

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Herald Special Reports from London.

Progress of the British National Agitation Against the American Claims.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Disraeli and Gladstone Pronounce the American Claims "Preposterous and Absurd."

"No People with the Spirit of the People of England in Their Hearts Would Ever Submit to Them."

THE POSITION IN THE CABINET.

Secretary Fish Congratulated On Our Case.

THE PRESIDENT SUSTAINED.

THE QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

"If England Wishes to Break the Treaty Let Us Say Aye."

Will the Geneva Negotiations Terminate in Failure?

What the Grand Jury of the Nations of Europe Says.

North German, Austrian and Franco-Belgian Opinion.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

MINISTERIAL POLICY IN EXCITING THE FUROR.

JOURNALISTIC TACTICS AND PRESS ASSERTIONS.

WHAT A CABINET SUPPORTER SAYS.

INDEPENDENT, BUT BRITISH.

THE LONDON TIMES SAYS.

GERMAN OPINION.

Impartial National Judgment, and Against Manufacture of Prejudice by Britain.

THE ANSBURG ALLEMANZ ZEITUNG, SPEAKING OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AND THE POSITION OF ENGLAND IN THE GENEVA CONFERENCE AND BEFORE

Europe in relation thereto, says:—"The attempt of England to forestall European judgment and thus gain national opinion in her favor is foolish as it is unjust."

The writer proceeds to contrast the "comparative silence and great moderation of the American press with the ill-considered clamor of the English journals."

Austrian Sentiment. VIENNA, Feb. 6, 1872.

The Neue Freie Presse, of this city, canvasses the points of the Alabama claims controversy editorially to-day. The editor says:—"England assumes to be a party in the case and a judge of its merits at one and the same time."

A FRANCO-BELGIAN VIEW.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 5, 1872.

The Memorial Diplomatique writes on the Anglo-American crisis and its more immediate cause thus:—"The American claim for indirect damages is not a novelty, as it was distinctly formulated in the treaty protocol without protest on the part of the British Commissioners."

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Thanks to God for the Recovery of the Prince of Wales and Invitation to the General Thanksgiving—Peace and Prosperity of Reform—The Position on the Alabama Claims—Ireland's Situation and Prospects.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Great Britain:—

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1872.

There was no Parliamentary pageant in the streets or within doors in the House of Lords on the occasion of the opening of the session to-day, the royal speech having been read by commission in the absence of Her Majesty the Queen. The attendance of members was unusually full, while the customary crowd of spectators, male and female, was to be seen in the galleries and upon the floor of the House of Lords.

The announcement that Her Majesty, the Queen, would not be present in person, but would be represented by Lords Commissioners, chilled the loyal ardor of English men and women, who otherwise would have thronged all the avenues leading to the Parliament House in order to obtain a sight of royalty when going to pay homage to the sovereignty of the people.

The House of Commons had hardly been called to order, shortly after noon, when the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appeared, summoning the members of the popular body to the bar of the House of Lords. Hither they hastened in their own tumultuous fashion, so indecorous in the sight of strangers. They quieted at the bar of the Peers, and listened with some degree of order to the royal speech, which was read by Lord Chancellor Hatherly.

The following is a verbatim report of THE QUEEN'S SPEECH:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:—

I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by your reassembling for the discharge of my momentous duties to renew the expression of my thankfulness to the Almighty for the deliverance of my son from most imminent danger, and my lively recollection of the profound universal sympathy shown by my loyal people during that period of anxiety and trial. I purpose that on Tuesday, the 27th inst., conformably to the good and becoming usages of former days, that the blessing thus received shall be acknowledged on behalf of the nation in thanksgiving in the Metropolitan Cathedral. At this celebration it is my desire and hope to be present. Direction has been given to provide the necessary accommodations for my members of Parliament.

THE ASSURANCE OF FRIENDSHIP that I receive from foreign Powers continues in all respects satisfactory, and I need hardly assure you that my endeavors will at all times be steadily directed toward the maintenance of these friendly relations.

AGAINST THE SLAVE TRADE AND FOR HUMAN FREEDOM.

The slave trade and practices scarcely to be distinguished from slave trading are still pursued in more than one quarter of the world, and continue to attract the attention of my government.

In the South Sea Islands the name of the British empire is even now dishonored by the connection of some of my subjects with these nefarious practices; and in one of them the murder of an exemplary prelate cast fresh light upon some of the heinous consequences. A bill will be presented to you for facilitating the treatment of offences of this class in Australia.

Endeavors will be made to increase in other forms the means for the counteraction of the evil.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

Various communications have passed between my government and that of France on the subject of the commercial treaty concluded in 1860. From the divergence of the views respectively entertained in relation to the value of protective laws this correspondence has not brought about any agreement to modify that important convention. Both sides, however, have uniformly declared their earnest desire that nothing shall occur to impair the cordiality which has so long prevailed between the nations.

The papers relating to these subjects will be laid before you.

THE ARBITRATORS APPOINTED pursuant to the Treaty of Washington for the purpose of amicably settling the Alabama claims held their first meeting in Geneva. Cases were laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case so submitted by the United States large claims are included which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators.

On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the government of the United States.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The Emperor of Germany has undertaken to arbitrate on the San Juan water boundary, and the cases of the two governments have been presented to His Imperial Majesty. The Commission to sit at Washington has been appointed, and is in session. The provisions of the treaty which require the consent of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada await its assembling.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

Turning to domestic affairs I am glad to apprise you that, with a few few exceptions in Ireland, the kingdom has been free from serious crime. Trade in that part of the kingdom has been active, and the advance in agricultural industry remarkable.

THE SOCIAL CONDITION IN BRITAIN.

I am also able to congratulate you, so far as present experience allows judgment to be passed, upon

the perceptible diminution in the number of both graver crimes and habitual criminals in Great Britain.

THE FINANCIAL ESTIMATES.—

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:—

The principal estimates for the coming year have been prepared, and they will be laid before you. I trust you will find them suitable to the circumstances of the country.

LABOR AND WAGES.

The state of the revenue affords favorable indications of the demand for employment and of the general condition of the people, indications which are corroborated by a decline of pauperism not inconsiderable.

THE WORK OF THE SESSION.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:—

Your attention is invited to several measures of acknowledged national interest. Among these are bills for the improvement of public education in Scotland, for the regulation of the mines, for the amendment to the licensing system, for fixing the relations of the Superior Courts of Justice and Appeal.

VOTE BY BALLOT AND PURITY OF ELECTION.

In particular a bill having for its main object the establishment of secret voting, together with a measure relating to the corrupt practices at parliamentary elections, will be immediately presented.

THEIR REPORT AND SANITARY SCIENCE.

Several measures of administrative improvement in Ireland will be laid before you; likewise legislative provisions founded on the report of the Sanitary Commission.

EXHORTATION AND CONFIDENCE.

You, my Lords and gentlemen, will, I am confident, again apply your well-known assiduity to the work of legislation, which, from the increasing exigencies of modern society, still seems to grow upon your hands; and I shall continue to rely, under Providence, alike on the loyalty of my people and your energy and wisdom to sustain the constant efforts of the Crown to discharge the duties, uphold the rights and defend the honor of the empire.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Disraeli's Assail on the Alabama Claims Bill and the Treaty of Washington—Premier Gladstone's Defence of the Cabinet Policy—"The Spirit" of the English People Will "Never Submit" to the Demand.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1872.

There was a full attendance of members at the assembling of the House of Commons.

After the body had returned from the House of Lords the bills for the abolition of the game laws, University tests, excise, &c., were presented.

Mr. DONALD DALRYMPLE, member for Bath, introduced a resolution looking to the amelioration of the condition of inebriates.

Mr. FREDERICK A. MILBANK, member for the North Riding of Yorkshire, gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution asking Sir Charles Dilke if he adhered to the sentiments expressed in his speeches delivered at Newcastle and other places during the recess of Parliament.

DISRAELI ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. DISRAELI then rose and called the attention of the House to the paragraph of the royal speech in reference to the arbitration of the Alabama claims. He alluded at some length upon the Treaty of Washington, for the faults of which he blamed the Foreign Secretary, Earl Granville, and the Premier, Mr. Gladstone. In view of the developments which had been made by the assembling of the arbiters at Geneva Mr. Disraeli wanted to know why the government was exultant over the edification it had given to Parliament on the subject. The royal speech was signally unsatisfactory, and showed, in his opinion, that the government still lacked a proper appreciation of the gravity of the question at issue between England and the United States. The American claims were greater than those which would follow a total conquest. They were preposterous and impractical, and if admitted would be fatal to the power and honor of England. Yet, said Mr. Disraeli, sneeringly, the whole subject is disposed of in one brief paragraph of the royal speech.

PREMIER GLADSTONE'S REPLY.

Mr. GLADSTONE followed in reply. He said:—"The Treaty of Washington itself shows that England is ready to make every concession short of national honor to establish friendly relations with America, and to set an example to be followed by other nations henceforth. The government, said the Premier, is ready to explain everything in connection with the treaty; but it will not admit that it has unwittingly made a mistake. The paragraph in the treaty is the only fair and unmistakable interpretation of the treaty. He could, if he desired, refer to the preposterous character of the American demands, which of itself proved their absurdity; for they were such as no people in the last extremity of war or in the lowest depths of national misfortune, with the spirit of the people of England in their hearts, would ever submit to. (Cheers.)"

Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying that the government would maintain the position it had taken firmly, though in a friendly manner.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Discussion of the Present Phase of the Treaty Question in the Cabinet—Secretary Fish Congratulated on the Strength of Our Case—Little Phil on Hand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1872.

The variance with England in regard to the claim for consequential damages under the Treaty of Washington was the subject of informal discussion by the Cabinet to-day, and the Secretary of State was congratulated on the strength of his position, as indicated by

ENGLISH FEARS OF THE RESULT.

Aside from this nothing of significance happened, except that the Cabinet is a unit in applauding the action of the President and agreed to stand by his determination. Congressmen are all at sea on the subject—a fact of which there is no better illustration than the resolution introduced into the Senate by Mr. Edmunds. It is a purposeless piece of nonsense, asking the President to communicate any information he may have relative to any intention on the part of Great Britain to repudiate the Treaty of Washington, though as a mere matter of Senatorial enlightenment it seems to have been necessary. Mr. Trumbull was as sure that it would not do to take this action on mere newspaper rumor, and Senator Cameron notwithstanding he is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, as confident that the President was as ignorant on the question as himself, that it went over till to-morrow, when Senators may learn from the Queen's speech that

THE HERALD WAS RIGHT

from the beginning. General Butler has also been with a resolution of like tenor for the last two days, but he is so far from being skilled in the manipulation of the rules of House that he is not likely to get it in this week.

Senator Sumner thinks that the case has been

bungled by our presentation of it; but in the main he agrees with the administration, and will support it in any measure that may be adopted to sustain the honor of the country.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN ARRIVED here this evening suddenly, and was in consultation with the President at the White House to-day. The purpose of this meeting has not transpired; but it is known that the strength of the country in a military point of view was canvassed.

It is also known that orders have been sent to our military forts and arsenals to have everything brought up to the fullest point of perfection. There is a good deal of activity in naval circles, and great attention is given to the subject of torpedo defences in our harbors. General Sheridan has no apprehension of war, but feels that England will recede before a resolute policy as she receded before Russia on the Black Sea question. In the event of war

CANADA SHOULD NOT BE HELD.

An army of 50,000 men would occupy the country in thirty days, there being no strong points but Montreal and Quebec. The view of men like General Butler is that we should use no offensive or defensive policy, but simply proclaim non-intercourse. The action of Jefferson in declaring an embargo is cited, and this is a right that belongs to every nation and is not necessarily war. The effect of this would be to

STARVE ENGLAND AND EXCITE DISSENSIONS among the lower classes, who were our friends in rebellion and who are now largely governed by republican ideas. The unanimity of sentiment here is shown by the course of a conservative man as Senator Edmunds, who is resolute in the conviction that there must be no surrender or concession.

Much amusement was excited here by the despatches of the minor New York journals excusing their failure to print the news, and their mortification over the success of the HERALD. While denouncing the long and full statement of the case in Monday's HERALD as a fabrication they find that every point then printed is confirmed by current developments and the news by cable. The English organ, which represents the views of the

WHITE HOUSE COOK AND DOORKEEPER, denies that there was any news here on Sunday, as printed in the HERALD, or that the President knew anything about it, or that there were any consultations. The truth is that despatches were sent here from Sir John Rose and other English statesmen, earnestly urging our government to either recede from its case or name a gross sum in lieu of general damages. They were submitted to Mr. Fish on Sunday morning, and to the President on Sunday evening, who discussed the question for two hours with the gentleman to whom they were addressed. A despatch was sent to England on Sunday evening, to Sir John Rose, announcing

THE RESOLUTION OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

The fact that these negotiations were unknown to the minor correspondents arises from the circumstance that they are mainly engaged in dining among themselves at the expense of the lobby, and sending fabrications in the interest of the Syndicate and the gold brokers. As the effect of war would be to send the English editors and correspondents of the

ENGLISH ORGAN OUT OF THE COUNTRY as alien enemies, and thus disman that newspaper, their anger at the HERALD enterprise is simply an expression of their natural animosity.

THE FISHING CLAUSES.

It has been incorrectly stated that the Committee of Foreign Affairs reported the bill to execute the articles of the treaty relating to the fisheries without any recommendation. The chairman reported the bill, as other reports are made under the rules of the House, which provide that the chairman, standing in his place, informs the House that the committee charged with the consideration of a bill direct him to report without amendment. The fact is, however, that a direct vote was taken in committee upon a motion that it be reported with a recommendation that it should not pass. This was negatived by a vote of seven to two. The committee directed the chairman to report the bill without amendment, by a vote of seven to two. Under the rules of the House a motion to disagree to a bill being negatived is equivalent to a vote of agreement to the bill. It is expected the bill will pass the House, and, of course, the Senate, but there are other questions before the Committee of Foreign Affairs dependent upon the subject which may affect the final action of both houses in regard to the execution of the treaty.

THE ISSUE IN THE SENATE.

Resolution of Inquiry for Information as to Alleged Revocation Introduced by Senator Edmunds—He Defends the Consequential Claims—If England Breaks this Treaty Let Us Make No More, but Wait to Collect—Speech in Falliation by Senator Trumbull.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. EDMUNDS (rep. of Vt., offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession respecting the alleged intention of the government of Great Britain to revoke the treaty lately concluded between that government and the United States, unless the claims of that government arising under said treaty shall be presented at Geneva upon a principle and in a manner agreeable to the other party.

Mr. EDMUNDS said—Mr. President, I think it extremely desirable that we should have some information upon this subject. Nobody feels more deeply than I the value of peace between the two governments. I think the people of this nation, when they surrendered what they considered to be a matter of national honor and national right, which ought not to have been submitted, as they thought, to any arbitration whatever except themselves, were making a great concession in the interest of peace between nations. This treaty, which is so often referred to by the newspapers and reports is under discussion, with a view to its revocation, was the product, so far as we are concerned, of

THIS DESIRE FOR PEACE.

Every word in this treaty, from beginning to end, shows us that the people of the United States had given up what they considered to be valuable rights and privileges in the interest of arbitration between nations for the settlement of their disputes. So that this treaty, which it is now said the government of Great Britain proposes to revoke, or as the newspapers, perhaps more properly, characterize it, repudiate, is the product of a large concession on our side. It is stated in the newspapers, as we all know, that the ground of this proposal to repudiate the treaty to the arbitrators is one which makes pretensions for damages that we have no right to make; that is to say, that the

CLAIM FOR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES; the acts of British cruisers, called the Alabama claims, are not claims that the treaty will fairly embrace, and are not those, therefore, which ought to be allowed, one of the very questions which you might suppose would be proper for that tribunal to try. That was the object of having a tribunal, to try and decide something. But now let us see whether this pretension is well founded. I hold in my hand this case, which has been made the subject of this complaint. It commences with a reference to the negotiations and protocols which took place in the founding of this Commission out of which this treaty grew, and contains copious extracts from the daily proceedings of the Commissioners on the one side and on the other, which go by the name of the protocol. In that I find quoted from the protocol, which is also in print, and I believe, published the following:—

At a conference held on the 8th of March, the American Commissioners stated that the people and the government of the United States felt that they had

SUSTAINED A GREAT WRONG, and that great losses and injuries were inflicted upon their commerce and their material interests by the course and conduct of Great Britain during the late war in the United States; that what had occurred in Great Britain and her colonies during that period had given rise to feelings in the United States which the people of the United States did not desire to cherish toward Great Britain; that it was the result of resentment; feelings that

we had been struck by our mother when we were in distress. That the history of the Alabama and other cruisers, which had been fitted out or armed for service in Great Britain or in her colonies, and of the operations of those vessels, showed extensive direct losses in the

CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION of a large number of vessels, with their cargoes; and in the heavy national expenditures in the pursuit of the cruisers; and indirect injury in a transfer of a large part of the American commercial marine to the British flag; in the enhanced payments of insurance; in the prolongation of the war, and in the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion; and also showed that Great Britain, by reason of failure in the proper observance of her duties as a neutral, had become justly liable for the acts of these cruisers and of their tenders; that the claims for the loss and destruction of private property which had been thus far presented amounted to

ABOUT FORTY-SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS, without interest, which amount was liable to be increased greatly by claims which had not been presented. The cost to which the government had been put in the pursuit of cruisers could easily be ascertained by certificates of government accounting officers; that, in the hope of an amicable settlement, no estimate was made of

THE INDIRECT LOSSES, without prejudice, however, to the right to indemnification in their account in the event of no such settlement being made.

Here, then, you have from the official record of the proceedings of this Commission, preliminary to the conclusion of this treaty, a complete and fair statement of the United States, coupled with estimates as far as they could be made, and an excuse for not furnishing estimates as far as they could not be made, provided a treaty could be concluded which should settle the disputes and square the accounts between the United States and Her Majesty's government. Instead of concluding such a treaty, which would settle the controversy and make an end of it, it ended the old controversy in the form in which it stood, and opened a new one in the form of a civil litigation.

IN THE FORM OF ARBITRATION, consisting of persons mutually to be chosen, so that the right which we reserved without prejudice for their indemnification, unless we could agree then and there, was expressly reserved. It is stated, also, beyond this plain protocol in the treaty itself, which is, perhaps, the best evidence of what the parties intended to submit, viz:—

ARTICLE 11.—Whereas differences have arisen between the government of the United States and the government of Great Britain in relation to the claims generally known as the Alabama claims, and whereas the government of the United States is willing to express in a friendly spirit her regret for the unfortunate occurrence, which I need not repeat.

Now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims which are not admitted by Her Britannic Majesty's government, the high contracting parties agree that all the said claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generally known as the Alabama claims, shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration.

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Here then, Mr. President, you have in express language, in the treaty itself, the statement that all our complaints and all our claims which are set up as growing out of the acts of these cruisers—that is, the necessary and natural consequences of them, as well as the acts themselves—not for the acts of the cruisers, but growing out of those acts as consequences—should be submitted to this tribunal of arbitration and decided upon the principles fixed for that decision. This is not all, Mr. President. Beyond the plain and

INDISPUTABLE MEANING of this language employed, it is a matter of public history, notorious to all men, that our claims thus covered did embrace all damages and losses arising from the natural and necessary consequences of the wrongful acts and omissions of the British government. These claims were stated by my honorable friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) in a speech upon the preceding treaty with Her Majesty's government, and it was as well known perhaps to the English nation, possibly better known to the whole English nation, than any other discussion on any other public subject in the United States since the Revolution, and perhaps including the Revolution. That is not all. One of the statements of Great Britain.

MR. COBBIN, IN INFORMING PARLIAMENT what responsibilities they were assuming in permitting these cruisers to escape, used this language in 1864 (to be found in Hansard, vol. 5, p. 173):—

With respect to altering our laws the Attorney General has entered into a long argument to show that the law as it stands is effective for the purpose of preventing a breach of our neutrality, but I cannot imagine a more cruel joke than the honorable and learned gentleman's speech must appear to those who read it in the HERALD. What is the fact? You have been carrying on hostilities from these shores against the people of the United States, and have been inflicting an amount of damage on that country greater than would be produced by many ordinary wars. It is estimated that the loss sustained by the capture and burning of American vessels has been about fifteen millions of dollars, or nearly three million pounds sterling. But that is a small part of the injury which has been inflicted on the American marine. We have rendered the rest of her vast mercantile property for the present valueless under the system of free trade by which the commerce of the world is now carried on. If you

RAISE THE RATE OF INSURANCE on the flag of any maritime Power you throw the trade into the hands of its competitors, because it is

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.

A.—The 7.30 Loan.—

The large and continuous sales of NORTHERN PACIFIC 7.30 GOLD BONDS in this country and Europe guarantee the early completion of the entire line of road.

The popularity of the Bonds, which is on the increase, is due to the fact that they are based upon the amplest security, being a first and only mortgage upon the road, and, in addition, upon over fifty million acres of land, equal in extent to 50,000 square miles.

The Bonds are thus a first class railway and real estate mortgage combined upon property worth treble the amount of the loan.

They have thirty years to run, are offered at par and interest in currency, and will permanently yield a large interest income in gold.

We believe there is no safer investment in the market. Five-twelves and all marketable Securities received in exchange at current rates. JAY COOKE & CO.

For sale by banks and bankers generally.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAWS, 21 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street. Gentlemen every day and night; ladies and children every day; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities; advantage unequalled; Europe outside.

Ask for Novello's Edition of Operas. Price \$1.75 Broadway.

A.—Royal Havanna Lottery.—J. H. Martineau & Co., Bankers, 10 Wall st., box 4,655 New York Post Office.

Hatchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world; the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Ask all druggists.

Children Teaching. The mother of a faithful friend in Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Fine Gold Jewelry.—Lowest Prices. Gold Watches, reduced prices. Diamonds bought. GEO. C. ALLEN, 54 Broadway, near Fourteenth st.

If Your Hair is Falling Out, or Shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using "NORRIS' HAIR RESTORATIVE," which has been used for more than twenty years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists. 511 Broadway.

"Pills for Toothache Drops" Cure in Five Minutes.—HILL'S HAIR DYE, black or brown, only 50 cents.

Removal.—GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY has removed to 75 and 77 Broadway, corner of Tenth street.

Royal Havanna Lottery.—The proceeds of this Lottery are distributed to the poor of Havana, and the Government of Cuba. It is the most popular and profitable lottery in the world. Sold by all druggists. 511 Broadway.

Why Under the Intense Pain of Neuralgia, which a few drops of NEURICIN give instant relief?

Wedding Notes, Ball Cards, Memoranda, Orders of the Day, etc.—JAMES EVERETT, 23 Broadway, Established 1840.

\$450 Reward for Clues of Resurrection of "NORRIS' HAIR RESTORATIVE" by Dr. J. H. Martineau & Co., Bankers, 10 Wall street, New York.