THE WHALE FISHERY FOR 1873.

Valuable Statistics of the Trade—Condition of the Fleet—The Total Product.

The New Bedford *Standard* of the 13th has a review of the whale fishery for last year, from which it appears that during that period 64 vessels have returned to home ports, having completed their voyages, and yet the number which resulted profitably to their owners would be a very small proportion, many only paying expenses, and many more losing money.

The *Standard* says:—

Of the 25 to 30 vessels to return to port, exclusive of the North Atlantic schooners, from present appearances, not over half will be again fitted, and of those in port here at present (24 vessels) not more than one-quarter will be sent to sea. At New London the seven vessels in port are all for sale. Provincetown will send her entire fleet of schooners to sea. The sperm whalers have been fairly successful. In the North Atlantic the best catches were made by barks Ohio, Commodore Morris, Pioneer, Tamerlane and President. In the South Atlantic barks Andrew Hicks, Greyhound and Palmetto did well, but otherwise the catch was small. In the South Pacific, on New Zealand the past season was a failure; but one vessel, bark Hunter, did well, taking 700 barrels sperm oil. In the Pacific, on the west coast of South America, there was a fair catch, barks Mary and Susan, Seine, John Carver and Courser getting good cuts. In the Indian Ocean and the Sooloo Sea the success was not up to the average of previous years. In humpbacking, in which many sperm whalers engage between seasons, on the coast of Africa, in the West Indies, in the South Pacific and in Panama Bay, there was good success, especially on the coast of Africa and in the Bay of Panama.

The *Standard* puts the yield in Hudson Bay, Cumberland Inlet and adjacent waters at 101 barrels for 1873; on the Crozets, 9,540 barrels.

The Arctic fleet the past year numbered 33 vessels, and two went into the Ochotsk Sea, the first since 1870. Of this northern fleet of 35 vessels 29 were American, 3 Hawaiian, 2 British and 1 Russian. Unprecedentedly good weather and clear water were had until the first part of October, but, unfortunately, few whales were found, and no less than six vessels did not take a whale, although they all secured walrus oil. The whole fleet took about 15,000 barrels whale oil, 5,600 barrels walrus oil and 257,250 pounds of whalebone. The two vessels which visited the Ochotsk Sea—barks Live Oak and Tugur (Russian)—took, the former 1,600 barrels oil and 14,000 pounds of bone (part of this, however, was secured in the Japan Sea on the passage up), and the last named, formerly the Helen Snow, of this port, 1,000 barrels oil and 15,000 pounds bone. Nineteen of the fleet went to Honolulu to recruit and ship oil, the balance, 15 vessels, proceeding to San Francisco, reversing the order of things the previous year. The Arctic fleet took for the year 61,[illegible] barrels.

The Arctic fleet the coming year will number 27 vessels all told, including both British vessels which went north the past season, although they did not secure even a "blanket piece." Not a single northern whaler has been sent from an Atlantic port the past year, and therefore the fleet the coming year will embrace only those vessels which do not come home, with perhaps one or two from San Francisco.

The North and South Atlantic sperm whaling fleet the coming year will number about 50 vessels, exclusive of homeward and outward bound vessels from and to other seas. The number cruising in the Indian Ocean, the Sooloo Sea and on the New Holland ground will be about 20 vessels. On the New Zealand ground about 10 vessels. On the west coast of South America less than 10.

The importations of catchings the past year were 38,656 barrels sperm oil, 38,654 barrels winie oil and 195,000 pounds whalebone, being a decrease of 6,788 barrels sperm oil, an increase of 4,874 barrels whale oil and a decrease of 15,876 pounds whalebone compared with the catchings of 1872.

The *Standard* roots up the total product at 192,000 barrels, against 210,875 barrels for 1872, and remarks:—

The exports to foreign countries the past year have been 16,238 barrels sperm oil, 2,153 barrels whale oil and 120,545 pounds whalebone. The exports in 1872 were 24,344 barrels sperm oil, 1,523 barrels whale oil and 177,032 pounds whalebone. The great decrease in the export of sperm oil may be partially accounted for in the fact that on the 1st of January, 1873, there was a stock in London of 559 tons, whereas on the 1st inst. the market there was bare.

The home consumption during the past year has been 20,888 barrels sperm oil, 33,841 barrels whale oil and 143,955 pounds of whalebone. In 1872 the consumption was 24,304 barrels sperm oil, 45,547 barrels whale oil and 90,744 pounds of whalebone. There are about 18,600 barrels sperm oil on board vessels at sea, about 10,000 barrels less than on board at the same time last year. The stock of sperm oil, whale oil and whalebone in first hands December 31 was as follows:—

	Barrels Sperm Oil.	Barrels Whale Oil.	Pounds Whalebone.
New Bedford	12,625	17,855	145,300
Fairhaven	250	100	15,000
Edgartown	—	600	—
New York	—	800	5,000
Total	12,875	19,355	165,300

The entire whaling fleet of the country now numbers but 171 vessels of 40,841 tonnage, the decrease during the past year from sale and wreck being 30 vessels of 6,507 tons. Only one vessel has been added to the business during the year.

The following shows the number of vessels owned in this country in the whaling business:—

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Total.
New Bedford	—	17	93	1	3	113
Fairhaven	—	—	1	—	1	2
Marion	—	—	—	—	3	3
Dartmouth	—	—	2	—	—	2
Westport	—	—	3	—	—	3
Edgartown	—	—	1	—	—	1
Provincetown	—	—	—	—	16	16
Boston	—	—	—	3	1	4
Beverly	—	—	—	1	—	1
New London	1	—	8	1	8	18
Sag Harbor	—	—	—	1	—	1
San Francisco	—	—	2	—	—	2
Totals	1	17	114	7	32	171

Fourteen of these vessels have been laid up in port for periods exceeding one year, and several of them for two or three years.

In the following the present whaling fleet is compared with that of a year ago:—

	Dec. 31, 1872. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dec. 31, 1873. Vessels.	Tonnage.
New Bedford	130	36,725	113	32,594
Fairhaven	5	937	2	358
Marion	3	251	3	258
Dartmouth	2	444	2	444
Westport	8	1,577	8	1,577
Dist. N. Bedford	148	38,941	128	35,231
Edgartown	3	945	1	183
Nantucket	1	128	—	—
Provincetown	18	1,627	16	1,430
Boston	5	504	4	435
Beverly	1	117	1	117
Massachusetts	176	43,262	150	37,426
New London	20	3,156	18	2,871
New York	1	243	—	—
Sag Harbor	2	325	1	116
San Francisco	1	245	2	428
Totals	200	47,231	171	40,841

HOW IT IS DONE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Superintendent of a Public Institute Disappears with an Inmate and Leaves a Destitute Wife.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 7.]

George F. Harris, of Industrial School celebrity, has shaken the dust of California from his feet, and by a most singular manifestation of forgetfulness forgot to take Mrs. Harris along with him. He did remember, however, in preparing for his departure, to pack up among other things a certain Miss Fitzgerald, and that lady now forms part of his personal luggage. Mr. Harris has gone to Chili. He sailed in the Arizona on her last trip to Panama, and the places which once knew him will probably know him no more forever.

THE BEGINNING OF IT ALL.

Harris, it seems, has always had a tendency to wander in strange pastures. After his appointment as Superintendent of the Industrial School it appears that he at once recognized the advantages the place had for the carrying out of his wishes. There were seamstresses, laundresses and other females employed there, and as they were generally employed at Harris' solicitation, it may readily be imagined what conditions of appointment such a man might exact. At any rate, from the time he went there, the place was the scene of many a scandal, to which his poor wife had to shut her ears and suffer in silence.

CAUGHT.

Nine months ago a certain Mrs. Blood received an appointment as seamstress at the school. Soon after she came there it became whispered about that she and the Superintendent were needlessly intimate. Mrs. Harris noted some suspicious circumstances about this time, and, with the keen scent of an outraged woman, she speedily got on the track. One day at dinner she noticed that neither her husband nor Mrs. Blood were present. The good lady sat with her thinking cap on a moment, and then suddenly made sail for the room in which Mrs. Blood did her sewing. The door was locked. Mrs. Harris banged on it. No answer. She banged again. No answer. Then she made a noise something like a cross between a park of artillery and an earthquake. The door opened, and the gay Superintendent and the fair seamstress were seen—inspecting some sewing which the latter was doing. Mrs. Harris thought this was thin, and, brushing by her husband, went after Mrs. Blood's scalp with the fury of a tigress. She tore off her chignon, scratched her face and raised the devil's delight generally. And then Mrs. Harris burst into tears and Mrs. Blood stalked away majestic in her wrath. Mrs. Blood left the Institution, and was seen there no more—until after Mrs. Harris went away.

ENTER THE FITZGERALD.

Some little time after this and just before Harris vacated the Superintendency he came to the city and engaged another seamstress—a lady from a dressmaking establishment on Post street, whose name was Fitzgerald. She was fair and delightful to look upon, and Mr. Harris yearned for her companionship. He didn't yearn in vain. Soon after her advent into the refined social atmosphere of the school Mrs. Harris came to the conclusion that matters were getting too much mixed for her to know how she stood, so she folded her tent and quietly stole into the city. Mrs. Blood heard of this evacuation of the fortress, and with true military spirit moved forward and again took possession of the works. From this time all went lovely until the axe fell and the Superintendent lost his head.

FLIGHT.

And now it transpires that Harris has gone off surreptitiously with his last charmer, leaving his wife to her own resources. The couple left in the Arizona for South America under fictitious names, and it is therefore to be hoped that we have heard the last of Harris.

We haven't heard how ex-Supervisors Forbes and Story take the news, but trust that they will look at the matter in a philosophical spirit.

IN LOVE WITH HER PARSON.

Mrs. Potiphar Redivivus—A Young Preacher Wooed but Not Won—He Preaches, but Is "Downfaced"—A Husband Shot.

[From the St. Louis Times.]

The quiet city of Sedalia, Mo., was, a few days ago, treated to a first class social sensation. The scandal was brought to light in the smoke of a shot-gun. Judge Cochran approached William C. Buchanan with such a weapon, cocked, exclaiming to two persons who were standing nearby, in conversation with Mr. Buchanan, "Get out of the way!" There was a scattering of the innocents, and Mr. Buchanan was left alone. Judge Cochran fired and 170 bird shot were lodged in the left leg of Mr. Buchanan, ranging from the middle of the thigh down to the ankle. The Judge made his way to the nearest justice of the peace and gave bail for his appearance for examination, and Mr. Buchanan proceeded to tie up his leg.

The explanation of the rencontre is this:—They have a young and good looking Presbyterian preacher in Sedalia, of the name of Rev. J. H. Miller. He went there in the fall of 1872, with a character above reproach and with bright prospects. He is now enjoying the effects of a scandal that may cast a shadow over his future that cannot be lifted. When he went to Sedalia he became the guest of Mr. W. C. Buchanan, a wealthy and enterprising citizen, and for a long while lived there in harmony with all. But there came a cloud upon the horizon of that happy household. Mr. Miller received an anonymous letter containing unmistakable declarations of love, and being an honest and conscientious pastor, he left the abode where danger lurked. He thought the letter came from his hostess; and, as she was very adroit in the use of the pen, he "got scart" and took himself another boarding house. He fled to the abeside of his friend, General Smith. But the letters followed him. At last the epistles began to display a spirit of jealousy. "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned." The writer of the letters, whom the *Bazoo* says Mr. Miller declared to be Mrs. Buchanan, began to accuse the young minister of being in love with another woman. This, after she had, in a spell of sickness, willed him her jewels and sent them to him. The tone of the letters suddenly changed to execration, instead of admiration. Then Mr. Miller threw himself on the justification of his congregation and exhibited the letters to a committee of his parishioners, who took copies of them and returned the originals to Mrs. Buchanan. The copies were freely shown to any who desired to see them. They were not excluded from the eye of Mr. Buchanan himself. What did the apparently injured husband do? Did he rail at his wife and sue for divorce? "Nothing of the sort!" He denounced the copies as forgeries and declared his wife had never written a line to Mr. Miller. Here was a contradiction little less pointed than that between Mercy Merrick and Grace Rosebury in the New Magdalen. The genuine letters were gone and the copies were uncertified. Mr. Buchanan gave credence to and circulated a scandal in regard to Mr. Miller and Mrs. Judge Cochran, and publicly spoke of a disgraceful connection between the two. These public statements were the cause of the shooting, Judge Cochran being worked up to a pitch of desperation in defence of his wife.

The Sedalia *Bazoo's* editor got hold of the entire batch of letters and published them. Those attributed to Mrs. Buchanan breathe a warm spirit of friendship, but there is in them little that could be deemed to express love, while the style is not strong or "taking." We don't blame Miller. The batch also contains an epistle from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Miller which is quite abusive; also an anonymous one to Judge Cochran, which is very pointed in its reflections on the Judge's family.

If Mr. Miller's presence in Sedalia is not more productive of good during the year upon which he has just entered than it was in 1873 he ought to seek another field. Surely his work, as exhibited in the narrative we have endeavored to give, is not the most soul-saving that could be imagined.

HALF A MILLION OF SOLDIERS.

The Garrisons of German Fortresses.

[From the Manchester Examiner and Times, Dec. 1.]

The Berlin journals publish a table showing the strength and distribution of the garrison of the German fortresses in case of any future war. According to this 11 regiments of infantry of the line and 54 regiments of infantry of the Landwehr will form the nucleus of these garrisons. To these are to be added 15 battalions of reserve Landwehr infantry, 15 battalions of Landwehr infantry not formed into regiments, 52 garrison companies of Landwear rifles, 30 garrison squadrons of cavalry, 42 batteries of artillery specially organized for sorties, 38 companies of sappers and miners, 110 companies of fortress artillery, which number will, just as the now existing three companies of marine artillery, be doubled on the outbreak of a war; so that the fortress artillery, including the marine artillery, would consist of 226 companies. The Landwehr battalions destined for garrison purposes are to be 820 men strong on a war footing; while the reserve Landwehr battalions will only muster 620 men. With reference to the Landwehr it would appear that in case of a future war 15 regiments of Landwehr infantry and one battalion of Landwehr infantry, or altogether 31 battalions, at 1,000 men each, are to serve as depot battalions. For active service in the field the following Landwehr troops are destined:—Nine regiments of Landwehr infantry of the guard and 56 regiments of Landwehr infantry of the line, each regiment consisting of two battalions of 1,002 men each; 14 reserve (Landwehr) cavalry regiments; 51 reserve (Landwehr) batteries of artillery and 10 companies of pioneers. All depot troops will also be attached to the garrisons of fortresses in case of war. They consist of nine depot battalions of infantry of the guard, 139 of infantry of the line and 31 of infantry of the Landwehr; 26 depot rifle companies, 93 depot squadrons of cavalry, 54 depot batteries of artillery, and 18 depot companies of pioneers. The total number of men available for garrison purposes is stated to be 437,840, with 34,820 horses, viz., 338,890 men infantry, 25,470 men cavalry, 16,800 men field artillery, with 576 field guns, 45,200 men fortress and marine artillery, and 11,480 pioneers. Adding to this number all non-combatants—such as surgeons, artificers, &c.—it will be augmented by 67,480 men and 7,860 horses, and amount altogether to 505,330 men and 42,680 horses. If required this number can still be further augmented by 128 battalions and 80 squadrons of land defence or Landsturm troops, or 113,000 men, with 11,200 horses, giving altogether 551,460 fighting men and 46,820 horses. The most important feature of the German army destined for garrison purposes is that, with the exception of the depot troops, it consists of old soldiers who have for the greater part seen actual service in the field. This is an advantage not possessed to the same extent by any other country.

THE TREASURY FIGURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have noticed in your columns the past two days what has appeared to be an intimation that the reserve of the Treasury was being manipulated in the interest of certain Wall street gamblers, and I was at first disposed to believe that the intimation on your part was only for a like purpose; but, on examination, I am surprised to find that the use of the round figures (as stated by you) do not exaggerate, but really understate the case. The true case is this:—

January 10.—Currency balance	$4,871,996
January 8.—Currency balance	2,821,000
Increase	$2,050,996
January 10.—Outstanding legal tenders	381,891,000
January 8.—Outstanding legal tenders	379,681,000
Increase	$2,210,000

These figures show that, without having drawn upon the reserve after the 8th inst., the Treasury could have met all its payments of the 9th and 10th inst., and only have reduced its balance some $159,000, or to the sum of $2,662,996, a much larger balance than the average for the month of December. This certainly looks as if your intimation (if not charge) of manipulation had a basis of fact, and I trust you will not hesitate to follow the subject up until the matter is explained or Congress takes it in hand for investigation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1874. ANTI-INFLATION.

HOW TOLEDO CAME BY ITS NAME.

[From the Columbus Journal.]

There is a romantic little story about the way Toledo came to have such a name. When the Oldest Inhabitant arrived at that "eligible site" for frogs (he was a Frenchman, from Canada, and he loved frogs) he said to himself as he gazed upon the heaving mass of green, emerald-gemmed, as it were, with frogs, "Now, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, since I have seen this great country, flowing with mud and frogs." Suddenly addressing himself to the little frogs, who had been sitting on their hunkers gazing at him in unaffected astonishment, unable to speak a word, he said, "My children, what do you call this land?" And as he turned each little frog flipped its hinder parts into the air and chippered gleefully, "Tleedo!" "Tleedo!" And ever afterward the name of that place was called Toledo, even unto this day.

OBITUARY.

General R. S. Piper, R. E.

From England we have intelligence of the death of General Robert Sloper Piper, of the Royal Engineers, a very distinguished officer. He expired at Brighton, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

General Piper had seen considerable active service in his early military career, having served six campaigns in the Peninsula, France and Flanders, from March, 1810, to January, 1816. From 1810 to 1812 he was employed in the lines of Lisbon and Almeida, and from January, 1812, to the conclusion of British hostilities, in 1815, held the command of a division of a pontoon train (having been entrusted during that period with the organization and equipment of four several bridges); threw the bridges of the Guadiana, Tagus, Bidassoa, Gave d'Oléron, Garonne and Seine; served in the trenches at the last siege of Badajoz from the morning of the 18th to the 23d March, when, the bridges of communication below the town being destroyed and sunk, he was despatched to re-establish and remain with them, passing shot, shell and ammunition during the night and provisions during the daytime for the remainder of the operations. He received the thanks of Sir Rowland Hill at the passage of the Tagus in August the same year on the advance of his column to Madrid, and subsequently, when *en route* to Salamanca (in consequence of the enemy's cavalry intercepting the communication through the Sierra do Gato), was commanded by written instructions from the commander of the forces to retire with the bridges on Alcantara de la Reina and Badajoz to Elvas, and finally to Abrantes, where, equipping a fresh train of boats for the operations of the ensuing year, he advanced with the army from Sabugal and Freynada to the Ebro and Vittoria. He was present at the passage of the Bidassoa in October, and the latter part of the blockade of Pampeluna; actions of the 9th and 11th of December, 1813; at Bayonne, and actions at Toulouse, in 1814; passed and repassed the Duke of Wellington and staff during the operations of the day from the right to the left bank of the river, on a fly raft of three boats, and subsequently advancing to Mongiscars, on the Canal Royal du Midi, proceeded thence to Bordeaux. In June, 1816, he proceeded to Ceylon, East Indies, and subsequently served as commanding engineer in the Kandian provinces during the insurrection of 1817 and 1818. He had received the war medal with three clasps. He obtained his first commission as second lieutenant January 10, 1809; became lieutenant December 21, 1809; captain, March 16, 1814; major, January 10, 1837; lieutenant colonel, November 23, 1841; colonel, June 20, 1854; major general, May 30, 1856; lieutenant general, April 20, 1861, and general, January 1, 1868.

Lucinda Bingham.

Lucinda Bingham, wife of Erastus Bingham, Sr., aged 76 years, 3 months and 13 days, died in Ogden City, Utah, on the 3d inst. She was the daughter of Thomas Gates, and was born at Akworth, N. H., September 19, 1797. With her parents she moved to the State of Vermont, where she was married to Erast is Bingham. She was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints November 12, 1833. On the 8th of June, 1836, she moved with her husband to Far West, Caldwell county, Mo., staying two months on the way at Kirtland, Ohio. She passed through the persecutions suffered by the Church, and on the 31st of March, 1839, started for Illinois, staying at La Harpe till the spring of 1846. When the Saints were expelled into the wilderness she followed, and with her family arrived at Salt Lake Valley September 19, 1847. She moved to Ogden April 18, 1850, and has resided in that vicinity ever since. She bore seven sons and three daughters, all of whom are living but one. Her descendants number 160 souls.

Sir Richard A. Glass.

From England we have announcement of the death of Sir Richard Atwood Glass, which occurred at Moorlands, Bitterne, Southampton, aged 53 years. Sir Richard, who was educated at King's College, London, was the son of Mr. Francis Glass, of Bradford, Wilts, and was for some years in partnership with Mr. Elliot, of Morden Wharf, Greenwich, and carried on an extensive business as wire rope makers, which firm was afterwards merged into the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. It was at this factory that 1,250 miles of the first Atlantic cable was made, being half of the entire length. The cable of 1866 was wholly constructed under the direction of Mr. Glass, who, on the successful completion of the undertaking, after 10 years of unremitting labor, received the honor of knighthood. He retired from the company in 1867 and afterwards became chairman of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. He was a short time a member of the House of Commons and represented Bewdley from December, 1868, to March, 1869.

Francis Webb, M. D.

The news of the sudden death of this eminent English physician will be read with regret by a large circle of professional and other friends. Dr. Webb was the editor of the *Medical Times and Gazette*, of London, and had been at the office of that journal late at the day previous to that of his decease. On his return home he retired to rest, and on the following morning was found in his bed with life extinct. The deceased, who was only in the 49th year, was a hard-working man, and had devoted himself heart and soul to his profession. He was a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh, a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, physician to the Great Northern Hospital and to the Islington Dispensary, and a member of the Court of Examiners of the Society of Apothecaries.

Colonel P. C. Lander.

The *Alta California*, of San Francisco, reports, under date of January 4, as follows:—"Colonel P. C. Lander, known as one of the earliest of our pioneers, and prominent alike in the walks of active life and social intercourse, died, tranquilly, at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, on Friday afternoon. Colonel Lander was born in Hopkinsville, Christian county, Ky., in 1807, and was, consequently, 67 years of age at the time of his decease. In his native State he held many offices of honor and trust. Among these he was appointed by President Polk as one of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy. He arrived in California in the summer of 1849 and was the first tax collector, but subsequently held no office of public trust. He was a lawyer by profession, but in this State was prominently engaged in real estate and other business transactions. He had been complaining of ill health during the earlier part of the week, but nothing serious was apprehended. His physician visited him at noon and left him sunk in a gentle and tranquil slumber. Colonel Lander never woke again, but died without a struggle or a pain, the slight irregularity in his breathing alone betokening that the end of life had been consummated. The immediate cause of his death was enlargement of the heart.

RUSSIA AND BOKHARA.

An Important Treaty.

The treaty concluded between Russia and the Ameer of Bokhara is to the following effect:—

ARTICLE 1.—The frontiers of Bokhara and Russia remain unchanged, with the exception of the territory recently annexed by Russia on the right bank of the Amou Daria, and which Russia cedes to Bokhara.

ART. 2.—All the caravan roads, between Bokhara and Russia pass exclusively through the territories of those States.

ART. 3.—All Russian and Bokharese vessels, whether belonging to the government or private owners, are admitted to free navigation in each other's territory.

ART. 4.—Russian merchants have the right to construct harbors on the banks of the Amou Daria, in the territory of Bokhara. The government of Bokhara is responsible for the security of such harbors, and the site chosen for them must be approved by the Russian authorities.

ART. 5.—All places in Bokhara are open to Russian commerce, and Russian caravans enjoy free transit through the whole of the territory of Bokhara.

ART. 6.—A tax of 2½ per cent ad valorem is levied upon all goods sent from Russia to Bokhara, and *vice versa*; and a tax of 1.40 per cent will be levied in the Turkestan territory.

ART. 7.—The goods sent by Russian merchants to countries bordering on Bokhara shall pass free of duty through the territory of the latter.

ARTS. 8 and 9.—Russian merchants shall be permitted to establish factories and commercial agencies in any part of Bokhara, and the merchants of the latter shall be entitled to possess such establishments in Turkestan territory.

ART. 10.—Both governments engage to consider all commercial treaties as sacred, and to faithfully fulfil them.

ARTS. 11 and 12.—The subjects of each country are permitted to exercise all trades in the territory of the other, and to acquire landed property subject to the laws of the country.

ART. 13.—Russian subjects will receive travelling certificates from their government enabling them to travel freely in Bokhara.

ART. 14.—The Bokhara government engages not to harbor refugees or other fugitives coming from Russia, whatever may be their nationality.

ART. 15.—The Ameer of Bokhara will maintain an envoy in Tashkend at his own expense.

ART. 16.—The Russian government will maintain a representative at Bokhara at its expense.

ARTS. 17 and 18.—The Ameer of Bokhara abolishes the slave trade throughout his dominions.

The above treaty is drawn up in the Russian and Turcoman languages.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL WELCOME.—FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF seekers and others there will be singing, prayer and experience meetings every Thursday evening at BENJAMIN ALBROS.

EUROPE.

HOPS.—MESSRS. BAKERS, WHITE & MORGAN, English and Bavarian Hop Merchants, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, England, are prepared to execute orders for Hops entrusted to them by American brewers and hop merchants. Terms cash before shipment. Reference:—London and Westminster Bank, Southwark, London, England.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION AND MEANS wishes a lady correspondent, with a view to matrimony. Address OWEN, Staunton, Va.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

A SUPERIOR FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House for sale—Near Fifth avenue, on West Fifth street, furnished or unfurnished, a bargain; Columbia leasehold.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House and Lot for sale—on Fifty-seventh (100 feet wide) street, size 25x(8x100, near Grand Circle and Central Park, finished in hard wood, for $50,000, worth $75,000.
PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth street.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, extra width, finished throughout in hardwoods, northwest corner of Seventy-fourth street and Madison avenue; low price and easy terms. Apply to W. H. MEAD (owner), 67 Wall street.

A FIRST CLASS FULL SIZE FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House for sale—On Thirty-second street, a few doors from Fifth avenue; $24,000.
ALLEN, DOUGLAY & HEENIGUES, 1,250 Broadway, corner Thirty-second street.

A.—ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP, 18 EAST 57TH st., 20, 22 West 56th st., Nos. 1, 17 East 53d st., 2, 32 West 53d st., 13 East 48th st., 31 West 39th st., No. 7 West 34th st.; 5th av., 438, 534, 781.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine street.

A CHANCE.—I WANT AN OFFER ON THE FOLlowing four story brown stone Houses—Fifty-sixth street, near seventh avenue, $25,000; No. 37 East Sixty-fourth street, near Madison avenue, $40,000; Sixty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, $45,000; Fifty-second street, near Fifth avenue, $60,000. A large number of other first class Houses, ranging from $30,000 to $70,000.
MORRIS B. BAER, 996 Sixth avenue.

A FIRST CLASS LOT, EXCAVATED AND FOUNDation built, on Fifty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; only $5,000 cash required.
MORRIS B. BAER, 996 Sixth avenue.

LOTS ON FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR WINDsor Hotel, 100 feet from Madison avenue, desirable for private stables, for sale cheap; easy terms.
BALL, J. ROW, 12 Pine street.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE A BARGAIN, A HANDsome new four story brown stone House; all improvements, cabinet finish. Apply on premises, 141 East Thirty seventh street, of D. T. KENNEDY, Builder.

$14,500 (WORTH $20,000)—FOUR STORY HOUSE, on Murray Hill; splendid for a doctor; also a House near Union square $30,00 (worth $35,000).
SLADE, BRUNDAGE & CO., 23 Union square.

West Side.

A BARGAIN—FOUR LOTS, INCLUDING CORNER, on Sherman avenue, fronting new Military Park; very low price; $9,000 for Plot; easy terms. Address OWNER, box 217 Herald office.

FOR SALE—LARGE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE English basement House on Thirty-eighth street, near Seventh avenue; price, with Mirrors and Gas Fixtures, $18,000.
TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway, near northeast corner Forty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, in thorough order throughout; location between Sixth and Seventh avenues; price, with handsome Mirrors and Cornices and Gas Fixtures, $32,000.
TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway, near northeast corner Forty-fourth street.

8TH AVENUE AND FIFTY-SIXTH STREET.—FOUR Lots for sale, in one body or will be divided; easy terms; choice property for a builder or for investment.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A.—NOTICE.—REAL ESTATE AND GOODS OF every description bought and sold on commission by JOSEPH BAYSS, Real Estate and Commission Broker, 196 Broadway, room 4, New York.

$9,000—PAYMENTS TO SUIT—WILL BUY A Store Property up town paying a net profit of $1,125 per year. H. PATTBERG, 234 Broadway.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, IN THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, CORNER OF FULTON AV. AND BOERUM ST. OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. ON SUNDAY, FROM 3 TILL 9 P. M. CARRIERS' AND AGENTS' DEPARTMENT, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick House on Brooklyn Heights, only three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; house has 14 rooms; all modern improvements; water on every floor and is in complete order. Address E. E. P., box 1,383 New York Post office.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—SEVERAL LARGE FACtories, with engines and boilers, at a sacrifice.
C. H. REYNOLDS, 133 Ninth street, Williamsburg.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY BRICK BUILDING, WITH Store, corner Grand and Sixth streets, Williamsburg; been used and is not surpassed for Furniture business; the upper floors are suitable for light manufacture. Inquire of H. MEYER, in the rear.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—CORNER OF LINCOLN place (Degraw street) and Eighth avenue, in view of the park, splendid Villa, 22x60; lot 60x132. Apply to JOHN LACY, 538 Broadway, New York.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE UPPER Part of a house on Newark avenue, Jersey City, consisting of two floors, suitable for a photographic gallery or other light business; millinery store under, doing a large business; the most central business location in Jersey City. Inquire of owner, on the premises, 155 Newark avenue, Jersey City. N. B.—A lease given if required.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A NEW VILLA FOR SALE.—ONE HOUR FROM New York; hot and cold water bathroom; elevated oven, range, furnace, &c.; one acre ground; price $10,500; terms liberal. Address A. A. ROBBINS, 82 Broad street.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—125, 146, 140, 170, 60, 20, 10 and 5 acres, all near depots.
WARREN HARDENBERGH, 58 Wall street.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A medium sized House, situated in the pleasant est part of the city; street paved; water and gas. Address M., box 2,354 Post office, New York.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, L. I., A HANDSOME COTtage, fully and nicely furnished, at a reduced rent; water, gas, &c., in house.
WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A LARGE FARM ON THE York River, Va.; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. F. HUGHES, 1,214 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FIVE YEARS—FARM, 100 ACRES, 18 miles, Southside Railroad, near depot; rent low; 70 choice Lots at Pearsall's for sale, $30 each. Apply at 155 Broadway, room 5, 12 to 3 P. M.
SAMUEL WRIGHT, Executor.

10 ACRE FRUIT FARMS, $300—NO PAYMENT FOR five years; delightful climate; good soil and best markets; settling rapidly; German and English pamphlets. 44 Broome street, drug store.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

CASH AND FIRST CLASS SECURITIES FOR IMproved city Property not encumbered for more than 50 per cent of its cash value. Apply to R. K. STEWART, 81 Cedar street, New York.

CITY PROPERTY OR FIRST MORTGAGES WANTED in exchange for fine Cedar street Store and three Newark Dwellings paying nearly ten per cent; mostly free and clear. M. T. WOOLLEY, No. 5½ Pine st.

EXCHANGE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR Merchandise. Call on or address D. ALLEN, 326 Canal street, or at the Occidental Hotel, for three days.

EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN HOUSE—A FIRST class Residence on the Hudson, with 20 Acres (free from encumbrance); photograph at our office.
J. O. HOYT & SON, 171 Broadway.

FARMS TO EXCHANGE.—12, 30, 37, 55, 80, 95, 100, 140, 220, 240 460, &c., acres; easy of access, near depots. Maps, &c., at No. 1 Park place. C. H. OLIVER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY IN Brooklyn, a good Dairy Farm, located in the central part of the state, among the most beautiful scenery; improvements first class. Address, for two days, M. N., Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A ROMANTICALLY beautiful Tract of Land of 36 acres, on the top and slopes of the Orange Mountain, New Jersey; 16 miles; near depot of two railroads; a magnificent site for a summer hotel. O. H. PIERSON & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY not mortgaged, or to lease for 3 or 5 years, the Hotel situated at Huntington depot, L.I., either furnished or not, doing a good business the year round. Apply to GEORGE W. BIGGS, Jr., on the premises; or G. W. BIGGS, 106 John street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR real estate—The Fixtures of a good manufacturing business. Apply at No. 217 Front street.

SOUTHERN FARM WANTED—WITH FIRST CLASS improvements, pleasantly located, Maryland (Eastern Shore) preferred, or Virginia, in exchange for a fine place on North River. Address box 190 Post office, Nyack, N. Y.

WANTED—A HOUSE WORTH $15,000, FROM Twelfth street up to Forty-second, in exchange for a Farm of 66 acres, with good Buildings and Stock, on Pennsylvania Railroad, a few miles beyond Elizabeth; price $15,000; free. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—$15,000 BONDS AND Stocks of a satisfactory character for a place in the country, within 30 miles of city. Address RAYMOND, box 276 Post office.

30 LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN TWENty-third ward, Westchester county, 30 minutes from Forty-second street; good view of Harlem River; high ground; a little cash will make a good bargain.
MANWARING, 106 West Nineteenth street.

2,000 ACRES OF MISSOURI LAND, SELECTED twenty years ago, to exchange for property in or near New York; will pay cash in the trade.
RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT, A CORNER below Canal street, containing or either being suitable for a liquor store. Address W. F. JOHNSON, Herald office.

DENTISTRY.

A FULL SET, $5, $8; GUM TEETH, $10; SINGLE, $1; warranted. Extracting, with gas, 50c.; silver fillings, 50c. Open Sunday. Examine specimens at 302 sixth avenue. Remember, 302.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

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