at-large, Indiana and Nebraska elect county officers. On the 9th Rhode Island votes on constitutional amendments.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that hints are to be heard in certain official quarters of Germany that the government intends to give a proof of its pacific intentions by reducing the term of military service from three years to one.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

Steamer.	*Sails*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
City of Paris	Oct 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Weser	Oct 7	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Baltic	Oct 7	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Oct 7	Havre	58 Broadway.
Britannia	Oct 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Iowa	Oct 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Minnesota	Oct 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Bristol	Oct 12	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
City of Wash'n	Oct 14	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Atlantic	Oct 14	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Idaho	Oct 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Manhattan	Oct 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Persire	Oct 21	Havre	58 Broadway.
Colorado	Oct 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Oceanic	Oct 28	Liverpool	19 Broadway.

ART MATTERS.

Pilloty's Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn.

An incident in the courtship of the much-married English King furnishes the subject of Piloty's historical painting at present on view in Goupil's Gallery. The moment chosen by the artist is that in which the slighted Queen, passing through the galleries of the palace, catches a glimpse of the King in tender *tête-à-tête* with Anne Boleyn. In order to meet the requirements of art, the artist is obliged to assemble his characters in one vast hall, but he has so arranged his personages that some of the subsidiary figures act as a kind of screen, without in any way interfering with the unity of the composition. Much dramatic power is displayed in the arrangement, and we gather

THE MOTIVE OF THE INCIDENT

at a glance. Although the painting of the heads is wanting in finish, the various expressions on the faces of the assistants are strongly and appropriately rendered. But Piloty's strength lies in his color and certain vigor of composition rather than in correctness of drawing or finish of expression. In the work before us we see a gorgeous wealth of color lavishly laid on, until the canvas seems to glow with the glare of burnished gold, under the brilliant lights of the banquet hall. When the momentary *ebloussement* has passed, and we examine critically the work before us, there comes a feeling of the insufficiency of mere color, no matter how brilliant, to satisfy all the requirements of art. It is, indeed, seldom that we meet in a picture such manifest

MASTERY OVER COLOR.

Here are tints quiet, subdued, and deep and brilliant; but, under all circumstances, forcible and rich. The paint has been laid on boldly, almost roughly, and though but little attempt has been made to finish, yet we feel at once that the artist knew thoroughly the value of every touch of his brush on that great canvas. Whatever could contribute to enrich the color of this painting has been carefully introduced. Gorgeous costumes, rich textures, golden ornaments combine to produce the most brilliant effects, till the eye is almost wearied by an *embarras de richesse*. Though striking and effective, the scene is

WANTING IN REFINEMENT.

There is a coarseness in the forms that almost reaches to vulgarity. This unpleasant feature is increased by the defective figure drawing, which displays complete indifference to proportions.

The composition of the scene is well imagined. The main group, upon which the chief interest turns, is formed by Henry and Anne Boleyn, who are seated together. Behind them the banquet table, from which they have turned extends, laden down with the remains of the late feast. Music has evidently occupied the attention of the couple, for a bandoline rests on an empty chair next to the Lady Anne. It is a critical moment in the history of their

UNHOLY LOVE,

and the *pose* of the lady, who is leaning towards the King, tells us that she is lending no unwilling ear to the prayer of her royal suitor. Henry holds the unresisting hand of the fair lady, and is in the act of placing a ring on her finger. Nothing could be better imagined than the action of the group; but, unfortunately, the effect is marred by a want of stability in the *pose* of the lady. We easily see from the way Anne Boleyne inclines towards the King that the hour of concession has come, and the sensuous face, which is

PALE WITH THE PALLOR OF PASSION,

and the closed eyelids, tell us that the die is cast. Evidently the court fool thinks so too, and he is not such a dunce but he can read the incident passing before him. Using the liberty of his folly, he bends down, and touches the string of the bandoline to mark his delight at the progress of the intrigue, and at the same time casts a provoking glance of comprehension in the direction of the group. On the left of the picture Queen Catherine is passing through the banquet hall leaning on the arm of a courtier, and has just caught a glimpse of the lovers, who are so absorbed in a pleasant world of their own that they are oblivious to what is passing around. In the look of indignant inquiry of the Queen we see how deeply

HER WOMAN'S PRIDE

is hurt, and how much her queenly dignity is taxed to retain her composure. Perhaps the artist might have lent something more of dignity to this figure; there is visible too much of the passion of the woman and not enough of the impassible haughtiness of the Queen. Between these groups the figure of a Churchman, in his crimson garments, interposes and partly conceals the King from the view of his wife. Two figures, following the Queen at some distance, are so disposed as to fill in the background of the central group. They are richly clad in

ORANGE-TINTED GARMENTS,

and tone down the warm effect of the scarlet-clad Churchman. In composition the central group, containing all the important characters of the scene, is exceedingly powerful and effective. Whatever the faults of detail, the conception is bold and masterly. All the characters have been brought together so as to preserve the most

COMPLETE UNITY,

and yet each of the component groups retains an individual interest—an appropriateness of action to the thought agitating it at the moment. The guilty lovers, absorbed in their passionful anticipations, happy in their dreams of pleasure, contrast forcibly with the proudly sorrowful indignation of the injured wife. The passions and feelings of these groups are well rendered in the *pose* of the figures. Completing the central group the Churchman, who seems startled and somewhat abashed at the queer discovery, and the two figures in the orange-tinted garments who appear to be scandalized by what is passing, are very well painted and are

FULL OF EXPRESSION.

They aid most materially the moral lesson of the scene as well as its dramatic effect. The most poorly-conceived figure in the composition is that of the courtier, upon whose arm the Queen is leaning. Nothing could well be worse than the drawing of this man. There is neither

KNOWLEDGE OF FORM

nor grace of *pose*. Everything about him is exaggerated, and yet the figure is weak. All the dramatic interest of the painting is gathered into this central group, the remaining figures simply filling in the banquet scene, without the same relation to the plot as the huge *corbeille* of flowers on the table, or the gold ornaments introduced for their wealth of color and

GORGEOUSNESS OF EFFECT.

It is due to the artist to say that we easily recognize his motive for the introduction of the accessory groups, which are carefully kept from interfering with the unity of the composition. The artist has thrown all his force into the representation of the banquet, which has been prepared with more than kingly magnificence. It is such a scene as a great colorist loves to paint, and the opportunity has been seized to introduce a crowd of figures habited in the

SPLENDID COSTUMES OF THE PERIOD.

Flowers have been distributed with pleasing effect, and while they increase the richness of the colors they serve at the same time to tone down the dazzling brilliancy which pervades the scene, and afford a relief to the eye, fatigued by richly colored drapery and brilliant light effects. Defective drawing is the weak point of the picture. It is impossible to stand before a painting so powerfully handled and not to feel regret that an artist possessing so much talent should be wanting in the power to draw correctly. Not one of the figures possesses even decent proportion, but present a strange mixture of

EXAGGERATION AND WEAKNESS.

Piloty seems to entertain a sovereign contempt for beauty of form and grace of movement. His men are burly and ill shaped, and we miss all grace of movement in their action. In the painting of Henry the artist has reproduced the conventional, lusty King, and seems to have taken his model from Gilbert's sketches of "Ye Merry Men of Ye Olden Time," but in justice to Gilbert we must say that the German has by no means improved upon

HIS MODEL.

The King's legs look flat in the painting, and there is but little indication of the thews and sinews for which the monarch was remarkable. Anne Boleyn is drawn as a rather matronly looking person, with soft and somewhat flabby

PINK AND WHITE FACE,

which is decidedly not beautiful. While we admire the intentional *posé* of this figure as suitable and expressive, we think a little more care in the drawing would have given us the same effect without interfering with the stability of the figure, in which, at present, there is a disposition to glide off the chair. Certainly, if Anne Boleyn was not handsomer than the artist has made her she was not worth all the trouble made about her. In point of color, however, these figures are a triumph of art skill, and exhibit refinement in

THE COLOR TREATMENT,

which is sadly missing in the drawing. Anna Boleyn is dressed in a rich pale pink and white silk dress, with embroidered bodice. The rich gloss of the silk has been wonderfully rendered, and exhibits rare skill in the treatment of textures. A black velvet headdress, trimmed with lace, is also capitally painted. The burly form of the King is clad in rich white satin, with loose coat of black velvet, trimmed with ermine. Here again the same power of representing textures is made visible. The colors in these figures are very rich, but quiet and subdued, with

DELICATE TINTS

of pink and white and gray predominating, which contrast well with the orange and crimson of the central figures. In the selections of quiet, subdued colors for the kingly group the artist has shown himself possessed of solid judgment. There is in the forms of his characters a grossness which seems inseparable from German art. Even the best of their masters want the refinement and

GRACEFULNESS OF FORM,

which leads such a charm to Southern art. We see in Piloty's painting another example of the idiosyncrasy of the Teutonic mind. Instead of the mystery and grace of Italian or Greek art we have the realism of color, upon which the artist entirely depends for producing effect. To this everything else has been sacrificed, and, though the conception of the scene is bold and strong, the execution, outside the force and richness of color, is very poor. Not alone is there sad want of knowledge displayed in the figure drawing, but

THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE PICTURE

would do discredit to a student. There is total want of depth, and the figures seem stretched out along the canvas. From the way the table is drawn it appears to be not more than a foot wide, and the King sits not so much near the table as upon it. Piloty's triumphs seem to be confined to the painting of textures—not a very high class of art, for an exception must be made to the excellence of his color in the matter of flesh painting. Indeed, the contrast offered by the faces and hands of the figures, which are very poorly painted, and the rich effects of the costumes, is most striking. The flesh modelling is hard and the

COLOR UNNATURAL.

This in part may be owing to the evident inability of the artist to finish. Whatever effects are worthy of praise are strong and bold, but without any serious attempt at delicacy of detail. The work is strong and forcible, and certainly possesses many striking qualities as a piece of coloring, but it is wanting in that nobility of thought and correctness of drawing which belongs to the highest art.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

What Prussia Does with the Money.

The London *Times* says:—"Now that a considerable portion of the war indemnity—1,500,000,000f.—has been liquidated by France, it will be interesting to know what becomes of the money. In the first place, 325,000,000f., being the purchase money for the Alsatian railways, must be deducted from the sum total. The rest, 1,175,000,000f., is equal to 313,000,000 thalers. Of this 4,000,000 thalers have been reserved to endow the generals, and another 4,000,000 thalers to assist those members of the Landwehr and Reserve whose pecuniary circumstances have suffered in the war. Two million thalers more will indemnify the Germans expelled from France; 7,000,000 thalers are allotted to shipowners whose vessels were seized or detained in the harbor by the blockade, and about 20,000,000 thalers have to go to the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine for damages sustained and provisions supplied both to the French and Germans in the campaign. Add to this 5,000,000 thalers required for repairs and rolling stock of the Alsace-Lorraine railways, and we have a total of 42,000,000 thalers consumed in redressing some of the evils wrought by the war. Of the remaining 271,000,000 thalers government would, under a new act of Parliament, be entitled to appropriate 240,000,000 thalers as a pension for invalids; but, as the whole sum is not required at once, and as the individual States are anxious to have a portion of their war expenditure reimbursed, it is assumed that only 31,000,000 will revert to the pension list for the present, and the remaining 230,000,000 be distributed. The division is made according to the number of men supplied by each State. In other words, Prussia, or rather the late North German Confederacy, receives five-sixths of the whole, the remaining sixth being portioned out between Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden and the southern half of Hesse, which before the war had a separate contingent. The 200,000,000 thalers thus accruing to North Germany will be employed in replenishing the war treasury and cancelling a portion of the war debt. The war treasury amounts, it is well known, to 30,000,000 thalers. As to the war debt, Treasury bonds to the amount of 35,000,000 thalers were redeemed in the last few weeks, 68,000,000 thalers more fell due before the 1st of February and 17,000,000 paper money are to be withdrawn from circulation in the course of the present year.

A Managing Royal Mother.

Decidedly the cleverest matron in all Europe is the wife of the present King of Denmark. Just consider the fine "matches" she has managed to obtain for her children. One daughter is the future Empress of Russia, the other the future Queen of England; one of her sons is the King of the Greeks and now the son-in-law of a Czar. And now we hear this clever lady has succeeded in another little matrimonial affair. The King of Denmark is about to take a trip to Rumpenheim. What brings him there? ask the *quidnuncs*. The Queen and the Princess Thyra are there already to meet him, and, without a doubt, we are going to have another royal wedding. Who is the lucky man is as yet uncertain. Some mention the King of Bavaria; but, as His Majesty is well known to be something of a misoxynist, the report is probably inaccurate. Prince Arthur of England is mentioned in some quarters, and, as that young gentleman has just arrived at twenty-one years, and an annual income of £15,000, perhaps he is half thinking of matrimony.

It is asserted in several German and Austrian journals that a confidential note with reference to the Salzburg Conference will be despatched from the Berlin Cabinet to St. Petersburg. The present intention is not to send like despatches to any of the other foreign Powers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 02	Moon rises...eve	11 46
Sun sets	5 33	High water...eve	2 40

PORT OF NEW YORK, OCTOBER 6, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Paris (Br), Mirehouse, Liverpool—J G Dale.
Steamship Baltic (Br), Murray, Liverpool via Queenstown—J Hyde Sparks.
Steamship A S Terry, Salyear, Newbern, NC—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Ship Resolute, Brooks, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Ship Agenor, Knowles, Liverpool—E E Morgan's Sons.
Ship Plymouth Rock, Warner, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Bark Glenfruin (Br), Bell, Gloucester, E—Heney & Parker.
Bark Margherita C (Ital), Scarpati, Cork for orders—Siocovich & Co.
Bark Evening Star (Br), Rotsback, Dublin—Fred Spring & Co.
Brig Fanny, Turner, Cork for orders—Jas W Elwell & Co.
Brig Amelia (Port), De Cote Pinto, Oporto—L E Amsinck & Co.
Brig Clara Louise, Wass, Humacoa, PR—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Sophia (Br), McIntosh, Lahave, NS—Geo A Phillips & Collins.
Schr O P Binns, Hghee, Richmond—Van Brunt & Bro.
Steamer Octarora, Reynolds, Baltimore.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.
Steamer C Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

U S steamer Iroquois, Henry A Adams, Philadelphia, 2 days.
U S steamer Kansas, C Hatfield commander, Philadelphia 2 days.
Steamship Virgo, Buskley, Savannah Oct 3, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. Passed on Savannah bar, ship Roswell Sprague, and brig John Sherwood, bound out; 4th inst, 25 miles NE of Frying Pan Shoals, signalized steamship Liberty, bound S.
Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co
Ship Abigail (Br), Raymond, Newport 38 days, with railway iron to order—vessel to Jas W Elwell & Co. Sept 16, lat 50, lon 35, had a gale from N to NE, lasting 48 hours; lost and split some sails during it; was 11 days west of the Banks. Sept 14, lat 51 45, lon 34, passed brig Bride (Br), from London for Philadelphia.
Ship Grahams Polley, Burgess, Cronstadt Aug 16, and Elsinore Sept 1, with mdse to Wm Ropes & Co; vessel to J Atkins & Co. Had heavy westerly gales in the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic; across the Atlantic had moderate weather, with a great deal of rain; Sept 24, on the eastern edge of Grand Banks, had a heavy gale from south, around by west to north, and a heavy cross sea. Sept 13, lat 56 28, lon 20 26, passed ship Dani Webster, from Gottenburg for Boston, 18 days out; 30th, lat 42 20, lon 57 30, signalized ship Liverpool, hence for London; Oct 1, lat 41 47, lon 61 20, steamship Virginia (Br), hence for London; 4th, 150 miles west of the Hook, took pilot from boat Hope, No 1.
Bark Velocity (Br), Osborn, Manila, 145 days, with mdse to Weston & Gray; vessel to C L Wright & Co. Had light variable winds down the China Sea; passed Anjier June 16; was off Cape of Good Hope 3 days with strong westerly gales; rounded the Cape Aug 2; passed St Helena 18th, and crossed the equator Sept 1, lon 32; had fine weather from the Cape to port. Aug 27, lat 5 20 S, lon 24 19 W, spoke ship Norfolk (Br), from London for Melbourne; Sept 9, lat 31 N, lon 41 W, bark Elmar (Nor), from Rio Janeiro for Hampton Roads.
Bark Principe de Napali (Ital), Megana, Cardiff, 55 days, with railway iron to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage and had variable weather; been 10 days W of Bermuda.
Bark Jerneas (Nor), Nielsen, Newport, 49 days, with railway iron to order. Had variable weather; been 17 days W of the Banks.
Bark Yreka (Br), Withers, Newport 42 days, with railway iron, to Henry & Parker. Came the northern passage, and had rough weather. Sept 16, lat 45, lon 46, encountered a heavy gale from NW, lasting 2 days.
Bark Lesseps (Nor), Salvesen, Greenock, Aug 18, with railway iron to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong westerly gales E of the Banks.
Bark N Churchill (Br), Brown, Sunderland, 42 days, with railway iron to Jay Cooke & Co; vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Took the northern passage, and had a succession of westerly gales to the Banks; from thence 13 days fine weather.
Bark Marco Polo (NG), Minssen, Bremen, 62 days, with mdse and 161 passengers, to Hermann, Koop & Co. Was 30 days to the Banks with strong westerly gales; split and lost sails; since passing the Banks had light NE and southerly winds. Aug 24, lat 56 55, lon 13 16, ship Lake Michigan (Br), steering S.
Bark Malvina Schutt (NG), Schultz, Copenhagen, 53 days, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong W and NW winds east of the Banks, and light, variable winds with fine weather since; Sept 24, lat 44 42, lon 48 46, spoke ship Crown Prince (Br), from Liverpool for Philadelphia.
Bark Simeto (Ital), Naccari, Palermo, 60 days, with brimstone to G Haussmann; vessel to Sgobie & Day. Passed Gibraltar Aug 24; had fine weather.
Bark Providenza (Ital), Dolero, Marseilles, 60 days, with mdse to master. Passed Gibraltar Aug 24; had variable weather. The P is anchored on the bar.
Bark Yumuri (Br), Johnson, Sagua, 12 days, with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co; vessel to Waydell & Co. Had light northerly winds the entire passage.
Brig C F Haas (NG), Zepilen, Newcastle, 62 days, with coal to master. Took the Northern passage, and had strong variable winds. The C F M is anchored on the bar.
Brig Clara Jenkins, Coombs, Malaga 34 days, with fruit to Gomez & Wallace—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Sept 3; took the middle passage and had fine weather up to lon 40; thence strong westerly winds. Sept 9, lat 37, lon 26, spoke brig E Miller, hence for Malaga.
Brig Aglia, Peterson, Yallahs, Ja, 19 days, with logwood to A H Solomon & Co; vessel to G Wessels. Has been 7 days north of Hatteras with strong NE winds.
Brig Edward (Br), Lange, Montego Bay, Ja, 15 days, with logwood to G Wessels. Had moderate weather.
Brig Tally Ho, Chisham, St Croix, 18 days, with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros & Co; vessel to Simpson & Clapp.
Brig Leonard Meyers, Hicks, Havana, 13 days, with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co; vessel to A Abbott.
Brig Rocky Glen, Torr, Norfolk, Sept 24, with wheat to master. Is bound to Belfast, I, and put into this port for repairs, having on 1st inst, lat 41, lon 63 20, experienced a severe gale from NE to ENE, lasting 48 hours, damaging rudder.
Schr Margie, Hardenbrook, Savanilla 21 days, with fustic and hides to Dole, Castro & Co—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had fine weather up to lat 33, lon 75, from thence strong northerly winds; Oct 3, lat 34 10, lon 75 26, spoke schr Conservative, from Porto Rico for New York; 5th, Absecom, bearing NNW 12 miles, brig J Bickmore, from Kennebeck for Savannah.
Schr D W Saunders, Smith, St Pierre, Mart, 21 days, with sugar, to H A Tatabie & Son—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Had strong northerly winds, with high sea, from lat 32 to lat 34; Sept 28, lat 33 20, lon 73 20, exchanged signals with an Italian brig bound north.
Schr M C Moseley, Haynes, Doboy, Ga, 9 days, with lumber to W Haskins.
Schr Lucia Murchison, Young, Wilmington, NC, 5 days, with naval stores to E S Powell.
Schr Harry Dovenus, Cornell, Virginia.
Schr J A Chamberlain, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr Maria & Elizabeth, Soper, Virginia.
Schr Jennie Hall, Bailey, Virginia.
Schr Ocean Wave, Lozier, Virginia for Athens.
Schr Ida A Jayne, Jayne, Georgetown, DC, for Poughkeepsie.
Schr N W Magee, Ketchum, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr S L Russell, Smith, Philadelphia for Boston.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig Crescent (Br), Cox, Winds